



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

Quality report

*National accounts of the internal economy of
the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2019*

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S.1 Contact details

S.1.1 Organization

БBureau of national statistics of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

S.1.2 Structural subdivision

Department of National Accounts

S.1.3 Name of contact person

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S. 2 Introduction-Relevance

The main purpose of the System of National Accounts (hereinafter - SNA) is to provide a comprehensive conceptual framework and accounting structure that could be used to create a macroeconomic database suitable for analyzing and assessing the performance of the economy. The presence of such a database is a prerequisite for formulating sound and rational policies and making appropriate decisions.

The essence of the system of national accounts is reduced to the calculation of generalized indicators of the development of sectors of the economy at different stages of the reproduction process and the mutual linking of these indicators with each other. Each stage of reproduction corresponds to a special account or group of accounts. Thus, it is possible to trace the movement of the value of goods and services produced, as well as value added from production to use. The main users are the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, government bodies, research institutes, international organizations such as the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Eurasian Economic Commission and others.

S.3 Updating metadata

S.3.1 Latest confirmation of updated metadata

S.3.2 Latest placement of metadata

S.3.3 Latest metadata update

S.4 Presentation of statistical information

S.4.1 Data description

The account of goods and services is a kind of pivot 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 part “use” - volumes of use of goods and services for consumption (intermediate and final), gross capital formation, export.

The production account reflects transactions directly related to the production process. This account determines the value added, which is the basis for calculating the gross domestic product (GDP) - the most important generalizing indicator of economic development.

The generation of income account reflects the payment of primary income by resident institutional units directly involved in the production of goods and services.

The distribution of primary income 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 the primary income balances of the sectors into their disposable income as a result of receipts and transfers of current transfers.

The redistribution of income in kind account reflects social transfers in kind provided to resident households by government, including social security funds and non-profit organizations serving households (NPISHs).

The Disposable Income Use Account shows how households, government and NPISH allocate their disposable income between final consumption expenditure and saving.

The capital account is the first of the 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 reflects all transactions between resident and non-resident institutional units across all economic activities.

The sources of information for the formation of the national accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan are data of national statistical observations and administrative data of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan (reports on income and expenditures of the state budget, a report on receipts and use of the National Fund), the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Balance of payments, reports on the activities of banks the second level, insurance organizations), reports on the activities of the State Social Insurance Fund, the Social Health Insurance Fund, the Unified Accumulative Pension Fund, the Victims Compensation Fund.

The formation of a complete sequence of national accounts is carried out on an annual basis (preliminary assessment, revised assessment, final assessment) in the context of economic sectors. Production and generation of income accounts are also formed in the context of types of economic activity.

S.4.2 Classification system

General classifier of economic activities (NK RK 03-2007), harmonized with the international classifier NACE rev. 2, Classifier of economic sectors, Classifier of functions of government bodies, Classifier of individual consumption by purpose, Classifier of purposes of non-profit organizations serving households, developed in accordance with with the System of National Accounts 2008. The classifiers 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 in the "Classifiers" section.

S.4.3 Sectoral coverage

Resident institutional units, which together make up the country's economy, are grouped into five mutually exclusive institutional sectors: the sector of non-financial corporations; financial corporations sector; public administration sector; the household sector; the sector of non-profit organizations serving households. SNA describes the entire economy of a country. The data is generated by sector of the economy: it covers all resident institutional units and their operations (including operations with the rest of the world).

S.4.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

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

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

Intermediate consumption (PP) is equal to the value of goods and services that are transformed or completely consumed in the production process in the reporting period. Consumption of fixed capital is not included in intermediate consumption. The composition of intermediate consumption includes as a separate item the consumption of indirectly measured services of financial intermediation (banks).

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

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the most important indicators of the system of national accounts that characterizes the final result of a country's economic activity. Calculated by the formula:

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

Product taxes include taxes, the amount of which is directly related to the value of the products produced and the services provided. Product taxes 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 that they produce a certain type of goods and services.

Remuneration - the sum of all remuneration 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. The gross (net) profit (GOP) of the economy is that part of the value added that remains with the producers after deducting the costs associated with wages and 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 enterprises owned by households is called gross mixed income (Gross Income) because it reflects both the payment for the work done by the owner of the enterprise and the profit from the entrepreneurship. Gross profit and mixed income are calculated using the formula:

$GP \text{ and } IRR = GVA - \text{wages} - \text{other taxes on production} - \text{other subsidies on production}$

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

The balance of primary income characterizes the income generated from 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 deducting consumption of fixed capital, equal to gross national income (GNI). The balance of primary income determined on a net basis, i.e. minus consumption of fixed capital, equal to net national income. Gross National Income is calculated using the formula:

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

Disposable income is the income that an institutional unit disposes of for final consumption and savings. It is equal to the balance of primary income minus income transferred as current transfers plus current transfers received.

