



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAC REGULATIONS FOR COMPILING HARMONISED CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (HCPI)

MARCH, 2022





EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

EAC REGULATIONS FOR COMPILING HARMONISED CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (HCPI)

MARCH, 2022

EAC REGULATIONS FOR COMPILING HARMONISED
CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (HCPI)
MARCH, 2022
ISBN: 978-9987-786-10-7

FOREWORD

The East African Community (EAC) is the regional inter-governmental organisation of the Republics of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Burundi and Republic of South Sudan with its Secretariat in Arusha, Tanzania. The Treaty for establishment of the EAC was signed on 30 November 1999 and came into force on 7 July 2000 following its ratification by the original three Partner States namely, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. The Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi acceded to the EAC Treaty on 18 June 2007 and became full Members of the Community with effect from 1 July 2007. The Republic of South Sudan became full member of the community with effect from April, 2016.

The EAC aims at widening and deepening co-operation among the Partner States in, among others, political, economic and social fields for their mutual benefit. To this extent, the EAC have identified the following four stages to achieve the community: a) Customs Union - this involves the strengthening of the free trade area where Partner States adopt a common trade policy with common external tariffs. The Customs Union was established in 2005; b) Common Market - in addition to Customs Union, this is where there is free movement of capital, labour, goods and services and capital between Partner States. The common market was established in 2010; c) Monetary Union - this is the most advanced stage of the economic integration process where countries have their different political, economic, and monetary and fiscal policies. All Partner States signed the East African Monetary Union (EAMU) Protocol in November 2013 with a ten years transition period to a Single currency in 2024; and d) Political Federation of the East African States – this is the ultimate aim of the community. Partner States have put in place a process of fast-tracking attainment of this stage.

The East African Monetary Union (EAMU) Protocol requires that the Partner States' macroeconomic environment converge based on an agreed convergence criteria. On the monetary side, the criteria require a performance ceiling on headline inflation of 8%; and an indicative ceiling on core inflation of 5%. To maintain a sound Monetary Union and guarantee comparability across the Partner States, it

is prudent that these indicators are compiled using a common methodology and similar compilation practices. Accordingly, the attached regulations have been developed with the broader objective of providing a common methodology of measuring inflation within the Partner States and the entire EAC Region.

Let me take this opportunity to thank the Regional Technical Working Group with membership from both the National Statistics Offices and Central Banks of each Partner State who diligently participated in development of the Regulations.

Hon. (Dr.) Peter M. Mathuki
Secretary General
East African Community

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	iii
REGULATIONS FOR COMPILING HCPI FOR EAC PARTNER STATES	1
Introduction.....	1
REGULATION NO. 1: FRAMEWORK FOR THE EAC HCPI	3
Article 100: Citation.....	3
Article 101: Objective	3
Article 102: Conformity with the Best Practices.....	3
Article 103: Definitions	4
Article 104: Main Use and Scope of the HCPI	4
Article 105: Comparability.....	5
Article 106: Timetable	5
Article 107: Basic Information.....	5
Article 108: Sources of Data.....	6
Article 109: Calculation of HCPI.....	6
Article 110: Classification of the HCPI.....	6
Article 111: Frequency and Timing.....	7
Article 112: Composition of the HCPI Technical Working Group	7
Article 113: Quality Control and Reviews.....	8
REGULATION NO. 2: EAC REGULATION ON PRODUCT COVERAGE	10
Article 200: Citation.....	10
Article 201: Objective	10
Article 202: Definitions	10
Article 203: Product Inclusions and Exclusions	11
Article 204: Indices and Weights Coverage	11

Article 205: Compilation, Transmission and Dissemination of Sub-Indices.....	11
--	----

REGULATION NO. 3: EAC REGULATION ON DOMESTIC CONCEPT 13

Article 300: Citation.....	13
Article 301: Objective	13
Article 302: Definitions.....	13
Article 303: Population to be Covered in the Weights of the HCPI	14
Article 304: Price Collection in relation to Population Coverage.....	14

REGULATION NO. 4: EAC REGULATION ON DATA TRANSMISSION AND DISSEMINATION 15

Article 400: Citation.....	15
Article 401: Objective	15
Article 402: Definitions.....	15
Article 403: Index Reference Period	16
Article 404: Data transmission	16
Article 405: Data Dissemination by the EAC.....	16

REGULATION NO. 5: EAC REGULATION ON COVERAGE AND SAMPLING OF OUTLET TYPES AND OUTLETS 18

Article 500: Citation.....	18
Article 501: Objective	18
Article 502: Definitions.....	18
Article 503: Outlet Coverage.....	19
Article 504: Outlet-types to be excluded from coverage.....	20
Article 505: Maintaining the sample of outlets	21
Article 506: Closing outlets and their replacements.....	21

REGULATION NO. 6: EAC REGULATION ON SEASONAL PRODUCTS AND SECOND-HAND

GOODS	22
Article 600: Citation.....	22
Article 601: Objectives	22
Article 602: Definitions.....	22
PART A – SEASONAL PRODUCTS.....	23
Article 603: Treatment of weakly seasonal products.....	23
Article 604: Treatment of strongly seasonal products.....	23
PART B – SECOND-HAND GOODS.....	24
Article 605: Second-hand goods to be included within the coverage of the HCPI.....	24
Article 606: Basis of weights for second-hand goods	24
Article 607: Prices of second-hand goods.....	25
PART C - GENERAL	25
Article 609: Transmission of additional information.....	25

REGULATION NO. 7: EAC REGULATION ON WEIGHTS, PRODUCT SAMPLE AND ITEM

SUBSTITUTION	27
Article 700: Citation.....	27
Article 701: Objective	27
Article 702: Definitions.....	28
PART A - WEIGHTS	29
Article 703: Establishment of weights	29
Article 704: Revising the weights	30
Article 705: Incorporation of new weights.....	31
Article 706: Weights for aggregating Partner State HCPIs to EAC-HCPI.....	31
PART B – ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SAMPLE OF PRODUCTS	32
Article 707: Establishment of the sample of products	32
Article 708: Review of product sample	33

Article 709: Identification of newly significant products	33
Article 710: Introduction of “evolutionary” types of newly significant product	33
Article 711: Introduction of “revolutionary” types of newly significant product.....	34
Article 712: Deletion of products.....	34
PART C - ITEM SUBSTITUTION	34
Article 713: Item substitution	34
PART D – GENERAL.....	35
Article 714: Quality control	35

REGULATION NO. 8: EAC REGULATION ON TREATMENT OF TEMPORARY PRICE

REDUCTIONS	37
Article 801: Citation.....	37
Article 802: Definitions	37
Article 803: Objective	39
Article 804: General principles.....	39
Article 805: Inducements.....	40
Article 806: Specification changes.....	40
Article 807: Types of price reduction	40
Article 808: Applicable Standards	41

REGULATION NO. 9: EAC REGULATION ON TREATMENT OF TARIFF PRICES 42

Article 901: Citation.....	42
Article 902: Definitions	42
Article 903: Objective	42
Article 904: General principles.....	43
Article 905: Basic information	43
Article 906: General procedure	43
Article 907: Types of tariff	44

Article 908: Price measurement methods	45
Article 909: Classification	45
Article 910: Applicable Standards	46
Article 911: Quality Control	46
REGULATION NO. 10: EAC REGULATION ON PRICE COLLECTION	47
Article 1001: Citation.....	47
Article 1002: Definitions.....	47
Article 1003: Objective	47
Article 1004: Timing of acquisition of products in the HCPI	48
Article 1005: Frequency and timing of price collection	48
Article 1006: Item specifications.....	49
Article 1007: Unit prices.....	50
Article 1008: Associated costs.....	50
Article 1009: Bargaining.....	51
Article 1010: Dual pricing.....	52
Article 1011: Prices denominated in foreign currencies.....	52
Article 1012: Management of price collection	53
REGULATION NO. 11: EAC REGULATION ON DATA VALIDATION AND EDITING	54
Article 1101 Citation.....	54
Article 1102 Definitions.....	54
Article 1103 Objective	55
Article 1104 General principles	55
Article 1105: Validation of reported prices	55
Article 1106: Editing of reported prices	56
Article 1107: Data validation and editing procedures	57
Article 1108: Applicable Standards.....	57

REGULATION NO. 12: EAC REGULATION ON EDUCATION	58
Article 1201: Citation.....	58
Article 1202: Definitions.....	58
Article 1203: Objective	58
Article 1204: Types of expenditure.....	59
Article 1205: Providers of educational services.....	59
Article 1206: Coverage of educational services.....	60
Article 1207: Weights	60
Article 1208: Prices	61
Article 1209: Calculation of HCPI for educational services	62
Article 1210: Transmission of sub-indices to EAC secretariat	62
Article 1211: Applicable Standards.....	62
REGULATION NO. 13: EAC REGULATION ON HEALTH	63
Article 1301: Citation.....	63
Article 1302: Definitions.....	63
Article 1303: Objective	64
Article 1304: Types of expenditure.....	64
Article 1305: Providers of healthcare products.....	64
Article 1306: Coverage of healthcare products.....	65
Article 1307: Weights	66
Article 1308: Prices	66
Article 1309: Calculation of HCPI for healthcare products.....	67
Article 1310: Transmission of sub-indices to EAC secretariat	67
Article 1311: Applicable Standards.....	67

REGULATION NO. 14: EAC REGULATION ON SAMPLING	68
Article 1401: Citation.....	68
Article 1402: Definitions.....	68
Article 1403: Objective	69
Article 1404: Sampling methods	69
Article 1405: Sample construction.....	70
Article 1406: Sample replenishment.....	70
Article 1407: Sample variance.....	71
Article 1408: Geographic sampling.....	71
Article 1409: Outlet sampling.....	72
Article 1410: Product sampling.....	72
Article 1411: Time sampling.....	73
REGULATION NO. 15: EAC REGULATION ON QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS	74
Article 1501: Citation.....	74
Article 1502: Definitions.....	74
Article 1503: Objective	76
Article 1504: Circumstances requiring quality adjustment	76
Article 1505: Methods of quality adjustment	77
REGULATION NO. 16: EAC REGULATION ON INDEX FORMULAE	78
Article 1601: Citation.....	78
Article 1602: Objective	78
Article 1603: Definitions.....	78
Article 1604: Formula for elementary aggregate price indices	79
Article 1605: Formula for price indices above the elementary aggregate level	79
Article 1606: Proce Reference Period	79
Article 1607: Timing of entering into the Consumer Price Index (CPI).....	80

REGULATION NO. 17: EAC REGULATION ON DERIVED STATISTICS 81

Article 1701: Citation.....	81
Article 1702: Definitions.....	81
Article 1703: Objective	82
Article 1704: Rounding of data during collection, processing, transmission and dissemination	82
Article 1705: Calculation of inflation.....	84
Article 1706: Calculation of average indices	84
Article 1707: Calculation of the Core Indices	85
Article 1708: Indices for subgroups and special aggregates.....	86
Article 1709: Contributions to the overall inflation.....	86

REGULATION NO. 18: EAC REGULATION ON SPECIAL CATEGORY OF PRODUCTS 87

Article 1801: Citation.....	87
Article 1802: Objective	87
Article 1803: Scope	87
Article 1804: General.....	88
Article 1805: Rentals	89
Article 1806: Domestic services.....	90
Article 1807: Package holidays	90
Article 1808: Social protection services	91
Article 1809: Insurance	91
Article 1810: Financial and legal services	92
Article 1811: Miscellaneous fees and taxes.....	92

REGULATION NO. 19: EAC REGULATION ON AMENDING THE ABOVE REGULATIONS 95**REGULATION NO. 20: EAC REGULATION ON ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THESE REGULATIONS****97**

Article 2001: Entry into force 97

Article 2002: Applicability 97

Article 2003: Time 97

ANNEX 01: COVERAGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE EAC HCPI	98
ANNEX 02: GOODS AND SERVICES PERMANENTLY EXCLUDED FROM EAC HCPI	114
ANNEX 03: CORE INFLATION - PRODUCTS FOR EXCLUSION	115
ANNEX 04: PRODUCT HEADINGS FOR WHICH THE HCPI TO BE PUBLISHED	117
ANNEX 05: CALCULATION OF ELEMENTARY AGGREGATE INDICES	120
ANNEX 06: CALCULATION OF HIGHER-LEVEL INDICES	122
ANNEX 07: VALIDATION AND EDITING PROCEDURES FOR PRICES	123
ANNEX 08: CATEGORISATION OF TRANSACTIONS IN SECOND-HAND GOODS	126
ANNEX 09: TREATMENT OF SPECIFIC TYPE OF PRICE REDUCTION	128
ANNEX 10: CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION PRODUCTS IN DIVISION 10	135
ANNEX 11: CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS IN COICOP DIVISION 06	137
ANNEX 12: COMPUTATION OF DERIVED STATISTICS	142
ANNEX 13: EAC HCPI FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE	148

REGULATIONS FOR COMPILING HCPI FOR EAC PARTNER STATES

Introduction

Article 5 (2) of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC), provides that “the Partner States undertake to establish among themselves and in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, a Customs Union, a Common Market, subsequently a Monetary Union and ultimately a Political Federation in order to strengthen and regulate the industrial, commercial, infrastructural, cultural, social, political and other relations of the Partner States to the end that there shall be accelerated, harmonious and balanced development and sustained expansion of economic activities, the benefit of which shall be equitably shared.”

The EAC started a fully-fledged Customs Union in January, 2010 and implementation of the Common Market in July, 2010 and faster strides are being taken to establish the Monetary Union and ultimately Political Federation.

The EAC Heads of State at the extra ordinary Summit held in November 2007 directed the EAC Secretariat to develop a strategic framework to fast track the achievement of the Common Market and the Monetary Union by 2010 and 2012 respectively. Subsequently, the Common Market Protocol was signed and came into force on 01st July 2010.

The EAC Monetary Union Protocol was signed in November 2013. The consolidation of the Customs Union and smooth running of a common Market and Monetary Union will invariably rely on availability of accurate, reliable, timely and comparable data for planning, monitoring and evaluation purposes. The successful adoption and implementation of the EAMU Protocol places a high premium on close and effective monitoring of macroeconomic performance. The process requires quality, reliable and comparable statistics. To this end, harmonization of methodologies and classifications of macroeconomic aggregates across the region becomes paramount.

The East African Community (EAC) Secretariat, in conjunction with the Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC), and the Sectoral Committee on Statistics identified Harmonisation of the Consumer Price Indices (HCPI), as one of the prerequisites necessary for the pursuit of sound macroeconomic policies and transition to the East African Monetary Union (EAMU).

The objective of these regulations is therefore, to develop Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPIS) for the EAC Partner States.

REGULATION NO. 1: FRAMEWORK FOR THE EAC HCPI

Article 100:

Citation

These regulations shall be cited as the Framework for the EAC-HCPI Regulations for the establishment of Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPIs) in the EAC Partner States

Article 101:

Objective

The aims of these Regulations are:

101.1. To establish the basic statistical requirements for calculating comparable consumer price indices in all EAC Partner States, which are aggregated to the EAC-HCPI;

101.2. To establish the procedures to be used for implementing these regulations and other related matters.

Article 102:

Conformity with the Best Practices

EAC HCPI regulations shall be in line with the International best practices of compiling the CPI as laid down in the Consumer Price Index Manual; Concepts and Methods (2020) or updates following new developments that may be published at a later date.

Article 103:

Definitions

For the purposes of these regulations, the following definitions shall apply:

103.1. ***“Harmonised Consumer Price Index (HCPI)”*** means the comparable consumer price index compiled by each Partner State;

103.2. ***“EAC Harmonised Consumer Price Index (EAC-HCPI)”*** means the aggregated consumer price index produced by EAC, based on the HCPIs of the Partner States.

103.3. ***“Price reference period”*** means the period whose prices appear in the denominator of the price relatives;

103.4 ***“Index reference period”*** means the period for which the value of the HCPI is set at 100.

Article 104:

Main Use and Scope of the HCPI

The overall objectives of the EAC HCPI Regulations are:

104.2 for the development and harmonization of the compilation practices of the Harmonized Consumer Price Index (HCPI) for the EAC Partner States to meet the data requirements for monitoring the East African Monetary Union’s macroeconomic convergence criteria; and

104.3 to enhance the availability of timely, reliable, and comprehensive EAC-HCPI suitable for the conduct of a regional monetary policy.

104.3 Hence, the EAC-HCPI shall mainly be used for the measurement of inflation within the EAC region. The HCPI shall be based on the prices of goods and services available for purchase in the economic territory of the Partner State for the purposes of directly satisfying domestic consumer needs. The expenditure scope shall follow the concept of “Household Final Monetary Consumption Expenditure (HFMCE)”.

Article 105:
Comparability

HCPIs shall be considered to be comparable if they reflect only differences in price changes or consumption patterns and on account of similarities in concepts, methods or practices used in their definition and compilation.

Article 106:
Timetable

By 31st December 2024, EAC- HCPI Regulations would have been gazetted. This will set out the necessary requirements for achieving Harmonised CPIs in respect of the relevant technical issues and allow the subsequent dissemination of HCPIs for the individual Partner States and for the EAC sub-region as a whole.

Article 107:
Basic Information

The basic information shall be those prices and expenditure weights which are necessary to be taken into account in order to achieve comparability of indices as defined in Article 105.

Article 108:
Sources of Data

Partner States shall collect data required for the EAC-HCPI in accordance with these regulations and the accompanied Technical Guidance Notes (TGNs).

Article 109:
Calculation of HCPI

- 109.1 The index concept shall be that of the “pure price index”, namely an index that measures the change between two time periods in the total expenditure needed to purchase a given set, or basket of consumption goods and services.
- 109.2 The formula to be used in calculating the Elementary Aggregate Indices shall be the Jevons index formula while the upper level HCPIs shall be computed as the weighted average indices.
- 109.3 The price and index reference periods of the HCPI shall be a period of twelve (12) consecutive months and shall coincide with the fiscal year of the EAC.

Article 110:
Classification of the HCPI

- 110.1. The classification used for the compilation of the HCPI and its sub-indices shall be based on the most recent official United Nations Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).
- 110.2 The EAC Secretariat shall provide Partner States guidance on the classification of the HCPI special product categories that are exclusively for the EAC region

Article 111:
Frequency and Timing

- 111.1. The national HCPIs and the regional EAC-HCPI shall be monthly Consumer Price Indices that shall be compiled and disseminated on a monthly basis.
- 111.2. The weights of the HCPI shall be updated with a frequency sufficient to meet the comparability requirement laid down in Article 704.
- 111.3. Partner States shall submit the national HCPIs of the current month to the EAC Secretariat by the 10th working day of the following month.
- 111.4. The national HCPIs, the regional EAC-HCPI and the corresponding sub-indices of the current month shall be disseminated by the EAC Secretariat by the 15th working day of the following month.

Article 112:
Composition of the HCPI Technical Working Group

A Technical Working Group on HCPI, comprising of representatives responsible for the CPI compilation from each National Statistics Office and the Central Banks, shall be established. The objective of the working group will be to guide the implementation of the HCPI in the region. Its terms of reference shall be approved by the relevant Sectoral Council.

Article 113:
Quality Control and Reviews

113.1. Each Partner State shall ensure that data submitted to the EAC is of high quality and is consistent with the requirements of these Regulations.

113.2. Partner States shall provide the EAC Secretariat with information used to construct the HCPI at the level of the detail necessary to evaluate compliance with the comparability requirements and the quality of the HCPI. The format of the information required will be provided by the EAC Secretariat in consultation with Partner States.

113.3. Starting from one year of the date of entry into force of these regulations and thereafter, the EAC Secretariat shall submit to the Heads of National Statistical Offices, the Governors of the central banks and Ministers responsible for Finance of all the Partner States a report on the HCPIs established pursuant to these Regulations and in particular on their reliability and compliance with the comparability requirements.

113.4. The compilers of the HCPI shall establish a mechanism to ensure that errors and omissions are avoided. The compilers of the HCPI will review the indices of the previous month to ensure that the indices were correct before releasing the indices for the current month. In the event that errors are found in the published HCPI arising from any stage of the compilation process, revisions shall be implemented in the release of the following month. Revision shall be restricted to only the indices of the previous one month.

113.5. Technical Guidance Notes (TGNs) shall be developed to support the implementation of these regulations.

113.6. As a control measure, the EAC shall carry out regular audits in the Partner States on all information being submitted to the EAC Secretariat.

113.7. The framework to be used by the EAC for assessment compliance of Partner States during the compilation of the HCPI within the EAC region is attached as Annex 13.

REGULATION NO. 2: EAC REGULATION ON PRODUCT COVERAGE

Article 200:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulations on product coverage in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPIs) in EAC Partner States

Article 201:

Objective

The aim of this regulation is to;

- a) Define the coverage of goods and services to be adopted and
- b) Provide the list of permanent exclusions from the scope of the HCPI.

Article 202:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

202.1. **“Coverage of goods and services of the HCPI”** means the five-digit categories specified in the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) and given in Annex 01;

202.2. **“Sub-indices of the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI)”** means the consumer price indices produced by Partner States and transmitted to EAC Secretariat for any of the categories of expenditure listed in Annex 04;

202.3. “***Sub-indices of the EAC Harmonised Consumer Price Index (EAC-HCPI)***” means the Aggregated Consumer Price Indices produced by EAC, based on the sub-indices of the HCPIs of Partner States.

Article 203:

Product Inclusions and Exclusions

203.1. Due to practical reasons of data collection on illegal activities and the need for comparability across the Partner States, the EAC HCPI will include only items that are legal in a particular Partner State provided that they meet the inclusion criteria.

203.2. Those products and transaction types listed in Annex 02 shall be excluded from the HCPI.

Article 204:

Indices and Weights Coverage

Published EAC-HCPI shall include price indices and weights for each of the categories listed in Annex 04. The Elementary Aggregates within those broad categories will account for at least one part in a thousand of total expenditure covered by the HCPI which shall be deemed comparable. The rules apply to the country regional baskets.

Article 205:

Compilation, Transmission and Dissemination of Sub-Indices

205.1. Partner States shall compile and submit to the EAC Secretariat the HCPI weights and the monthly overall HCPI including all its sub-indices according to the requirements of Article 204.

205.2. The EAC shall compile sub-indices of the EAC-HCPI for the categories listed in Annex 04.

205.3. The list of sub-indices to be disseminated shall be those given in annex 04 of this regulation.

REGULATION NO. 3: EAC REGULATION ON DOMESTIC CONCEPT

Article 300:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the application of the domestic concept to the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPIs) in EAC Partner States

Article 301:

Objective

The aim of this regulation is to establish, for the purpose of compiling a comparable Harmonised Consumer Price Index for each EAC Partner State, a common approach to the definition of the reference population to be covered in the weights and the places in which prices are to be measured.

Article 302:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

302.1. ***“Domestic concept”***, as described in the International Manual on Consumer Price Indices (2004) (paragraph 4.27), refers to household consumption on the economic territory of a Partner State as including the consumption of visiting foreign households but excluding the consumption of resident households outside the economic territory of the Partner State.

302.2. ***“Reference population”*** is the set of households and other consumers included within the scope of the HCPI. Following the conventions of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA), a CPI can have either “national” or “domestic” coverage.

Article 303:

Population to be Covered in the Weights of the HCPI

In keeping with the domestic concept of population coverage, the HCPI weights shall be based on all household final monetary consumption expenditures made on the economic territory, including consumption by foreign residents or visitors, and excluding any consumption expenditure made outside the economic territory.

Article 304:

Price Collection in relation to Population Coverage

The outlet-types and products included in the HCPI basket shall be consistent with the population coverage as laid down in Article 303.

REGULATION NO. 4: EAC REGULATION ON DATA TRANSMISSION AND DISSEMINATION

Article 400:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation on the dissemination standards for the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPIs) in the EAC Partner States

Article 401:

Objective

The aim of this regulation is to establish standards for the HCPI data dissemination.

Article 402:

Definitions

For the purpose of this regulation the following definitions shall apply:

402.1. "**Data transmission**" means the regular transfer of HCPI and related data from Partner States to the EAC Secretariat;

402.2. "**Dissemination**" means placing information in the public domain through electronic and hardcopy publications;

402.3. "**Index reference period**" means the period for which the value of the HCPI is set at 100.

Article 403:
Index Reference Period

For the purposes of this regulation, the index period of the HCPI shall be set to 100.

Article 404:
Data transmission

404.1. Partner States shall establish a computing system which allows the compilation and transmission to the EAC Secretariat of sub-indices and weights in the electronic format defined by the EAC Secretariat (Article 404.2).

404.2. The HCPI and its sub-indices as laid down in Article 205 of the regulation on product coverage shall be submitted monthly by each Partner State to the EAC Secretariat according to an agreed timetable compatible with the limit laid down in Article 110 of the framework regulation. The corresponding weights and household final monetary consumption expenditures shall be transmitted to the EAC Secretariat by each Partner State together with the HCPI.

Article 405:
Data Dissemination by the EAC

405.1. Timetables for dissemination of the HCPI shall be published by EAC at intervals of at least three months. They shall present dates on which the EAC will disseminate the EAC-HCPI and the Partner State HCPIs in each month of the current timetable, compatible with the deadlines specified in Article 110 of the Framework Regulation.

405.2. The EAC Secretariat shall compile and disseminate the monthly total EAC- HCPI and weights together with its sub-indices as shown in Annex 04. It shall at the same time publish the HCPIs and sub-indices of Partner States. The EAC may publish sub-indices at a more disaggregated level than those shown in Annex 04.

405.3. Prices of selected products shall be disseminated by the EAC Secretariat in addition to the indices as in 405.2 above. The dissemination of the EAC-HCPI shall include, as a minimum, percentage changes in the overall EAC-HCPI and the overall Partner State HCPIs as shown in annex 04, between:

- 405.3.1 The index for the current month and the index for the same month one year earlier;
- 405.3.2 The index of the current month and the index of the previous month;
- 405.3.3 The average index for the last 12months and the average index for the 12 previous 12-months moving average.

405.4. The EAC shall establish a system which allows simultaneous access for all users to the disseminated HCPI data.

REGULATION NO. 5: EAC REGULATION ON COVERAGE AND SAMPLING OF OUTLET TYPES AND OUTLETS

Article 500:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the coverage and sampling of outlet-types and outlets to be used in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPIs) in EAC Partner States

Article 501:

Objective

The aim of this regulation is to develop a common approach to the coverage and sampling of outlet-types to be used in the construction of the HCPI with a view to achieve a representative sample of outlets used by the reference population for purchasing goods and services.

Article 502:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

502.1. **“Outlet”** is a shop, market stall, service establishment, online outlet or other place where goods or services are sold or provided to consumers for non-business use.

502.2. **“Outlet-type”** is a set of outlets which have strongly marked and readily defined similarities in terms of physical characteristics, the range of products they sell, and their legal status, e.g.

shops which are individually owned or which are part of a chain or group. Outlet-types can form part of a classification designed to divide outlets into meaningful categories for sample stratification.

502.3. **“Mobile vendor”** is an itinerant who moves from place to place and may not trade regularly or may not sell the same types of goods every day.

502.4. **“Online store”** is a web-based business with a website where a consumer can purchase and pay on-line for a good or service.

Article 503: Outlet Coverage

503.1. The HCPI shall include in its sample coverage of all the outlet-types illustrated in paragraph 503.3 of this Article, provided that the estimated value of sales of consumer products of any outlet-type comprises a sufficiently large proportion of the total value of the purchases of consumer products by the reference population, measured over a period of one year. A “sufficiently large proportion” is one which is likely to have an impact on the published HCPI at the total level or any published sub-aggregate, which affects the comparability requirement as defined in Article 105 of the EAC Framework Regulation. A particular outlet-type shall only be excluded where it is insignificant in expenditure terms or where a suitable methodology cannot be found.

