



Agency for Strategic planning  
and reforms of the  
Republic of Kazakhstan  
Bureau of National statistics

# **Quality report**

*National accounts  
of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022*

## Content

- S.1 Contact details
- S.2 Introduction-Relevance
- S.3 Metadata Update
- S.4 Presentation of statistical information
- S.5 Unit
- S.6 Reporting period
- S.7 Legal basis
- S.8 Privacy and data protection
- S.9 Publication Policy
- S.10 Frequency of propagation
- S.11 Distribution format, accessibility and clarity
- S.12 Documentation availability
- S.13 Quality control
- S.14 Relevance
- S.15 Accuracy and reliability (to be completed taking into account the type of observation)
- S.16 Timeliness and punctuality
- S.17 Comparability
- S.18 Consistency
- S.19 Load
- S.20 Data revision
- S.21 Statistical data processing
- S.22 Notes

## S.1 Contact details

### S.1.1 Organization

Bureau of National Statistics Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

### S.1.2 Structural subdivision

Department of National Accounts

### S.1.3 Contact name

Togzhan Bekturova

#### S.1.3.1 Name of the head of the responsible structural unit

Asset Nakipbekov

### S.1.5 Postal address of the contact person

010000, Kazakhstan, Astana city, Left Bank, Mangilik el avenue, 8, entrance 4

### S.1.6 Contact person email address

to.bekturova@aspire.gov.kz

### S.1.7 Contact person's phone number

+7(7172)74-93-04

## S.2 Introduction-Relevance

The System of National Accounts (SNA) is an internationally agreed upon standard set of guidelines for measuring economic activity, following clear rules of macro-level accounting and accounting based on the principles of economic theory. These recommendations are formulated in the form of a system of concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules that constitute an internationally agreed standard of accounting.

SNA accounts represent more than a snapshot of the state of the economy at a point in time, since in practice the accounts are compiled for successive periods of time, thus providing a continuous flow of information that is essential for monitoring, analyzing and assessing economic performance over time. The SNA provides information not only about economic activity over a period of time, but also about the levels of assets and liabilities of an economy at certain points in time and, thus, about the wealth of a country's residents. In addition, the SNA includes an external account that reflects the links between a given country's national economy and the rest of the world.

The main users are government agencies, research institutes, international organizations (Eurasian Economic Commission, Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States) and others. The last publication of the spreadsheets "National Accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was in 2023 for 2022.

## S.3 Metadata Update

### S.3.1 Last confirmation of updated metadata

Not applicable

### S.3.2 Last metadata placement

Not applicable

### S.3.3 Last metadata update

Not applicable

## S.4 Presentation of statistical information

### S.4.1 Data Description

The account of goods and services is a kind of summary table. Like all other accounts, it consists of two parts: the “resources” part shows the output and import of goods and services, taxes on products, subsidies on products; in the “use” part – volumes of use of goods and services for consumption (intermediate and final), gross capital formation, exports. The production account reflects transactions directly related to the production process. This account determines added value, which forms the basis for calculating gross domestic product (GDP), the most important general indicator of economic development. The income generation account reflects the payment of primary income by resident units directly involved in the production of goods and services. The primary income distribution account characterizes the distribution of primary income received from production activities and from property among residents (institutional units or sectors). The secondary distribution of income account reflects the transformation of sectors' primary income balances into their disposable income as a result of receipts and transfers of current transfers. The Income Redistribution Account reflects in-kind social transfers provided to resident households by government agencies, including social security funds, and non-profit organizations serving households (NPISH). The disposable income account shows how households, governments and NPISHs allocate their disposable income between final consumption expenditure and saving. The capital account is the first of four accumulation accounts. Its function includes accounting for transactions with non-financial assets. These transactions consist of the acquisition of new or existing non-financial assets and the disposal or addition of existing non-financial assets. The rest of the world account records all transactions between resident and nonresident institutional units for all economic activities.

### S.4.2 Classification system

The following classifications are used:

Classification of economic sectors, Classification of the functions of government, Classification of individual consumption by purpose,

Classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions serving households, developed in accordance with the System of National Accounts 2008.

Classifications are available on the website of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [www.stat.gov.kz](http://www.stat.gov.kz) Home // Statistical classifications // National

#### S.4.3 Sectoral coverage

Resident institutional units, which together make up the country's economy, are grouped into five mutually exclusive institutional sectors: non-financial corporations; financial corporations; general government; households; non-profit institutions serving households. The SNA describes the entire economy of a country. The data is compiled by economic sector: all resident institutional units and the transactions they carry out (including transactions with the rest of the world) are covered.

#### S.4.4 Statistical Concepts and Definitions

The System of National Accounts (SNA) is a coherent, harmonious and coherent set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets and tables, 6 based on a number of internationally agreed upon concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules.