Gross disposable income (GRD) is calculated using the formula:

$WFD = GNI + \text{balance of current transfers received and transferred to the rest of the world}$

A transfer is a transaction where one institutional unit provides a good, service, or asset (financial or non-financial) to another unit without receiving reimbursement from it in the form of a good, service or asset. Distinguish between current and capital transfers. They can be produced in cash and in kind.

Current transfers include the following main types: current taxes on income, wealth, etc., social security contributions, social benefits, voluntary contributions and non-capital gifts, fines, etc.

Capital transfers are gratuitous transfers of ownership of assets (other than cash and tangible assets) or funds for their acquisition from one institutional unit to another.

Final consumption expenditure consists of final consumption expenditure by households, final consumption expenditure by government agencies for individual goods and services, collective services, and final consumption expenditure by non-profit organizations serving households. Gross saving (GD) is that part of disposable income that is not spent on final consumption of goods and services. Calculated by the formula:

$BC = WFD - \text{final consumption expenditures}$

Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) represents the excess or deficit of funding sources relative to the net acquisition of nonfinancial assets. At the level of the economy as a whole, net lending or net borrowing measures the amount of resources a country makes available to the “rest of the world” or that the “rest of the world” makes available to a country.

S.4.5 Statistical object

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

S.4.6 General population (principle of selection of survey units)

Not applicable.

S.4.7 Territorial coverage

Republic of Kazakhstan as a whole.

S.4.8 Time coverage

The national accounts of the domestic economy have a time series from 1998 to the present.

S.4.9 Base period

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

S.5 unit of measurement

Million Kazakh tenge

S.6 Reporting period

year

S.7 Legal basis

S.7.1 Legal framework

1. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 No. 257-IV "On state statistics".
 2. The plan of statistical work, approved in accordance with the established legislative procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the Order of the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
 3. Schedule for the dissemination of official statistical information, approved by the Order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- S. 8 Confidentiality and data protection

S.8.1 Privacy Policy

1. Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 19, 2010 No. 257-IV "On state statistics", in accordance with which a guarantee of confidentiality and protection of the submitted data by respondents is ensured.
2. Article 28 of the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 29, 2015 No. 375-V ensures the protection of information constituting a commercial secret.
3. The information security policy (hereinafter referred to as the Policy) approved by the Order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 31, 2016 No. 252 defines the goals, objectives, guidelines and practices in the field of ensuring the information security of the Bureau. The main goal of the Policy is to ensure the availability of official statistical information. confidentiality of information stored and processed on the computer facilities of the Bureau under the conditions of its integrity and authenticity

S.8.2 Privacy - data handling

The rules for the provision and use for scientific purposes of databases in a de-identified form, approved by order of the Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on statistics dated July 2, 2010 No. 168. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on August 13, 2010 No. 6388.

S.9 Publication Policy

S.9.1 Publication Calendar

Clause 1, Clause 2 of Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics" dated March 19, 2010 No. 257-IV.

The statistical work plan and the Schedule for the dissemination of official statistical information are posted 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 in the section "Home" / "Basic documents".

S.9.2 Access to the Graph

Simultaneous and equal access for all users to 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 in the section "Home" / "Basic documents".

S.9.3 User access

Website Bureau of national statistics of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan www.stat.gov.kz. Official statistics / By industries / National accounts statistics.

S.10 Propagation frequency

year

S.11 Dissemination format, accessibility and clarity

S.11.1 News publications

S.11.2 Publications

1) The statistical bulletin "National accounts of the internal economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" in Excel format in Kazakh and Russian languages is 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 in the section Official statistics / By industries / National accounts statistics / Statistics / Bulletin.

2) The statistical collection "National Accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan" contains data broken down by sectors of the economy for the last five years. The statistical compilation in Word and PDF format in Kazakh, Russian and English is 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 in the section Official statistics / Publications / Statistical collections / National accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

S.11.3 Databases in on-line mode

Information and analytical system "Taldau"> Statistics of national accounts> Current accounts.

S.11.3.1 AC1. Data tables-consultation

Not implemented.