503.2. The selection of individual outlets shall be designed to represent the purchasing patterns of the HCPI reference population and shall be taken from a sample of locations which is representative of the whole country, including urban areas, rural areas and regional locations. Individual outlets shall be excluded from the sampling frame only on practical grounds, for instance where access is difficult or there are problems of insecurity

- 503.3. The outlet-types which in principle are within the scope of the HCPI include:
- 503.3.1 Market stalls, covered or open-air markets, licensed or unlicensed
 - 503.3.2 Fixed-place Street vendors
 - 503.3.3 Permanent independent shops, whether specialist or general
 - 503.3.4 Supermarkets and hypermarkets
 - 503.3.4 Departmental stores
 - 503.3.5 Retail chains
 - 503.3.6 Hotels, bars and restaurants
 - 503.3.7 Old people's homes, student hostels and similar service providers
 - 503.3.8 Public or private utility providers selling goods or services to households
 - 503.3.9 Government agencies or departments
 - 503.3.10 Providers of medical goods or services; hospitals, doctors, dentists, pharmacies etc
 - 503.3.11 Providers of educational services; schools, universities, private tutors etc..
 - 503.3.12 Transport authorities
 - 503.3.13 Leisure and entertainment providers e.g. cinemas, sports stadiums
 - 503.3.14 Other service providers e.g. plumbers, painters, repairers etc. Whether individuals or companies
 - 503.3.15 Mail order catalogue suppliers
 - 503.3.16 Wholesale outlets which also sell directly to households
 - 503.3.17 Online outlets

Article 504:

Outlet-types to be excluded from coverage

For practical reasons, Mobile vendors shall be excluded because they cannot easily be tracked.

Article 505:**Maintaining the sample of outlets**

505.1. To maintain a representative sample of outlet-types, the sample shall be reviewed whenever the general rebasing of the CPI exercise is undertaken. The outlet-types shall be updated where necessary to meet the conditions is required by Article 503.1.

505.2. The sample of outlets shall be maintained to ensure that it continues to represent the purchasing patterns of the HCPI reference population as required by paragraph 503.2.

Article 506:**Closing outlets and their replacements**

506.1. When an outlet closes or withdraws from the sample it shall be replaced within three months.

506.2. Re-sampling when an outlet closes or withdraws from the sample shall be on a like-with-like basis taking into account outlet-type, location and any other characteristics which may influence the range of goods sold or their price levels.

REGULATION NO. 6: EAC REGULATION ON SEASONAL PRODUCTS AND SECOND-HAND GOODS

Article 600:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the treatment of seasonal products and second-hand goods in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPIs) in EAC Partner States

Article 601:

Objectives

The aim of this regulation is to establish, for the purpose of compiling a comparable Harmonised Consumer Price Index for each EAC Partner State, a common approach to:

601.1. The treatment of seasonal products in the HCPI; and

601.2. The treatment of second-hand goods in the HCPI.

Article 602:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

602.1. "***Strongly seasonal products***" means products that are not available on the market during certain seasons or periods of the year;

602.2. "**Weakly seasonal products**" means products that are available throughout the year but with regular and significant fluctuations in the quantities available or in demand and prices that are linked to the season or time of the year;

602.3. "**Second-hand goods**" means goods which have been previously owned or used.

602.4. "**Gross value**" means the actual expenditure paid by a consumer for a second-hand good.

602.5. "**Net value**" means the value of purchases made by households on second-hand goods, less the value of sales made by households of second-hand goods.

602.6. "**Margin**" means the earnings of a dealer in second-hand goods, as represented by the difference between the purchase values and sale values of the dealer's transactions.

PART A – SEASONAL PRODUCTS

Article 603:

Treatment of weakly seasonal products

Weakly seasonal products shall be treated in the same way as non-seasonal products, using fixed weights and prices actually charged regardless of the season.

Article 604:

Treatment of strongly seasonal products

604.1. The weights for strongly seasonal products shall remain fixed as long as the HCPI weights are generally fixed.

604.2. The prices of strongly seasonal products shall be collected in the usual way during “in-season” months when the products are widely available on the market.

604.3. During “out of season” months, when a particular product is not available on the market, the price of the product shall be imputed by reference to the monthly geometric average price change of products in the same COICOP Sub-class (or a wider group of products if the Sub-class mean is not an appropriate proxy) since the month when the seasonal product was last priced.

PART B – SECOND-HAND GOODS

Article 605:

Second-hand goods to be included within the coverage of the HCPI

605.1. Coverage of second-hand goods in the HCPI shall be restricted to transactions in clothing and footwear (COICOP 03.1.2, 03.1.3, and 03.2.1) and “purchase of motor cars” (COICOP 07.1.1). However, the product coverage will be expanded after a proper mechanism for collecting prices has been developed.

605.2. The HCPIs for second-hand goods shall be classified within the same class of COICOP that would be used for a new product of a similar type.

Article 606:

Basis of weights for second-hand goods

606.1. The weights for second-hand goods shall be those which relate to the net value of acquisitions by the household sector.

606.2. Purchases of second-hand goods directly from other households shall be excluded from the HCPI.

606.3. Examples of the various types of transaction, and the relevant weights, are given in Annex 08.

Article 607:

Prices of second-hand goods

The prices of second-hand goods shall, in principle, be those of the actual products purchased. Where this is impossible in practice to measure, a suitable proxy, such as the wholesale price of a similar good or the retail price of a new good similar to the second-hand good, may be used instead.

PART C - GENERAL

Article 609:

Transmission of additional information

Partner States shall provide EAC information on the following:

609.1. The products identified as being “strongly seasonal” together with the months of non-availability;

609.2. Details of the method of imputation of prices for seasonal products during the “out-of-season” periods;

609.3. Information on the treatment of second-hand goods (as regards both weights and prices) used in the HCPI; sufficient to evaluate compliance with this regulation.

**REGULATION NO. 7:
EAC REGULATION ON WEIGHTS, PRODUCT SAMPLE AND ITEM
SUBSTITUTION**

Article 700:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the weights, the product sample and item substitution in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPs) in EAC Partner States

Article 701:

Objective

The aim of this regulation is to establish, for the purpose of compiling a comparable Harmonised Consumer Price Index for each EAC Partner State and for the EAC sub-region, a common approach for determining the:

- 701.1. Expenditure weights and product samples representative of the consumption patterns of the reference populations;
- 701.2. Item substitution;
- 701.3. The inclusion of newly significant products.

Article 702:

Definitions

For the purpose of this regulation the following definitions shall apply:

- 702.1. **“Weight reference period”** means the period for which the expenditure shares serve as the weights for the HCPI;
- 702.2. **“Price reference period”** means the period whose prices appear in the denominator of the price relatives;
- 702.3. **“Chain-linking”** means the construction of a continuous price series by multiplying together price indices that have been constructed using different baskets or weight reference periods;
- 702.4. **“Price-updating”** is a procedure whereby the quantities in an earlier period are re-valued at the prices of a later period, using components of the HCPI;
- 702.5. **“Product”** is a generic term for a good or service, representative of national consumption, for which specific items are selected for pricing;
- 702.6. **“Item”** means an individual, specified good or service in the sample of products selected for pricing;
- 702.7. **“non-seasonal products”** means products that are expected to be available on the market throughout the year, regardless of the season or time of the year;
- 702.8. **“Reference population”** means the set of households and other consumers included within the scope of the HCPI;

- 702.9. ***“Newly significant product”*** means a revolutionary or evolutionary type which is introduced into the HCPI because it has become widely consumed;
- 702.10. ***“Evolutionary product”*** means a product which is “new” in the sense that its features and “quality” differ from its predecessor;
- 702.11. ***“Revolutionary product”*** means an entirely new product that is expected to satisfy some need in a new way and is unlikely to fit neatly into an existing HCPI product category.
-

PART A - WEIGHTS

Article 703:

Establishment of weights

- 703.1. The aggregation levels for the weights used for combining elementary aggregate price indices shall be determined by the aggregation structure of the HCPI according to the COICOP-based classification as shown in Annex 01 of the product coverage regulation. Weights shall also be established for the separate strata of country regions, and where data is available shall also be established for outlet-types.
- 703.2. The expenditures underlying the weights shall follow the concept of “Household Final Monetary Consumption Expenditure (HFMCCE)” as laid down in Article 104 of the framework regulation.
- 703.3. The weights used in the HCPI shall be of the so-called “plutocratic” type, that is, they shall be the total expenditure of the households in the reference population on any particular COICOP heading.

703.4. The national weights for the HCPI at all levels shall be derived from the weighted aggregation of weights for all country regions in each Partner State.

703.5. The weights used in the HCPI shall be based on the expenditure of the reference population according to the Domestic Concept Regulation.

703.6. The sources of information underlying the weights shall be those which are considered to be the most accurate estimates of consumers' expenditure for each COICOP heading, whether they are derived from household budget surveys, national accounts or other sources.

703.6. The weight reference period shall normally cover a period of 12 consecutive months, but it may be longer for some of the products, such as agricultural produce, insurance services among others, where annual weights may fluctuate significantly.

Article 704:

Revising the weights

704.1. The weights for the HCPI shall be subject to a general revision at regular intervals in order to avoid the HCPI becoming outdated and irrelevant. The general revision of the weights shall be at a maximum interval of five years from the previous weight period.

704.2. In addition to the general revision of weights referred to in paragraph 704.1 of this article, the weights shall be subject to a review every 2-3 years through a mini- household expenditure survey in each Partner State with the aim of ensuring that significant changes in relative price levels have not resulted in the overall weighting structure being no longer adequately representative of consumer expenditure patterns.

704.3. Where, following such a review, weights are found not to be sufficiently reliable and relevant to meet the comparability requirements established in Article 105 of the framework regulation, new weights shall be introduced into the HCPI after the review.

704.4. Where the weight of a COICOP product category falls below the threshold of one part per thousand as stipulated in Article 204 of the product coverage regulation, it shall no longer need to be explicitly covered by an elementary aggregate sub-index in the HCPI.

Article 705:

Incorporation of new weights

705.1. When weights are revised, the HCPI using the new set of weights shall be calculated for an overlapping period with the index using the previous weights for the purpose of chain-linking.

705.2. Where the general revision of weights indicates a need for introducing new elementary aggregates, or removing existing ones, such changes shall be made at the same time as the new weights are introduced into the HCPI.

705.3. Where relative price changes occur in between the weight reference period and the price reference period, the revised weights shall be price-updated to take account of such changes.

Article 706:

Weights for aggregating Partner State HCPIs to EAC-HCPI

706.1. The EAC-HCPI shall be calculated by EAC as a weighted average of the HCPIs of the Partner States.

706.2. The weight of a Partner State shall be its proportion of Household Final Monetary Consumption Expenditure (HFMCE) within the scope of the HCPI, or its closest available approximation, to the EAC total.

706.3. HFMCE data shall be compiled according to the standards of the current version of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA).

706.4. HFMCE data expressed in national currencies shall be converted into a common currency by using the most recent official Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for the household final consumption or the annual average exchange rate. The weights shall be revised whenever the new set of data to be used is available.

706.5. In addition, EAC-HCPI weights shall be subject to a review every 3 -5 years based on the data provided by the Partner States.

706.6. The weights shall also be calculated for each of the 13 Divisions of COICOP or any number of Divisions that may be officially revised and internationally accepted.

PART B – ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SAMPLE OF PRODUCTS

Article 707:

Establishment of the sample of products

707.1. The HCPI product sample shall be representative of the consumption of the reference population.

707.2. The sampled products shall be allocated among elementary aggregates within the COICOP structure, in such a way that:

- 707.2.1 The elementary aggregates are appropriately balanced in terms of weights;
- 707.2.2 There are sufficient items in each elementary aggregate as to take account of the variation of price movements between the items.

707.3. The choice of products to include within an elementary aggregate shall reflect their perceived relative importance in value terms.

Article 708:

Review of product sample

The HCPI product sample shall be reviewed to ensure that it continues to be representative of the consumption pattern of the reference population and sufficiently reliable and relevant to meet the comparability requirements established in Article 105 of the framework regulation.

Article 709:

Identification of newly significant products

Monitoring systems shall be established by Partner States to systematically seek to identify newly significant products of both evolutionary and revolutionary types.

Article 710:

Introduction of “evolutionary” types of newly significant product

710.1. An “evolutionary” product shall be introduced into the sample, in order to maintain its representativity, if:

- 710.1.1 The previous product is no longer available;
- 710.1.2 The previous product remains available but other products(s) are more popular.

710.2. Newly significant “evolutionary” products shall be introduced into the HCPI as soon as it is clear that consumers are shifting to these new products from the old versions or following a general revision of HCPI weights.

Article 711:

Introduction of “revolutionary” types of newly significant product

711.1. A newly significant “revolutionary” product shall be introduced into the HCPI if it is considered by the Partner State to have become significant on the market, following a general revision of the weights.

711.2. Such a product may be introduced into the HCPI sample by creating a new elementary aggregate.

Article 712:

Deletion of products

A product shall be removed from the HCPI sample when it ceases to be representative of the consumption habits of the reference population.

PART C - ITEM SUBSTITUTION

Article 713:

Item substitution

In respect of non-seasonal products:

713.1. When an item becomes no longer available in an outlet, an appropriate replacement item shall be selected.

713.2. When an item appears to be temporarily unavailable in an outlet, an imputed price may be used for the first three consecutive months of non-availability. Thereafter, a replacement item shall be introduced during the fourth month.

713.3. Prices shall not be automatically carried forward within the three-month period referred to in paragraph 713.2 of this article.

713.4. The procedures for choosing a replacement item shall be based on one of the three selection strategies:

- 713.4.1 The item that is most similar in terms of price-determining characteristics compared to the item being replaced rather than price alone;
- 713.4.2 The most popular similar item currently sold by the outlet; or
- 713.4.3 A similar item considered likely to have a sustained presence on the market.

713.5. Where one product or item is replaced by another, the price of the replacement shall be adjusted so as to reflect any differences in specifications or quality between the two products or items. Regulation number 15 provides detailed rules on quality adjustment.

PART D – GENERAL

Article 714: Quality control

Partner States shall provide EAC Secretariat with information on:

- 714.1. The sources of weights, including the dates of their reference period and the processes of adjustments made to the basic information (Article 703);

714.2. The 2-3 years period review of weights (Article 704)

714.3. The review of the product sample (Article 708);

714.4. The monitoring system for newly significant products (Article 709); and

714.5. The replacement strategy adopted for dealing with unavailable items (Article 710); sufficient to evaluate compliance with this regulation.

REGULATION NO. 8: EAC REGULATION ON TREATMENT OF TEMPORARY PRICE REDUCTIONS

Article 801:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the treatment of temporary price reductions in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI).

Article 802:

Definition

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- 802.1. **“Standard price”** means the price of a good or service without any conditions or qualifications, and not described as a “special price” or similar term.
- 802.2. **“Inducement”** means a type of temporary offer made to consumers to persuade them to purchase a particular product. An example of an inducement, common in supermarkets, is to offer the customers two products for the price of one, or some similar offer.
- 802.3. **“Discount”** means a deduction from the advertised price of a product that is available to specific customers under specific conditions.
- 802.4. **“Non-discriminatory”** means a price which is available to all potential consumers with no special conditions attached in case of a discount.

- 802.5. **“Sale”** means an event at which goods or services are sold at reduced prices, often widely held at regular periods in the year.
- 802.6. **“Stock-clearing sale”** means a sale at which goods are reduced in price in order to allow the retailer to make space for new lines of stock.
- 802.7. **“Discounted price”** means a price which is reduced from its normal price in a sale or for some other reason.
- 802.8. **“Shop-soiled”** goods mean goods which have become damaged, faded or worn through being displayed in outlets.
- 802.9. **“End of range price”** means the price of a product which has been discontinued or is in the process of being replaced by a newer version.
- 802.10. **“Expiry date”** means a date shown on a product which indicates the date up to which the product keeps its best features (e.g. food) or that it should be consumed no later than the date shown (e.g. medicines). It is associated with the expression “shelf life”, indicating the period before the expiry date.
- 802.11. **“Money-off coupon”** means a slip of paper or similar, which, when presented at an outlet, gives the purchaser the right to purchase a product at a reduced price.
- 802.12. **“Discount card”** means the same as a “money-off coupon” except that it can be used on more than a single occasion, though normally with a final date of validity.
- 802.13. **“Loyalty card”** means a card, normally containing a microchip, by which a retailer can record the value of a customer’s purchase so as to accumulate credit points for later redemption.

Such a card may be specific to a particular retailer, or may be used in a specified group of retailers.

802.14. "**Refund**" means the return of money to a customer, normally if the product is faulty or otherwise unsatisfactory. The purchase is thus effectively cancelled.

802.15. "**Rebate**" means a refund of a part of the value of a purchase made by a customer, equivalent to a postponed discount.

802.16. "**Bulk purchase**" means a purchase in which a purchaser buys in large quantities of a product in order to obtain a reduced unit price.

Article 803:

Objective

The objective of this regulation is to establish a Harmonised approach to the method of treating temporary price reductions and discounts of goods and services in the HCPI.

Article 804:

General principles

Purchaser prices used in the HCPI shall in general take account of price reductions, provided that such reductions:

804.1. Can be attributed to the purchase of an individual product;

804.2. Are non-discriminatory;

- 804.3. Are known to purchasers at the time when they enter into the agreement with the supplier to purchase the product concerned;
- 804.4. Can be claimed either at the time of purchase or within such time period following the actual purchase that the reduction might be expected to have a significant influence on the quantities, purchasers are willing to purchase.

Article 805:
Inducements

The market value of an inducement, where it is known and is significant relative to the value of the product being purchased, shall be deducted from the price of the product.

Article 806:
Specification changes

Where the specification of a product changes as part of a temporary offer, the price of the item shall be treated according to the rules on specification change as stipulated in paragraph 713.5 of the Regulation on Weights, product sample and item substitution.

Article 807:
Types of price reduction

Annex 09 to this regulation lists a range of different types of price reduction, showing the appropriate methods of treatment in the HCPI.

Article 808:
Applicable Standards

Partner States shall apply the standards referred to in Articles 804 to 807 to the procedures used for establishing the HCPI.

REGULATION NO. 9: EAC REGULATION ON TREATMENT OF TARIFF PRICES

Article 901:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the treatment of tariff prices in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI).

Article 902:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- 902.1. **“Tariff”** means a list of pre-established prices for the purchase of a particular kind of product under different terms and conditions. Tariffs may be a subject of central price collection, in particular those determined by government or by other national organisations.
- 902.2. **“Tariff price”** means a price within a tariff which applies to a component element or unit of consumption of the product concerned.
- 902.3. **“Homogeneous”** means that the tariff elements are of a similar type and are measured in the same units.

Article 903:

Objective

The objective of this regulation is to establish a Harmonised approach to the method of treating tariff prices of goods and services in the HCPI.

Article 904:
General principles

- 904.1. The underlying treatment of tariff prices in HCPI sub-indices shall be consistent, as far as possible, with the treatment of other prices.
- 904.2. Adhering to the Laspeyres-type fixed base weight principle, as required under paragraph 1605.2 of the index formulae regulation, changes in tariff prices shall reflect the price change on the basis of the changed cost required to maintain the same consumption pattern of households as before the change in the tariff.

Article 905:
Basic information

The basic information requirement for a tariff shall include tariff prices and weights which reflect the consumption of the goods or services according to the characteristics of the consumers, the level, structure or timing of the consumption, as set out in the tariff.

Article 906:
General procedure

Where there is a change in a tariff, and where, after the change:

- 906.1. The specification of a component element or unit of consumption remains unchanged, the prices for that element or unit in the previous tariff and the new tariff shall be directly compared and the price difference taken account of in the HCPI.

- 906.2. The specification of a component element or unit of consumption changes, or a new component element is added which does not constitute a new product, the price change shall be calculated using weights which relate to the expenditure required to preserve the same consumption pattern which applied before the tariff change. Methods of any quality adjustments shall be consistent with those used for other sub-indices of the HCPI.
- 906.3. A component element or unit of consumption with a new and distinct specification is added to the tariff, it shall be treated as a newly significant product as defined in the Regulation on weights, product sample and item substitution.

Article 907:

Types of tariff

- 907.1. Partner States shall identify all significant tariffs available to consumers and decide which category each tariff falls among the five categories below:
- 907.1.1 Tariffs based on demand conditions (for example, peak-load pricing; limited availability);
- 907.1.2 Tariffs dependent on the type of customer (for example, students; pensioners);
- 907.1.3 2-part tariffs: a) charges for the right or permission to use a product; b) charges for actual usage (for example, telephone services);
- 907.1.4 Block pricing (for example, units charged at different prices dependent on volume of consumption);
- 907.1.5 Tariffs dependent on the contents of a “bundle” of goods and/or services (for example, mobile telephones).

907.2. Some tariffs include more than one of these broad tariff types; for example, electricity tariffs may be a combination of (907.1.3) and (907.1.4).

Article 908:

Price measurement methods

The measurement of tariff price changes shall be selected from one or more of the following general types:

908.1. Representative items: matched samples. In this method, changes in tariff prices are compared using weights applicable to the individual components of the tariff. This method may be appropriate to tariffs of types (907.1.3) and (907.1.4) as listed in Article 907. It shall not be used in situations where there are major changes in tariff structures.

908.2. Representative items: customer profiles. In this method, one or more customer types are selected as being representative of all customers of the tariff concerned. The estimated value of the consumption of all elements of the tariff before the change in the tariff is compared with the value of the same volume of consumption after the change in the tariff. This method may be appropriate to tariffs of type (907.1.2) as listed in Article 907. It shall not be used where, for any reason, it is impractical to make sufficiently precise definitions of representative customers.

Article 909:

Classification

The components of a tariff may normally be expected to fall within the same COICOP Sub-class. Where, exceptionally, this is not the case, the tariff shall be included in its entirety in the COICOP Sub-class within which the greater part of the tariff expenditure occurs.

Article 910:
Applicable Standards

Partner States shall apply the standards referred to in Articles 904 to 909 to the procedures used for establishing the HCPI.

Article 911:
Quality Control

Partner States shall provide information to EAC sufficient to evaluate compliance with this regulation on the:

- 911.1 Tariffs identified under Article 907;
- 911.2 Procedures laid down in Articles 906, 908 and 909.

REGULATION NO. 10: EAC REGULATION ON PRICE COLLECTION

Article 1001:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the procedures for the collection of prices in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI).

Article 1002:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

1002.1. "**Bargaining**" means that the transaction price is negotiated between buyer and seller, so that the final price is not known until the purchase has been made.

1002.2. "**Hyperinflation**" means that prices in general are rising at a monthly rate of 50% or more.

1002.3. "**Unit price**" means the price for one item or measurement, such as a kilogram, a litre, or a meter, which can be used to compare the same type of goods sold in varying weights and amounts.

Article 1003:

Objective

The objective of this regulation is to have a Harmonised approach to the procedures used for the collection of prices in the HCPI

Article 1004:

Timing of acquisition of products in the HCPI

- 1004.1. Prices in the HCPI shall be recorded as those which would be charged if the products concerned had been acquired during the month of price observation.
- 1004.2. Goods priced in the HCPI shall be deemed to have been acquired at the time at which ownership is passed from the seller to the purchaser, regardless of the method of payment such as cash, credit etc... and whether or not they were wholly paid for or consumed during the relevant period.
- 1004.3. Services priced in the HCPI shall be deemed to have been acquired at the time when the purchaser incurs a liability to the seller.

Article 1005:

Frequency and timing of price collection

- 1005.1. The frequency of collecting consumer prices for items in the HCPI basket shall be at least once a month.
- 1005.2. Partner States shall record the prices of items in the HCPI basket within the first three weeks of every calendar month.
- 1005.3. Where prices of an item or group of items (that are not categorized as volatile) are rising at a rate estimated to be 50 per cent per month or more, Partner States shall increase the frequency of collection of prices for such items regardless of what is set out in paragraph 1005.1 of this Article.

Article 1006:
Item specifications

1006.1. The minimum information to be provided on HCPI price collection forms, in order to allow precise identification of each item, shall be as follows:

- 1006.1.1 Item identification number (within a stated COICOP sub-class);
- 1006.1.2 Item name and specifications;
- 1006.1.3 Name, address/location of outlet;

1006.2. The item specifications shall include, as a minimum, the following types of information (where relevant to the item concerned):

- 1006.2.1 Brand or make;
- 1006.2.2 Model name or number;
- 1006.2.3 Size of container;
- 1006.2.4 Terms of payment;
- 1006.2.5 Conditions of delivery;
- 1006.2.6 Type of guarantees;
- 1006.2.7 Any other distinctive characteristics such as material, size, country of origin.

1006.3. The minimum information to be recorded by HCPI price collectors shall be as follows:

- 1006.3.1 Collection date;
- 1006.3.2 Name of the Price Collector;
- 1006.3.3 Price of an item;
- 1006.3.4 For loose products such as vegetables, the weight which has been priced;

- 1006.3.5 Note or code if an item is unavailable, and the reason;
- 1006.3.6 Comment or code relating to any unusual price change;
- 1006.3.7 Note concerning item specification;
- 1006.3.8 Note concerning item availability in the coming months
- 1006.3.9 Note concerning the reasons behind any price change

1006.4. Where prices are collected using handheld electronic devices, the minimum standards set out in this Article shall be applied mutatis mutandis.

Article 1007:

Unit prices

1007.1 Prices for goods in the HCPI, when related to weight, shall be measured in values for a given unit (e.g. price per kilogram).

1007.2. Where goods are sold on the basis of a locally defined quantity, such as a bunch, bundle, box, sack, bottle etc., the weight or volume of the quantity must be determined and the unit price calculated as in paragraph 1007.1 of this Article.

Article 1008:

Associated costs

1008.1. The prices used in the HCPI shall be the prices payable by purchasers including any taxes on the products. Where taxes are not included in the advertised price, the appropriate amounts shall be added to the prices collected so that the final tax-inclusive price is taken into account in the HCPI.

1008.2. Where the price of an item includes delivery to the purchaser's home, or installation in the

purchaser's home, the price recorded for the HCPI shall include the delivery or installation costs, as required by COICOP 05.1.1 (Furniture, furnishings and loose carpets), 05.3.1 (major household appliances) and 09.3.1 (garden products, plants and flowers).

1008.3. Tips and gratuities. Noncompulsory tips or gratuities are considered as gifts and are outside the scope of a CPI. However, where gratuities are compulsory, the payment should be included in the expenditure on the product for which the gratuity is paid during the computation of the CPI weights. In cases where payment of a tip or gratuity is customary, although not compulsory, it should also be included in the expenditure. Prices of tips and gratuities should not be monitored because the amount given is discretionary and it is not possible to define a single amount or percentage that should be monitored on a regular basis.

Article 1009:

Bargaining

1009.1. The prices to be collected for the HCPI shall normally be the prices at which products are transacted.

1009.2. In some cases where bargaining occurs, the transaction price is not known until the purchase is completed, and other methods of pricing must be used. Such methods shall include:

1009.2.1 Using list or catalogue prices where available. In these cases the trend in list prices is used as a proxy for the probable trend in transaction prices;

1009.2.2 Obtaining wholesale prices from suppliers to retail outlets. In these cases the trend in wholesale prices is used as a proxy for the probable trend in retail prices;

- 1009.2.3 Obtaining the best estimates of transaction prices from the sellers, either by interview or by price collectors purchasing items as if they were normal customers;
- 1009.2.4 Obtaining prices from customers.

Article 1010:

Dual pricing

Where different prices are advertised for the same item, such as separate prices for nationals and foreigners, or separate prices depending on the method of payment (e.g. cash or credit card) each type of sale condition shall be treated as a separate item for price collection.

Article 1011:

Prices denominated in foreign currencies

- 1011.1. Where the prices of items included in the HCPI basket are advertised and payable in a foreign currency in certain outlets, they shall be converted to the national currency centrally, taking into account the average exchange rate for the currency in the price observation period concerned.
- 1011.2. Where an item may be paid for either in national currency or in a foreign currency, the price shall be collected in the national currency unless it is known that the volume of transactions in the foreign currency is greater than the volume of transactions in the national currency in the outlet concerned, in which case the conversion procedure described in paragraph 1011.1 of this Article shall apply.

