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**Methodology for the formation of statistical indicators for animal husbandry**

**Chapter 1. General provisions**

1. The methodology for the formation of statistical indicators for animal husbandry (hereinafter – the Methodology) refers to the statistical methodology approved in accordance with subparagraph 5) of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics" (hereinafter – the Law).

This Methodology defines the main approaches to the formation of annual and current statistical data on livestock and poultry and animal husbandry production in all categories of farms within the framework of national statistical observations using administrative data.

2. This Methodology uses concepts in the meanings defined in the Law, and the following basic definitions:

1) a peasant or farm enterprise is a labor association of persons in which the implementation of individual entrepreneurship is inextricably linked with the use of agricultural land for the production of agricultural products, as well as with the processing and marketing of these products;

2) agricultural enterprise – a legal entity or its structural unit engaged in the production, storage and processing of agricultural products, the provision of services in the field of agriculture;

3 ) a database for the identification of farm animals – a part of veterinary accounting, providing for a unified, multi–level system for recording data on the individual number of an animal, on its veterinary treatments, including the results of diagnostic studies, as well as data on the owner of the animal, carried out by state veterinary organizations created by local executive authorities, and used by the authorized body in the field of veterinary medicine;

4) number of farm animals and poultry – the number of live cattle and poultry available on farms as of the reporting date;

5) households of the population – personal subsidiary plots, collective gardens and kitchen gardens, summer cottages. Personal subsidiary plot – a household of the population, the activity in which is aimed at meeting their own needs on a land plot located in a rural area and a suburban area;

6) productivity of livestock and poultry – an indicator characterizing the production of animal husbandry products per head of livestock or poultry ;

7) slaughter on the farm or sale for slaughter of livestock and poultry – slaughter of livestock and poultry directly on the farm or at the slaughterhouse for the use of meat for own needs, for sale or distribution to organizations, enterprises and employees of the farm, including through barter transactions, as well as sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter to procurement organizations, processing enterprises, through a catering network (canteens, restaurants, cafes), a trading network, including markets, as well as for export ;

8) production of animal husbandry products – production of finished products and raw materials as a result of the use of farm animals (milk, eggs, wool, skins), slaughter on the farm or sale for slaughter of all types of livestock and poultry, products of beekeeping and fur farming;

9) mortality – the number of farm animals and poultry that died and were forced to be slaughtered as a result of illness, natural disaster, negligent attitude of employees and similar reasons;

10) offspring – the number of born animals obtained from queens belonging to the holding, excluding stillborn offspring .

**Chapter 2 The main statistics indices of animal husbandry**

3. The indicators for animal husbandry statistics are formed on a monthly and quarterly basis according to operational data (hereinafter – current statistics, current data) and on an annual basis according to final data (hereinafter – annual statistics, annual data). Current statistics are formed discretely per month . Data for the quarter and period since the beginning of the year are determined as the sum for the months of the quarter / period, as well as calculated on the basis of data with an increase. A number of indicators of current statistics are formed only for the period with an increase and on the 1st day of the month. Annual statistics are compiled for the year as a whole and as of January 1.

The formation of indicators for animal husbandry is carried out at the level of certain categories of agricultural producers (hereinafter – agricultural producers), including agricultural enterprises, individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households, by regions, after which the data are aggregated to obtain data on individual indicators in the whole country.

The system of animal husbandry statistics indicators includes two main groups of indicators:

livestock indicators – the number of farm animals and poultry as of the reporting date, their sex and age composition, livestock movement;

indicators of animal husbandry production, including the productivity of farm animals.

4. In the current statistics of animal husbandry, the indicator of the number of livestock and poultry is formed on the 1st day of each month. Formation is carried out separately for each of the main types of agricultural animals (cattle, including cows, sheep and goats, pigs, horses, camels, poultry). When forming annual data as of January 1, in addition to the main types of farm animals taken into account in the current statistics, the number of bee colonies, the number of rabbits, deer, poultry by species (ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowl), as well as the number of ostriches grown on farms, pheasants, quails.

The breakdown of livestock and poultry by sex and age is provided only for the formation of annual data and is not used in the current statistics of animal husbandry.

5. In agricultural enterprises, with the main and secondary economic activities of animal husbandry and mixed agriculture, in individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises (hereinafter – large and medium–sized individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises), with the main and secondary types of economic activity on animal husbandry and mixed agriculture with more than 100 employees, the formation of current and annual data on the availability of livestock and poultry and the production of animal husbandry products is carried out on the basis of continuous nationwide statistical observation.

6. For individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises, with the main and secondary types of economic activity for animal husbandry and mixed agriculture with up to 100 employees (hereinafter – small individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises), and for the households of the population to form For annual livestock and poultry data, housekeeping records are used. Annual data on the production of animal husbandry products in these categories of farms are formed based on the results of selective nationwide statistical observation.