S.11.4 Microdata access

The dissemination of data collected for the preparation of 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 the confidentiality and protection of the submitted data by respondents is guaranteed. Access to microdata and anonymity of microdata are governed by the Rules for the provision and use of databases for scientific purposes in a de-identified form, approved by order of the Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on statistics dated July 2, 2010 No. 168. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on August 13, 2010 No. 6388.

S.11.5 Other

S.11.5.1 AC2. Metadata consultation

Not implemented.

S.12 Availability of Documentation

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. Quality policy approved by the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan on November 16, 2020.
2. Documented information of the quality management system: Quality manual; Documented procedures; Instructions; Process maps.
3. Typical methodology for describing the process of producing statistical information by state bodies, approved by the 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.
4. Methodology for assessing the quality of official statistical information, approved by the 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.

S.13 Quality management

S.13.1 Quality assurance

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

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

S.13.2 Quality control

The quality is ensured by the strict application of the concepts of the international standard SNA 2008 and the reliability of the data.

S.14 Relevance

S.14.1 Needs

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 usually interested in analyzing structural changes in the economy over the medium term. Main users: National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan; government bodies; research institutes; international organizations (EAEC, CIS Statistical Committee and others); university teachers, students and others.

S.14.2 User satisfaction

The Bureau annually conducts a survey of users of official statistical information according to the questionnaire Q-002 "Survey of users".

S.14.3 Completeness / R1. Data completeness-share

In accordance with the international standard SNA 2008.

S.15 Accuracy and reliability (to be completed according to the type of observation)

S.15.1 Overall accuracy

The accuracy of the initial data is controlled by assessing the methodological soundness of data sources and adherence to methodological recommendations.

S.15.2 Sample 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. Overcoverage-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. Absence unit-share

Not applicable.

S.15.3.3.2 A5. No response-share clause

Not applicable.

S.16 Timeliness and punctuality

S.16.1 Timeliness

S.16.1.1 TP1 Waiting period - first results

National accounts data of the Republic of Kazakhstan are published in accordance with the dates specified in the Statistical Plan of Work annually. The first results are published one year after the reporting period and are preliminary. The revised data are published 2 years after the reporting period.

S.16.1.2 TP2. Waiting Period - Latest Results

The final data are published 3 years after the reporting period.

S.16.2 Punctuality

S.16.2.1 Punctuality / TP3

The data are published and disseminated in accordance with the Statistical Work Plan approved by the order of the Minister of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to the Plan of Statistical Works for 2020, the publication date of the statistical bulletin "National Accounts of the Internal Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" is December 7, 2020.

S.17 Comparability

S.17.1 Geographic comparability

Internationally comparable, as calculations are carried out in accordance with the 2008 SNA methodology.

S.17.1.1 Asymmetry on Mirror Stream Statistics - Coefficient / CC1

Unacceptably.

S.17.2 Length of comparable time series / CC2

Time series published since 1998.

S.18 Consistency

S.18.1 Consistency, external, cross

Calculations are carried out in accordance with the methodology of the System of National Accounts 2008 prepared by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank, which ensures the application 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 as a result of using different data sources. The value of the average annual nominal differences in the calculations of the SNA indicators calculated by various methods for 2019 is 2.5%.

S.19 Load

National accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan are compiled by employees of the National Accounts Department of the Bureau of Statistics in Excel. When forming the indicators of the system of national accounts, data from national statistical observations and administrative sources are used. Duplication with other statistical work - no.

S.20 Revision of data

S.20.2 Data revision / A6

1) Data are revised in accordance with the terms specified in the Statistical Work Plan annually. Preliminary figures are published one year after the reporting period. The revised data are published 2 years after the reporting period, the final - 3 years after the reporting period.

2) Revision in cases of changes in methodology, classifiers.

In the current period, the data for 2018 were revised in connection with the revision of the Balance of Payments by sectors of the economy by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as data for 2017 and 2018 in connection with the development of a new method for the distribution of gross capital formation: gross fixed capital formation and changes in inventories (VNOK and IZMOS) by economic sector:

The GFCF of the general government (SGM) is calculated from the data of the state budget (GB); to estimate the GFCF of households, data from industry statistics on the actual cost of construction of commissioned objects (residential buildings - 90% of the housing stock) are used. Further, the difference between the VNOK of the economy as a whole and the VNOK of SGM and the household sector is distributed among the sectors of non-financial and financial corporations, non-profit organizations serving households (NPISH) according to the structure of Form 11 - "Report on the state of fixed assets".