Article 1012:
Management of price collection

1012.1. The collection of prices for the HCPI shall be carried out with due regard for accuracy, timeliness, efficiency and assured continuity. To this end, Partner States shall establish a quality management system for the HCPI, covering, as a minimum, the following:

- 1012.1.1 Framework of price collection;
- 1012.1.2 Documentation of the price collection system;
- 1012.1.3 Checking of prices by collectors and field supervisors;
- 1012.1.4 Adequate training and provision of written instructions for price collection staff;
- 1012.1.5 Contingency planning to cover temporary or permanent loss of key resources;
- 1012.1.6 Regular reviews of price collection procedures and problems.

REGULATION NO. 11: EAC REGULATION ON DATA VALIDATION AND EDITING

Article 1101:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulations concerning price data validation and editing of the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI).

Article 1102:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1102.1. **“Validation of data”** means the process of checking to ensure that all inputs to the HCPI calculations are correct.
- 1102.2. **“Editing of data”** means the process of adjusting or eliminating erroneous inputs to the HCPI calculations.
- 1102.3. **“Outlier”** means a price or price change which falls outside a specified outlier boundary.
- 1102.4. **“Extreme outlier”** means an outlier price or price change which falls outside a specified “extreme outlier” boundary.
- 1102.5. **“Ineligible price”** means a price which in principle shall not enter into the HCPI computation, for example due to reasons such as those referred to in Group B of the Annex 09 concerning the treatment of temporary price reductions.

1102.6. ***Reported price*** means a price quotation which the price collector has submitted for inclusion in the HCPI.

Article 1103:

Objective

The objective of this regulation is to establish, for the purpose of producing a comparable Harmonised Consumer Price Index (HCPI) for each EAC Partner State, a common approach in the standards applied in checking and, where appropriate, modifying the data inputs to the HCPI, with the aim of improving the accuracy of the HCPI and its sub-indices.

Article 1104:

General principles

1104.1. Partner States shall ensure that reported prices are verified before being used to compute the HCPI.

1104.2. When validating the prices reported for the HCPI, the general principle shall be to accept the reported prices.

1104.3. Any rejection or adjustment of reported prices shall be done only by reference to specific information on the individual price observations.

Article 1105:

Validation of reported prices

1105.1. Reported prices shall be subject to a rigorous validation process. This shall include checks that:

1105.1.1 All planned price quotations have been obtained, or, if temporarily unavailable, imputed or based on a replacement item, following the rules on item substitution of Article 713 of the Regulation on weights, product sample and item substitution;

1105.1.2 Prices relate to items which are representative of the elementary aggregates to which they belong;

1105.1.3 Price changes compared with the previous month are within a pre-determined range of tolerance, making due allowance for any significant expected price changes;

1105.2. The checks in paragraph 1105.1 shall initially be made by the price collectors and the field supervisors before the data are submitted to the regional and/or central office. Further checks shall be carried out by the regional and/or central office, making use of all relevant information held. The Annex 07 at the end of this regulation contains information on how such checks shall be made.

Article 1106:

Editing of reported prices

1106.1. A reported price, whether or not an outlier, shall be rejected where it can be shown to be ineligible, or relates to an item which is not representative of its elementary aggregate.

1106.2. An incorrect price which has been checked under the terms of Article 1105 shall be corrected if revised information is available.

1106.3. If an outlier price has not been shown to be either correct or incorrect before the final date required for the computation of the current monthly HCPI, it shall be retained, unadjusted,

for the computation, except in the case of an extreme outlier, where the price shall be imputed by reference to the monthly price change of other items within the same elementary aggregate.

1106.4 In order to prevent recurrences of the type of cases referred to in paragraph 1106.3 of this Article; all such prices shall be documented and subject to further investigation. Any necessary changes to the price survey rules shall be made before the following month's survey.

Article 1107:

Data validation and editing procedures

The choice of validation and editing procedures referred to in Articles 1105 and 1106 shall be made by the Partner State according to the methods described in the Annex 07 to this regulation.

Article 1108:

Applicable Standards

Partner States shall apply the standards referred to in Articles 1104 to 1107 to the procedures used for establishing the HCPI.

REGULATION NO. 12: EAC REGULATION ON EDUCATION

Article 1201:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the treatment of products in the education sector in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI).

Article 1202:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

“Reimbursements” means payments made to households by government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) that are made as direct consequences of purchases of individually specified services, initially paid for by households. The time when reimbursements are made, relative to the time when the expenditure was incurred, is irrelevant for the HCPI. Payments by government units or NPISHs in the form of monetary assistance to reduce household expenditure, and payments of claims to households by education insurance companies, do not constitute reimbursements.

Article 1203:

Objective

The aim of this regulation is to set minimum standards for the HCPI treatment of goods and services in the education sector, relating in particular to COICOP Division 10, to ensure that they are reliable and relevant and meet the comparability requirements as laid down in the Framework Regulation.

Article 1204:

Types of expenditure

- 1204.1. Expenditure on educational services shall be classified in the appropriate sub-heading of COICOP Division 10, for which examples are given in the Annex 10 to this regulation.
- 1204.2. Expenditure on education-related goods, such as textbooks, and on education-related services, such as school catering or healthcare services, shall be allocated to the appropriate Division and sub-heading of COICOP as set out in the EAC Regulations on product coverage.
- 1204.3. Where a price is charged for educational services combined with educational materials or education support services, its components shall be separated and allocated to the COICOP divisions concerned. Where such a separation cannot be made, the inclusive price shall be allocated to the most appropriate class in COICOP Division 10.
- 1204.4. The assignment of early childhood education level institutions to either social protection or education shall be made according to the standards set out in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011.

Article 1205:

Providers of educational services

All fee-charging providers of educational services, including organs of central and local government, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), religious organisations, private institutions and companies, and private self-employed persons, shall be covered in the HCPI.

Article 1206:
Coverage of educational services

1206.1. Partner States shall cover education products as given in Annex 01 of the Product Coverage Regulation with the following COICOP headings:

10 Education

- 10.1.0.1 Early childhood education (S)
- 10.1.0.2 Primary education (S)
- 10.2.0.0 Secondary education (S)
- 10.3.0.0 Post-secondary non-tertiary Education
- 10.4.0.0 Tertiary Education
- 10.5.0.1 Tutoring (S)
- 10.5.0.9 Other education not definable by level

1206.2. HCPIs which include price indices and weights for each of the categories listed in paragraph 1206.1 of this Article accounting for more than one part in a thousand of total expenditure covered by the HCPI shall be deemed comparable.

1206.3. HCPI sub-indices for the COICOP headings listed in paragraph 1206.1 of this Article shall be compiled by Partner States provided that the weights account for more than one part in a thousand of total expenditure covered by the HCPI.

Article 1207:
Weights

1207.1. Weights shall be determined according to total household expenditure on educational services as classified in COICOP Division 10, less reimbursements as defined in Article 1202.

They shall be based on the results of household expenditure surveys, National Accounts data by using the expenditure concept of private consumption or any other appropriate source.

1207.2. Where fees for educational services are paid for partially or fully by means of a loan, the weights shall include the gross fees payable without regard to the amount of the loan, its repayment period or any interest chargeable.

Article 1208:

Prices

1208.1. The purchaser prices of educational services shall be the gross amounts payable by the households.

1208.2. Prices of educational services shall be obtained from fee-charging providers, as given in Article 1205 of this regulation

1208.3. Where a service has been available to households free of charge and subsequently an actual price is charged, whether or not subsidized, the change from zero to the actual price shall be taken into account in the HCPI. The reverse process, from an actual price to zero, shall similarly be taken into account.

1208.4. Where education or part of an education service has been provided jointly with other services or goods free of charge, and is subsequently charged for on a separate basis, the change shall be taken into account in the HCPI.

1208.5. Prices for Education services shall be entered into the HCPI for the month in which the consumption of the education service at the observed prices can commence.

Article 1209:

Calculation of HCPI for educational services

Partner States shall compute the HCPI for educational services, COICOP Division 10, based on the requirements of Articles 1204 to 1208.

Article 1210:

Transmission of sub-indices to EAC secretariat

1210.1. The sub-indices of the HCPI compiled according to the provisions of Article 1206 of this regulation shall be transmitted monthly by each Partner State to the EAC secretariat.

1210.2. The corresponding weights and household final monetary consumption expenditures shall be transmitted to EAC by each Partner State together with the first HCPIs relating to COICOP Division 10 and thereafter whenever the weights are changed.

Article 1211:

Applicable Standards

Partner States shall apply the standards referred to in Articles 1204 to 1210 to the procedures used for establishing the HCPI.

REGULATION NO. 13: EAC REGULATION ON HEALTH

Article 1301:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the treatment of products in the healthcare sector in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI).

Article 1302:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

1302.1. "**Reimbursements**" means payments made to households by government units or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) that are made as direct consequences of purchases of individually specified products, initially paid for by households. The time when reimbursements are made, relative to the time when the expenditure was incurred, is irrelevant for the HCPI. Payments by government units or NPISHs in the form of monetary assistance to reduce household expenditure, and payments of claims to households by health insurance companies, do not constitute reimbursements.

1302.2. "**Out-patient services**" means medical, dental or therapeutic services delivered at home, in individual or group consulting facilities, dispensaries or the out-patient clinics of hospitals and the like.

1302.3. "**In-patient services**" means the provision of healthcare services in hospitals and the like, including accommodation for the patient, normally overnight or for longer periods.

Article 1303:

Objective

The aim of this regulation is to set minimum standards for the HCPI treatment of goods and services in the healthcare sector, relating in particular to COICOP Division 06, to ensure that they are reliable and relevant and meet the comparability requirements as laid down in the Framework Regulation.

Article 1304:

Types of expenditure

1304.1. Expenditure on health care products shall be classified in the appropriate sub-heading of COICOP Division 06, for which examples are given in Annex 11 to this regulation.

1304.2. Where a price is charged for healthcare services combined with healthcare materials or support services, its components shall be separated and allocated to the appropriate COICOP classes using estimated data where necessary.

Article 1305:

Providers of healthcare products

All fee-charging providers of healthcare products, including organs of central and local government, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), religious organisations, private institutions and companies, and private self-employed persons, shall be covered in the HCPI.

Article 1306:
Coverage of healthcare products

1306.1 Partner States shall cover health products as in Annex 01 of the Product Coverage Regulation with the following COICOP headings:

06 Health

- 06.1.1 Medicines
- 06.1.2 Medical products
- 06.1.3 Assistive products
- 06.1.4 Repair, rental and maintenance of medical and assistive products
- 06.2.1 Preventive care services
- 06.2.2 Outpatient dental services
- 06.2.3 Other outpatient care services
- 06.3.1 Inpatient curative and rehabilitative services
- 06.3.2 Inpatient long-term care services
- 06.4.1 Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services
- 06.4.2 Patient emergency transportation services and emergency rescue

1306.2. HCPIs which include price indices and weights for each of the categories listed in paragraph 1306.1 of this Article accounting for at least one part in a thousand of total expenditure covered by the HCPI shall be deemed comparable.

1306.3. HCPI sub-indices for the COICOP headings listed in paragraph 1306.1 of this Article shall be compiled by Partner States provided that the weights account for at least one part in a thousand of total expenditure covered by the HCPI.

Article 1307:

Weights

- 1307.1. Weights shall be determined according to total household expenditure on healthcare products as defined in COICOP Division 06, less reimbursements as defined in Article 1302. They shall be based on the results of household expenditure surveys, National Accounts data by using the expenditure concept of private consumption or any other appropriate source.
- 1307.2. Where payments fees for health care products are paid for partially or fully by means of a loan, the weights shall include the gross fees payable without regard to the amount of the loan, its repayment period or any interest chargeable.

Article 1308:

Prices

- 1308.1. The purchaser prices of healthcare products shall be the gross amounts payable by the households.
- 1308.2. Prices of healthcare products shall be obtained from fee-charging providers, as given in Article 1305 of this regulation.
- 1308.3. Where a health product has been available to households free of charge and subsequently an actual price is charged, whether or not subsidised, the change from zero to the actual price shall be taken into account in the HCPI. The reverse process, from an actual price to zero, shall similarly be taken into account.

1308.4. Where a product has been provided jointly with other products free of charge, and is subsequently charged for on a separate basis, the change shall be taken into account in the HCPI.

Article 1309:

Calculation of HCPI for healthcare products

Partner States shall compute the HCPI for healthcare products, COICOP Division 06, based on the requirements of Articles 1304 to 1308.

Article 1310:

Transmission of sub-indices to EAC secretariat

1310.1. The sub-indices of the HCPI compiled according to the provisions of Article 1306 of this regulation shall be transmitted monthly by each Partner State to the EAC secretariat.

1310.2. The corresponding weights and household final monetary consumption expenditures shall be transmitted to EAC by each Partner State together with the first HCPIs relating to COICOP Division 06 and thereafter whenever the weights are changed.

Article 1311:

Applicable Standards

Partner States shall apply the standards referred to in Articles 1304 to 1310 to the procedures used for compiling the HCPI.

REGULATION NO. 14: EAC REGULATION ON SAMPLING

Article 1401:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning sampling for the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI).

Article 1402:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1402.1. "**Probability sampling**" means the random selection of a sample of units, such as outlets or products, in such a way that each unit in the universe has a known, non-zero, probability of selection.
- 1402.2. "**Non-probability sampling**" means the deliberate, non-random, selection of a sample of units, such as outlets or products, based on the knowledge or judgment of the person responsible.
- 1402.3. "**Universe**" means the entire set of units being sampled.
- 1402.4. "**Dimension**" means one of the main aspects of a good or service which may have an influence on its price.
- 1402.5. "**Stratum**" means a group of relatively homogeneous populations within a particular dimension of a good or service.

1402.6. **“Target sample”** means the set of prices of goods and services which a Partner State plans to obtain for the production of the monthly HCPI, in order to meet the comparability requirements laid down in the Framework Regulation.

Article 1403:

Objective

The objective of this regulation is to ensure a Harmonised approach to the procedures used in sampling for the HCPI, with the aim of ensuring that the samples are sufficiently representative of national consumer prices as to ensure that the results are reliable and relevant and meet the comparability criteria set out in Article 105 of the Framework Regulation.

Article 1404:

Sampling methods

1404.1. Partner States shall use appropriate methods of probability sampling where it is practicable to do so.

1404.2. Where probability sampling methods are not practicable, Partner States shall use non-probability methods using one or more of the techniques set out in this regulation, or other techniques which meet the comparability criteria set out in Article 105 of the Framework Regulation.

1404.3. A combination of probability sampling and non-probability sampling methods shall be used in the appropriate circumstances.

1404.4. The degree of significance related to sampling shall be determined in the Technical Guidance Notes (TGNs) provided for in the Framework Regulation, paragraph 112.5

Article 1405:

Sample construction

1405.1. The sample shall be stratified so as to take into account of the following dimensions:

1405.1.1 Geographic

1405.1.2 Outlet

1405.1.3 Product

1405.1.4 Time

1405.2. Each Partner State shall establish a target sample for the HCPI, which shall be representative of the consumption of the reference population in that Partner State.

1405.3. The target sample shall comprise a matrix of numbers relating to the target sample sizes in the entire sample dimensions listed in paragraph 1405.1 of this Article.

1405.4. Since sample size and composition depend upon the economic structures within each Partner State, an appropriate sample design shall be proposed to the EAC Secretariat by each Partner State. Details shall be publicly accessible following agreements between the Partner States and EAC.

Article 1406:

Sample replenishment

1406.1. All of the sample strata shall be reviewed and replenished at the time of the general re-basing of the HCPI as stated in Article 704 of the Regulation on weights, product sample and item substitution in order to maintain its representativeness.

1406.2. The product sample shall be reviewed in accordance with Article 708 of the Regulations on weights, product sample and item substitution.

1406.3. Changes shall also be made within any stratum of the sample when factors affecting that stratum appear likely to have a significant effect on the HCPI

Article 1407:

Sample variance

Partner States shall optimise the sample size and design it in such a way as to minimise the variance of the HCPI, subject to practicability.

Article 1408:

Geographic sampling

1408.1. The geographic dimension of the sample of prices shall be designed in such a way as to provide a national sample which is representative of household expenditure in the country as a whole.

1408.2. The sample of prices collected in each Partner State shall cover, as a minimum, all those regions of the country in which the total value of household expenditure, as a proportion of total national household expenditure, is large enough (at least 1%) to have a potentially significant effect on the national HCPI.

1408.3. A region included under the conditions of paragraph 1408.2 of this Article may still be excluded from the sample provided that its exclusion would have no effect on the national HCPI at the published level of significance.

1408.4. Where probability sampling is used for the geographic dimension of the sample, the sampling frame shall be related to a measure of regional household expenditure, such as that derived from a household expenditure survey, or as estimated using data obtained from other statistical or administrative sources.

Article 1409:

Outlet sampling

1409.1. The outlet dimension of the sample of prices shall be designed in such a way as to provide a national sample which is representative of household expenditure in the country as a whole.

1409.2. In each Partner State, the selection of outlet-types to be covered in the HCPI sample shall comply with the terms of Articles 503 and 504 of the Regulation on Coverage and Sampling of Outlet types and Outlets.

1409.3. Within each of the selected outlet-types referred to in paragraph 1409.2, the selection of individual outlets shall comply with the terms of Article 503 of the Regulations on Coverage and Sampling of Outlet Types and outlets.

Article 1410:

Product sampling

1410.1 The product dimension of the sample of prices shall be designed in such a way as to provide a national sample which is representative of household expenditure in the country as a whole.

- 1410.2. The sample of prices collected in each Partner State shall cover each of the product categories listed in Annex 01 of the Regulations on product coverage which account for more than one part in a thousand of total expenditure covered by the HCPI.
- 1410.3. Within each product category, the selection of items for inclusion in the price sample shall be determined in accordance with Article 707 of the Regulations on weights, product sample and item substitution.

Article 1411:

Time sampling

The time dimension of the sample of prices shall be designed in such a way as to provide a national sample which meets the requirements of Article 1005 of the Regulation on Price Collection, and which:

- 1411.1 is representative of household expenditure, and
- 1411.2 ensure the comparability of prices between successive months.

REGULATION NO. 15: EAC REGULATION ON QUALITY ADJUSTMENTS

Article 1501:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the procedures for the adjustment of prices resulting from changes in the quality of products in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI).

Article 1502:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1502.1 ***“Quality adjustment”*** means an adjustment to the change in price of an item whose characteristics change over time, designed to remove the contribution of the change in characteristics to the observed price change. The adjustment is needed when the price of a replacement item has to be compared with the price of a replaced item;
- 1502.2 ***“Pure price change”*** means a change in the price of an item whose price-determining characteristics are unchanged; or the change in price following any quality adjustment;
- 1502.3 ***“Item”*** means an individual, specified good or service in the sample of products selected for pricing;
- 1502.4 ***“Replacement item”*** means an item which replaces another item whose price was previously collected, but whose replacement is done at a time outside the revision of products;

- 1502.5 **“Characteristics”** means the tangible or intangible attributes of a good or service that serve to identify it and enable it to be classified;
- 1502.6 **“Price-determining characteristics”** means those characteristics which have, or may have, an effect on the price of a good or service;
- 1502.7 **“Option pricing”** means a method of quality adjustment in which the prices of specific options such as air-conditioning in a motor car are used to enable price comparisons of hypothetical items which have identical characteristics;
- 1502.8 **“Expert judgment”** means a method of quality adjustment where the value of a change in an item’s characteristics is made on the basis of informed expert knowledge;
- 1502.9 **“Hedonic method”** means a method of quality adjustment where hedonic regression is used to estimate the value of changes in an item’s characteristics;
- 1502.10 **“Matched models”** means pricing exactly the same items in consecutive months, so as to ensure that the observed price changes are unaffected by quality change;
- 1502.11 **“Overall mean imputation”** means the imputation of the price of a missing item by reference to the average price change of the remaining unchanged items in the same elementary aggregate;
- 1502.12 **“Class mean imputation”** means the imputation of the price of a missing item by reference to the average price change of comparable items;
- 1502.13 **“Overlap”** means a method of quality adjustment based on the difference in price between a missing item and its replacement when both are available for pricing in the same month;

1502.15 **“Direct comparison”** means that the price of a replacement item is compared with the price of a missing item without any quality adjustment.

Article 1503:

Objective

The objective of this regulation is to ensure a Harmonised approach to the procedures used for quality adjustment in the HCPI, to ensure that the results are reliable and relevant and meet the comparability requirements as laid down in Article 105 of the Framework Regulations.

Article 1504:

Circumstances requiring quality adjustment

- 1504.1. When an item whose price is collected for the HCPI needs to be replaced by another, because the first item is no longer available, and if there is a change in one or more of the price-determining characteristics of the item, an adjustment, known as a “quality adjustment”, shall be made to the price of the replacement item.
- 1504.2. When an item whose price is collected for the HCPI needs to be replaced by another because the original item is considered likely to become unavailable within a short time, any price difference between the two items shall be dealt with by means of overlap pricing.
- 1504.3. When one item replaces another at a time of a general revision of the sample, as required by Article 708 of the Regulation on Weights, Product sample and Item substitution, any price difference between the two items shall be dealt with as in paragraph 1504.2 of this Article.

Article 1505:
Methods of quality adjustment

- 1505.1. All quality adjustments shall be made following the principle of “pure price index”, as defined in Article 105 of the EAC Framework Regulations, thereby ensuring that the HCPI is unbiased by changes in product characteristics.
- 1505.2. For purposes of consistency among the Partner States, the following quality adjustments approaches shall be used:
- 1505.2.1 Matched models
 - 1505.2.2 Overall mean imputation
 - 1505.2.3 Overlap Method
 - 1505.2.4 Class mean imputation
 - 1505.2.5 Hedonic Regression
- 1505.3. The value of a quality change shall not be estimated as the whole of the difference between the prices of the replaced item and the replacement item, unless this can be justified as being a reasonable estimate.

REGULATION NO. 16: EAC REGULATION ON INDEX FORMULAE

Article 1601:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulations concerning the index formulae to be used in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPIs) in EAC Partner States

Article 1602:

Objective

The aim of this regulation is to establish, for the purpose of producing a comparable Harmonised Consumer Price Index for each EAC Partner State, a common approach to the formulae to be used for calculating elementary aggregate indices and higher-level indices.

Article 1603:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definition shall apply:

“Elementary aggregate” means the smallest aggregate for which expenditure data are available and used for the HCPI. An elementary aggregate represents the expenditure or consumption covered at a detailed level of stratification of the HCPI below which reliable expenditure information is not available for weighting purposes. The prices within an elementary aggregate are thus un-weighted.

“Price reference period” means the period whose prices appear in the denominator of the price relatives;

Article 1604:**Formula for elementary aggregate price indices**

HCPIs for elementary aggregate indices shall be calculated using the geometric mean (GM) method, commonly referred to as the Jevons index. This is the ratio of the unweighted geometric mean prices. The exact formulation is given in Annex 05.

Article 1605:**Formula for price indices above the elementary aggregate level**

- 1605.1. HCPIs for aggregate indices at levels above those of the elementary aggregate indices shall be calculated using the weighted arithmetic means of the elementary aggregate indices.
- 1605.2 The construction of these indices shall be based on a Laspeyres-type fixed base weight index, being the price of the consumption basket at a given time as a percentage of its price in the base period. The exact formulation is given in Annex 06.

Article 1606:**Price Reference Period**

The price reference period shall be a year i.e. a period of twelve (12) consecutive months and most preferable a fiscal year.

Article 1607:

Timing of entering prices into the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

There is considerable scope for procedural differences in the timing of entering prices into the CPI. This is in particular for products where there may be a difference between the time of purchase, payment, or delivery and the time of consumption.

The aim of this Article is to harmonise the timing of recording and entering the prices into the CPI, in order to ensure that CPIs are reliable, relevant and meet the comparability requirement laid down in the Framework Regulation.

- 1607.1. Prices used in the CPI shall be the prices paid by households to purchase individual goods or services in monetary transactions.
- 1607.2. Prices for goods and services (except education services) shall be entered into the HCPI for the month in which they are observed.

REGULATION NO. 17: EAC REGULATION ON DERIVED STATISTICS

Article 1701:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning statistics derived from the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPI).

Article 1702:

Definitions

For the purposes of this regulation, the following definition shall apply:

- 1702.1 ***"Inflation"*** means the percentage change between any two periods of HCPI indices, whether based on monthly, annual or any other time period.
- 1702.2 ***"Annual average HCPI"*** means the arithmetic mean of twelve consecutive monthly indices.
- 1702.3 ***"Contribution to overall inflation"*** means the change that would have occurred in the all-items HCPI if a particular component index had undergone its observed change but all other component indices had remained unchanged.
- 1702.4 ***"Core inflation"*** means an index derived from the HCPI which is intended to show the underlying trend in inflation by excluding price movements arising from transient or volatile product groups.

1702.5 **“Rounding”** means the process in which a numerical figure is shortened to a smaller number of digits with minimum loss of accuracy.

1702.6 **“Truncation”** means the process in which a numerical figure is shortened to a specified number of decimal places by removing the trailing digits.

Article 1703:

Objective

The objective of this regulation is to establish harmonised methods for the derivation of certain statistics based on the HCPI.

Article 1704:

Rounding of data during collection, processing, transmission and dissemination

1704.1. Requirements for Partner States shall be as follows:

1704.1.1 All observed prices which are recorded for the HCPI shall be entered into the computations with the full number of decimal places (if any).

1704.1.2 All calculated prices and weights shall be entered into the computations without rounding or truncation.

1704.1.3 The calculation of HCPI indices and sub-indices, together with the weights, shall use the full number of decimal places available.

1704.1.4 HCPI indices and weights in parts per thousand transmitted to EAC by Partner States shall have full number of decimal places available.

1704.2. Requirements for EAC shall be as follows:

1704.2.1 EAC shall carry out all calculations using the full decimal places submitted by Partner States.

1704.2.2 EAC shall publish the index and sub-index levels for each Partner State rounded to two decimal places.

1704.2.3 EAC shall publish the weights applied to each Partner State to calculate the EAC HCPI, and any other country aggregates, rounded to four decimal places.

1704.3. Requirements for Partner States and EAC shall be as follows:

1704.3.1 Published index levels for the HCPI and any of its sub-indices shall be rounded to two decimal places.

1704.3.2 Published inflation for the HCPI and any of its sub-indices shall be rounded to one decimal place.

1704.3.3 Averages of more than one monthly HCPI index number, including annual averages, shall be calculated using the full number of decimal places available.

1704.3.4 The published averages of more than one monthly HCPI index number, including annual averages, shall be rounded to two decimal places.

1704.3.5 The calculation of inflation comparing periods of more than one single month, including the calculation of average inflation in one year compared with another year, shall be done using averages of monthly index numbers calculated as in sub-paragraph 1704.3.3 of this Article.

1704.4. The production, transmission and dissemination of other derived statistics shall follow the rules on rounding as set out in this Article.

Article 1705:
Calculation of inflation

- 1705.1. Within a period when a rebasing of the HCPI has not occurred, the inflation (price percentage change) between any two months shall be calculated as a percentage change between the current month and the month being referred to using the formula in Annex 12 paragraph 1101.1
- 1705.2. Where the period over which the inflation is calculated includes one or more periods when the HCPI index reference period has been changed, chaining of the CPI has to be carried out and the computations will be done using a formula indicated in Annex 12 paragraph 1101.2

Article 1706:
Calculation of average indices

- 1706.1. The annual average HCPI shall be calculated using the arithmetic mean of monthly indices, as given in Annex 12 paragraph 1102.1
- 1706.2. Averages for other periods, such as quarters, shall be calculated as in a paragraph 1706.1 of this regulation.

Article 1707:
Calculation of the Core Indices

The exclusion approach shall be used during the computation of the Core Inflation.