Current data on livestock and poultry and production of animal husbandry products in the specified categories of farms are formed by calculation. The calculation is made by the territorial subdivisions of statistics at the district level, after which the data are aggregated to the level of regions, cities and the republic.

**Chapter 3. Formation of statistical data on livestock and poultry for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households**

7. In the current statistics, the number of main types of livestock and poultry on the 1st day of each month for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm households and households is determined by calculation and updated twice a year on January 1 and July 1 according to the Agricultural Statistical Register, updated according to household records, the information system for identifying farm animals and the agricultural census database (except for cities of republican significance).

To determine livestock and poultry in the specified categories of agricultural producers during the year (on the first day of each month), the turnover of the herd for each type of livestock is calculated monthly. Herd turnover is a system of indicators characterizing the reproduction of farm animals, and is compiled in the form of a balance sheet, the income part of which reflects the offspring, the purchase of animals from the outside, other income, the expenditure part – the sale of animals for slaughter, death, the sale of live animals to the side and other types of withdrawals.

When forming the turnover of the herd during the year in these categories of farms, data from household records, information from veterinary services, identification data for farm animals, statistical data from agricultural enterprises, large and medium–sized individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises, as well as information from current statistics on the dynamics of the movement of agricultural animals for the corresponding months of previous years.

8. Formation of the turnover of the herd is carried out according to the following scheme:

K beg + K offsp + K out – K sl – K loss – K sold = K end , (1)

Where

K beg – livestock and poultry at the beginning of the reporting month;

K offsp – the number of offspring during the reporting month;

K out – the number of live animals and poultry received from outside in
the reporting month;

K sl – the number of livestock and poultry slaughtered on farms or
sold for slaughter in the reporting month;

K loss – the number of animals and poultry that fell and were forced to be slaughtered in the reporting month;

K sold – the number of live animals and poultry sold to the side and
retired for other reasons, in the reporting month;

K end – livestock and poultry at the end of the reporting month.

9. Compilation of the current turnover of the herd in the next year begins with data on the number of livestock and poultry for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households as of January 1. In the calculation for January, the indicator is taken equal to the operational data on the number of livestock and poultry in the respective categories of agricultural producers at the end of the previous year. Due to the fact that at the end of February the final annual data on livestock and poultry in the specified categories of farms will be formed in the Agricultural Statistical Register, the difference in livestock between the current and annual data is taken into account in the calculation of the herd turnover for February. The adjustment is carried out by items of receipt of livestock and poultry from the side or disposal to the side. In a similar way, the difference between the calculated data and the data of the Agricultural Statistical Register on July 1 is corrected in the herd turnover for August.

10. The offspring in the reporting month for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households is determined by multiplying the average number of livestock in each of the indicated categories of agricultural producers by the average offspring yield per 100 queens.

The average offspring yield per 100 queens in the reporting month is determined by the current dynamics of past years .

The average livestock is monthly determined by the formula:

C report = C pre \* I , ( 2 )

Where

C report – the average livestock in the reporting month;

C pre – the average broodstock in the corresponding month
of the previous year;

I– the index of change in the breeding stock according to
the economic accounting data to the corresponding half of the last year.

The index of change in the breeding stock ( I ) in January–June is determined by dividing the breeding stock according to the economic accounting data as of January 1 of the reporting year to the breeding stock as of January 1 of the previous year, in July–December, the corresponding data for July 1 are used.

When determining the offspring of the above types of livestock in the reporting month, its seasonality is taken into account. The offspring is calculated only during the brood company, taking into account the characteristics of the regions: for cattle – in the first and second quarters, for horses – from March to July, for sheep and goats – from March to May.

After calculating the total offspring of calves, the number of calves of dairy, meat and milk–meat herds is determined. When calculating, the shares of dairy, beef and dairy–beef cows in the total breeding stock are used.

When calculating the offspring of piglets in households, small individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm households, it is taken into account that the sow gives birth once a year to no more than 5–7 heads, the dryness (unsuccessful breeding of pigs) is 15% and the stillborn offspring (waste) – 12%. In pig breeding, there is no seasonality in farrowing of sows compared to other types of livestock, farrowing takes place throughout the year, so the litter of piglets is calculated evenly by months.

The offspring of poultry for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households is not calculated.

If there is additional information about the offspring in administrative sources, the calculated offspring is subject to expert adjustment using administrative data.

11. Acquisition and salewithin their region, livestock for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households is determined on the basis of data on the purchase and sale of livestock and poultry in agricultural enterprises and from large individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises, formed according to the data of nationwide statistical observation.

If in the reporting month this category of agricultural producers showed the sale of livestock and poultry to households, individual entrepreneurs or peasant or farm enterprises, then the corresponding purchase is indicated for households, small individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises. Same for sales.

At the same time, the data from the sale and purchase report for individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises are clarified and information is used that applies only to small individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises.

