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|  Appendix to the order |
| Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 12, 2023№ 21 |

# Methodology for compiling balances of resources and use of certain types of products (goods) and raw materials

Chapter 1. General provisions

1. The methodology for compiling balances of resources and the use of certain types of products (goods) and raw materials (hereinafter referred to as the Methodology) in accordance with international standards and recommendations refers to the statistical methodology formed and approved in accordance with the [Law of](http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z100000257_#z1) the Republic of Kazakhstan «On State Statistics».

2. The methodology determines the procedure for the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the Bureau) to carry out calculations on the formation and use of resources of products (goods) and raw materials by developing balances of resources and the use of certain types of products in physical and monetary terms.

3. This Methodology is used by the Bureau in the formation of statistical indicators on the balance of resources and the use of certain types of products (goods) and raw materials.

4. This Methodology uses the following concepts and definitions:

1) import - import from abroad of goods intended for use within the country and for re-export;

2) production (extraction) - the amount of products (goods) extracted or produced on the territory of the republic;

3) resources - this is the volume of production (extraction) of a specific type of product (good), its receipt from other countries, the availability of stocks from manufacturers, wholesale and retail enterprises, consumers;

4) balances of commodity resources are a system of indicators characterizing the sources of formation of general commodity resources of basic consumer goods and products for industrial and technical purposes and their use;

5) export – removal from the country of goods for sale on the foreign market, as well as re-export of goods of foreign origin.

**Chapter 2. Structure of the balance of resources and use of individual types of products (goods) and raw materials**

5. The balance of resources and use of certain types of products (goods) and raw materials is formed at the republican level.

6. Calculation of the balance of resources and use of individual types of products (goods) and raw materials is based on a system of interrelated indicators that make it possible to determine the volume of use of products in both domestic and foreign markets. It provides a certain possibility of linking statistical information obtained from different sources, and is the basis for analyzing the state of resources of certain types of products (goods) and raw materials.

Balances are built according to a single scheme and have two parts - “resources” and «use»; they are compiled on the basis of individual items, the calculation methodology and information support of which have distinctive features inherent in certain types of products (goods) and raw materials.

7. The formation of the annual and monthly balance is carried out according to the following formula:

Pv + I = E + Sd, (1)

Where

Pv – production volume;

I – import;

E – export;

Sd – sales on the domestic market.

The general scheme of the balance of resources and use is given in Appendix 1 to this Methodology.

**Chapter 3. Information base for calculating the balance of resources and the use of certain types of products (goods) and raw materials**

8. The information base for compiling the balance of resources and use is statistical information from various branches of statistics and administrative data given in Appendix 2 to this Methodology.

If there are different units of measurement according to production statistics and foreign trade statistics, balances of resources and use are formed only in monetary terms.

In order to ensure comparability of data obtained on the basis of national statistical observation forms and foreign trade statistics, statistical classifiers and transition keys to them are used.

**Chapter 4. Specifics of formation of individual balance sheet items**

9. The balance reflects the movement of products from the moment of production to the moment of its final use. It allows for ongoing analysis and forecasting of the development of the situation in commodity markets, assessing import needs, calculating the level of self-sufficiency of the country and determining the total volume of commodity resources for use in the domestic market and sales volume by type of product.

Balance sheets are developed based on the list of goods, in accordance with statistical classifiers.

The volumes of import and export receipts according to statistics of mutual trade with the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the EAEU) and according to statistics of foreign trade with other countries not included in the EAEU are presented as a whole. When forming a balance in value terms, data on exports and imports in dollar equivalent are recalculated into national currency at the weighted average exchange rate of the reporting period.

10. In the absence of statistical information necessary for drawing up a balance, they are assessed. For example, if report data is available only in value terms, then, taking into account price data, the volume of products (goods) in physical terms is calculated: under the item «production» - taking into account the prices of manufacturing enterprises. The assessment is the difference (imbalance) that arises in the formation of the balance of resources and use due to different timing of the actual shipment of products for export and the final registration of declarations for goods, as well as due to changes in product inventories.