- 1707.1. All elementary aggregates indices under the following broad categories of products shall be excluded during the computation of the Core Indices:
- 1707.1.1 Fresh fruits;
 - 1707.1.2 Fresh vegetable;
 - 1707.1.3 Fresh milk;
 - 1707.1.4 Dried vegetables;
 - 1707.1.5 Tobacco leaves;
 - 1707.1.6 Imported fuels (e.g. petrol, diesel, paraffin and cooking gas etc.);
 - 1707.1.7 Solid fuels (e.g. charcoal, firewood etc.);
 - 1707.1.8 Utilities (electricity, metered water and unmetered water);
- 1707.2. In addition to the list of products in paragraph 1707.1, each Partner State shall carry out a study to measure persistence and volatility of monthly consumer prices to determine additional products to be excluded during the computation of the Core Index.
- 1707.3. Calculation of the Core Indices shall be done as the weighted average of prices indices of all the elementary aggregates categorized under the Core CPI Basket.
- 1707.4. The Core Index Basket shall be determined once and during the setting up of the CPI basket. Thus, the Core Index Basket shall remain fixed up to the next General Rebasing of the CPI.

1707.5. The detailed product list to be excluded during the computation of the Core inflation is given at the end of regulations as Annex 03.

Article 1708:

Indices for subgroups and special aggregates

1708.1. Where indices are produced for specific subgroups or aggregates of the HCPI, they shall be calculated using the same weights and indices used in the calculation of the published HCPIs.

1708.2. The calculation of such indices, using identical reference periods, shall be made according to the formula given in Annex 12 paragraph 1103.2. The formula may be adapted for any number of components.

1708.3. Calculation of other price indices relating to specific population groups, geographical areas or other economic sectors shall be based on methods which shall be provided to the Partner States by the EAC secretariat.

Article 1709:

Contributions to the overall inflation

The contribution of a particular HCPI component to the change in the all-items HCPI between any two months shall be calculated according to the following formula in Annex 12 paragraph 1104.

REGULATION NO. 18: EAC REGULATION ON SPECIAL CATEGORY OF PRODUCTS

Article 1801:

Citation

This regulation shall be cited as the EAC Regulation concerning the Harmonised treatment of certain products in the Harmonised Consumer Price Indices (HCPIs) in EAC Partner States.

Article 1802:

Objective

The objective of this regulation is to set out the principles underlying the harmonised treatment of certain types of products whose characteristics differ significantly from other goods and services, so as to ensure that the results are reliable and relevant and meet the comparability requirements as laid down in Article 105 of the Framework Regulation.

Article 1803:

Scope

The products covered in this regulation relate to any within the scope of the HCPI, and in particular to the following COICOP categories:

- 04.1 Actual rentals for housing
- 04.1.1 Actual rentals paid by tenants for main residence
- 04.1.2 Other actual rentals
- 05.6.2 Domestic services and household services
- 07.2.4 Other services in respect of personal transport equipment

09.6	Cultural services
09.8	Package Holidays
12.1	Insurance
12.2	Financial services
13.3	Social Protection
13.9	Other services

Article 1804:

General

- 1804.1. Where a service charge is expressed as a proportion of the transaction value, the purchaser price for the HCPI shall be recorded as the value of a representative transaction multiplied by the specified proportion in the base or reference period.
- 1804.2. Changes in the purchaser prices resulting from changes in the specified proportions of the representative transactions as referred to in paragraph 1804.1 of this Article shall be recorded as price changes in the HCPI.
- 1804.3. Any change in the market value of the subject of a representative transaction may be estimated by the change in a price index which represents appropriately the changing value of the subject of the transaction concerned.
- 1804.4. Price change for the HCPI shall be based on the assumption that not only the household consumption pattern in the weights reference period remains constant but that the characteristics of the household population in the weights reference period also remain constant.

- 1804.5. Changes in purchaser prices resulting from changes in the rules determining them shall be recorded as price changes in the HCPI.

Article 1805:

Rentals

- 1805.1. Actual rentals to be covered in the HCPI shall include payment for the use of the land on which the property stands, the dwelling occupied, and the fixtures and fittings such as heating, plumbing and lighting, and in the case of furnished dwellings, payment for the use of the furniture shall also be included.
- 1805.2. The weights used for COICOP 04.1.1 and 04.1.2 shall be the total value in the weights reference period of actual rentals as described in paragraph 1805.1 of this Article.
- 1805.3. The rental of a dwelling shall be considered to be its “price” for the purposes of the HCPI.
- 1805.4. In order to comply with Article 105 of the Framework Regulation, the rents to be included in the HCPI shall relate to actual rents payable for a sample of specified dwellings, measured on a regular basis.
- 1805.5. The source of regular data on rents payable shall be based on a survey of tenants, owners or agents, or any other reliable source of actual current rents payable.

Article 1806:

Domestic services

- 1806.1. Prices and weights for domestic services shall cover the full expenditure by households on the employment of resident or non-resident domestic staff. Product specification shall be made on the basis of either the cost of a specified unit of time e.g. a day's work or an hourly rate or of a specified task e.g. the cleaning of a house of a specified size.
- 1806.2. The allocation of expenditure on child-care services to either COICOP 05.6.2 domestic services etc. or to COICOP 13.3.0, social protection, shall be made on the basis of the place at which the service occurs.
- 1806.3. Partner States shall select representative items within COICOP Class 05.6.2 which can be priced on a regular basis, avoiding items whose prices are likely to depend on individual and specific circumstances.

Article 1807:

Package holidays

- 1807.1. The price to be recorded for the HCPI shall be the price of the entire holiday including travel, catering, accommodation and any other included elements.
- 1807.2. The price of a package holiday shall enter the HCPI in the month in which the price was recorded, regardless of the month to which the holiday relates.
- 1807.3. To the extent that package holidays are strongly seasonal products, the EAC Regulations on seasonal and second-hand products shall apply to package holidays where appropriate.

Article 1808:**Social protection services**

- 1808.1. The assignment of services to childcare. Social protection, COICOP 13.3.0, or early childhood education COICOP 10.1.0.1 shall be made according to the standards set out in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011, published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- 1808.2. The HCPI weights shall be determined according to total household expenditure on social protection services as classified in COICOP 13.3.0, less reimbursements as defined in paragraph 1302.1 of the Regulation on Health. They shall be based on the results of household expenditure surveys, National Accounts data by using the expenditure concept of private consumption or any other appropriate source.
- 1808.3. Partner States shall select representative items within COICOP 13.3.0 which are amenable to pricing on a regular basis.
- 1808.4. In the case of retirement homes and other residential institutions, the prices and weights shall relate to items of personal expenditure made by the residents of the institution, including fees to the institution itself, and shall exclude purchases made by the institution whether or not for the direct benefit of the residents.

Article 1809:**Insurance**

- 1809.1. The element of insurance to be included in the HCPI shall be the service charge associated with the specified types of insurance policy excluding Life insurance.

- 1809.2. The weights for insurance shall be an estimate of the expenditure by households on service charges for insurance expressed as a proportion of the total expenditure on all products covered. The weights shall be based on the average annual aggregate expenditure over a three-year period including the weights reference year.
- 1809.3. Due to the impracticability of measuring the monthly price change of insurance service charges, the prices used for compiling the insurance sub-index of the HCPI shall be the gross insurance premiums paid by households.

Article 1810:

Financial and legal services

- 1810.1. This regulation extends the coverage of the HCPI to COICOP 12. 2 which is financial services n.e.c. and to legal services included in COICOP 13.9.0
- 1810.2. Partner States shall select representative items within these classes which are amenable to pricing on a regular basis.
- 1810.3. Weights for COICOP group 12.2 and COICOP class 13.9.0 shall relate to household consumption expenditure on the two categories of products.

Article 1811:

Miscellaneous fees and taxes

- 1811.1 The inclusion or exclusion of taxes and fees in the HCPI shall be based on the eligibility of the item for inclusion as part of Household Final Monetary Consumption Expenditure (HFMCE). In particular, payments by households for licenses, permits and the like, which are used for some regulatory function such as checking the competence or qualification

of the person concerned, are regarded as the purchase of services and are included in HFMCE. Thus, payments relating to the items in the list below (which is not necessarily comprehensive) shall be treated as purchases of services:

- 1811.1.1 Driving licence
- 1811.1.2 Pilot's licence
- 1811.1.3 Television or radio licence
- 1811.1.3 Firearms licence
- 1811.1.4 Hunting or fishing licence
- 1811.1.5 Museum or library admission fee
- 1811.1.6 Garbage disposal charge
- 1811.1.7 Parking fee, including parking meters
- 1811.1.8 Tolls for roads, bridges, tunnels, ferries etc.
- 1811.1.9 Vehicle roadworthiness test fee
- 1811.1.10 Driving test fee
- 1811.1.11 Passport fee
- 1811.1.12 Postage stamp
- 1811.1.13 Burial or cremation fee
- 1811.1.14 Estate agency fee.

1811.2. If licenses or permits are granted automatically on payment of the amount due, such payments shall be treated as direct taxes, and excluded from HFMCE and hence from the HCPI, for example licenses for the use of a motor vehicle, boat or aircraft.

1811.3. Also excluded from HFMCE (and hence the HCPI) are:

1811.3.1 Subscriptions to non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH), such as trade unions, Professional societies, consumers' associations, churches, and

social, recreational or sports clubs (unless they can be considered as payments for services rendered);

1811.3.2 Voluntary contributions by households to charities, relief and aid organisations;

1811.3.3 Payments of property income;

1811.3.4 Compulsory or voluntary social contributions, whether private or governmental;

1811.3.5 Contributions to pension funds;

1811.3.6 Fines and penalties (e.g. by courts of justice or tax authorities);

1811.3.7 Taxes on income or wealth;

1811.3.8 Local or municipal taxes.

**REGULATION NO. 19:
EAC REGULATION ON AMENDING THE ABOVE REGULATIONS**

Article 1901:

Any proposals for the amendment of these regulations shall be submitted to the East African Community Secretary General in writing who shall, within 30 days of its receipt, communicate it to the Partner States.

Article 1902:

The Partner States which wish to comment on the proposals shall do so within 60 days from the date of the dispatch of the proposals by the Secretary General.

Article 1903:

After the expiration of the period prescribed under Article 1902 of this regulation, the Secretary General shall submit the proposals and any comments thereon received from the Partner States to the Relevant Sectoral Committee responsible for the EAC HCPI for consideration through the committee on legal affairs.

Article 1904:

The Sectoral Committee responsible for the EAC HCPI shall comment on the proposals within 180 days from the date of the dispatch of the proposals by the Secretary General.

Article 1905:

After the expiration of the period prescribed under paragraph Article 1904 of this regulation, the Secretary General shall submit the proposals and any other comments thereon received from the Sectoral Committee responsible for the EAC HCPI to the EAC HCPI Working Group for amendments.

Article 1906:

The EAC HCPI Working Group or Sectoral Committee on statistics can pass a proposal or a decision to amend the regulations without going through the above-mentioned procedures

Article 1907:

Any amendment to these regulations shall be adopted by Council and shall enter into force upon publication in the Official Gazette of the EAC.

**REGULATION NO. 20:
EAC REGULATION ON ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THESE REGULATIONS**

**Article 2001:
Entry into force**

The regulations of compiling the EAC HCPI shall enter into force on the date of Publication in the EAC Official Gazette.

**Article 2002:
Applicability**

The EAC HCPI regulations shall be binding in their entirety and directly applicable to all Partner States.

**Article 2003:
Time**

Done and adopted at the Meeting of the EAC Council of Ministers held at,
[date].

[Signature]

Chairman

EAC Council of Ministers

ANNEX 01:
COVERAGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN THE EAC HCPI
BASED ON COICOP-2018

01-13 INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLDS

COICOP CODE CATEGORIES OF PRODUCTS

01	FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
01.1	FOOD
01.1.1	Cereals and cereal products (ND)
01.1.1.1	Cereals (ND)
01.1.1.2	Flour of cereals (ND)
01.1.1.3	Bread and bakery products (ND)
01.1.1.4	Breakfast cereals (ND)
01.1.1.5	Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar pasta products (ND)
01.1.1.9	Other cereal and grain mill products (ND)
01.1.2	Live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (ND)
01.1.2.1	Live land animals (ND)
01.1.2.2	Meat, fresh, chilled or frozen (ND)
01.1.2.3	Meat, dried, salted, in brine or smoked (ND)
01.1.2.4	Offal, blood and other parts of slaughtered animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, dried, salted, in brine or smoked (ND)
01.1.2.5	Meat, offal, blood and other parts of slaughtered animals preparations (ND)
01.1.3	Fish and other seafood (ND)
01.1.3.1	Fish, live, fresh, chilled or frozen (ND)
01.1.3.2	Fish, dried, salted, in brine or smoked (ND)
01.1.3.3	Fish preparations (ND)
01.1.3.4	Other seafood, live, fresh, chilled or frozen (ND)

- 01.1.3.5 Other seafood, dried, salted, in brine or smoked (ND)
- 01.1.3.6 Other seafood preparations (ND)
- 01.1.3.7 Livers, roes and offal of fish and of other seafood in all forms (ND)

01.1.4 Milk, other dairy products and eggs (ND)

- 01.1.4.1 Raw and whole milk (ND)
- 01.1.4.2 Skimmed milk (ND)
- 01.1.4.3 Other milk and cream (ND)
- 01.1.4.4 Non-animal milk (ND)
- 01.1.4.5 Cheese (ND)
- 01.1.4.6 Yoghurt and similar products (ND)
- 01.1.4.7 Milk-based dessert and beverages (ND)
- 01.1.4.8 Eggs (ND)
- 01.1.4.9 Other dairy products (ND)

01.1.5 Oils and fats (ND)

- 01.1.5.1 Vegetable oils (ND)
- 01.1.5.2 Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk (ND)
- 01.1.5.3 Margarine and similar preparations (ND)
- 01.1.5.9 Other animal oils and fats (ND)

01.1.6 Fruits and nuts (ND)

- 01.1.6.1 Dates, figs and tropical fruits, fresh (ND)
- 01.1.6.2 Citrus fruits, fresh (ND)
- 01.1.6.3 Stone fruits and pome fruits, fresh (ND)
- 01.1.6.4 Berries, fresh (ND)
- 01.1.6.5 Other fruits, fresh (ND)
- 01.1.6.6 Frozen fruit (ND)
- 01.1.6.7 Fruit, dried and dehydrated (ND)
- 01.1.6.8 Nuts, in shell or shelled (ND)
- 01.1.6.9 Fruit and nuts ground and other preparations (ND)

01.1.7 Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses (ND)

- 01.1.7.1 Leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled (ND)
- 01.1.7.2 Fruit-bearing vegetables, fresh or chilled (ND)
- 01.1.7.3 Green leguminous vegetables, fresh or chilled (ND)
- 01.1.7.4 Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (ND)
- 01.1.7.5 Tubers, plantains and cooking bananas (ND)
- 01.1.7.6 Pulses (ND)
- 01.1.7.7 Other vegetables, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas, dried and dehydrated (ND)
- 01.1.7.8 Vegetables, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas, frozen (ND)
- 01.1.7.9 Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses ground and other preparations (ND)

01.1.8 Sugar, confectionery and desserts (ND)

- 01.1.8.1 Cane and beet sugar (ND)
- 01.1.8.2 Other sugar and sugar substitutes (ND)
- 01.1.8.3 Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and pastes, honey (ND)
- 01.1.8.4 Nut purée, nut butter and nut pastes (ND)
- 01.1.8.5 Chocolate, cocoa, and cocoa-based food products (ND)
- 01.1.8.6 Ice, ice cream and sorbet (ND)
- 01.1.8.9 Other sugar confectionery and desserts n.e.c. (ND)

01.1.9 Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (ND)

- 01.1.9.1 Ready-made food (ND)
- 01.1.9.2 Baby food (ND)
- 01.1.9.3 Salt, condiments and sauces (ND)
- 01.1.9.4 Spices, culinary herbs and seeds (ND)
- 01.1.9.9 Other food products n.e.c. (ND)

01.2 NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

- 01.2.1.0 Fruit and vegetable juices (ND)
- 01.2.2.0 Coffee and coffee substitutes (ND)

01.2.3.0 Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion (ND)

01.2.4.0 Cocoa drinks (ND)

01.2.5.0 Water (ND)

01.2.6.0 Soft drinks (ND)

01.2.9.0 Other non-alcoholic beverages (ND)

01.3 SERVICES FOR PROCESSING PRIMARY GOODS FOR FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

01.3.0.0 Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages (S)

02 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS

02.1 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

02.1.1.0 Spirits and liquors (ND)

02.1.2 Wine (ND)

02.1.2.1 Wine from grapes (ND)

02.1.2.2 Wine from other sources (ND)

02.1.3.0 Beer (ND)

02.1.9.0 Other alcoholic beverages (ND)

02.2 ALCOHOL PRODUCTION SERVICES

02.2.0.0 Alcohol production services (S)

02.3 TOBACCO

02.3.0 Tobacco (ND)

02.3.0.1 Cigarettes (ND)

02.3.0.2 Cigars (ND)

02.3.0.9 Other tobacco products (ND)

03 CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

03.1 CLOTHING

03.1.1.0 Clothing materials (SD)

03.1.2 Garments (SD)

03.1.2.1 Garments for men or boys (SD)

03.1.2.2 Garments for women or girls (SD)

03.1.2.3 Garments for infants (0 to under 2 years) (SD)

03.1.2.4 School uniforms (SD)

03.1.3 Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories (SD)

03.1.3.1 Other articles of clothing (SD)

03.1.3.2 Clothing accessories (SD)

03.1.4 Cleaning, repair, tailoring and hire of clothing (S)

03.1.4.1 Cleaning of clothing (S)

03.1.4.2 Repair, tailoring and hire of clothing (S)

03.2 FOOTWEAR

03.2.1 Shoes and other footwear (SD)

03.2.1.1 Footwear for men (SD)

03.2.1.2 Footwear for women (SD)

03.2.1.3 Footwear for infants and children (SD)

03.2.2.0 Cleaning, repair, and hire of footwear (S)

04 HOUSING, WATER, ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS

04.1 ACTUAL RENTALS FOR HOUSING

04.1.1.0 Actual rentals paid by tenants for main residence (S)

04.1.2 Other actual rentals (S)

04.1.2.1 Actual rentals paid by tenants for secondary residences (S)

04.1.2.2 Garage rentals and other rentals paid by tenants (S)

04.3 MAINTENANCE, REPAIR AND SECURITY OF THE DWELLING

04.3.1 Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (ND)

04.3.1.1 Materials for the maintenance repair of the dwelling (ND)

04.3.1.2 Security equipment (SD)

04.3.2.0 Services for the maintenance, repair and security of the dwelling (S)

04.4 WATER SUPPLY AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES RELATING TO THE DWELLING

04.4.1 Water supply (ND)

04.4.1.1 Water supply through network systems (ND)

04.4.1.2 Water supply through other systems (ND)

04.4.2.0 Refuse collection (S)

04.4.3 Sewage collection (S)

04.4.3.1 Sewage collection through sewer systems (S)

04.4.3.2 Sewage collection through onsite sanitation systems (S)

04.4.4 Other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c. (S)

04.4.4.1 Maintenance charges in multi-occupied buildings (S)

04.4.4.9 Other services related to dwelling (S)

04.5 ELECTRICITY, GAS AND OTHER FUELS

04.5.1 Electricity (ND)

04.5.2 Gas (ND)

04.5.2.1 Natural gas through networks (ND)

04.5.2.2 Liquefied hydrocarbons (ND)

04.5.3.0 Liquid fuels (ND)

04.5.4 Solid fuels (ND)

04.5.4.1 Coal, coal briquettes and peat (ND)

04.5.4.2 Wood fuel, including pellets and briquettes (ND)

04.5.4.3 Charcoal (ND)

04.5.4.9 Other solid fuels (ND)

04.5.5.0 Other energy for heating and cooling (ND)

05 FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE

05.1 FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS, AND LOOSE CARPETS

05.1.1 Furniture, furnishings and loose carpets (D)

05.1.1.1 Household furniture (D)

05.1.1.2 Garden and camping furniture (D)

05.1.1.3 Lighting equipment (D)

- 05.1.1.4 Furnishings, loose carpets and rugs (D)
- 05.1.2.0 Repair, installation and hire of furniture, furnishings and loose carpets (S)

05.2 HOUSEHOLD TEXTILES

05.2.1 Household textiles (SD)

- 05.2.1.1 Furnishing fabrics and curtains (SD)
- 05.2.1.2 Bed linen and bedding (SD)
- 05.2.1.3 Table linen and bathroom linen (SD)
- 05.2.1.9 Other household textiles (SD)
- 05.2.2.0 Repair, hire and sewing services of household textiles (S)

05.3 HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

05.3.1 Major household appliances, whether electric or not (D)

- 05.3.1.1 Major kitchen appliances (D)
- 05.3.1.2 Major laundry appliances (D)
- 05.3.1.3 Heaters, air conditioners (D)
- 05.3.1.4 Cleaning equipment (D)
- 05.3.1.9 Other major household appliances (D)

05.3.2 Small household appliances (SD)

- 05.3.2.1 Small appliances for cooking and processing of food (SD)
- 05.3.2.2 Small appliances for preparing beverages (SD)
- 05.3.2.9 Other small household appliances (SD)
- 05.3.3.0 Repair, installation and hire of household appliances (S)

05.4 GLASSWARE, TABLEWARE AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS

05.4.0 Glassware, tableware and household utensils (SD)

- 05.4.0.1 Glassware, crystal-ware, ceramic ware and chinaware (SD)
- 05.4.0.2 Cutlery, flatware and silverware (SD)
- 05.4.0.3 Kitchen utensils and articles (SD)
- 05.4.0.4 Repair and hire of glassware, tableware and household utensils (S)

05.5 TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR HOUSE AND GARDEN

05.5.1.0 Motorized tools and equipment (D)

05.5.2 Non-motorized tools and miscellaneous accessories (SD)

05.5.2.1 Non-motorized tools (SD)

05.5.2.2 Miscellaneous accessories (SD)

05.5.3.0 Repair and hire of motorized and non-motorized tools and equipment (S)

05.6 GOODS AND SERVICES FOR ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE**05.6.1 Non-durable household goods (ND)**

05.6.1.1 Cleaning and maintenance products (ND)

05.6.1.9 Other non-durable household goods (ND)

05.6.2 Domestic services and household services (S)

05.6.2.1 Domestic services by paid staff (S)

05.6.2.9 Other household services (S)

06 HEALTH**06.1 MEDICINES AND HEALTH PRODUCTS****06.1.1 Medicines (ND)**

06.1.1.1 Medicines, vaccines and other pharmaceutical preparations (ND)

06.1.1.2 Herbal medicines and homeopathic products (ND)

06.1.2 Medical products (ND)

06.1.2.1 Medical diagnostic products (ND)

06.1.2.2 Prevention and protective devices (ND)

06.1.2.3 Treatment devices for personal use (ND)

06.1.3 Assistive products (D)

06.1.3.1 Assistive products for vision (D)

06.1.3.2 Assistive products for hearing and communication (D)

06.1.3.3 Assistive products for mobility and daily living (D)

06.1.4.0 Repair, rental and maintenance of medical and assistive products (S)

06.2 OUTPATIENT CARE SERVICES**06.2.1 Preventive care services (S)**

06.2.1.1 Immunization services (S)

06.2.1.9 Other preventive services (S)

06.2.2 Outpatient dental services (S)

06.2.2.1 Dental preventive services (S)

06.2.2.9 Other outpatient dental services (S)

06.2.3 Other outpatient care services (S)

06.2.3.1 Outpatient curative and rehabilitative services (excluding dental services) (S)

06.2.3.2 Outpatient long-term care services (S)

06.3 INPATIENT CARE SERVICES

06.3.1.0 Inpatient curative and rehabilitative services (S)

06.3.2.0 Inpatient long-term care services (S)

06.4 OTHER HEALTH SERVICES

06.4.1.0 Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services (S)

06.4.2.0 Patient emergency transportation services and emergency rescue (S)

07 TRANSPORT**07.1 PURCHASE OF VEHICLES****07.1.1 Motor cars (D)**

07.1.1.1 New motor cars (D)

07.1.1.2 Second-hand motor cars (D)

07.1.2.0 Motorcycles (D)

07.1.3.0 Bicycles (D)

07.1.4.0 Animal drawn vehicles (D)

07.2 OPERATION OF PERSONAL TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT**07.2.1 Parts and accessories for personal transport equipment (SD)**

07.2.1.1 Tyres (SD)

07.2.1.2 Parts for personal transport equipment (SD)

07.2.1.3 Accessories for personal transport equipment (SD)

07.2.2 Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment (ND)

07.2.2.1 Diesel (ND)

07.2.2.2 Petrol (ND)

07.2.2.3 Other fuels for personal transport equipment (ND)

07.2.2.4 Lubricants (ND)

07.2.3.0 Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment (S)

07.2.4 Other services in respect of personal transport equipment (S)

07.2.4.1 Services for parking (S)

07.2.4.2 Toll facilities (S)

07.2.4.3 Driving lessons, tests, licences, and road worthiness tests (S)

07.2.4.4 Hire of personal transport equipment without driver (S)

07.3 PASSENGER TRANSPORT SERVICES

07.3.1 Passenger transport by railway (S)

07.3.1.1 Passenger transport by train (S)

07.3.1.2 Passenger transport by rapid transit and tram (S)

07.3.2 Passenger transport by road (S)

07.3.2.1 Passenger transport by bus and coach (S)

07.3.2.2 Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver (S)

07.3.2.3 Passenger transport for students to and from school (S)

07.3.2.9 Other passenger transport by road (S)

07.3.3 Passenger transport by air (S)

07.3.3.1 Passenger transport by air, domestic (S)

07.3.3.2 Passenger transport by air, international (S)

07.3.4.0 Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway (S)

07.3.5.0 Combined passenger transport (S)

07.3.6.0 Other purchased transport services (S)

07.4 TRANSPORT SERVICES OF GOODS**07.4.1 Postal and courier services (S)**

07.4.1.1 Letter handling services (S)

07.4.1.2 Courier and parcel delivery services (S)

07.4.9 Other transport of goods (S)

07.4.9.1 Removal and storage services (S)

07.4.9.2 Delivery of goods (S)

08 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**08.1 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT**

08.1.1.0 Fixed telephone equipment (D)

08.1.2.0 Mobile telephone equipment (D)

08.1.3 Information processing equipment (D)

08.1.3.1 Computers, laptops and tablets (D)

08.1.3.2 Peripheral equipment and its consumable components (D)

08.1.4.0 Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and vision (D)

08.1.5.0 Unrecorded recording media (SD)

08.1.9 Other information and communication equipment and accessories (D)

08.1.9.1 Other information and communication equipment (D)

08.1.9.2 Other information and communication accessories (SD)

08.2 SOFTWARE EXCLUDING GAMES

08.2.0.0 Software (S)

08.3 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES

08.3.1.0 Fixed communication services (S)

08.3.2.0 Mobile communication services (S)

08.3.3.0 Internet access provision services and net storage services (S)

08.3.4.0 Bundled telecommunication services (S)

08.3.5.0 Repair and rental of information and communication equipment (S)

08.3.9 Other information and communication services (S)

08.3.9.1 TV and Radio licences and fees (S)

08.3.9.2 Subscription to audio-visual content, streaming services and rentals of audio-visual content (S)

08.3.9.9 Other information and communication services (S)

09 RECREATION, SPORT AND CULTURE**09.1 RECREATIONAL DURABLES****09.1.1 Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments (D)**