Output represents the total value of goods and services produced in the economy during the reporting period.

Intermediate consumption (IC) is equal to the value of goods and services that are transformed or completely consumed during the production process in the reporting period.

Gross value added (GVA) - characterizes the final result of production activities and represents the value added by processing in a given production process. It is calculated at the industry level as the difference between the output of goods and services and intermediate consumption, and includes the cost of fixed capital consumed in the production process. Calculated using the formula:

$GVA = \text{gross output} - \text{intermediate consumption}$

Gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the most important indicators of the system of national accounts, characterizing the final result of the country's economic activity. Calculated using the formula:

$GDP = GVA + \text{taxes on products} - \text{subsidies on products}$

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, taxes on imported goods and services, etc.

Subsidies are current uncompensated payments from the state budget to

enterprises, provided they produce a certain type of goods and services. Compensation of employees is the sum of all remunerations in cash and/or in kind paid by employers to employees for work performed by them during the reporting period.

Other taxes on production consist of all taxes imposed on producing units in connection with their production or use of factors of production, other than taxes on products.

Gross (net) surplus of the economy represents that part of the added value that remains with producers after deducting expenses associated with paying workers and paying taxes on production. The term “gross” or “net” in this case indicates whether this indicator includes or does not include the consumption of fixed capital in the production process.

The profit generated by the production activities of household-owned enterprises is called gross mixed income (GMI) because it reflects both the payment for the work performed by the owner of the enterprise and the profit from the business.

Gross surplus and mixed income are calculated using the formula:

Gross surplus and GMI = GVA - compensation of employees - other taxes on production - other subsidies on production.

Property income includes income received or paid by institutional units in connection with the provision of financial assets, land and other non-financial assets (subsoil and other natural assets, patents, licenses, etc.) for use.

The balance of primary income characterizes the income generated by resident institutional units as a result of their participation in production from property. It is defined as the difference between all primary income received and paid by resident units. At the level of the economy as a whole, the balance of primary income, determined on a gross basis, i.e. before deduction of consumption of fixed capital, equal to gross national income (GNI). Balance of primary income determined on a net basis, i.e. minus consumption of fixed capital, equals net national income. Gross national income is calculated using the formula:

$GNI = GDP + \text{balance of primary income received and paid to the rest of the world.}$

Disposable income represents the income that an institutional unit has available for final consumption and saving. It is equal to the balance of primary income minus income transferred as current transfers plus current transfers received. Gross disposable income (GDI) is calculated using the formula:

$GDI = GNI + \text{balance of current transfers received and paid to the rest of the world.}$

A transfer is a transaction in which one institutional unit provides a good, service, or asset (financial or non-financial) to another unit without receiving consideration in return for the good, service, or asset. There are current and capital transfers. They can be produced in cash or in kind. Current transfers include the following main types: current taxes on income, wealth, etc., social security contributions, social benefits, voluntary contributions and gifts of a non-capital nature, fines, etc. Capital transfers are the gratuitous transfer of ownership of assets (other than cash and tangible assets) or the means to acquire them from one institutional unit to another.

Final consumption expenditures consist of final consumption expenditures of households, final consumption expenditures of government institutions for individual goods and services, collective services, as well as final consumption expenditures of non-profit organizations serving households.

Gross saving (GS) represents that part of disposable income that is not spent on final consumption of goods and services. Calculated using the formula:

$GS = GDI - \text{final consumption expenditures.}$

Net lending (+) or net borrowing (–) represents the excess or shortfall of sources of financing compared to the cost of net acquisitions of nonfinancial assets. At the level of the economy as a whole, net lending or net borrowing shows the amount of resources that a country makes available to the "rest of the world" or that the "rest of the world" makes available to the country.

#### S.4.5 Statistical object

Residential institutional units that together make up the economy of a country. An institutional unit is a resident unit of a country if the predominant center of its economic interests is in the economic territory of that country, that is, when it is engaged for a relatively long period (a year or more) in economic activities in that territory.

#### S.4.6 Frame (principle for selecting survey units)

Not applicable.

#### S.4.7 Territorial coverage

The Republic of Kazakhstan as a whole.

#### S.4.8 Time coverage

Time series since 1998 are available.

#### S.4.9 Base period

National accounts indicators (except for GDP and its components) are compiled only in current prices. The base period for GDP and its components is the corresponding period of the previous year.