After entering the data from the relevant reports into the balance sheet sections, the formation of the balance sheet sections is carried out by summing the corresponding balance sheet items.

11. If in the resulting balances «resources» exceed their «use», then in the market for a particular product there is an underestimation of the volumes of resource use taken into account in national statistical observations . Then, in the «use» section of the balance sheet, an item «underaccounting for the «use» item is added.

If the volume of “use” exceeds the volume of «resources», then an underestimation of the sources of resource formation is revealed. In the «resources» section of the balance sheet, an item «underaccounting under the «resources» item is added.

The balance in physical terms is reduced to one larger number, that is, to the volume of either «resources» or «use», taking into account the identified volumes of their under-accounting.

In case of imbalance, the reasons for deviations in balance are analyzed. Then a decision is made to assign the volume of underaccounting to one of the balance sheet items.

When making a decision to assign underaccount volumes to one or another balance sheet item for individual goods, an additional source of information is available data on other statistical observations of the activities of all commodity market entities.

So, if an under-accounting occurs in the balance sheet section:

«resources» - when attributing the volume of under-accounting to either unaccounted production or “shadow” imports, an additional survey of the production of goods in households is necessary, as well as a comparison of mutual trade data with «mirror» statistics;

«use» - when attributing the volume of under-accounting to the item «supplied to the population» (for example, for consumer goods) - additional examination of wholesale, retail enterprises, industrial enterprises (in terms of their sales of their own products to the population) and household consumption data is necessary.

The volumes of underaccounting in value terms are calculated based on the prices of the item to which they are attributed. For example, if an under-accounting is identified in «resources» under the “import” item, then the cost of under-accounting volumes is determined based on the prices of import receipts for this product.

12. Deviations in balance sheets are reflected in statistical discrepancies, which represent the difference between the items «resources” and «use»:

 Off = Vu / Nb \* 100, (2)

Where

Off – statistical discrepancy in the balance in physical terms;

Vu – is the volume of under-accounting;

Nb – the number to which the balance is reduced taking into account the volume of under-accounting;

Off = (U – R) / I \* 100, (3)

Where

Off – statistical discrepancy in the balance sheet in value terms;

U – balance sheet item «use»;

R – balance sheet item «resources».

Calculation of statistical discrepancies using the formula in value terms allows us to identify, if they exist, an understatement of product sales prices compared to the cost of their resources.

13. The obtained balance data regarding the use of resources within the country in case of imbalance is compared:

for consumer goods – data on retail sales of products (goods) with data on consumption of products (goods) in households;

for products of the fuel and energy complex - data from the fuel and energy balance.

Appendix 1 to the Methodology for compiling balances of resources and use of certain types of products (goods) and raw materials

**The general scheme of the balance of resources and usage**

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| I. Resources – totalincluding:ProductionImportII. Usage - totalincluding:ExportSales on the domestic market |

Appendix 2 to the Methodology for compiling balances of resources and use of certain types of products (goods) and raw materials

**Information base for compiling a balance of resources and usage**

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| Production | production statistics data |
| Import | import data according to statistics of mutual trade with the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the EAEU) and according to statistics of foreign trade with other countries not members of the EAEU |
| Export | export data according to statistics of mutual trade with the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the EAEU) and according to statistics of foreign trade with other countries not included in the EAEU |

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Department of Justice of the region / city

Regulatory legal act of 15.12.2023

Regulatory legal acts

are included in the Register of State Registration № 33776

Reconciliation results

Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan - acting director Baglan Duysebaevna Kabulova, 11.27.2023 10:42:15, positive result of digital signature verification

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Vice Minister of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan Botagoz Shaimardanovna Zhakselekova, 11.12.2023 17:10:51, positive result of digital signature verification

Signing results

Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan M. Turlubaev, 12.12.2023 09:59:33, positive result of digital signature verification