09.1.1.1 Cameras (D)

09.1.1.2 Accessories for photographic and cinematographic equipment (D)

09.1.1.3 Optical instruments (D)

09.1.2 Major durables for recreation (D)

09.1.2.1 Camper vans, caravans and trailers (D)

09.1.2.2 Aero planes, microlight aircraft, gliders, hang gliders and hot-air balloons (D)

09.1.2.3 Boats, yachts, outboard motors and other water sport equipment (D)

09.1.2.4 Horses, ponies, camel and dromedaries and accessories (D)

09.1.2.9 Other major durables for recreation (D)

09.2 OTHER RECREATIONAL GOODS**09.2.1 Games, toys and hobbies (SD)**

09.2.1.1 Video game computers, game consoles, game apps and software (SD)

09.2.1.2 Other games, toys and hobbies (SD)

09.2.1.3 Celebration articles (ND)

09.2.2 Equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation (SD)

09.2.2.1 Equipment for sport (SD)

09.2.2.2 Equipment for camping and open-air recreation (SD)

09.3 GARDEN PRODUCTS AND PETS**09.3.1 Garden products, plants and flowers (ND)**

09.3.1.1 Garden products (ND)

09.3.1.2 Plants, seeds and flowers (ND)

09.3.2 Pets and related products (ND)

09.3.2.1 Purchase of pets (ND)

09.3.2.2 Products for pets and other household animals (ND)

09.4 RECREATIONAL SERVICES

09.4.1.0 Hire and repair of photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments (S)

09.4.2 Hire, maintenance and repair of major durables for recreation (S)

09.4.2.1 Hire, maintenance and repair of camper vans and caravans (S)

09.4.2.2 Hire, maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation (S)

09.4.3 Hire and repair of games, toys and hobbies (S)

09.4.3.1 Rental of game software and subscription to online games (S)

09.4.3.2 Rental and repair of games, toys and hobbies (S)

09.4.4.0 Hire and repair of equipment for sport, camping and open-air recreation (S)

09.4.5.0 Veterinary and other services for pets (S)

09.4.6 Recreational and sporting services (S)

09.4.6.1 Recreational and leisure services (S)

09.4.6.2 Sporting services - practice (S)

09.4.6.3 Sporting services - attendance (S)

09.5 CULTURAL GOODS

09.5.1.0 Musical instruments (D)

09.5.2.0 Audio-visual media (SD)

09.6 CULTURAL SERVICES

09.6.1.0 Services provided by cinemas, theatres and concert venues (S)

09.6.2.0 Services provided by museums, libraries, and cultural sites (S)

09.6.3.0 Photographic services (S)

09.6.9.0 Other cultural services (S)

09.7 NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS AND STATIONERY**09.7.1 Books (SD)**

09.7.1.1 Educational and text books (SD)

09.7.1.9 Other books (SD)

09.7.2 Newspapers and periodicals (ND)

09.7.2.1 Newspapers (ND)

09.7.2.2 Magazines and periodicals (ND)

09.7.3.0 Miscellaneous printed matter (ND)

09.7.4.0 Stationery and drawing materials (ND)

09.8 PACKAGE HOLIDAYS

09.8.0.0 Package holidays (S)

10 EDUCATION SERVICES**10.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD AND PRIMARY EDUCATION****10.1.0 Early childhood and primary education (S)**

10.1.0.1 Early childhood education (S)

10.1.0.2 Primary education (S)

10.2 SECONDARY EDUCATION

10.2.0.0 Secondary education (S)

10.3 POST-SECONDARY NON-TERTIARY EDUCATION

10.3.0.0 Post-secondary non-tertiary education (S)

10.4 TERTIARY EDUCATION

10.4.0.0 Tertiary education (S)

10.5 EDUCATION NOT DEFINED BY LEVEL**10.5.0 Education not defined by level (S)**

10.5.0.1 Tutoring (S)

10.5.0.9 Other education not defined by level (S)

11 RESTAURANTS AND ACCOMODATION SERVICES**11.1 FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVING SERVICES**

11.1.1 Restaurants, cafés and the like (S)

11.1.1.1 Restaurants, cafés and the like – with full service (S)

11.1.1.2 Restaurants, cafés and the like – with limited service (S)

11.1.2 Canteens, cafeterias and refectories (S)

11.1.2.1 Canteens, cafeterias of universities, schools, and kindergartens (S)

11.1.2.9 Other canteens, cafeterias and refectories (S)

11.2 ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

11.2.0 Accommodation services (S)

11.2.0.1 Hotels, motels, inns and similar accommodation services (S)

11.2.0.2 Holiday centres, camping sites, youth hostels and similar accommodation services (S)

11.2.0.3 Accommodation services of boarding schools, universities and other educational establishments (S)

11.2.0.9 Other accommodation services (S)

12 INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

12.1 INSURANCE

12.1.2.0 Insurance connected with health (S)

12.1.3.0 Insurance connected with the dwelling (S)

12.1.4 Insurance connected with transport (S)

12.1.4.1 Personal transport insurance (S)

12.1.4.2 Travel insurance (S)

12.1.9.0 Other insurance (S)

12.2 FINANCIAL SERVICES

12.2.2.0 Explicit charges by deposit-taking corporations (S)

12.2.9 Other financial services n.e.c. (S)

12.2.9.1 Remittances fees (S)

12.2.9.9 Other financial services n.e.c. (S)

13 PERSONAL CARE, SOCIAL PROTECTION AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES

13.1 PERSONAL CARE

13.1.1 Electric appliances for personal care (SD)

13.1.1.1 Electric appliances for personal care (SD)

13.1.1.2 Repair of electric appliances for personal care (S)

13.1.2.0 Other appliances, articles and products for personal care (ND)

13.1.3 Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments (S)

13.1.3.1 Hairdressing (S)

13.1.3.2 Personal grooming treatments (S)

13.2 OTHER PERSONAL EFFECTS

13.2.1 Jewellery and watches (D)

13.2.1.1 Jewellery and watches (D)

13.2.1.2 Repair and hire of jewellery, clocks and watches (S)

13.2.2.0 Devotional articles and articles for religious and ritual celebrations (SD)

13.2.9 Other personal effects (SD)

13.2.9.1 Travel goods and articles for babies and other personal effects n.e.c. (SD)

13.2.9.2 Repair or hire of other personal effects n.e.c. (S)

13.3 SOCIAL PROTECTION

13.3.0 Social protection (S)

13.3.0.1 Child care services (S)

13.3.0.2 Non-medical retirement homes for elderly persons and residences for disabled persons (S)

13.3.0.3 Services to maintain people in their private homes (S)

13.3.0.9 Other social protection services (S)

13.9 OTHER SERVICES

13.9.0.0 Other services (S)

13.9.0.2 Religious services (S)

13.9.0.9 Other services n.e.c. (S)

ANNEX 02: GOODS AND SERVICES PERMANENTLY EXCLUDED FROM EAC HCPI

(COICOP categories shown where appropriate)

Narcotics (02.4)

Imputed rents for housing (04.2)

Games of chance (09.4.7)

Prostitution (13.9.0.1)

Life insurance (12.1.1)

Illegal transactions

ANNEX 03:

CORE INFLATION - PRODUCTS FOR EXCLUSION

01. Dates, figs and tropical fruits, fresh (COICOP CODE 01.1.6.1)
02. Citrus fruits, fresh (COICOP CODE 01.1.6.2)
03. Stone fruits and pome fruits, fresh (COICOP CODE 01.1.6.3)
04. Berries, fresh (COICOP CODE 01.1.6.4)
05. Other fruits, fresh (COICOP CODE 01.1.6.5)
06. Frozen fruit (COICOP CODE 01.1.6.6)
07. Fruit, dried and dehydrated (COICOP CODE 01.1.6.7)
08. Nuts, in shell or shelled (COICOP CODE 01.1.6.8)
09. Leafy or stem vegetables, fresh or chilled (COICOP CODE 01.1.7.1)
10. Fruit-bearing vegetables, fresh or chilled (COICOP CODE 01.1.7.2)
11. Green leguminous vegetables, fresh or chilled (COICOP CODE 01.1.7.3)
12. Other vegetables, fresh or chilled (COICOP CODE 01.1.7.4)
13. Tubers, plantains and cooking bananas (COICOP CODE 01.1.7.5)
14. Pulses (COICOP CODE 01.1.7.6)
15. Other vegetables, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas, dried and dehydrated (COICOP CODE 01.1.7.7)
16. Vegetables, tubers, plantains and cooking bananas, frozen (COICOP CODE **01. 1.7.8**)
17. Raw and whole milk (COICOP CODE 01.1.4.1)
18. Sugar cane consumed for extracting juice
19. Sugar cane consumed as a snack
20. Tobacco leaves
21. Water supply through network systems (COICOP CODE 04.4.1.1)
22. Water supply through other systems (COICOP CODE 04.4.1.1)
23. Electricity (COICOP CODE **04.5.1.0**)
24. Natural gas through networks (COICOP CODE **04.5.2.1**)

25. Liquefied hydrocarbons (COICOP CODE 04.5.2.2)
26. Liquid fuels (COICOP CODE 04.5.3.0)
27. Coal, coal briquettes and peat (COICOP CODE **04. 5.4.1**)
28. Wood fuel, including pellets and briquettes (COICOP CODE **04. 5.4.2**)
29. Charcoal (COICOP CODE **04. 5.4.3**)
30. Other solid fuels (COICOP CODE **04.5 .4.9**)
31. Other energy for heating and cooling (COICOP CODE **04.5 .5.0**)
32. Diesel (COICOP CODE **07 .2.2.1**)
33. Petrol (COICOP CODE **07. 2.2.2**)
34. Other fuels for personal transport equipment (COICOP CODE **07. 2.2.3**)
35. Lubricants (COICOP CODE **07. 2.2.4**)
36. Any other products that Partner States may exclude after carrying out a study to measure persistence and volatility of monthly consumer prices to determine the additional products

ANNEX 04:

PRODUCT HEADINGS FOR WHICH THE HCPI TO BE PUBLISHED

A: INDICES ACCORDING TO COICOP

01. All Items Index (**00**)
02. Food and non-alcoholic beverages (COICOP CODE **01**)
03. Food (COICOP CODE **01.1**)
04. Cereals and cereal products (COICOP CODE **01.1.1**)
05. Live animals, meat and other parts of slaughtered land animals (COICOP CODE 01.1.2)
06. Fish and other seafood (COICOP CODE 01.1.3)
07. Milk, other dairy products and eggs (COICOP CODE 01.1.4)
08. Oils and fats (COICOP CODE 01.1.5)
09. Fruits and nuts (COICOP CODE 01.1.6)
10. Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses COICOP CODE 01.1.7)
11. Sugar, confectionery and desserts (COICOP CODE 01.1.8)
12. Ready-made food and other food products n.e.c. (01.1.9)
13. Non-alcoholic beverages (COICOP CODE **01.2**)
14. Fruit and vegetable juices (COICOP CODE 01.2.1)
15. Coffee and coffee substitutes (COICOP CODE **01.2.2**)
16. Tea, maté and other plant products for infusion (COICOP CODE **01.2.3**)
17. Cocoa drinks (COICOP CODE **01.2.4**)
18. Water (COICOP CODE **01.2.5**)
19. Soft drinks (COICOP CODE **01.2.6**)
20. Other non-alcoholic beverages (COICOP CODE **01.2.9**)
21. Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages (COICOP CODE **01.3**)

22. Services for processing primary goods for food and non-alcoholic beverages (COICOP CODE **01.3.0**)
23. Alcoholic beverages and tobacco (COICOP CODE **02**)
24. Clothing and footwear (COICOP CODE **03**)
25. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (COICOP CODE **04**)
26. Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance (COICOP CODE **05**)
27. Health (COICOP CODE **06**)
28. Transport (COICOP CODE **07**)
29. Information and Communication (COICOP CODE **08**)
30. Recreation, Sport and culture (COICOP CODE **09**)
31. Education Services (COICOP CODE **10**)
32. Restaurants and Accommodation services (COICOP CODE **11**)
33. Insurance and Financial services (COICOP CODE **12**)
34. Personal care, Social protection and Miscellaneous goods and services (COICOP CODE **13**)

B: OTHER INDICES WITH DIFFERENT PRODUCT GROUPINGS

35. Core (Underlying)
36. Non-Core
37. Non-Food
38. Food Crops and Related Items
39. Energy, Fuel and Utilities
40. Other Goods
41. Services
42. Goods
43. Durable goods
44. Semi-durable goods
45. Non-durable goods

46. Education services and products ancillary to education
47. Tradable products
48. Non –Tradable products

ANNEX 05: CALCULATION OF ELEMENTARY AGGREGATE INDICES

Elementary Aggregates are the lowest level for which explicit weights are available during the computation of the EAC HCPI. Elementary Aggregates are determined in such way that they contain “homogeneous” products.

There are 3 main formulas to aggregate prices at this level

i. Elementary price indices – Dutot

The Dutot is the ratio of unweighted arithmetic mean prices Algebraically, a Dutot index is calculated

$$P_{0:t}^D = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum p_t^i}{\frac{1}{n} \sum p_0^i} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \sum (p_t^i / p_0^i) \cdot p_0^i}{\frac{1}{n} \sum p_0^i}$$

ii. Elementary price indices - Carli

The Carli is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the price relatives, or price ratios. Algebraically, a Carli index is calculated

$$P_{0:t}^C = \frac{1}{n} \sum \left(\frac{p_t^i}{p_0^i} \right)$$

iii. Elementary price indices - **Jevons**

The Jevons is calculated either as the ratio of the geometric average prices or as the geometric average of the price relatives.

The Jevons index for $i = 1 \dots n$ varieties. Is the unweighted geometric mean of the price relatives. It is the ratio of the unweighted geometric mean prices, for the two periods, 0 and t, to be compared.

Algebraically, a Jevons index is calculated

$$P_{0t}^J = \prod \left(\frac{P_t^i}{P_0^i} \right)^{1/n} = \frac{\prod (P_t^i)^{1/n}}{\prod (P_0^i)^{1/n}}$$

Jevons Index formula is the one to be used during the computation of the EAC HCPI at the Elementary Aggregate level.

ANNEX 06: CALCULATION OF HIGHER-LEVEL INDICES

At this stage we have Elementary Aggregate Indices that have to be aggregated using appropriate weighting information. The Higher-level index H^t of say a class or a sub-class with n EAs is computed as

$$H^t = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i * I_i^t}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}$$

Where w_i is the weight for the Elementary aggregate Index i expressed as a proportion of the expenditure for Elementary Aggregate i to the total expenditure covered in the HCPI

n is the number of elementary aggregates within the class or sub-class, and I^t is the Elementary Aggregate Index.

ANNEX 07: VALIDATION AND EDITING PROCEDURES FOR PRICES

- 07.1 This Annex is concerned with the methods of identifying erroneous outliers and other errors in prices and price changes, and how they shall be dealt with under the terms of Regulation number 11.
- 07.2 The methods follow the recommendations of the international CPI Manual (ILO, 2004) and those of CPI Manual, Concepts and Methods (ILO 2020).
- 07.3 The methods described are based on the assumption that the CPI price data in national statistical offices are held on computer databases, capable of analytical manipulation.
- 07.4 For the identification of potential errors, the prices for the latest month shall be compared with the prices for the previous month, and tabulated in order of percentage change. The price comparisons may also be made on the basis of 12-month changes.
- 07.5 Such ordering shows the full range of price ratios, comparing prices of the same items, over the past month or past 12 months. Statistical theory would indicate that, in general, there will be a cluster of price ratios close to the median, with “tails” both above and below the median. The distribution will indicate which ratios appear to be so far from the median that their accuracy shall be checked.
- 07.6 Pre-determined boundaries shall be set, either manually or automatically, by which all price changes falling below and above such boundaries are marked as potential errors. The boundaries, known as “outlier boundaries”, (e.g. plus or minus 20% differences from the median) shall be considered separately for each item, depending on the degree of variation expected, based on previous data analysis.

- 07.7 Additional outer boundaries known as “extreme outlier boundaries” shall be set. Any unexplained price falling outside the extreme outlier boundaries shall be adjusted to avoid likely error in the index. The adjusted price shall be imputed by calculating the average price ratio, from the previous month to the current month, of other items in the same elementary aggregate, and applying the ratio to the previous reported price of the item in question.
- 07.8 Prices failing the validity tests described above shall be referred back to the Price collectors and Field Supervisors so that checks can be made in the field. Prices which have been reported incorrectly must be corrected. Those which have been confirmed shall be retained in the database.
- 07.9 Prices which have not been confirmed neither as correct nor incorrect at the time of finalisation of the CPI, shall normally be retained without any form of manual or automatic adjustment. However, extreme outlier prices shall be rejected and imputation shall be done until they are confirmed.
- 07.10 All such prices must be thoroughly investigated and the reasons for their abnormality discovered. Those which turn out to have been correct, and which are likely to be repeated in the next survey, shall be marked so that they are retained in future computations, even though they may again be “extreme outliers”. Where it is discovered that a price was incorrect, any necessary changes to the survey rules shall be made in time for the next survey, so that repetition of the problem will not occur.
- 07.11 To limit the impact of outliers, the field checks must ensure that any price which the collector has marked as unusual, for example a particular discounted price which is not eligible for the HCPI as stipulated in the Regulation on temporary price reductions shall be excluded from the computations.

07.12 It should be noted that while a price may be confirmed to have been correct and eligible for a specified item, the item may not in fact be representative of the elementary aggregate to which it belongs. If this turns out to be the case, the price shall be discarded, or the item and its price moved to the correct elementary aggregate.

07.13 If the validation process reveals a mistake in an earlier month, the requirements of Article 112 of the Framework Regulations must be followed.

ANNEX 08: CATEGORISATION OF TRANSACTIONS IN SECOND-HAND GOODS

Households may buy second-hand goods through one of the following routes:

1. Directly from another household

The total net expenditures on such transactions are zero. The changes in the prices of the goods concerned carry no weight and have no effect on a CPI. Such purchases shall thus be excluded from the HCPI.

2. Directly from another sector, i.e. from a domestic dealer, a domestic enterprise or from abroad

Typically, dealers purchase second-hand goods from individual households, from abroad, or from importers, and then re-sell them to domestic households, usually after carrying out renovation, cleaning or maintenance. The dealer's margin comprises the sum of such expenditures plus any profit on the transaction.

For vehicles, the majority of consumer transactions are likely to comprise sales by households to dealers and sales by dealers to households.

For clothing, the majority of consumer transactions are likely to comprise purchases by households from retailers who have purchased the goods from wholesalers' imported supplies.

The appropriate "net" weight is the value of households' purchases from other sectors less the value of households' sales to other sectors. Thus,

- (a) The full value of sales of goods to other sectors, in particular the sales of vehicles to dealers, shall be recorded in the HBS as negative purchases;
- (b) The full value of purchases of second-hand goods by households from the non-household sector, whether the source is foreign or domestic, shall be included in the HCPI weights.

Typical types of transaction are illustrated below:

Type 1: Transactions between households

	SELLER	PURCHASER	NET VALUE IN HCPI
	Household A	Household B	
Value in HCPI weight	-1000	+1000	0

Type 2: Transactions between households and other sectors

	SELLER	PURCHASER	NET VALUE IN HCPI
Value in HCPI Weight	Household C	Dealer	
	-1000		-1000
Value in HCPI Weight	Dealer	Household D	
	+1200		+1200

ANNEX 09: TREATMENT OF SPECIFIC TYPE OF PRICE REDUCTION

The aim of this Annex, referred to in Article 7 of the Regulation on the Treatment of Temporary Price Reductions, is to specify the treatment in the HCPI of the various types of discounts and inducement relating to the prices of goods and services. The examples given in this Annex are not necessarily comprehensive, but they should enable national statistical offices to use the examples as a guide to particular types of price reduction which are not mentioned. Specific examples are given as an aid to comprehension.

The list is organized into two broad groups. Group A describes situations where the price reduction shall be included in the HCPI. In other words, the reduced price, not the original price, is the one that shall be collected and used in the HCPI calculations. Note that a necessary condition for inclusion is that the reduction should be non-discriminatory, i.e. applicable to all households, and must be applied to individual products (e.g. accumulated points which can be used as a credit against the purchase of a range of products cannot be treated as applying to an individual product).

Group B comprises those situations, in which the reduced prices shall not normally be collected, i.e. the price before the reduction shall be collected.

GROUP A: PRICE REDUCTIONS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE HCPI

Number	Type of price reduction	Description	Exceptions	Notes
A1	Seasonal sales	In some countries, it is a widespread practice for shops to reduce their prices at certain times of the year, such as New Year and during a summer period.	Goods which have deteriorated in quality (e.g. shop-soiled), or for food items, stale or close to the "sell-by" date. Their specifications are inconsistent with those of the representative items normally covered by the HCPI survey (see B1 regarding stock-clearing sales).	Seasonal sales do not necessarily cover all the stock in the shop, but just some selected ranges.
A2	Inducements in the form of extra quantities	This term applies to the type of offer which is made particularly by supermarkets. Examples are "Buy one and get one free". There are different versions of this general type of inducement. For example, it may be that two items are packaged together, and cannot be purchased separately as usual, or when the "free" item is separately available and thus does not need to be accepted by the customer.	If the offer has a low value relative to the price of the item concerned, it shall be excluded from the HCPI.	In this type of offer, the "free" good is exactly the same as the good being purchased. See B2 for inducements in the form of "free gifts".
A3	Other temporary price reductions	Ad hoc sales may be held at any time in the year, regardless of the season. Shops may display signs announcing, say, "all stock reduced by up to 50%". Shoppers may not know for how long such reductions will apply – and the retailers themselves may not know, as it may depend on the degree of success of the sale.	As for seasonal sales (A1)	As for seasonal sales (A1)

Number	Type of price reduction	Description	Exceptions	Notes
A4	General rebates	A common type of general rebate is the returnable deposit on glass bottles. Anybody who buys a bottle must pay a deposit, and only if the bottle is returned to a particular place will the deposit be returned. Note that the definition of a “rebate” (Article 2) is a refund of a part of the value of a purchase made by a customer, equivalent to a postponed discount. The customer may regard it less as a refund of part of the original price, but the return of a deposit made at the time of purchase.	None.	The HCPI shall record the net price excluding the deposit.
A5	Bulk purchases	Some outlets give discounts when certain goods are bought in large quantities. Sometimes the goods are packaged together in bulk, and sold at a lower unit price than if sold singly (Example: multipacks of toilet paper). Another type is when a discount is applied to a group of purchases if a minimum value quantity is purchased together. (Example: 10% reduction if 6 bottles of wine are bought at the same time).	If the discount is of the second type, it would be impractical to include the discount in the HCPI.	If the discount are regular and sold in multi-packs, they shall be treated as separately specified items, and priced as such

GROUP B RICE REDUCTIONS TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE HCPI

Number	Type of price reduction	Description	Reason for exclusion from the HCPI	Exception	Notes
B1	Stock clearing ("clearance") sales	When shops accumulate stock of goods which need to be reduced (for reasons of economy or of storage space, or, in the case of clothing, to make way for new fashions, for example), they may offer items at reduced rates for a certain period of time.	The products on sale are often old stock which has deteriorated in quality (e.g. shop-soiled or close to the "sell-by" date). Such products would not meet the normal specifications for price collection.	If the sale items are in fact of normal quality, and they meet the specifications of the representative items, they shall be included in the HCPI at the reduced price.	Such sales may be part of a more general seasonal sale or they may be separate.
B2	Inducements in the form of "free gifts"	This has some similarity to the "extra quantities" situation (A2). But in this case the item offered free or at a reduced price is different from the item to which the offer relates. For example, a customer buying a camera may be offered a case for the camera, either free or at reduced price.	If the value of the "free gift" is relatively small in comparison with the item purchased, it is unlikely that it will have a significant effect on the quantities purchased.	If the value of the "free gift" is relatively large in comparison with the item purchased, it may have a significant effect on the quantities purchased, and shall therefore be included in the HCPI.	In these types of offer, the "free gift" is different from the item being purchased.
B3	Incentives for future purchases	This type of scheme may involve the use of vouchers. For example, a customer buys three tickets for an event (say, a sports or cultural event) and is given a voucher enabling him or her to obtain a free or reduced price ticket at the same venue during a limited future period.	Mainly practical: the value of the incentive may not be known until the time when it is "spent". It also discriminatory, as conditions apply.	As for "free gift" (B2) - provide the value of the "gift" can be estimated with reasonable accuracy.	This is similar in principle to the "inducements in the form of free gifts". The difference is that the gift is not supplied with the purchase, and may only be obtained under certain conditions at a later date.

Number	Type of price reduction	Description	Reason for exclusion from the HCPI	Exception	Notes
B4	Discounts for particular groups of customers	Discounted prices for certain products (especially services) may be available to pensioners, or to people below or above a certain age, e.g. discounts on public transport organised groups of people, such as trade union members, may have access to discounts with specified retailers.	Discriminatory; and sometimes not applied to individual products	None – but see Notes	If the total expenditure on ascertain type of discount of this type is considered to be significant, it may be included in the HCPI by treating it as a separate item, e.g. the cost of a certain rail journey for a pensioner. This may form part of a tariff price (see (Regulations on tariffs)).
B5	Loyalty rebates	Loyalty (sometimes known as “fidelity”) schemes exist to encourage customers to return regularly to a certain shop, or chain of shops. These may involve regular customers being given special discounts, or it may be that regular customers can build up a credit (often using a special card) which can later be used instead of cash when a purchase is made. At the customer’s request, the points can be used to pay for all or part of a normal shopping basket.	Discriminatory, and usually not applicable to individual products.	None	Airline Schemes which allow travellers to accumulate points (e.g. “air miles”) enabling them to obtained free or reduced price air tickets fall within this category, and should be excluded from the HCPI. Similar types of scheme exist for regular users of certain chains of hotels.

Number	Type of price reduction	Description	Reason for exclusion from the HCPI	Exception	Notes
B6	Discount cards	These are sometimes available for purchases of a particular type or with a particular group of retailers. They are different from loyalty rebates as they must first be purchased by the consumer. An example is a cars which, when purchased, may be used to gain access (free, or at a reduced price) to business lounges in airports.	Discriminatory.	None.	
B7	Discount coupons	Coupons may be cut from newspapers or magazines, which, after purchase, are used to obtain discounts. The coupons may relate to a single product or more than one, and may be redeemable at one or more stores or chains of stores.	Discriminatory. They apply only to consumers who have seen the coupons in a certain newspaper etc. and require special action by the consumer. They may also not relate to individual products.	None.	
B8	Discount codes from websites	For internet shoppers "discount codes" can be found on certain websites, which allow purchasers to obtain discounted prices on particular internet outlets. The discount codes are free and can sometimes give substantial discounts.	Discriminatory. They apply only to consumers who have seen the relevant websites and taken special action.	None	Internet purchases are in any case currently excluded from the HCPI.

Number	Type of price reduction	Description	Reason for exclusion from the HCPI	Exception	Notes
B9	Credit provided free or at a reduced rate	This is a form of incentive used to encourage customers to purchase high-value items such as cars or durables. A loan is given to the customer on favourable credit terms comparable with the normal market. The price payable for the item may be higher in such cases.	Interest payments are outside the scope of the HCPI, and finance charges are dealt with under a different part of COICOP from durable goods.	None.	Finance charges are in any case currently excluded from the HCPI.
B10	Trade-in discounts	This concerns situations when a discount is obtainable if the customer offers a used item of a certain type at the point of sale. The most popular example is motor cars: a new car may be bought at a reduced price if the customer offers his or her old car in part-exchange. The retailer of a durable such as a refrigerator may dispose of the customer's old model, provided certain conditions are met. E.g. the new model must cost more than a certain minimum amount.	For the motor cars, the procedures incl. in the (regulations on seasonal products and second-hand goods) ensure the correct treatment. No additional adjustments need to be made under these Regulations. In the case of other durables, the discount is discriminatory.	None.	