## S.5Unit

Million KZT

## S.6Reporting period

Year

## S.7Legal basis

### S.7.1Legal basis

1. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 No. 257-IV “On State Statistics”.
2. Plan of statistical work, approved in the established legislative order of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the Order of the Head of the Bureau of National statistics Agency for Strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

## S.8 Privacy and data protection.

### S.8.1Privacy Policy

- 1) Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 “On State Statistics”, in accordance with which a guarantee of confidentiality and protection of the data provided by respondents is ensured.
- 2) Article 28 of the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 29, 2015 ensures the protection of information constituting a trade secret.
- 3) Information Security Policy (hereinafter referred to as the Policy), approved by Order of the Head of the BNS ASPR of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 10, 2021 No. 20 defines the goals, objectives, guidelines and practices in the field of ensuring information security of the Committee. The main goal of the Policy is to ensure the availability of official statistical information, the confidentiality of information stored and processed on the Bureau's computer facilities under conditions of its integrity and authenticity.

### S.8.2Privacy – data handling

Providing guarantees of confidentiality and protection of the submitted data in accordance with Art . 8 p . 5 Law “ On State Statistics” of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 No. 257-IV.

## S.9Publication Policy

### S.9.1Publication calendar

The plan of statistical work and the Schedule of dissemination of official statistical information are freely available in the Adilet ILS (Article 19 of the Law “On State Statistics” of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 No. 257-IV).

### S.9.2Access to the Schedule

The dissemination schedule of official statistical information is freely



available in the Adilet IPS .

### S.9.3 User access

Website of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [www.stat.gov.kz](http://www.stat.gov.kz).  
Home/ Economy/ National accounts.

### S.10 Frequency of propagation

Year

### S.11 Distribution format, accessibility and clarity

#### S.11.1 News publications

#### S.11.2 Publications

Spreadsheets “ National Accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan” are published annually on the website of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [www.stat.gov.kz](http://www.stat.gov.kz) in the section Home / Economy / National Accounts / Spreadsheets / National accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan

#### S.11.3 Online data bases

Information and analytical system “ Taldau ” / System of national accounts / Current accounts and Accumulation accounts

##### S.11.3.1 AC1. Data tables- consultations

Not implemented.

#### S.11.4 Access to microdata

Dissemination of data collected for the purpose of preparing official statistics is based on the requirements provided for in Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 “On State Statistics”, in accordance with which a guarantee of confidentiality and protection of the data provided by respondents is ensured.

#### S.11.5 Other

Not applicable.

##### S.11.5.1 AC2. Metadata-consultations

Not implemented.

### S.12 Documentation availability

#### S.12.1 Methodology documentation

System of National Accounts, 2008 (published by the Commission of the European Communities EUROSTAT, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD ), United Nations (UN), World Bank)

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008Russian.pdf> .

#### S.12.2 Quality documentation

1)“Methodology for assessing the quality of official statistical information”, approved by order of the Chairman of the Committee on

Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 23, 2018 No. 63. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on June 7, 2018 No. 17011.

2) Standard methodology for describing the process of producing statistical information by government bodies, approved by Order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 30, 2015 No. 53.

3) Rules for assessing the quality of administrative data, approved by Order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2024, No. 2. Rules for assessing the quality of administrative data, approved by Order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2024 No. 2.

## S.13 Quality management

### S.13.1 Quality Assurance

The quality and reliability of national accounts statistics data is supported by generally accepted procedures:

- compilation in accordance with international recommendations to ensure comparability of data in accordance with international standards;
- use of standard statistical classifications of goods, products, services;
- a comparative analysis of statistical data is carried out.

### S.13.2 Quality assessment

There is a discrepancy between the national accounts data for previous years when recalculating (refining data) on exports and imports in the Balance of Payments.

Balance of Payments data is updated quarterly (including for previous periods). The National Bank provides the Bureau with updated information on receipts and payments to the rest of the world (primary income, secondary income, capital transfers). For example, in the current period, the Bureau received preliminary data for 2022 and updated data for 2021, in accordance with which the national accounts for 2022 were compiled and the estimate for 2021 was updated. However, GDP is not currently recalculated based on updated export and import data. Therefore, net lending (+)/ net borrowing (-) of non-financial transactions in the national accounts (taking into account the statistical discrepancy between GDP methods of production and final use) for 2021 does not coincide with the same indicator of the Balance

of Payments by the value of recalculated net exports. After the revision, in the Balance of Payments, the value of net exports for 2021 increased by 2.2 trillion. tenge This problem will be solved if we provide another GDP estimate (final) a year after publication.

There is inconsistency in the classification of institutional units by economic sectors between the Bureau and the National Bank, which leads to inaccuracy in assessing aggregates by economic sectors.

Another important issue for national accountants is the inconsistency of classifications in fiscal reporting. The IMF received a recommendation to revise the structure of the budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan. At the same time, budget data is used to estimate general government sector (GGS) performance in national accounts. Accordingly, indicators such as gross output, intermediate consumption, and GVA of the SGU depend on the correct economic classification in the budget structure.