IZMOS SGM is priced from GB. Further, a cost estimate of the financial sector reserves is made based on the data of forms 1-PF - "Report on the financial and economic activities of the enterprise" and 2-MP - "Report on the activities of a small enterprise". IZMOS of the sector of non-financial corporations represents the difference between the stocks of the economy as a whole and IZMOS of SGM and the financial sector (previously used structure of the previous period with the distribution of gross capital formation by sectors).

Changes related to the clarification of the Balance of Payments are reflected in the account of transactions with the rest of the world:

							million tenge
SNA operation code	Operations and balancing items	S11 Non-financial corporations sector	S12 Financial corporations sector	S13 Public administration sector	S14 Household sector	S15 NPISH sector	S1 Economy as a whole
Account of operations of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the rest of the world for 2018 (provisional)							
Resources							
P7	Import of goods and services	<u>14 864 697.7</u>	<u>99 238.6</u>	46 100,8	<u>1 002 915.5</u>		16 012 952,6
P71	Import of goods	11 864 628,3					11 864 628,3
P72	Import of services	<u>3 000 069.4</u>	<u>99 238.6</u>	46 100,8	<u>1 002 915.5</u>		4 148 324,3
D1	Wages imported from abroad	<u>548 781.3</u>					<u>548 781.3</u>
D4	Property income	<u>7 340 104.0</u>	<u>443 452.0</u>	177 554,8	<u>624.9</u>		<u>7 961 735.7</u>
D5+D7	Current transfers	<u>79 218.9</u>	<u>24 806.1</u>	<u>224 710.0</u>	<u>377 600.8</u>		<u>706 335.8</u>
D9r	Capital transfers received	<u>27 746.3</u>					<u>27 746.3</u>
	Total	<u>22 860 548.2</u>	<u>567 496.7</u>	<u>448 365.6</u>	<u>1 381 141.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>25 257 551.7</u>
Use							
P6	Export of goods and services	<u>22 225 022.1</u>	<u>31 893.2</u>	86 690,7	<u>916 129.6</u>		23 259 735,6
P61	Export of goods	<u>20 671 011.2</u>					<u>20 671 011.2</u>
P62	Export of services	<u>1 554 010.9</u>	<u>31 893.2</u>	86 690,7	<u>916 129.6</u>		<u>2 588 724.4</u>
D1	Remuneration for labor exported abroad				1 337,5		1 337,5
D4	Property income	<u>245 641.9</u>	<u>243 670.7</u>	<u>344 130.2</u>	<u>18 548.5</u>	<u>507.1</u>	<u>852 498.4</u>
D5-D7	Current transfers	<u>25 845.6</u>	<u>5 486.2</u>	<u>786 152.2</u>	<u>213 092.1</u>		1 030 576,1
D9p	Capital transfers transferred	<u>94 604.7</u>					94 604,7
	Current external balance	<u>336 292.3</u>	<u>286 446.6</u>	<u>-768 607.5</u>	<u>232 033.5</u>	<u>-507.1</u>	<u>85 657.8</u>
B9	Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	<u>269 433.9</u>	<u>286 446.6</u>	<u>-768 607.5</u>	<u>232 033.5</u>	<u>-507.1</u>	<u>18 799.4</u>
	Total	<u>22 860 548.2</u>	<u>567 496.7</u>	<u>448 365.6</u>	<u>1 381 141.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>25 257 551.7</u>

Account of transactions of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the rest of the world for 2018 (updated)

Resources

		Resources						
P7	Import of goods and services	14 732 431,9	99 221,1	46 100,8	1 135 198,8		16 012 952,6	
P71		11 864 628,3					11 864 628,3	
P72	Import of goods	2 867 803,6	99 221,1	46 100,8	1 135 198,8		4 148 324,3	
	Import of services							
D1	Wages imported from abroad	548 780,7					548 780,7	
D4	Property income	7 316 191,7	443 449,4	177 554,8	623,2		7 937 819,1	
D5+D7	Current transfers	79 218,8	24 806,8	224 713,0	377 604,6		706 343,2	
D9r	Capital transfers received	27 762,3					27 762,3	
	Total	22 704 385,4	567 477,3	448 368,6	1 513 426,6	0,0	25 233 657,9	
		Use						
P6	Export of goods and services	22 225 038,5	31 876,9	86 690,7	916 129,5		23 259 735,6	
P61	Export of goods	20 671 011,1					20 671 011,1	
P62	Export of services	1 554 027,4	31 876,9	86 690,7	916 129,5		2 588 724,5	
D1	Remuneration for labor exported abroad				1 337,5		1 337,5	
D4	Property income	245 643,1	244 896,6	344 128,8	18 604,0	507,9	853 780,4	
D5-D7	Current transfers	25 846,0	5 488,0	786 151,5	213 090,6		1 030 576,1	
D9p	Capital transfers transferred	94 602,6					94 602,6	
	Current external balance	180 095,5	285 215,8	-768 602,4	364 265,0	-507,9	60 466,0	
B9	Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-)	113 255,2	285 215,8	-768 602,4	364 265,0	-507,9	-6 374,3	
	Total	22 704 385,4	567 477,3	448 368,6	1 513 426,6	0,0	25 233 657,9	