ANNEX 10: CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION PRODUCTS IN DIVISION 10 – EDUCATION AND OTHER RELATED PRODUCTS

Examples of specific types of service

Early Childhood and primary education (ISCED 0 & 1)

Early Childhood and primary education

Public Early Childhood school fees (kindergarten, Montessori, nursery etc)

Private Early Childhood school fees (kindergarten, Montessori, nursery etc)

Public primary school fees

Private primary school fees

Examination fees

Registration fees

Secondary education (ISCED 2 & 3)

Secondary Education

Public secondary school fees

Private secondary school fees

Examination fees

Registration fees

Post-secondary non-tertiary education (ISCED 4)

Post-secondary non-tertiary education

Fees for computer courses

Fees for language courses

Fees for professional Courses

Examination fees

Registration fees

Tertiary education (ISCED 5 & 6)

Tertiary education

Public University fees: Bachelor degree

Private University fees: Bachelor degree

Public University fees: Masters degree

Private University fees: Masters degree

Public University fees: Doctorate degree

Private University fees: Doctorate degree

Examination fees

Registration fees

Education not definable by level

Education not definable by level

Adult literacy courses

Examination fees

Correspondence courses

Education by television or radio broadcasting

Examples include (COICOP heading in brackets):

Fees for subsistence while at school or college (COICOP 11.1.1, 11.2.0)

Accommodation charges (COICOP 11.2.0)

Catering charges (COICOP 11.1.1)

Transport charges (COICOP 07.3)

Charges for healthcare products (COICOP 06)

Expenditure on educational materials, e.g. books, stationery (COICOP 09.7)

Fees for driving lessons (COICOP 07.2.4.3)

Fees for taking part in sports competitions (COICOP 09.6.2)

Cost of school uniforms and sports clothing (COICOP 03.1.2.4)

Cost of school photographs (COICOP 09.6.3)

ANNEX 11:
CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCTS IN COICOP DIVISION 06
HEALTH AND RELATED PRODUCTS

HEALTH - EAC HCPI PRODUCT COVERAGE		
Based on COICOP-2018		
Sr. No	COICOP CODE	HEALTH PRODUCTS
	06	HEALTH
	06.1	MEDICINES AND HEALTH PRODUCTS
	06.1.1	Medicines (ND)
	06.1.1.1	Medicines, vaccines and other pharmaceutical preparations (ND)
1	06.1.1.1.1	Medicines
2	06.1.1.1.2	Pharmaceutical preparations
3	06.1.1.1.3	Vaccines, hormones, oral contraceptives and other pharmaceutical products
4	06.1.1.1.4	Vitamins and minerals
5	06.1.1.1.5	Fluids required for dialysis, as well as gases used in health care
6	06.1.1.1.6	Service fees to dispense medicines charged by the pharmacists
	06.1.1.2	Herbal medicines and homeopathic products (ND)
7	06.1.1.2.1	Herbal medicines
8	06.1.1.2.2	Homeopathic products
	06.1.2	Medical products (ND)
	06.1.2.1	Medical diagnostic products (ND)
9	06.1.2.1.1	Diagnostic equipment for self-test
10	06.1.2.1.2	Pregnancy tests; thermometers, glucose meters, blood pressure meters, and other point of care tests, baby scales, etc.
11	06.1.2.1.3	Internet purchases of medical products
	06.1.2.2	Prevention and protective devices (ND)
12	06.1.2.2.0	Prevention and protective devices (ND)
	06.1.2.3	Treatment devices for personal use (ND)
13	06.1.2.3.0	Treatment devices for personal use (ND)
	06.1.3	Assistive products (D)
	06.1.3.1	Assistive products for vision (D)

HEALTH - EAC HCPI PRODUCT COVERAGE		
Based on COICOP-2018		
Sr. No	COICOP CODE	HEALTH PRODUCTS
14	06.1.3.1.1	Corrective eye glasses
15	06.1.3.1.2	White canes
16	06.1.3.1.3	Ocular prosthesis
17	06.1.3.1.4	Lenses and Frames
	06.1.3.2	Assistive products for hearing and communication (D)
18	06.1.3.2.1	Digital hearing aids
19	06.1.3.2.2	Cleaning, adjustment and batteries
	06.1.3.3	Assistive products for mobility and daily living (D)
20	06.1.3.3.1	Therapeutic footwear, trusses and supports
21	06.1.3.3.2	Orthoses; Protheses and spinal belts/braces
22	06.1.3.3.3	Crutches, rollators/walking/standing frames
23	06.1.3.3.4	Wheelchairs and Invalid carriages
24	06.1.3.3.5	Walkers, walking sticks and canes for mobility
25	06.1.3.3.6	Chairs for shower/bath/toilet and hand rails/grab bars
26	06.1.3.3.7	Incontinence products, absorbent
27	06.1.3.3.8	Pressure relief mattresses and special beds
28	06.1.3.3.9	Portable ramps
	06.1.4	Repair, rental and maintenance of medical and assistive products (S)
	06.1.4.0	Repair, rental and maintenance of medical and assistive products (S)
29	06.1.4.0.0	Repair, rental and maintenance of medical and assistive products (S)
	06.2	OUTPATIENT CARE SERVICES
	06.2.1	Preventive care services (S)
	06.2.1.1	Immunization services (S)
30	06.2.1.1.1	Immunization services against polio, rabies, rubella, tetanus, varicella (chicken pox) and yellow fever
31	06.2.1.1.2	Immunization services against influenza
32	06.2.1.1.3	Immunization services against measles
33	06.2.1.1.4	Immunization services against meningococcal infections, mumps, pertussis, pneumococcal infections

HEALTH - EAC HCPI PRODUCT COVERAGE		
Based on COICOP-2018		
Sr. No	COICOP CODE	HEALTH PRODUCTS
34	06.2.1.1.5	Immunization services against diphtheria, hepatitis, herpes zoster, HPV.
35	06.2.1.1.6	Immunization/vaccination services for maternal and child care
36	06.2.1.1.7	Travel and tourism immunization/vaccination service
	06.2.1.9	Other preventive services (S)
37	06.2.1.9.1	Family planning and counselling services
38	06.2.1.9.2	Prenatal and postnatal care services
39	06.2.1.9.3	General routine check-up services
40	06.2.1.9.4	Identification of genetic abnormalities
41	06.2.1.9.5	Screening, diagnostic tests and medical examinations services
42	06.2.1.9.6	Other medical service provided before symptoms appear
43	06.2.1.9.7	Laboratory and imaging services needed to provide preventive services jointly invoiced with the time and skills of the personnel
44	06.2.1.9.8	Consultation Services
	06.2.2	Outpatient dental services (S)
	06.2.2.1	Dental preventive services (S)
45	06.2.2.1.0	Dental preventive services
	06.2.2.9	Other outpatient dental services (S)
46	06.2.2.9.1	All other dental services that do not require an overnight stay
47	06.2.2.9.2	All cost concerning dentures
48	06.2.2.9.3	Services of dentists for aesthetic reasons
	06.2.3	Other outpatient care services (S)
	06.2.3.1	Outpatient curative and rehabilitative services (excluding dental services) (S)
49	06.2.3.1.1	Curative care of illness or the treatment of injury services
50	06.2.3.1.2	Curative and rehabilitative services
51	06.2.3.1.3	Physical, psychological and speech therapy
52	06.2.3.1.4	Other curative/rehabilitative out patient services
	06.2.3.2	Outpatient long-term care services (S)
53	06.2.3.2.1	Services of medical day-care centres
54	06.2.3.2.2	Home-based long-term care hospital treatment

HEALTH - EAC HCPI PRODUCT COVERAGE		
Based on COICOP-2018		
Sr. No	COICOP CODE	HEALTH PRODUCTS
55	06.2.3.2.3	Medical and nursing services to maintain people in their private home
56	06.2.3.2.4	Nursing care delivered at home
57	06.2.3.2.5	Non-medical services to maintain people in their private homes
58	06.2.3.2.6	Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services for outpatients
	06.3	INPATIENT CARE SERVICES
	06.3.1	Inpatient curative and rehabilitative services (S)
	06.3.1.0	Inpatient curative and rehabilitative services (S)
59	06.3.1.0.1	Curative/rehabilitative inpatient care services during overnight stay
60	06.3.1.0.2	Medical services during the overnight stay
61	06.3.1.0.3	Medicines and health products during the overnight stay
62	06.3.1.0.4	Accommodation costs
63	06.3.1.0.5	Medical services, medicines and health products during the child delivery
64	06.3.1.0.6	Beauty treatments carried out in hospitals
	06.3.2	Inpatient long-term care services (S)
	06.3.2.0	Inpatient long-term care services (S)
65	06.3.2.0.1	Medical convalescent homes or convalescent hospitals services
66	06.3.2.0.2	Medical services for retirement homes
67	06.3.2.0.3	Medical services during the overnight stay
68	06.3.2.0.4	Medicines and health products during the overnight stay
69	06.3.2.0.5	Expenditures related to the "hotel costs" for the patient
	06.4	OTHER HEALTH SERVICES
	06.4.1	Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services (S)
	06.4.1.0	Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services (S)
70	06.4.1.0.1	Services of medical analysis laboratories
71	06.4.1.0.2	Diagnostic imaging services including all diagnostic imaging methods
	06.4.2	Patient emergency transportation services and emergency rescue (S)

HEALTH - EAC HCPI PRODUCT COVERAGE		
Based on COICOP-2018		
Sr. No	COICOP CODE	HEALTH PRODUCTS
	06.4.2.0	Patient emergency transportation services and emergency rescue (S)
72	06.4.2.0.1	Ambulance services
73	06.4.2.0.2	Individual's transportation by airplane and vehicles for medical emergency reasons
74	06.4.2.0.3	Memberships for emergency transport services

ANNEX 12: COMPUTATION OF DERIVED STATISTICS

1101: Calculation of inflation

1101.1 Within a period when a rebasing of the HCPI has not occurred, the inflation (price percentage change) between any two months shall be calculated using the formula:

$$R_{t_0}^t = (I_t / I_{t_0} - 1) \times 100$$

Where $R_{t_0}^t$ is the inflation (price percentage change) between periods t_0 and t , and I_t and I_{t_0} are the indices for periods t and t_0 respectively.

1101.2 Where the period over which the inflation is calculated includes one or more periods when the HCPI index reference period has been changed, the calculation of the percentage inflation between any two months shall be done in two or more stages, using the following formula:

$$R_{t_0}^t = I_{B1}^t \times \frac{I_{B0}^{B1}}{I_{B0}^{t_0}} - 1 \times 100$$

Where:

$R_{t_0}^t$ is the inflation (price percentage change) between month $(t-12)$ and month t ;

I_{B1}^t is the index for month t based on reference period B1;

I_{B0}^{B1} is the index for the reference period B1 based on the reference period B0;

$I_{B0}^{t_0}$ is the index for month $(t-12)$ based on reference period B0; and where the index was rebased firstly on period B0 and secondly on period B1.

1101.3 Data to be published by the EAC Secretariat shall include, percentage changes between:

The index for the current month and the index for the same month one year earlier: $m / (m-12)$ where m indicates month;

The index of the current month and the index of the previous month: $m / (m-1)$ where m indicates month;

The average index for the last 12 months and the average index for the 12 previous months $y / (y-1)$ where y is 12-month moving average.

1102: Calculation of average indices

1102.1 The annual average HCPI shall be calculated using the arithmetic mean of monthly indices, as given in the following formula:

$$I_{12av} = \frac{1}{12} \sum_{t=1}^{12} I_t$$

Where I_{12av} is the average index over a 12-month period and I_t is the index for a particular month within that 12-month period. The formula assumes that the same index reference period applies to all the monthly indices.

1102.2 Averages for other periods, such as quarters, shall be calculated in a similar way.

1103: Calculations of Indices for subgroups and special aggregates

1103.1 Where indices are produced for specific subgroups or aggregates of the HCPI, they shall be calculated using the same weights and indices used in the calculation of the published HCPIs.

1103.2 The calculation of such indices, using identical reference periods, shall be made according to the following formula:

$$I_{(i+j)} = [(W_i \times I_i) + (W_j \times I_j)] / (W_i + W_j)$$

Where:

$I_{(i+j)}$ is an index for the sum of components i and j

W_i is the weight for component i

I_i is the index for component i

W_j is the weight for component j

I_j is the index for component j.

The formula may be adapted for any number of components.

1104: Contributions to the overall inflation

The contribution of a particular HCPI component to the change in the all-items HCPI between month t_0 and month t_1 shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$C_{t1}^i = (I_{t1}^i - I_{t0}^i) / I_{t0}^a \times 100 \times W^i / 1000$$

Where:

C_{t1}^i is the contribution of component i to the change in the all-items index in month t_1 ;

I_{t1}^i is the index for component i in month t_1 ;

I_{t0}^i is the index for component i in month t_0 ;

I_{t0}^a is the all-items index in month t_0 ;

W^i is the weight for component i in parts per thousand.

The formula assumes that there is no change in weights between the two months in the comparison.

1105: Computation of percentage changes in the EAC HCPI

Percentage changes in the overall EAC-HCPI and the overall Partner State HCPIs between any two periods shall be computed as:

- 1105.1** The index for the current month and the index for the same month one year earlier: $m/(m-12)$ where m indicates month,
- 1105.2** The index of the current month and the index of the previous month: $m/(m-1)$ where m indicates month
- 1105.3** The average index for the last 12-months and the average index for the 12 previous months $y/(y-1)$ where y is 12-month moving average.

ANNEX 13: EAC HCPI FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 1: Framework for the EAC CPI	1.1 COICOP-2018 Classification	The classification used for the compilation of the CPI and its sub-indices should be based on the revised International Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP-2018)							
		a) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 01 (Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverage) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018		4					
		b) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the calculation of the National CPI for Division 02 (Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) The classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of CPI for Division 03 (Clothing and Footwear) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018	4	4					
		d) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 04 (Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018	4	4					
		e) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of National CPI for Division 05 (Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		f) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 06 (Health) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018	4	4					
		g) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 07 (Transport) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018	4	4					
		h) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 08 (Information and Communication) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018	4	4					
		i) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 09 (Recreation, Sports and Culture) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		j) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 10 (Education Services) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018		4					
		k) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 11 (Restaurants and Accommodation Services) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018		4					
		l) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 12 (Insurance and Financial Services) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		m) Classification used for both expenditures and products during the compilation of the National CPI for Division 13 (Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services) and its sub-indices should be based on COICOP-2018		4					
	1.2 Other COICOP-2018 Classifications	a) Classification used for the calculation of the National CPI for Service products (S) should be based on COICOP-2018 b) Classification used for the calculation of the National CPI for Goods (G) should be based on COICOP-2018 c) Classification used for the calculation of the National CPI for Durable goods (D) should be based on COICOP-2018		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		d) Classification used for the calculation of the National CPI for Semi-Durable goods (SD) should be based on COICOP-2018	4	4					
		e) Classification used for the calculation of the National CPI for Non-Durable goods (ND) should be based on COICOP-2018	4	4					
	1.3 Special Product Classifications	Classification used for the calculation of the National CPI for the Special Product categories (e.g. Core, Non-core etc...) should be based on the EAC HCPI Guidelines		4					
	1.4 Calculation of CPI	a) The formula used in calculating the Elementary Aggregate Indices should be that of the Jevons index formula b) The formula used in calculating the upper-level CPIs should be based on Lowe form index.		4					
	1.5 Frequency	Partner States should compile the CPIs on a monthly basis		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	1.6 Quality Control and Reviews	<p>a) The Partner State should provide the EAC Secretariat with information used to construct the CPI at the level of the detail necessary to evaluate compliance with the comparability requirements and the quality of the CPI</p> <p>b) The Partner State should establish a mechanism to ensure that errors and omissions are avoided.</p> <p>c) The Partner State should review the indices of the previous month to ensure that the indices were correct before submitting the indices for the current month.</p> <p>d) In the event that errors are found in the CPI of the previous month arising from any stage of the compilation process, such errors have to be corrected and the corrections have to be restricted to the previous month</p>	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10	
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)	
No. 2: Product Coverage	2.1 Products Inclusion	a) Product Matrix of Availability and importance should be available	4	4						
		b) The National CPI product list should cover at least 300 product categories as Elementary Aggregates	4	4						
		c) Every COICOP Sub-class with important products should have representative products in the National CPI	4	4						
		d) The number of representative products in the CPI basket should be proportionally distributed based on the weight of the COICOP Sub-class	4	4						
		e) Products consumed by High Income households should be included in the National CPI	4	4						
		f) Products consumed by Low Income households should be included in the National CPI	4	4						

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
	2.2 Product Exclusions	g) Products consumed by Non-resident households should be included in the National CPI a) All illegal goods and services should be excluded b) Games of chance (Gambling) should be excluded c) Life insurance should be excluded		4					
Sub-Total, No. 2: Product Coverage				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 4: Data Transmission and Dissemination	4.1 Metadata for National CPI	a) Partner States should develop Metadata for the National CPI b) Partner States should develop a CPI users' manual and should be available on the NSO's website	4	4					
	4.2 Transmission of the National CPI to the EAC	a) Partner States should transmit the CPIs of the current month together with the corresponding weights to the EAC Secretariat by the 10th working day of the following month b) The submitted monthly CPI should be accompanied by the corresponding monthly matrix of events	4	4					
	4.3 CPI dissemination	Partner States should disseminate their National monthly CPI as follows a) National CPI should be disseminated as soon as possible before the 10th of the following month	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		<p>b) Pre-announcements of the dissemination time table should be made public</p> <p>c) Comments and interpretation of the results should be made during dissemination</p> <p>d) Corrections should be made after the discovery of the error during the dissemination of the CPI of the following month</p> <p>e) Revisions of the CPI should be restricted to the previous month and retrospective revisions beyond that should be avoided</p> <p>f) Partner State should consider the CPI released for the most recent month as provisional and the CPI disseminated the previous month as final after making the necessary corrections on it, if any during the current month</p>	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	4.4 COICOP-2018 Product categories whose inflation is for Dissemination to the General Public	COICOP-2018 product categories whose Inflation and other related statistics (weights and Indices) that should be disseminated to the General Public on a monthly basis a) COICOP - 2018 Divisions b) COICOP - 2018 Groups c) COICOP - 2018 Classes for Division 01 (Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverage)		4					
	4.5 COICOP-2018 Product categories whose inflation for Transmission to the EAC Secretariat	COICOP-2018 product categories whose Inflation and other related statistics (weights and Indices) that should be Transmitted to the EAC Secretariat on a monthly basis a) COICOP - 2018 Divisions b) COICOP - 2018 Groups c) COICOP - 2018 Classes for Division 01 (Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverage)		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
4.6	Special Product categories whose Inflation for dissemination to the General Public	Special product categories whose Inflation and other related statistics (weights and Indices) that should be disseminated to the General Public on a monthly basis							
		a) Core Inflation		4					
		b) Non-core Inflation		4					
		c) Food Crops and related goods Inflation		4					
		d) Other goods Inflation		4					
		e) Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) Inflation		4					
		f) Food Inflation		4					
		g) Non - Food Inflation		4					
		h) Services Inflation		4					
		i) Goods inflation		4					
		j) Durable goods Inflation		4					
		k) Semi-durable goods Inflation		4					
		l) Non-durable goods Inflation		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		m) Tradable goods Inflation	4	4					
		n) Non-Tradable goods Inflation	4	4					
		o) Education Sector Inflation	4	4					
		p) Non-Education Sector Inflation	4	4					
	4.7 Special Product categories whose Inflation for transmission to the EAC	Special product categories whose Inflation and other related statistics (weights and Indices) that should be Transmitted to the EAC Secretariat							
		a) Core Inflation	4	4					
		b) Non-core Inflation	4	4					
		c) Food Crops and related goods Inflation	4	4					
		d) Other goods Inflation	4	4					
		e) Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) Inflation	4	4					
		f) Food Inflation	4	4					
		g) Non - Food Inflation	4	4					
		h) Services Inflation	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		i) Goods inflation		4					
		j) Durable goods Inflation		4					
		k) Semi-durable goods Inflation		4					
		l) Non-durable goods Inflation		4					
		m) Tradable goods Inflation		4					
		n) Non-Tradable goods Inflation		4					
		o) Education Sector Inflation		4					
		p) Non-Education Sector Inflation		4					
	4.8 Contributions of certain product groups to the overall rate of inflation	Contributions of each of the above products or product groups to the overall inflation should also be always computed and submitted to the EAC		4					
	4.9 Percentage changes for dissemination	The following Percentage changes should be the ones for dissemination							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		a) Current month and the previous month (m/m-1) b) Current month and the same month of one year earlier (m/m-12) c) The latest 12-month (annual) average and the previous 12-months (annual) average (y/y-1) where y is the 12-month moving average Should be available		4					
	4.10 New products and deleted products	The list of all new products and deleted products should be available during dissemination of the CPI		4					
	4.11 Dissemination of the CPI Published	Dissemination of the CPI Published a) Press release should contain details of a persons that could be contacted for any information about the CPI b) Disseminated CPI should be available on the Website of the NSO		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) Disseminated CPI should be available in regular bulletins such as monthly press releases d) Dissemination of the CPI should be done through regular press conferences e) Dissemination of the CPI should also be done electronically to specific list of stockholders		4					
	4.12 Levels of significance for Dissemination of the CPI	Levels of significance for the dissemination of the CPI, weights and the derived Inflation numbers a) The disseminated weights for the CPI at all levels should be rounded to four decimal places b) The index reference period should be set to 100		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) The published index levels for the CPI and any other of its sub-indices should be rounded to two decimal places	4	4					
		d) The averages of more than one monthly CPI index number, including annual averages, should be published to two decimal places	4	4					
		e) The published inflation rates for the CPI and other derived statistics should be rounded to one decimal place	4	4					
		f) In situations of "Tie-breaking", the process of rounding should be done in a single stage instead of using a single operation and Rounding should be done upwards	4	4					
	4.13 Methodological Notes on Publication	a) The CPI Publication should have methodological notes	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		<p>b) The general public should have access to the general information about how the CPI is compiled</p> <p>c)The list of outlets should be kept confidential to the general public</p> <p>d) Jargons and assumptions should be avoided in the methodological notes in the publication</p>		4					
	4.14 Prices	Average prices for important items should be disseminated		4					
	4.15 Weights	<p>a) The weights should be published together with the CPI</p> <p>b) The CPI weights should be published in parts per thousand</p>		4					
	4.16 Packaging of the CPI results	a) Data users should be segmented and target each segment with appropriate CPI products		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) The media should be taken through the process of compiling the CPI through regular workshops	4	4					
		c) The CPI results should be presented in a user-friendly format (popular versions)	4	4					
		d) Special sessions should be organized for the media to provide them with enough knowledge about the CPI	4	4					
4.17	Rules concerning the pre-release of the CPI	The CPI should be released to all stakeholders at the same time	4	4					
4.18	Pre-dissemination Timetables	CPI release calendar and transmission dates							
		a) Release Calendar for the CPI should be available	4	4					
		b) The CPI release Calendar should be at least 3 months ahead	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 5: Coverage and Sampling of outlet types and outlets	5.1 Sampling of the CPI outlets	Stratification should be done at 3 levels a) Regional Stratum b) Outlet-type Stratum c) Product Stratum		4					
	5.2 Coverage	All fee-charging providers of goods and services should be included as outlets a) Organs of central and local government should be included as outlets b) Religious organisations should be included as outlets c) Other non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) should be included as outlets d) Private institutions and companies should be included as outlets e) Private self-employed persons should be included as outlets		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	Full region coverage was done if there is evidence that inflation rates differ between regions to significant extent	Full region coverage should be done to ensure regional representativity	4	4					
	Outlet-types included in the HCPI have to be consistent with the Domestic Concept of population coverage	Outlet-types included in the CPI should be consistent with the Domestic Concept of population coverage	4	4					
	5.3 Selection of specific locations	In case of Rural areas, the whole location (village or town) should be covered since in practice there is little scope for choice of specific outlets							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	a) In case of Rural areas, the whole village or town was covered since in practice there is little scope for choice of specific outlets	In case of cities, the city should be divided into sectors from which specific locations should be sampled for price collection		4					
	b) In case of cities, the city was divided into sectors from which specific locations were sampled for price collection	The selection of the locations in the city should be done in such away that they are representative of the type and pattern of expenditure in the city concerned		4					
	5.4 Information about outlet types	a) Information about the value of expenditure by households on outlet types should be available b) If not available, efforts should be made to make rough estimates until such a time when a survey would be carried out.		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
		c) Sales figures could also be used as a measure		4					
	5.5 Inclusion of outlet-types	Inclusion of outlet-types should be based on the proportion expenditures by households		4					
	5.6 Exclusion of Outlet-types	a) Should be those with insignificant expenditures. The cut off point for excluding an outlet type should be those which cannot affect the annual inflation rate of at least 0.01 after rounding b) Should be those where a suitable methodology of data collection cannot be found c) Should be those where the principal of comparison like-with-like cannot be met		4					
	5.7 Market outlets	a) One particular stall in the market should be taken as an outlet		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) Alternatively, where the above is not applicable, a small number of stalls within the same location and with similar CPI products should be taken as an outlet		4					
	5.8 Selection of outlets within Locations	a) Probabilistic scientific methods of sampling should be used b) Where not applicable, non-probabilistic scientific methods of sampling should be used c) Outlets visited by Non-residents should also be included in the sample of selected outlets		4					
	5.9 Judgmental Sampling	With Judgmental Sampling, Field Supervisors or Supervisors should choose outlets known to be popular with shoppers by considering a) The overall value of sales, or b) Number of Customers, or		4					
				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
				4					
	5.10 Scientific method of sampling	<p>c) Size of the outlet i.e., floor space</p> <p>d) Unwillingness of the owner of outlets to provide information on sales or number of customers should not be used as a reason to exclude such outlets from the survey</p> <p>With Scientific method of sampling, among the major sources of information for the Sampling frame should be</p> <p>a) Business Registers</p> <p>b) Administrative Registers</p> <p>c) Trade Directories</p> <p>d) Telephone Directories</p> <p>e) Recent HBS with a Point of Purchase (POP) questions</p>							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
				4					
	5.11 Before sampling is done			4					
		f) Compiled list of your own, starting with a list of outlets used in the National CPI and supplemented by other outlets already within the locations where the CPI Price Collection is done g) Other sources which should be mentioned a) Stratification of outlet-types should be given a priority b) outlet lists should cover all the items whose prices are needed to be collected for the CPI c) A full list of outlets in each selected location should be split into categories depending on the type of products which they sell		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		d) Outlets which are treated as central outlets such as utility providers should be excluded from the outlets list to be sampled		4					
		e) Outlets selling black market goods should be excluded from the scope of the CPI		4					
		f) Recent developments in the local retail market should be put into account		4					
		g) Commercial centres built outside urban areas should be included in the sample for the closest appropriate location		4					
		h) Outlets where access is difficult because of physical barriers or because of safety problems should be excluded		4					
	5.12 Outlet Types Coverage	5.12.1 The following outlet-types should always be covered provided that households make purchases of their products							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		a) Market stalls (Covered or open-air markets, licensed or un licensed)	4	4					
		b) Fixed-place Street vendors	4	4					
		c) Permanent independent shops, whether specialist or general	4	4					
		d) Super markets and hypermarkets	4	4					
		e) Retail chains	4	4					
		f) Garden Centres (Selling a range of goods and possibly services for gardens)	4	4					
		g) Hotels, bars & Restaurants (Selling accommodation, meals, drinks etc..)	4	4					
		h) Old people's homes, student hostels and similar service providers	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		<p>i) Public or private utility providers selling goods or services to households (including such products as gas, water, electricity, sewage disposal, garbage collection, telephone services, radio and television programmes, internet services etc.).</p> <p>j) Government agencies or departments (Central, Region or Local Government selling driving licensees, permits of various kinds, television licenses, motor vehicle technical examinations etc...)</p> <p>k) Providers of medical goods or services (Hospitals, Doctors, Dentists, Pharmacies etc. Selling medical, dental, therapeutical etc.. Supplies)</p> <p>l) Providers of educational service (schools, universities, private tutors etc..)</p>		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		m) Transport authorities (Selling tickets for travel by air, sea, rail, bus, as well as such items as road tolls, parking permits etc..)	4	4					
		n) Travel agencies (Selling tickets for travel, package holidays, etc..)	4	4					
		o) Garages (Selling cars new or second hand, spare parts, car servicing etc..)	4	4					
		p) Leisure and entertainment providers (e.g. cinemas, sports stadiums, selling tickets for cinemas, theatres, musical performances, sporting events etc..)	4	4					
		q) Other service providers (e.g. plumbers, painters, repairs, house cleaners, laundries, clothing repairs etc. Whether individuals or companies)	4	4					
		r) Mail order catalogue suppliers	4	4					
		s) Wholesale outlets (which also sell directly to households Farms, Cash-and-carry shops, factory outlets)	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		t) Financial agencies (Banks, Insurance agencies etc. selling financial services, such as money transfer facilities, motor and home insurance)	4	4					
		u) Lawyers (Selling legal services such as transfer of houses, drawing up of wills, charges for dealing with divorces etc...)	4	4					
		v) Institutions providing paid care for the sick, elderly etc..	4	4					
		w) Undertakers (Funeral directors providing coffins and general service for burials and cremations)	4	4					
		x) Suppliers of Newspapers, magazines etc. (Bought on subscription and delivered to the home)	4	4					
		y) Clubs, Societies and Associations (Which provide various services to members who pay subscription e.g. golf clubs, church organizations, choirs)	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		z) Online Stores (Suppliers of goods or services ordered through the internet and (usually) delivered direct to the householder's address)		4					
		5.12.2 The following outlet-types should Excluded							
		Mobile vendors		4					
	5.13 Maintaining & Reviewing of the outlets	a) Outlets should be reviewed systematically on a regular basis and updated where necessary b) The frequency of carrying out the general review of the outlet sample should be at least once in every five years		4					
	5.14 Closing outlets, their replacement and Price computations	Closing outlets should be timely replaced							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		a) substituting an old outlet for a new one should be done in such a way that the new outlet provides a similar standard of service as the closed one		4					
		b) When an outlet closes or withdraws from the sample, it should be replaced within three months		4					
		c) Replacement of outlets should be done following the principle of like-with-like basis where the following should be considered							
		- Outlet type		4					
		- Location		4					
		- The original outlet's sampled items can be priced in the replacement outlet		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		<p>d) An outlet that closes but re-opens within the same location, and selling more or less than the same items. Such an outlet should stay in the outlet sample at its new address</p> <p>e) Situations when the new location is far from the route normally taken by the Price Collectors, the outlet should be discarded unless a suitable replacement cannot be found</p> <p>f) Treatment of any price differences noted between those in the closed outlets and in its replacement. Such price differences should be regarded as inflationary</p>		4					
	5.15 Outlets Covered in the National CPI	Total number of outlets covered in the National CPI should be properly documented		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		a) Each strongly seasonal product should be associated with a group of products which are in season throughout the year b) The list of each seasonal product together with its associated products that are available throughout the year should be documented c) Prices of strongly seasonal products should be imputed during the out of season months using price trends of the above associated products d) When the in-season months vary from year to year, the actual price ratios should be used instead of using price ratios for the selected proxy products	4	4					
		6.1.3 Criteria used to decide on the seasonality of products							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		a) There should be, for each seasonal product, at least 25% of the quantities normally available on the market during the in-season period to decide on the seasonal availability b) When a collected price for a seasonal item is more than 100% of the price collected in the previous period, the item should be treated as it is out-of-season c) Importation of an item during the out of season of the similar domestic item, the domestic and imported items should be treated as two separate items each of them strongly seasonal d) If two similar items but available in different seasonal and in some cases share the same name, such items should be treated as two separate items each of them strongly seasonal		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		6.1.4 Quality control of seasonality and price estimation procedures a) Testing should be done to the method used to impute prices of a strongly seasonal item during its out of season period and the first month of its in-season b) There should be an annual review of the methodology of imputing prices during the out of season c) There should be a programme to review and re-determine the seasonality of products every after five years		4					
	6.2 Weakly seasonal products	Treatment of Weakly seasonal products during the computation of weights, price collection and missing prices a) During the computation of weights, such products should be treated the same way as non-seasonal products		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) During price collection, such products should be treated the same way as non-seasonal products		4					
		c) Missing prices for such products should be treated the same way as non-seasonal products		4					
	6.3 Second hand Products covered	a) Second hand clothes should be Covered		4					
		b) Second hand foot wear should be Covered		4					
		c) Second hand motor cars should be Covered		4					
	6.4 Classification of Second-hand goods	Classification of second-hand goods should be done within the same Class of COICOP where new product of similar type are classified		4					
	6.5 Weights of second-hand goods	Weights of second-hand goods should relate to the Net Value of acquisition by the household sector							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		a) The value of purchases of second-hand goods directly from other households should be excluded b) The value of purchases of second-hand goods online when the point of delivery is outside the country should be excluded c) The value of purchases of second-hand goods from domestic enterprises should be included d) The value of purchases of second-hand goods from abroad should be excluded		4					
	6.6 Cases where prices of actual products purchased cannot be collected	A suitable proxy price should be used.		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 7: Weights, Product sample and Item Substitution	7.1 Documentation of the methodology for the compilation of CPI weights	There should be a detailed documentation about the methodology for the entire process of compiling the CPI weights		4					
	7.2 CPI Weights on Geographical coverage and Income groups	7.2.1 CPI weights based on HFMCE should be computed for the different geographical categories of households a) CPI weights based on HFMCE for households living in cities should be computed b) CPI weights based on HFMCE for households living in other urban areas should be compute c) CPI weights based on HFMCE for households living in rural areas should be computed		4					
				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		7.2.2 CPI weights based on HFMCE should be computed for the different Income groups for big cities a) CPI weights based on HFMCE for High Income Households living in big cities should be computed b) CPI weights based on HFMCE for Middle Income Households living in big cities should be computed c) CPI weights based on HFMCE for Low Income Households living in big cities should be computed		4					
	7.3 Household consumption approach used	Payments Approach should be used during the compilation of the CPI weights		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	7.4 The weight reference period of the CPI	The weight reference period of the current CPI should not be more than seven years old compared to the current year	4	4					
	7.5 Major Source data for the CPI weights	The Major Source of information for the CPI weights should be Household Budget Survey (HBS) results	4	4					
	7.6 The period during which the HBS should be conducted	a) The HBS should be conducted for a period of at least 12 consecutive months of data collection b) "Under the Remarks column" State the period during which the HBS was undertaken whose results are used for the current CPI c) "Under the Remarks column" State the period during which the next/on-going HBS will be undertaken	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	7.7 Categories of household final consumption expenditures for exclusion during the computation of CPI weights	During the computation of weights, the Principle of HFMC; DOMESTIC and EXCLUSION Approaches should be followed a) The value of own-account consumption should be excluded b) Imputed rent for Owner Occupied houses should be excluded c) Imputed rent for subsidized housing should be excluded d) Consumption expenditures made outside the economic territory should be excluded e) Where it is illegal, Narcotics (including Khat) should be excluded f) Games of chance - Gambling should be excluded g) Prostitution should be excluded		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		h) Expenditures on the Black market or illegal products should be excluded		4					
		i) Income in kind should be excluded		4					
		j) Gifts should be excluded		4					
		k) FISM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) should be excluded		4					
		l) Administrative charges of private pension funds and the like (ACPPF) should be excluded		4					
		m) Income Taxes should be excluded		4					
		n) Life Insurance premiums should be excluded		4					
		o) Remittances to abroad should be excluded		4					
		p) Remittances to relatives within the country should be excluded		4					
		q) Payments into Savings Account should be excluded		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		r) Interest paid on loans should be excluded s) Debt repayments should be excluded t) Business expenditures should be excluded u) Education fees in foreign countries should be excluded v) Pocket money sent abroad should be excluded	4	4					
	7.8 Household Final Consumption data for National Accounts	a) Household Final Consumption data for National Accounts should be used as an additional source of information during the computation of CPI weights b) "Under the Remarks column" State number of products in the most recent SUT	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	7.9 National Accounts Statistics (NAS) to supplement to the HBS data	<p>c) "Under the Remarks column" State the year of recent GDP revision during which SUT was developed</p> <p>NAS should be used to improve on under-reported or over-reported expenditures in the HBS together with missing expenditures on products</p> <p>a) Adjustments on HBS data should be made where necessary on Alcoholic drinks</p> <p>b) Adjustments HBS data should be made where necessary on Tobacco</p> <p>c) Adjustments on HBS data should be made where necessary on Accommodation services</p> <p>d) Adjustments on HBS data should be made, where necessary, on expenditures on products made by children due to out-of-pocket money earned or given to them by parents</p>		4					
				4					
				4					
				4					
				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	7.10 Other approaches to adjust the under-reported or over-reported expenditures and missing expenditures on products	e) Missing expenditures of products based on HBS data should be estimated The other recommended alternative is the Commodity Flow Approach	4	4					
	7.11 Other data sources to supplement the HBS data during the computation of the weights	The following additional Sources of data, should be used to supplement the HBS data during the computation of the CPI weights a) administrative data on electricity and water supply to households should be used	4						