Currently, the Bureau is working jointly with other government agencies to solve these problems.

#### S.14 Relevance

##### S.14.1 Needs

Main users:

National accounts data are key information for monitoring economic policy and decision-making, forecasting, for administrative purposes and for informing the general public and for economic research. Users of annual national accounts data are typically interested in analyzing structural changes in the economy over the medium term. Main users: National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan; government agencies; research institutes; international organizations (EAEC, CIS Statistical Committee and others); university teachers, students and others.

##### S.14.2 User satisfaction

The Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reform of the Republic of Kazakhstan annually conducts a survey of users of official statistical information according to questionnaire Q-002 “User Survey”.

##### S.14.3 Completeness/R1. Data completeness-share

In accordance with the international standard SNA 2008.

#### S.15 Accuracy and reliability (to be completed taking into account the type of observation)

##### S.15.1 General Accuracy

The accuracy of the source data is ensured by compliance with methodological recommendations and the methodological validity of data sources obtained from the structural divisions of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of

the Republic of Kazakhstan and government bodies.

S.15.2 Sampling errors-indicators/A1.

Not applicable.

S.15.3 Non-sampling error

Not applicable.

S.15.3.1 Coverage error

Not applicable.

S.15.3.1.1 A2. Excess coverage - share

Not applicable.

S.15.3.1.2 A3. Common units - ratio

Not applicable.

S.15.3.3 No response errors

S.15.3.3.1 A4. Unit of absence - share

Not applicable.

S.15.3.3.2 A5. No response item - share

Not applicable.

S.16 Timeliness and punctuality

S.16.1 Timeliness

S.16.1.1 TP1.Waiting period - first results

Data are published 12 months after the reporting period (T+12).

S.16.1.2 TP2.Waiting period - latest results

Final data are published 2 years after the reporting period.

S.16.2 Punctuality

S.16.2.1 Punctuality/TP3

Data are published and disseminated within the time frame in accordance with the Statistical Work Plan and the Dissemination Schedule of Official Statistical Information, approved by order of the head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

S.17 Comparability

S.17.1 Geographical comparability

Comparable at the international level, because calculations are carried out in accordance with the methodologies: System of National Accounts 2008.

S.17.1.1 Asymmetry by mirror flow statistics - coefficient/CC1

Unacceptable.

S.17.2 Duration of comparable time series/CC2

Since 1998.

S.18 Consistency

S.18.1 External, cross-consistency

Calculations are carried out in accordance with the 2008 System of National Accounts methodology prepared by the International

Monetary Fund (IMF) , the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities ( Eurostat ), the United Nations (UN) and the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological basis, 2008 , which ensures the use of uniform concepts, definitions, classifications and assessment methods.

#### S.18.2 Internal consistency

Within the system of national accounts, there is consistency between national accounts data. However, complete consistency is not always possible due to the use of different data sources.

#### S.19 Load

National accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan are compiled by employees of the Department of National Accounts. When forming indicators, data from national statistical observations, departmental and administrative sources are used. There is no duplication with other statistical works.

#### S.20 Data revision

##### S.20.2 Data revision/A6

In order to improve the quality of assessments, it is planned to provide a third assessment of annual GDP from 2025 (based on data from the “Resources-Use” tables), which will be a source for spreadsheets of national accounts. Also, when recalculating GDP for previous years, national accounts will be recalculated too.

#### S.21 Processing of statistical data

##### S.21.1 Input data

The initial data for the formation of national accounts are:

- components of GDP calculated by three methods (production, income and final use)
- industry statistics data
- data from the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan on income and expenses of financial sector organizations (second-tier banks, insurance organizations), Balance of Payments of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- reports on income and expenses of the state budget (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan)
- report on revenues and use of the National Fund (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan)
- reports on the activities of the State Social Insurance Fund, the Social Health Insurance Fund, the Victim Compensation Fund, and the Unified Accumulative Pension Fund.

##### S.21.2 Survey frequency

Year

S.21.3 Method (method) for collecting primary statistical data

National accounts are compiled by employees of the Department of National Accounts. The results of national statistical observations were received in the form of an Excel table from industry departments. Departmental and administrative data were obtained in the form of an Excel table within the framework of existing joint orders on the exchange of information with government agencies, according to official requests and from official websites of data sources.

S.21.4 Reliability of primary statistical data.

The analysis of data received from industry departments of statistics and from administrative sources is carried out. During the verification process, the results obtained are compared with the previous period.

S.21.5 Imputation - share /A7

Not applicable.

S.21.6 Adjustment

Not applicable.

S.21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

S.22 Notes

Continue to work on ensuring the quality of statistical data.