

# "Supply - Use" tables of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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## 1. Key points

The Resource-Use tables are one of the main components of the integrated framework of the System of National Accounts, describing how the resources of various goods and services produced in the branches of the national economy or imported are allocated between intermediate and final uses, including exports.

The presented tables «Resource-Use» are formed for 72 types of economic activities represented by 125 groups of goods and services.

The resource and use tables provide the background information for the detailed «input-output tables».

## 2. [Electronic tables](#)

["Supply - Use" tables of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022](#)

## 3. Glossary

The output of goods and services represents the total value of goods and services resulting from the production activities of resident units of the national economy in the reporting period.

The basic price is the price received by the producer per unit of a good or service, excluding any taxes payable on products and including subsidies on products (except subsidies on imports).

The purchaser's price is the amount paid by the purchaser (excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible taxes) for the delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place specified by the purchaser.

Intermediate consumption is the value of goods and services that are transformed or fully consumed in the production process in the reporting period.

Taxes on products include taxes that are directly related to the value of goods produced and services rendered. Taxes on products include: value added tax, excise taxes, customs duties and others.

Trade margins are defined as the difference between the actual and imputed price received for goods purchased for resale and the price that a trading enterprise would have to pay for identical goods at the time of their sale or other use.

Transportation margins are obtained by subtracting from gross output of freight transportation, transportation services included in the cost of production, and subsidies.

## 4. Methodological notes

For the purposes of compilation of the tables "Resources - Use" the concepts, definitions and systems of classification of statistical units, activities, products used in international practice are used.

The tables are compiled at basic and purchaser prices. The table of resources in basic prices reflects the supply of domestic goods and services, which consists of the output of market and non-market products, goods and services for own consumption and differs from the total supply in the national economy by the value of imports of goods and services, transportation, trade margins, taxes and subsidies on products. To ensure harmonization of output indicators in basic prices with the use of resources in purchasers' prices, the table of resources contains special columns showing transport and trade margins, taxes and subsidies on products.

The table of utilization contains information on intermediate consumption and final utilization and is divided into three quadrants. The first quadrant characterizes inter-industry relations in the context of allocated groupings of goods and services, where the columns reflect expenditures on production of products in the industries, the rows - the use of goods and services for production of products in the context of industries. The second quadrant characterizes final demand by its functional elements (expenditures on final consumption, gross savings, exports in the context of selected groupings of goods and services). The third quadrant reflects the components of gross domestic product (labor

remuneration, gross profit, gross mixed income, other taxes on production, other subsidies on production) in the context of allocated industries. In the utilization table, inputs consumed at purchasers' prices within the first and second quadrants are reported at their acquisition cost, i.e. including trade and transport margins and taxes less subsidies.

The basic principle for generating the "Resources - Use" tables is that the total quantity of resources should equal the total utilization of goods and services when measured at the same price:

Output + imports (= all resources) =  
intermediate consumption + exports + final  
consumption + gross capital formation (= all use).

The input table and the utilization table are in inseparable unity with each other. Within this integrity, total output by industry in the input table equals the value of inputs (including GVA components) in the utilization table, i.e. the corresponding totals for the columns for industries in the input and utilization tables coincide. This can be regarded as the balance sheet identity of goods and services.

## 5. Useful links

[Methodology for compiling the tables " Supply - Use " and " Input - Output ";](#)  
[Quality report "Supply - Use " tables of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2019 r.](#)

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