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) Administrative data on Passports, Driving permits, National Identity cards among others given out should be used	4	4					
		c) Sales data from Retailers/ Retailers organizations should be used	4	4					
		d) Production and Trade data should be used	4	4					
		e) Tourism Industry data should be used	4	4					
		f) Balance of Payments Data should be used	4	4					
		g) International Passenger (Arrival & Departure) Surveys data should be used	4	4					
		h) Bank's data on foreign currency exchange	4	4					
		i) Data on taxes should be used	4	4					
		j) Population Censuses data should be used	4	4					
		k) Food Surveys data should be used	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		l) Point of Purchase Surveys data should be used		4					
		m) Education data should be used		4					
		n) Special Surveys on Consumer behavior data should be used		4					
		o) Special surveys of sales in supermarkets for specific goods data should be used		4					
		p) Current effective weights should be used		4					
		q) Quick or Mini HBS should be used		4					
		r) Census of Business Establishments should be used		4					
		s) Business Inquiry Surveys should be used		4					
		t) Specify any other additional data sources e.g. surveys on labor activity, living conditions etc.. that were used to supplement HBS data		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	7.12 Additional data sources during the computation of the CPI weights	The following consumption expenditure that cannot be captured by the HBS, should be estimated based on additional data sources a) Private consumption expenditure by foreign residents and visitors should be estimated and included during the computation of the CPI weights b) Foreign currency exchange fees paid by visitors should be included as expenditure on Financial Services (COICOP 12.2.9) during the computation of the CPI weights c) Education fees by foreign students within the Economic territory should be estimated and included during the computation of the CPI weights		4					
				4					
				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		d) Pocket money spent within the Economic territory by the foreign students should be estimated and included during the computation of the CPI weights	4	4					
		e) Where payment of a tip or gratuity is customary, although not compulsory, it should be included during the computation of the CPI weights	4	4					
	7.13	7.13.1 Design of Elementary aggregates							
	Computation of Weights for the Elementary Aggregates	a) Elementary Aggregates should be designed based on relative sufficient expenditure and the quality of data available	4	4					
		b) Elementary aggregates should be appropriately balanced in terms of weights. The Min/Max ratio should not be below 20%	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) Expenditures reported in aggregate form during the HBS and with a very high proportion expenditure should be decomposed into various Elementary Aggregates with relatively smaller weights	4	4					
		d) Elementary aggregates should be designed to be sufficiently reliable for dissemination	4	4					
		e) The Minimum (Lowest) and Maximum (Highest) weight for the EAs in the CPI basket should be included in the CPI documentations	4	4					
		7.13.2 Validating the reliability of weights							
		a) Should be done by looking at the response rate of the product categories	4	4					
		b) Should be done by looking at the proportion of households that actually bought the product in relation to those that responded	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) Should be done by looking at the statistical parameters of central tendency at the product level d) Should be done by looking at the statistical parameters of dispersion at the product level e) Should be done by grouping products into levels where weights should be regarded as reliable 7.13.3 Computation of weights for the Elementary Aggregates a) Plutocratic approach should always be used during the computation of the weights b) For any Elementary Aggregate to have explicit weights, the cutoff point should be at least one part in a thousand	4	4	4	4			

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		7.13.4 Where proportion expenditure of an Elementary Aggregate (EA) falls below the threshold							
		a) The expenditures for such an Elementary Aggregate should be proportionally redistributed among the elementary aggregate within the same COICOP sub-class or class		4					
		b) Alternatively, expenditures for such EAs should be combined with the those below the threshold to form Elementary Aggregates provided there exist homogeneity of products within those EAs		4					
		c) The third alternative is that such expenditures should be added to those EAs that are above the threshold but whose products were judged to be homogenous		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		17.13.5 Where the proportion expenditure of an Elementary Aggregate (EA) is above the threshold but could not identify items under it a) Such expenditure should be proportionally redistributed among the elementary aggregates within the same COICOP class or subclass b) Alternatively, expenditure for such Elementary Aggregates (EAs) should be directly added to those EAs whose products are judged to be homogenous		4					
	7.14 Computation of Weights for the outlet-types	Computation of Weights for the outlet-types should be done as follows a) Outlet-type weights should be computed as the proportion expenditures derived from Point of Purchase Surveys data		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) Alternatively, Outlet-type weights should be computed as the proportion expenditures derived from sales data obtained from Business inquiry surveys or other sources		4					
		c) Or Outlet-type weights should be computed as the proportions obtained by using any form of estimation		4					
	7.15 Regional weights	a) Source of information used to compute regional weights should be the Regional household consumption expenditure values		4					
		b) Regional weights should be computed as proportional of regional HFMCES		4					
	7.16. Price updating of weights	Price updating should be done so that the weight reference period of expenditure data from HBS and other data sources align with the price reference period							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		<p>a) The price reference period of the GPI should be a period of 12 consecutive months since weights are not revised annually</p> <p>b) Price updating should be applied to the expenditures/ Weights at the elementary aggregate level only</p> <p>c) Price updating of weights should not be done in an automatic way but by taking care that it is appropriate for each elementary aggregate</p> <p>d) The higher-level weights should be calculated by aggregating the lower-level weights</p> <p>e) Resulting hybrid weights should be rescaled/ normalized to sum to 1000</p> <p>f) Price updating should not be done to weights obtained from an old HBS to align with a price reference period many years later i.e. More than 5 years</p>	4						

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
		g) The weight reference Period of the current CPI should be documented		4					
	7.17 Revising the weights	a) There should be a regular interval for carrying out the General Rebasing of the National CPI b) General revision of the CPI should be done at a maximum interval of seven years between the weight reference period and the current year period c) Introduction or removal of Elementary aggregates to and from the CPI should be done during the general rebasing of the CPI d) A system should be put in place to regularly check on the representativeness of the weights to prevent any bias		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
7.18	Establishing the Product Sample	7.18.1 Basis of the product sample The initial product sample should be based to a large extent on the existing CPI sample 7.18.2 Review of the existing CPI sample a) The existing CPI sample should be reviewed to ensure that it is up-to-date and representative of the current consumer purchasing habits of the reference population b) For each product, it should be justified that its inclusion in the CPI sample should be important c) For each Elementary aggregate, efforts should be taken to find out if there are products which are not currently observed in the national CPI but should be included in the sample 7.18.3 Keeping the CPI product list up-to-date and relevant	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		a) New products on the market should be added as they become important b) Existing products in the CPI should be deleted from the CPI whenever they become no longer important	4	4					
	7.19 Item Substitution	7.19.1 Replacement for items that are no longer available or which are scarcely available a) Replacement of such Items should be done during the fourth month of non-availability b) Item replacement should be done to bring in a new item with a relatively large sales value to increase the coverage of the index c) The item should be the most similar in terms of price determining characteristics d) The item should be the most popular currently sold by the outlet	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		e) The item should be considered likely to sustain presence on the market	4	4					
		f) Guidelines and training on directed replacements of Items should be undertaken	4	4					
		7.19.2 Sample rotation							
		Sample rotation should be undertaken for specific product groups at different points in time to save on the resources required if all the product groups had their products rotated at the same time	4	4					
		7.19.3 Availability and introduction of evolutionary new products on the market in the CPI							
		a) Several representative items of the product should be selected	4	4					
		b) The product should be allocated to the appropriate COICOP headings	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) The existing product should be removed to avoid increasing the sample size	4	4					
		d) The weight of the Elementary Aggregate should not be changed	4	4					
		e) Two months prices should be collected consecutively before a price ratio is calculated and the product incorporated into the CPI	4	4					
		7.19.4 Availability and introduction of Revolutionary new products on the market in the CPI							
		a) Revolutionary new products on the market should be introduced in the CPI at the time of the general revision of the CPI weights	4	4					
		b) Revolution new products should be introduced in the CPI by creating new elementary aggregates	4	4					
		7.19.5 Treatment of New products which were before provided free							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
		New products which were before provided free should be introduced in the CPI at the earliest time possible							
		7.19.6 New Product Monitoring System should be established to always identify newly significant products of both evolutionary and revolutionary types							
		a) Price Collectors together with their Supervisors should observe changes in the market by identifying potential new products and those that are getting out of the market and such information should be documented		4					
		b) Price Collectors together with their Supervisors should propose products for deletion from the CPI basket on the grounds that they are no longer representative of consumer purchases		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		<p>c) Staff at the Head Office should monitor products whose price quotations are becoming increasingly fewer as an indicator for becoming un-representative hence a candidate for deleting such products during the next review</p> <p>d) Staff at the Head Office should monitor products whose prices move far much faster than the rest and such products have substitutes as a signal for deleting such products during the next review</p> <p>e) Trade fairs, Reports and advertisements in the press or other media such as TV and Radio should be monitored for potential new products</p> <p>f) Head Office Staff and Supervisors should meet and discuss potential products for inclusion and exclusion and make decisions</p>		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 9: Treatment of Tariff of Tariff Prices	9.1 Treatment of tariffs that are Significant to consumers	The following categories of tariff should be included during the computation of the CPI a) Tariffs based on demand conditions e.g., peak-load pricing or Congestion pricing; limited availability should be included b) Tariffs dependent on the type of customer e.g., students; pensioners - should be included c). Charge for the right or permission to use a product should be included d) Charges for actual usage should be included e) Block pricing e.g., units charged at different prices dependent on volume of consumption - should be included		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
	9.2 Treatment of changes in tariffs	<p>f) Tariffs dependent on the contents of a " bundle " of goods and/or services. e.g., mobile telephones equipment and accompanied services such as airtime should be included</p> <p>The following guidelines should be followed when there are changes in tariffs</p> <p>a) When there are changes in prices of tariff the specification of a component element or unit of consumption should remain un changed</p> <p>b) When the specification of a component element or unit of consumption changes, the price change should be calculated using weights which relate to the expenditure required to preserve the same consumption pattern which applied before the tariff change</p>							
				4					
				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) When a new component element is added which does not constitute a new product The price change should be calculated using weights which relate to the expenditure required to preserve the same consumption pattern which applied before the tariff change d) When a component element or unit of consumption with a new and distinct specification is added to the tariff, it should be treated as a newly significant product		4					
	9.3 Situations when the specifications of tariff components change	When the specifications of tariff components change, quality adjustments should be made so as to measure the "pure" price change		4					
	9.4 Measurement of tariff price changes	Representative items and Sample of bills							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		a) In case of "Matched samples" Changes in tariff prices should be compared using weights applicable to individual components of the tariff	4	4					
		b) In case " Customer profiles" One or more customer types should be selected as being representative of all customers of the tariff concerned. These may be low-usage, medium-usage and high-usage customers	4	4					
		c) In the case of "Sample of bills" Information used should be obtained from the suppliers of the product to customers with pre-defined characteristics	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 10: Price Collection	10.1 Geographic Coverage of Price collection	<p>a) Consumer prices should be collected from capital cities</p> <p>b) Consumer prices collected from the capital cities cover the following categories of consumption segments independently: High Income; Middle Income and Lower Income</p> <p>c) Consumer prices should be collected from Other urban areas</p> <p>d) "Under the Remarks column" State number of other urban areas covered</p> <p>e) "Under the Remarks column" List other urban areas covered</p> <p>f) Consumer prices should be collected from Rural areas</p> <p>g) "Under the Remarks column" State number of rural areas covered</p>	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		h) "Under the Remarks column" List the rural areas covered							
	10.2 CPI price collection instruments	a) CPI price collection instruments should be available b) CPI price collection instruments should be accessed by the users of the CPI c) Providers of prices for the CPI should be consulted during the design stage of the price collection tools		4					
	10.3 Methods/Modes of price collection used	a) Price collectors should visit outlets and record prices using Computer Assisted Data Collection (CADC) devices (Mobile telephones, handheld computers or tablets) b) Price Collectors should use administrative data sources for prices c) Price Collectors should telephone to Data Suppliers and get information		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		d) Price Collectors should get prices for online purchases e) Web scraping should be used to get the required prices	4	4					
	10.4 Frequency and Timing of price collection	10.4.1 Frequency of Price Collection a) The prices of all items in the National CPI should be collected at least once a month b) Where prices of certain items are rising at a rate estimated to be at least 50% per month, the frequency of price collection of such items should be increased c) The frequency of data collection for different categories of items in the National CPI should be properly documented	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
			10.4.2 Timing of Price collection	4					
	10.5 Minimum information on the CPI price collection form	a) Consumer prices for any particular month should be collected from the 01st to the 20th of that particular month	4						
		b) Regardless of the period during which prices are collected, the same period should be used in every month of the year	4						
		a) Information on the price collection form should include item identification number (within COICOP-2018 code as the root) b) Information on the price collection form should include item name c) Information on the price collection form should include Name, address/ Location of outlets	4						

