

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

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## 1. Key points

Supply-Use tables are one of the main components of the integrated structure of the System of National Accounts, describing how the resources of various goods and services produced in sectors of the national economy or imported are distributed between intermediate and final uses, including exports.

The presented "Supply - Use" tables are formed by 72 types of economic activity, represented by 125 groups of goods and services.

"Supply - Use" tables contain initial information for compiling detailed "Input - Output" tables.

## 2. Electronic tables

["Supply - Use" tables of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023](#)

## 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. Basic price is the price received by a producer for a unit of a good or service, excluding any taxes payable on products and including subsidies on products (other than subsidies on imports).

The buyer's price is the amount paid by the buyer (excluding any deductible VAT or similar deductible taxes) for the delivery of a unit of goods or services at the time and place specified by the buyer. Intermediate consumption is the value of goods and services that are transformed or completely consumed in the production process in the reporting period.

Trade margins include wholesale and retail trade margins. Wholesale and retail margins are equated respectively to the output of "Wholesale Trade" and "Retail Trade", with the exception of payment for services not related to trading activities. For example, commissions paid by industrial enterprises for the sale of goods on their behalf, or other services: fees to wholesalers or retailers for goods sent for repair, for their maintenance, etc., as well as transport services paid to a third party and included in estimating the output of transport services.

Transport margins are obtained by subtracting transport services included in the cost of production from the gross output of freight transport.

Final use includes household final consumption expenditures, government final consumption expenditures (for collective and individual consumption), expenditures of non-profit institutions serving households, gross capital formation.

Taxes on products include taxes, the amount of which directly depends on the cost of products produced and services provided. Taxes on products include: value added tax, excise taxes, customs duties, etc.

Trade margin is defined as the difference between the actual and imputed price received for a product purchased for resale and the price that a trading enterprise would have to pay for an identical product at the time of its sale or other use.

## 4. Methodological notes

For the purpose of compiling tables "Resources - Use", concepts, definitions and classification systems of statistical units, types of activities, and products used in international practice are used. The tables are compiled in basic prices and purchaser's prices. In the Supply table at basic prices, the supply of domestic goods and services consists of the output of market, other (other) non-market products, goods and services for own consumption and differs from the total supply in the national economy by the amount of imports of goods and services, transport, trade margins and taxes and subsidies on products.

To ensure the coordination of output indicators in basic prices with the use of resources in buyer prices, special columns are allocated in the resource table, which show transport and trade margins, taxes and subsidies on products.

The use table contains information on intermediate consumption and final use and is divided into three blocks. The first quadrant characterizes intersectoral relations in the context of selected groups of goods and services, where the columns reflect the costs of production in industries, in the rows - the use of goods and services for the production of

products in the context of industries. The second quadrant characterizes the final demand in terms of its functional elements (final consumption expenditures, gross capital formation, exports in the context of selected groups of goods and services). The third quadrant reflects the components of the gross domestic product (compensation of employees, gross profit, gross mixed income, other taxes on production, other subsidies on production) in the context of selected industries. In the use table, inputs consumed at purchasers' prices within the first and second quadrants are recorded at their acquisition cost, ie including trade and transport margins and taxes less subsidies. The totals for the columns in each industry as the sum of the indicators of the first and third quadrants give the output of the industry at basic prices. To ensure that output at basic prices is reconciled with inputs at purchasers' prices, special columns are provided in the supply table that show transport and intermediary margins, taxes, and subsidies on products.

In the table of use, consumed resources in buyer prices within the first and second quadrants are reflected at the cost of their acquisition, i.e., including trade and transport margins and taxes minus subsidies.

The basic principle for the formation of tables "Resources - Use" is that the total quantity of resources must equal the total volume of use of goods and services, when measured at the same price:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Output} + \text{imports} (= \text{all resources}) = \\ \text{intermediate consumption} + \text{exports} + \text{final} \\ \text{consumption} + \text{gross capital formation} (= \text{all use}). \end{aligned}$$

The resource table and the usage table are in inseparable unity with each other. Within this integrity, the total output of an industry in the supply table is equal to the value of inputs (including GVA components) in the use table, that is, the corresponding column totals for industries in the supply and use tables are the same. This can be viewed 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 2022.**

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