As shown in the table, the main changes took place in the sector of non-financial corporations and the household sector in the import of services and property income in the resource part of the account and in net lending / net borrowing in terms of use, as well as in the sector of financial corporations in property income. in terms of use.

Changes in the calculation of gross capital formation

		million tenge					
SNA operation code	Operations and balancing items	S11 Non-financial corporations sector	S12 Financial corporations sector	S13 Public administration sector	S14 Household sector	S15 NPISH sector	S1 Economy as a whole
P5g	Gross capital formation						
	2017 revised	11 453 542,0	192 503,0	1 603 316,6	17 407,8	838 626,0	14 105 395,4
	2017 final	11 353 866,8	267 253,6	1 556 878,8	1 107 754,0	44 425,7	14 330 178,9
	2018 preliminary	13 891 667,6	203 476,5	1 474 451,9	-	44 913,7	15 614 509,7
	2018 revised	12 753 087,7	135 012,7	1 479 660,1	1 205 132,2	41 617,0	15 614 509,7
	Gross fixed capital formation						
P51g	formation						
	2017 revised	8 963 075,7	192 503,0	1 610 805,5	17 407,8	838 626,0	11 622 418,0
	2017 final	8 848 334,5	237 536,7	1 560 824,2	1 107 754,0	44 425,7	11 798 875,1
	2018 preliminary	11 361 004,4	203 476,5	1 482 021,2	-	44 913,7	13 091 415,8
	2018 revised	10 175 368,7	187 276,7	1 482 021,2	1 205 132,2	41 617,0	13 091 415,8
P52	Change in inventories						
AN12							
	2017 revised	2 490 466,3	-	-7 488,9	-	-	2 482 977,4
	2017 final	2 505 532,3	29 716,9	-3 945,4	-	-	2 531 303,8
	2018 preliminary	2 530 663,2	-	-7 569,3	-	-	2 523 093,9
	2018 revised	2 577 719,0	-52 264,0	-2 361,1	-	-	2 523 093,9

It can be seen from the table that a significant change affected the data of the GFCF of the household sector - an increase of 1.1 trillion. tenge in 2017, which resulted in a decrease of 0.8 trillion tenge in the NPOK sector of NPISH. In 2018, with the appearance of GFCF in the household sector, the GFCF of the sector of non-financial corporations decreased by almost 1.2 trillion tenge. This is due to a change in the structure of the GFCF in the distribution by institutional sectors.

Regarding IZMOS, it can be seen that when the data were generated according to the previous calculation method, there were no values in the financial corporations sector.

Based on the results of the analysis, the following adjustments * in the indicators were revealed: in 2017, 16 indicators were revised, in 2018 - 64 indicators.

** * adjustments mean changes from 0.1 million tenge*

S.S. 21 Processing of statistical data

S.21.1 Initial data

The initial data for the formation of the national accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan are:

- components of GDP calculated by three methods (production, income and final use)
- industry statistics data
- data of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan on income and expenses of financial sector organizations (STB, insurance organizations)
- Balance of payments of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- reports on revenues and expenditures of the state budget (Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan)
- report on receipts 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 Victims Compensation Fund, the Unified Accumulative Pension Fund.

S.21.2 Inspection frequency

year

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

GDP and its components are calculated by the staff of the National Accounts Office. The results of national statistical observations were received in the form of an Excel table from the sectoral departments of statistics. 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, upon requests through the ESEDO and from the official websites of data sources.

S.21.4 Reliability of primary statistical data

The analysis of data obtained from sectoral departments of statistics and 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 Correction

Not applicable.

S.21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable.

S.22 Notes

Continue work to ensure the quality of statistical data.