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	10.6 Minimum information on the CPI Item Specification	Detailed specification of an Item							
	a) Brand or make name	a) Minimum information on an Item should include Brand or make of the item		4					
	b) Model name or number	b) Minimum information on an Item should include Model name or number of the item		4					
		c) Minimum information on an Item should include Quantity of the item		4					
		d) Minimum information on an Item should include Packaging of the Item		4					
		e) Minimum information on an Item should include Origin of the Product (Domestic or Imported)		4					
		f) Minimum information on an Item should include Terms of Payment of the Item		4					
		g) Minimum information on an Item should include conditions of delivery		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		h) Minimum information on an Item should include Type of guarantees	4	4					
		i) Minimum information on an Item should include Type of outlet	4	4					
	c) Size of container	Minimum information on an Item should include size of the container	4	4					
	d) Other Characteristics	"Under the Remarks column" State any additional distinctive price determining characteristics the NSOs uses on items							
	10.7	a) Collection date	4	4					
	Minimum information Recorded by Price Collectors	b) Name of Price Collector	4	4					
		c) Price of an Item	4	4					
		d) For loose products such as vegetables, the weight which has been priced	4	4					
		e) Note or code if an item is unavailable, and the reason	4	4					
		f) Comment or code relating to any unusual price change	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		g) Note concerning any change in an item specification		4					
		h) Note concerning item availability during the following month		4					
		i) Where tips are compulsory, they should be treated as part of the price		4					
	10.8	The following Codes should be used during Price Collection to explain various types of Missing prices							
	Minimum Information available on Data collection form also recorded on Missing Prices	a) "T" should be used for Temporarily Missing		4					
		b) "P" should be used for Permanently Missing		4					
		c) "S" should be used for Seasonally Missing		4					
		d) "C" should be used for Comparable Replacement		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		e) "NC" should be used for Non-comparable Replacement	4	4					
	10.9 Minimum equipment used during price collection	The following survey instruments should be used for measurement during price collection a) Weighing scales should be used b) Measuring Cylinders should be used c) Tape measures should be used d) "Under the Remarks column" State other surveys equipment used		4					
	10.10 Unit Prices	a) Prices of goods in the CPI should be measured in values for a given unit b) Goods with no standard unit of measurement should be bought, weighed and their standard unit price established.		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	10.11 Associated costs	a) Prices recorded and used in the CPI should be those paid by purchasers. Such prices should include any taxes on the items. b) Where the price of an item includes delivery to the purchaser's home, or installation in the purchaser's home, the price recorded for the CPI should include the delivery or installation costs		4					
	10.12 Treatment of cases where bargaining occurs	One or a combination of the following methods of pricing should be used a) Obtain prices by actually buying such items b) Obtain prices from a List or catalogue prices if they are available c) Obtain the best estimates of transaction prices from the sellers		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial resources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	10.13 Types of prices collected	a) Prices for goods and services consumed by residents but of High-income group of households should be collected b) Prices for goods and services consumed by residents but of Low-income group of households should be collected c) Prices for goods and services consumed by Non-residents should be collected	4	4					
	10.14 Special situations during price collection	Treatment of public holidays; disguised price changes; Variability of stocks on the market; and when different prices are advertised for the same product a) When a public holiday fall within sampled days of price collection, Price collection should be done on earlier days or extended to the following working days	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) Disguised price changes should be monitored during price collection	4	4					
		c) Stocks availability on the market to be considered for price collection should be at least 25% of the normal supply	4	4					
		d) Where stocks are below the pre-determined threshold of availability on the market (below 25%), the item should be considered as missing	4	4					
		e) Where different prices are advertised for the same item, each type of sale condition should be treated as a separate item	4	4					
		f) Situations where a product has been provided jointly with other products free of charge and is subsequently charged for on a separate basis, the introduced price should be taken into account during the price collection	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	10.15 Prices dominated in foreign currency	Prices of items sold in foreign currencies a) Prices of items sold in foreign currency should be converted to the equivalents in the national currency at the exchange rate applying on the date of price collection. b) Where an item is sold either in a local or in a foreign currency, price quotations should be done in local currency provided the volume of transactions in the local currency is greater than that of the foreign currency c) Where the volume of transactions in the foreign currency is greater than that of the national currency, the procedure in "a)" above should be adopted		4					
				4					
				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	10.16 Treatment of Prices reported in a combined or aggregated form	This is very common with charges collected from outlets dealing with Education and Health Sectors and the like a) The outlet should be requested for a breakdown of the combined prices into Prices of different items or products b) If a) above is not possible, estimates based on the breakdowns provided by other similar outlets should be used c) If a) and b)) above are not possible, the whole of the combined price should be allocated to the elementary aggregate heading which is thought to be the most appropriate d) Charges that are directly connected to the purchase of the priced product and which are not separately invoiced, should be included in the price		4					
				4					
				4					
				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		e) If the charge is separately invoiced or relates to the purchase of a number of items, then it should be included under their respective COICOP classifications	4	4					
	10.17 Centralized Price observations	The number of price observations that are centrally administered at the national level and used to compute the CPI should be properly documented		4					
	10.18 Management of Price Collection	a) There should be a CPI Price Collectors Manual b) There should be a CPI Supervisors Manual c) There should be a Framework for Price Collection d) There should be adequate training and provision of written instructions to the price collection staff e) There should be a contingency plan to cover temporary loss of data		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		f) There should be a system of regular review of price collection procedures and challenges		4					
		g) For outlets from which Price Collection is less frequent, Partner State should visit such outlets on a regular basis for any price change that may occur in between		4					
		h) In addition, a system should be put in place such that such outlets inform the Partner State if any of their prices have changed before the next price collection		4					
	10.19 Transmitting data from the field to the Partner State Head office	There should be a reliable system of transmitting data from the field to the Partner State Head office		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 11: Data Validation and Editing	11.1 Documentation of Data Validation and Editing	Detailed documentation about data validation and editing guidelines should be available		4					
	11.2 Software used during data validation	Software procedures used during data validation should be properly documented		4					
	11.3 Automation of the data validation processes	CPI data validation processes should be automated		4					
	11.4 Reported prices	Reported prices should be subjected to rigorous validation to make sure that a) all planned price quotations have been obtained b) all reported prices relate to the detailed specifications of the item they represent		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10		
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)		
			b) All missing temporary price quotations, imputations have been done following best practices	4							
			c) All imputations for temporary missing prices of an item should not exceed three consecutive months of non-availability.	4							
			d) Price changes compared with the previous period are within a pre-determined range of tolerance, making due allowance for any significant expected price changes	4							
	11.5 Further Checks		Further checks should be carried out by the regional and/ or central office by making use of all relevant data available	4							
	11.6 Review of outliers		The detection of price observations which are outliers should be conducted through an examination	4							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	11.7 Identification of potential errors	<p>a) Prices of the current month should be compared with the prices of the previous month for the same items</p> <p>b) Prices of the current month should be compared with the prices of the same month but of the previous year for the same items</p> <p>c) Prices changes in a) and b) above should be tabulated in order of percentage change</p> <p>d) Price change of the current month should be compared with the price change of the same item from different regions within the country.</p> <p>e) Prices of items which have remained stable for a period exceeding twelve (12) months should be highlighted as possible errors</p>	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10	
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)	
	11.8 Identification of outliers	Filtering of Prices and Outlier boundaries a) Filtering of Price Statistics Data should be done by the automated data checking using Median and quartile values b) In addition, filtering of Price Statistics Data should be done by using the Tukey lower and upper limits c) Filtering of Price Statistics Data should be done by Manual methods d) Outlier boundaries for each item should be set e) Extreme outlier boundaries for each item should be set								
			4							
			4							
			4							
			4							
	11.9 Treatment of outliers	Treatment of prices that fall outlier boundaries a) Prices falling below outlier boundaries should be marked as potential errors								
			4							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) Prices classified as potential errors should be referred back to Price Collectors so that checks are made in the field c) If prices classified as potential errors are confirmed correct, they should be used in the CPI and the reasons for their abnormality should be documented d) If prices classified as potential errors are found to be incorrect, necessary changes to the survey rules should be made in time for the next survey, so that repetition of the problem should not reoccur e) An outlier price which has not been shown to be either correct or incorrect at the final date required for the computation of the monthly CPI should be used without any form of adjustment during the CPI computations	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		f) An extreme outlier price which has not been confirmed to be either correct or incorrect at the final date required for the computation of the monthly CPI should be rejected and an imputed price should be used	4	4					
		g) Prices which have been reported incorrectly should be corrected immediately. The CPI should be recomputed up to the previous month	4	4					
	11.10 Back-checks	a) Back-checks should be used to assess the standard of competence of individual price collectors	4	4					
		b) Back-checks should be used to audit the overall standard of price collection	4	4					
		c) Back-checks should be used to identify general training needs or the specific needs of an individual	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10	
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)	
				4						
			d) Back-checks should be used to highlight problems with documentation or instructions issued by head office e) Back-checks should be used to Identify areas where all collectors may have problems in certain types of outlets, prompting the need for more detailed instructions from head office		4					
	11.11 Auditors during Price Collection		Auditors should be sent out to accompany price collectors and monitor their work		4					
	11.12 Credibility checking		a) Credibility tests should be carried out to check on the reasonableness of the input data and the results obtained b) Results that do not exceed the pre-defined movement limits should be judged to be valid as a result of referring to other information such as market intelligence		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
	11.13 Checking by impact or data output checking	c) Individual price quotations should be re-surveyed to obtain a satisfactory explanation from the respondent Filtering by impact, or output editing should be based on calculating the impact that an individual price change has on an index to which it contributes		4					
	11.14 Imputed Prices	a) The total number of actual monthly price observations for the national CPI should always be documented b) The total number of monthly imputed price observations should be categorized between missing prices and outliers and should always be documented c) Imputed prices of the missing varieties should be highlighted in the spreadsheets to indicate that they are imputed		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 12: Education	12.1 Documentation of Education Services	<p>a) There should be a detailed documentation about the treatment and coverage of the Early childhood education in the national CPI</p> <p>b) There should be a detailed documentation about the treatment and coverage of the primary Education in the national CPI</p> <p>c) There should be a detailed documentation about the treatment and coverage of the Secondary Education in the national CPI</p> <p>d) There should be a detailed documentation about the treatment and coverage of the Post-secondary Non-tertiary Education in the national CPI</p>	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		e) There should be a detailed documentation about the treatment and coverage of the Tertiary Education in the national CPI		4					
		f) There should be a detailed documentation about the treatment and coverage of the Education not defined by level in the national CPI		4					
	12.2 Classification of Education Expenditure	Expenditure on educational services should be classified in the appropriate sub-headings of COICOP-2018		4					
		Expenditure on education-related goods or services should be allocated to the appropriate Division and sub-heading of COICOP - 2018							
		a) Payments for subsistence while at school or college (COICOP 11.1.1 or 11.1.2)		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) Accommodation charges (COICOP 11.2.0)		4					
		c) Catering charges (COICOP 11.1.1)		4					
		d) Transport charges (COICOP 07.3)		4					
		e) Charges for healthcare products (COICOP 06)		4					
		f) Expenditure on educational materials, e.g. books, stationery (COICOP 09.7)		4					
		g) Fees for driving lessons (COICOP 07.2.4.3)		4					
		h) Fees for out-of-school sports training (COICOP 09.4.6)		4					
		i) Cost of school uniforms and sports clothing (COICOP 03)		4					
		j) Cost of school photographs (COICOP 09.6.3)		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	12.3 Education charges combined with other charges	Price charged for educational services combined with educational materials or education support services should be handled as below a) The price components should be separated and allocated to the COICOP divisions concerned. b) Where such a separation cannot be made, the inclusive price should be allocated to the most appropriate subclass in COICOP Division 10.		4					
	12.4 Coverage of Providers of Education Services	The following providers of education services that do charge for the services should be included in the CPI as outlets a) Organs of central and local government that provide education services should be included b) Religious organisations that provide education services should be included		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) Private institutions and companies that provide education services should be included d) Private self-employed persons that provide education services should be included		4					
	12.5 Product coverage of educational services	The following education services should be included in the CPI as products a) Early Childhood Education should be included b) Primary Education should be included c) Secondary Education should be included d) Post-secondary non-tertiary Education e) Tertiary Education should be included f) Education not definable by level should be included		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	12.6 Weights for Education Services	Weights for the Education services should be determined based on the principle of net household expenditure a) Weights should be determined according to total household expenditure on educational services less reimbursements b) Where fees for educational services are paid for partially or fully by means of a loan, the weights should include the gross fees payable without regard to the amount of the loan		4					
	12.7 Prices for Education services	Prices for the Education services should be based on the principle of actual payment a) The purchaser prices of educational services should be the amounts payable by households net of any subsidy		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) Prices of educational services should be obtained from all fee-charging providers of education services	4	4					
		c) Where a service has been available to households free of charge and subsequently an actual price is charged, the change from zero to the actual price should be taken into account in the CPI.	4	4					
		d) Where a service has been charged to households and subsequently the actual price changes to zero. The drop in price should be reflected in the CPI	4	4					
		e) Where a service has been provided jointly with other services or goods free of charge, and is subsequently charged for on a separate basis, the change should be taken into account in the CPI.	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 13: Health	13.1	Documentation about the Health goods and Services	There should be a detailed documentation about the treatment and coverage of the Health goods and Services in the national CPI	4					
	13.2	Classification of expenditure on Health	Expenditure on Health-related goods or services are allocated to the appropriate sub-headings of COICOP - 2018						
			a) Articles for personal hygiene, including medicinal soaps (13.1.2)	4					
			b) Health insurance premiums (12.1.2)	4					
			c) Services for Institutions for disabled people (13.3.0)	4					
			d) Protective goggles (09.2.2)	4					
			e) Services for Retirement homes for the elderly (13.3.0)	4					
			f) Sunglasses (other than those with corrective lenses) (13.2.9.1)	4					
			g) Veterinary products (09.3.2.2)	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	13.3 Treatment of Health charges combined with other products	Price charged for Health goods and services combined with Health materials or Health support services, a) The price components are separated and allocated to the COICOP Classes or Sub-classes concerned. b) Where such a separation cannot be made, the inclusive price is allocated to the most appropriate sub-class in COICOP Division 06.		4					
	13.4 Coverage of Providers of Health Services	The following providers of Health services that do charge for the services should be included in the CPI as outlets a) Organs of central and local government that provide health services should be included b) religious organisations that provide health services should be included		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) Private institutions and companies that provide health services should be included	4	4					
		d) Private self-employed persons that provide health services should be included	4	4					
	13.5 Coverage of Health care Products	sub-indices for the COICOP headings listed below should be compiled by Partner States							
		a) Medicines (ND)		4					
		b) Medical products (ND)		4					
		c) Assistive products (D)		4					
		d) Repair, rental and maintenance of medical and assistive products (S)		4					
		e) Preventive care services (S)		4					
		f) Outpatient dental services (S)		4					
		g) Other outpatient care services (S)		4					
		h) Inpatient curative and rehabilitative services (S)		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		i) Inpatient long-term care services (S)	4	4					
		j) Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services (S)	4	4					
		k) Patient emergency transportation services and emergency rescue (S)	4	4					
	13.6 Weights for the Health goods and services	Weights for the Health goods and services should be determined based on the principle of net household expenditure	4						
	13.7 Prices for Health goods and services	Prices for the Health goods and services should be based on the principle of actual payment							
		a) The CPI prices for health care products should be the amounts payable by households	4	4					
		b) Prices of Health care products should be obtained from all fee-charging providers of education services	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 14: Sampling	14.1 Sampling methods	a) Partner State should use appropriate methods of probability sampling b) Where probability sampling methods are not practicable, Partner State should use non-probability methods of sampling		4					
	14.2 Sample Construction	a) Stratification should be done on Geographic areas		4					
		b) Stratification should be done on Outlet - types		4					
		c) Stratification should be done on Products		4					
		d) Stratification should be done on Time		4					
		e) Partner State should establish a target sample for the National CPI, which should be representative of the consumption of the reference population in that Country Partner State.		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	14.3 Sample replenishment	a) All of the sample strata should be reviewed and replenished at the time of the general re-basing of the National CPI b) Changes should be made within any stratum of the sample when factors affecting that stratum appear likely to have a significant effect on the CPI	4	4					
	14.4 Geographic sampling	a) The geographic dimension of the sample of prices should be designed in such a way as to provide a national sample which is representative of household expenditure in the country as a whole. b) The sample price collection should cover all regions in each Country. Where not possible, price collection should cover all regions in which the total value of household expenditure of each region is at least 5% of the total national household expenditure	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
		<p>c) A region included under the conditions of a) above may still be excluded from the sample provided that its exclusion would have no effect on the national CPI at the published level of significance.</p> <p>d) Where probability sampling is used for the geographic dimension of the sample, the sampling frame should be related to a measure of regional household expenditure,</p>		4					
	14.5 Outlet sampling	<p>a) The outlet dimension of the sample of prices should be designed to provide a national sample which is representative of household expenditure in the country as a whole.</p> <p>b) The selection of outlet-types covered in the National CPI should be based on the value of household expenditures</p>		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
				4					
				4					
	14.6 Product sampling	<p>c) Within each of the selected outlet-types referred to in b) above, the selection of individual outlets should be based on the value of household expenditure</p> <p>a) The product dimension of the sample of prices should be designed in such a way as to provide a national sample which is representative of household expenditure in the country as a whole</p> <p>b) The sample of prices collected should cover each of the product categories which account for at least one part in a thousand of total expenditure covered by the CPI.</p> <p>c) Within each product category, the selection of items for inclusion in the price sample should be determined in accordance with both importance and representation</p>		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 15: Quality Adjustments	15.1 Methods of quality adjustment	Partner State should use any of the following 4 methods while carrying out quality adjustments i. Explicit methods Hedonic method ii. Implicit methods (a) Overlap. (b) Overall mean imputation (c) Class mean imputation							
			4						
			4						
			4						
			4						
			4						
	15.2 Value of a quality change	The value of a quality change should not be estimated as the whole of the difference between the prices of the replaced item and the replacement item,	4						

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
<p>EAC HCPI Regulations</p>	<p>Issue</p>	<p>Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States</p>	<p>Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant</p>	<p>Maximum Score</p>	<p>Weight Allocation</p>	<p>Weighted Score</p>	<p>If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)</p>	<p>Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)</p>	<p>Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)</p>
<p>Sub-Total No. 15: Quality Adjustments</p>									

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
No. 16: Index Formulae	16.1 Formula for elementary aggregate price indices								
	16.1.1 Items within Elementary Aggregates	a) Items within elementary aggregates should reflect their perceived relative importance in value terms b) Each Elementary aggregates should have several representative items that are specified c) Prices should be collected and processed on a regular basis for each item within elementary aggregates		4					
	16.1.2 Homogeneity within the Elementary Aggregates	Existence of homogeneity within the Elementary aggregates should be done by taking into account a) Price level homogeneity b) Homogeneity of Units of measurement		4					
				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) Homogeneity in the quantity observed	4	4					
		d) Similar items in terms of end use	4	4					
	16.1.3 Outlet Codes	a) All outlets should be coded b) The coding of the outlets should be done by incorporating regions and outlet-types within the Partner State	4	4					
	16.1.4 Software used to compute the CPI	There should a detailed documentation about the software used to compute the EAls of the CPI	4	4					
	16.1.5 Automation of the computation of the CPI	Computation of the CPI should be automated	4	4					
	16.1.6 Timing of entering prices for the computation of Elementary Aggregate Indices	a) Prices of goods should be entered into the CPI for the month in which they are observed	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) Prices of education services should be entered into the CPI for the month during which the provision of education services starts by putting into consideration the reference date of the index	4	4					
		c) Prices of other services should be entered into the CPI for the month in which they are observed	4	4					
	16.1.7 Computation of Elementary aggregate indices (EAI's)	Calculations of Elementary Aggregate Indices (EAI's)							
		a) The principle of comparing like with like must be followed during the computations of the EAI's	4	4					
		b) Calculations of EAI's should begin with the calculations of price relatives	4	4					
		c) Thereafter, Jevons Index formula should be used	4	4					
		d) Chained monthly calculations should be computed	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		e) The sample size of items within an elementary aggregate for the current month and the previous month should always be the same.		4					
	16.1.8 Calculations of National Elementary Aggregate Indices	National Elementary Aggregate Index should be calculated as a weighted average index of the sub-national Elementary Aggregate indices of different consumption segments with similar products		4					
	16.1.9 Computation of EAIs	Like-with-like Principle should be observed with							
		a) Outlet-types		4					
		b) Individual Outlets		4					
		c) Items		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	16.1.10 If no price has been collected on any of the items within an EA	a) The average trend of prices for one of the remaining EAs within the same micro-class or sub-class should be used to impute the missing prices of all the items within the EA b) Alternatively, a trend of prices of one the EAs within the same sub-class but with similar historical price trend should be used to impute the missing prices of all the items within the EA		4					
	16.1.11 Status of Elementary Aggregates in the National CPI	a) The total number of EAs in the National CPI should be properly documented b) The total number of items in the National CPI should be properly documented c) Total number of EAs in the National CPI with only one item should be clearly indicated during the documentation		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack of Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		d) EAs of the National CPI with the highest number of items in each of them should be clearly indicated in the documentation e) Total number of monthly Price observations of the National CPI should be documented f) Minimum number of price observations of an item in the National CPI should be documented g) Items with the highest number of price observations in the National CPI should be documented		4					
	16.2 Price Indices above the Elementary Aggregate level	Computation of Price Indices above the Elementary Aggregate level							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	16.2.1 Computation of Higher-level regional indices	Stepwise weighted average aggregation should be used while computing higher level sub-national indices		4					
	16.2.2 Computation of the national indices	a) The national index at all levels should be calculated directly as the weighted average of different sub-national indices b) Also, Stepwise weighted average aggregation should be used while computing higher level indices for the National CPI		4					
	16.3 Weights used to compute the national CPI	State the category of weights used to construct the national CPI a) Weights used to compute the national CPI should be derived from household expenditures of urban households b) Weights used to compute the national CPI should include the HFMCCE for both Urban and rural households		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
16.4	Prices used to compute the national CPI	State the Prices used to construct the national CPI a) Prices used to compute the CPI should be collected from urban areas b) Prices used to compute the CPI should be collected from both urban and rural areas if the HFMCCE is from rural and urban households		4					
16.5	Linking and Chain- ing of the CPI	Two series of the CPI should be linked together when a general rebasing of the National CPI is carried out a) Headline index should be chain linked separately b) COICOP Division indices should be chain linked separately c) COICOP Group indices should be chain linked separately		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		a) All stages of computation of Statistics should be carried out using full un rounded data b) Inflation rate between any two months should be calculated as a percentage change between the two periods 17.2.2 Calculation of inflation when two comparison periods have the different index reference periods a) Calculation of the inflation rate between any two months should be done in two stages b) The first stage should be to chain-link all the indices so as to align indices of different index reference periods into a single base that will form a continuous series		4					
				4					
				4					
				4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		c) Thereafter, inflation rate between any two months should be calculated as a percentage change between the two periods	4	4					
	17.3 Calculation of average indices	Computation of average Indices a) Annual average CPI should be calculated as an arithmetic mean of the monthly indices b) Average CPI for other periods should also be calculated as an arithmetic mean of the monthly indices		4					
	17.4 Calculation of indices for subgroups and special aggregates	a) Indices produced for specific subgroups of the CPI should be calculated using the same weights and indices used in the calculation of the disseminated CPIs b) The sub group index should be calculated as a weighted average of all the components indices within that sub group		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	17.5 Calculation of national Headline Inflation	National Headline inflation should be computed by including all the Elementary aggregates of the CPI basket		4					
	17.6 Calculation of Core (Underlying) Inflation	a) Core inflation should be computed following the product exclusion approach b) Prices of fresh food crops should be excluded (fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and dried vegetables) c) Prices of non-fresh food crops that fluctuate frequently due to weather changes should be excluded (fresh milk, tobacco leaves) d) Price of processed foods should be included during the computation of the Core Inflation e) Prices of imported fuel that should be excluded (petrol, diesel, lubrication oil, paraffin and cooking gas)		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		f) Prices of domestic solid cooking fuel that should be excluded (charcoal, firewood etc.) g) Prices of utilities should be excluded (Electricity, metered water and un-metered water) h) Partner States should exclude prices for other products that are very volatile in their countries and should provide the list to the EAC i) "Under the Remarks Column" Give a full list of products or elementary aggregates excluded during the computation of the core inflation		4					
	17.7 Non - Core (Underlying) Inflation	a) Non - Core Inflation should be computed by excluding all the Elementary Aggregates of processed foods		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		b) Non - Core Inflation should be computed for all of the rest Elementary Aggregates that are not included during the computations of the Core inflation	4	4					
	17.8 Calculation of other categories of inflation	Computation of inflation for specific categories of products a) Food Crops and related goods Inflation should be computed as inflation for all fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, dried vegetables, fresh milk and tobacco leaves b) Other goods Inflation should be computed as inflation for all the remaining goods excluding those for food crops and related goods c) Energy, Fuel and Utilities (EFU) Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates that fall into the classification of Energy, Fuel and Utilities categories							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		d) Food Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates under the COICOP Food group (COICOP CODE 01.1) only	4	4					
		e) Non - Food Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates not included during the computation of the Food inflation	4	4					
		f) Services Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates with products that are only services	4	4					
		g) Goods Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates for goods i.e., by excluding all the Elementary Aggregates for services	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	<p>Current Practice</p> <p>4= Fully compliant</p> <p>3= Largely Compliant</p> <p>2= Partly Compliant</p> <p>1= Not started but planned</p> <p>0=Not Compliant</p>	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	<p>Reasons for non-compliance</p> <p>1=Lack Technical knowledge;</p> <p>2=Lack of the required data;</p> <p>3=Lack of financial re-sources;</p> <p>4=None;</p> <p>5= Others</p> <p>(specify in remarks column)</p>	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		<p>i) Durable goods Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates with goods that could be used repeatedly, with long expected life time of use of more than one year and their purchasers' price is substantially high</p> <p>j) Semi-durable goods Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates with goods that could be used repeatedly but their expected lifetime of use is shorter and their purchasers' price is substantially less than those of durable goods</p> <p>k) Non-durable goods Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates with goods that can be used only once</p>	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		<p>l) Tradable goods Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates whose products do cross the boundaries of the East African Community (EAC) as exports or imports in substantial amount</p> <p>m) Non -Tradable Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates whose products value of exports or imports outside the EAC region is zero or insignificant</p> <p>n) Education Sector Inflation should be computed as inflation for all Elementary Aggregates that include education services and all ancillary products to education</p>		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		Financial services should be included	4						
		Legal services should be included	4						
		Miscellaneous fees should be included	4						
	18.3 Prices for Special Category of Products	In general, Prices for Special Category of Products should be treated as follows Where a service charge is expressed as a proportion of the transaction value, the purchaser price for the CPI should be recorded as the value of a representative transaction multiplied by the specified proportion in the base or reference period. Changes in the purchaser prices resulting from changes in the specified proportions of the representative transactions should be recorded as price changes in the CPI. Changes in purchaser prices resulting from changes in the rules determining them are recorded as price changes in the CPI.		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
18.4 Actual Rental		18.4.1 Actual rentals to be covered in the CPI should include the following payments Use of the land on which the property stands Dwelling occupied Fixtures and fittings such as heating, plumbing and lighting Use of the furniture 18.4.2 Sources of regular data on rents payable should be one or a combination of the following Surveys of tenants of actual current rents payable Surveys of owners of actual current rents payable. Surveys of property agents of actual current rents payable.		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		Surveys of any other reliable source of actual current rents payable (Specify them in the Remarks Column).	4	4					
		18.4.3 Sample Size							
		A large sample size of housing units should be selected for the CPI since housing rental charges do not change frequently	4	4					
		"Under the Remarks Column" State the sample size of the housing units for rent collections							
		18.4.4 Sampled housing units replenishment							
		The rent sample should be kept up-to-date to ensure that the sample reflects new construction of rental dwellings	4	4					
		18.4.5 Modes of Data collection							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		The panel survey approach should be used since it satisfies the monthly data needs of the CPI	4	4					
		18.4.6 Housing rent collection and supplementary items							
		Collection of house rent charges should not include supplementary items	4	4					
		Where supplementary items are included, they should be excluded during the computation of prices for the Rental Index	4	4					
		18.4.7 Real Estate Agencies							
		Real Estate Agencies should be involved during the collection of house rent charges	4	4					
		Fees for Real Estate Agency services should not be included	4	4					
		18.4.8 Categorisation of housing units							
		Housing units with similar characteristics should be categorized by age	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		18.4.9 Frequency of Data collection							
		The sample of housing units should be divided into 4 panels and collect rent from each household thrice each year	4						
		18.4.10 Weights							
		The weights used for actual rentals should be the total value in the weights reference period of actual rentals	4						
	18.5 Domestic services	18.5.1 The following categories of Products for Domestic Services should be covered in the CPI							
		Services of Cooks should be covered	4						
		Services of Maids should be covered	4						
		Services of Drivers should be covered	4						
		Services of Gardeners should be covered	4						
		Housework (cleaners etc) should be covered	4						

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		18.5.2 Compilation of weights for Domestic Services		4					
		Weights for domestic services should cover expenditure by households on employment of domestic staff							
		18.5.3 Item specification for Domestic services should be based on one of the following specifications in time rate pay							
		Hourly rate of pay		4					
		Daily rate of pay		4					
		Weekly rate of pay		4					
		Monthly rate of pay		4					
		18.5.4 Prices coverage for domestic services							
		Prices for domestic services should cover households on employment of resident domestic staff		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		Prices for domestic services should cover households on employment of non-resident domestic staff	4	4					
		18.5.5 Household Domestic Services expenditure on Child-minding							
		Expenditure on child-minding services should be allocated to domestic services only if the child care takes place at the family home	4	4					
	18.6 Package holidays	18.6.1 Product coverage for package holidays							
		The specified holidays should be chosen in such a way that repeat pricing can be observed month after month	4	4					
		Package Holiday should be captured in the country where the holiday is spent	4	4					
		18.6.2 Weights for package holidays							

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		Weights for package holidays should be obtained from the Household Budget Survey		4					
		The HBS questionnaire should differentiate between purchases made in the home country and those made abroad		4					
		Other sources of information should be examined to act as a check on the accuracy of HBS-based data		4					
		18.6.3 Item specification are made on the basis of							
		The entire holiday including travel, catering, accommodation, number of persons, place of visit, time of the year, length of the holiday and any other included elements.		4					
		18.6.4 Prices for package holidays							
		Prices of package holidays should be collected throughout the year		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
				4					
		The price of a package holiday should be entered into the CPI computations during the month in which the price collection is done, but not the month to which the holiday relates		4					
		Package holidays are strongly seasonal products and during the months of non-availability of the products, the price should be imputed							
	18.7 Social protection services	social protection services should cover non-medical assistance and support services provided to persons who are							
		Children		4					
		Elderly		4					
		Disabled		4					
		Having occupational injuries		4					
		Having occupational diseases		4					
		Survivors		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		Unemployed	4	4					
		Low-income earners	4	4					
		Destitute	4	4					
		Homeless	4	4					
		Immigrants	4	4					
		Refugees	4	4					
		Alcohol abusers	4	4					
		Substance abusers	4	4					
	b) Weights	The CPI weights should be based on the results of household expenditure surveys	4	4					
		The CPI weights should also be based on the National Accounts data	4	4					
		The CPI weights should be based on other appropriate data source.	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in re-marks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		The CPI weights should be determined according to total household expenditure on social protection services less reimbursements	4	4					
	c) Prices	Prices should relate to items of personal expenditure made by the residents to the institution, including fees to the institution itself	4	4					
	18.8 Insurance	Products, weights and Prices for Insurance Services							
	a) Product coverage	Insurance connected with the dwelling	4	4					
		Insurance connected with health	4	4					
		Personal transport insurance	4	4					
		Travel insurance	4	4					
		Service charges for standardized guarantees	4	4					
		Other insurances	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
	b) Weights	The weights for insurance should be estimated expenditures by households on service charges for insurance services		4					
		The weights should be based on the service charge of the annual average aggregate expenditure over a three-year period including the weights reference year.		4					
	c) Prices	The prices used for compiling the insurance sub-index of the CPI should be the gross insurance premiums paid by households.		4					
	18.9	18.9.1 Outlet-type coverage							
	Financial Services	Commercial banks		4					
		Credit unions		4					
		Cooperative banks		4					
		Post banks		4					
		Other providers of financial services		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		18.9.2 Product coverage							
		Money transfer fees		4					
		Remittances fees		4					
		Bank account fees (not interest)		4					
		Credit card fees (not interest)		4					
		Debit card fees		4					
		Currency exchange fees/commission		4					
		Stock broker fees		4					
		Other financial services n.e.c.		4					
		18.9.3 Weights							
		Weights should relate to household consumption expenditures only		4					
	18.10	18.10.1 Product coverage							
	Legal services	Monthly fees for legal services		4					
		Lawyer fee for a sworn statement (affidavit)		4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		Payment for the services of lawyers	4						
		Hourly fee for legal consultations	4						
		Hourly legal fees for work done	4						
		Legal fee for property conveyance	4						
		Notary fees	4						
		Other fees for legal fee services	4						
		18.10.2 Weights							
		Weights should relate to household consumption expenditures only	4						
18.11	Miscellaneous fees	18.11.1 Product coverage							
		Driving Licenses	4						
		Pilot's license	4						
		Television license	4						
		Radio license	4						
		Firearms license	4						
		Hunting licenses	4						

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		Fishing license	4	4					
		Museum admission charges	4	4					
		Library admission charges	4	4					
		Garbage disposal charges	4	4					
		Parking fees	4	4					
		Road tolls	4	4					
		Bridge tolls	4	4					
		Tunnel tolls	4	4					
		Ferry tolls	4	4					
		Vehicle roadworthiness test fee	4	4					
		Driving test fees	4	4					
		Passport fees	4	4					
		Postage stamp	4	4					
		Burial fees	4	4					
		Cremation fees	4	4					
		Estate agency fee.	4	4					

Col: 1	Col: 2	Col: 3	Col: 4	Col: 5	Col: 6	Col: 7	Col: 8	Col: 9	Col: 10
EAC HCPI Regulations	Issue	Specific Recommendation from the Regulations to be implemented by the Partner States	Current Practice 4= Fully compliant 3= Largely Compliant 2= Partly Compliant 1= Not started but planned 0=Not Compliant	Maximum Score	Weight Allocation	Weighted Score	If not fully compliant, planned date for compliance (MM-YYYY)	Reasons for non-compliance 1=Lack Technical knowledge; 2=Lack of the required data; 3=Lack of financial re-sources; 4=None; 5= Others (specify in remarks column)	Remarks (Where the score is "4" Provide evidence in this Column)
		Birth certificate charges	4	4					
EAC CPI Regulation No. 18: Special Category of Products		Marriage certificate charges	4	4					
		Death certificate charges	4	4					
		Photocopying charges	4	4					
		Dating agencies charges	4	4					
		Ab) Newspaper classified advertisements	4	4					



East African Community

EAC Close
Afrika Mashariki Road
P.O. Box 1096
Arusha, Tanzania

Tel: +255 (0)27 216 2100
Fax: +255 (0)27 216 2190
Email: eac@eachq.org
www.eac.int

ISBN 978-9987-786-10-7



9 789987 786107