When calculating the purchase and sale, the regions of trade are also taken into account, that is, it is found out whether the sale and purchase was carried out between farms within the analyzed area or with farms in other districts and regions, and appropriate adjustments are made.

12. The number of heads of livestock and poultry slaughtered on farms or sold for slaughter is calculated as a whole for the quarter, with subsequent distribution by months. In the first quarter of the reporting year, this indicator is determined by multiplying the livestock of a particular type of livestock as of January 1 of the current year by the share of the corresponding livestock sold for slaughter in the first quarter of the previous year, in the total livestock as of January 1 of the previous year, according to selective national statistical observation in the specified farm categories. The resulting number of heads is distributed by months of the reporting quarter, in accordance with the share of each month in the quarterly livestock in the previous year.

If additional information is available in administrative sources on the number of farm animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, adjustments are made to the calculations.

In March, after receiving new data from selective nationwide statistical monitoring for the first quarter of the current year, the updated number of slaughtered livestock and poultry in the first quarter of the current year is calculated using updated data on the share of livestock slaughtered and sold for slaughter. The difference between the predicted and revised quantities is adjusted in March.

Similarly, the calculation is made for the remaining quarters of the reporting year. The difference between the predicted and actual livestock of the second quarter is corrected in June, the third – in September, the fourth – in December.

13. The number of heads of fallen and forcedly slaughtered animals is determined according to the current dynamics of past years, based on the share of such animals in the total number at the beginning of the period. If there are additional data on the case in administrative sources, the estimated case rate is subject to expert adjustment using administrative data.

14. The compiled turnover of the herd for certain types of livestock and categories of agricultural producers is checked for all income and expenditure items, the identified discrepancies are eliminated. In particular, to check the correctness of the construction of the herd turnover and to analyze individual indicators, a comparison is made with the corresponding indicators of the previous year. When generating current data, the following condition is ensured: livestock and poultry at the beginning of the reporting month as a whole and separately in each category of farms corresponds to the livestock from the herd turnover at the end of the previous month. When generating annual data, the following condition is ensured: livestock and poultry at the beginning of the reporting year corresponds to the number of livestock from the herd turnover at the end of the previous year.

The resulting herd turnover for the sum of all categories of farms is checked for equality between the following turnover items: the amount of income items (including the presence of livestock at the beginning of the month) corresponds to the sum of expenditure items (including the presence of livestock at the end of the month), purchases for all types of livestock within the region are equal to sales for all types of livestock within the region.

**Chapter 4. Formation of statistical data on the production of certain types of animal husbandry products for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households**

**Paragraph 1. Calculation of meat production volumes**

15. Meat production in animal husbandry statistics is characterized by the weight of livestock and poultry slaughtered directly on farms or sold for slaughter. The indicator is formed in live and slaughter weight. In current statistics, the indicator is formed by the main types of livestock and poultry: cattle, sheep and goats, horses, pigs, camels and poultry.

16. The current calculation for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households begins at the beginning of the year with the formation of forecast data on the production of a certain type of meat in live weight in the first quarter of the current year. The predicted volume is calculated by multiplying the number of heads of farm animals intended for slaughter on farms or for sale for slaughter in the first quarter by the average live weight of one head.

The formation of the indicator of the number of heads of farm animals intended for slaughter on farms or sale for slaughter is described in paragraph 12 of this Methodology.

The average live weight of one head of livestock and poultry, slaughtered or sold for slaughter, is determined on the basis of data from selective nationwide statistical observation (except for cities of republican status) for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households for the first quarter of the previous year.

The calculation is carried out according to the formula:

V ma = K sl \* M head , ( 3 )

Where

V ma – predicted total live weight of a particular type of livestock and poultry
sold for slaughter in the quarter of the reporting year;

K sl – the number of heads of a particular type of livestock and poultry that
will be sold for slaughter in the quarter of the reporting year;

M head – the average live weight of one head of a particular type of livestock and poultry sold for slaughter in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The resulting forecast volume is distributed by months of the reporting quarter, in accordance with the share of each month in the quarterly volume in the previous year.

If additional information is available in the administrative data registered in the forms of administrative sources, approved and agreed in accordance with the procedure established by law on the slaughter of livestock and poultry, adjustments are made to the calculations.

In March, after receiving new data from a sample of the national statistical observation for the first quarter of the current year, the adjusted volume of meat production in live weight in the first quarter of the current year is calculated using updated data on average live weight and the proportion of livestock sold for slaughter. The difference between the forecast and adjusted volumes is corrected in March.

Similarly, the calculation is made for the remaining quarters of the reporting year. The difference between the forecast and actual volumes of the second quarter is corrected in June, the third – in September, the fourth – in December.

An example of a scheme for calculating the monthly production of cattle meat in live weight in households is given in Appendix 1 to this Methodology.

17. To determine the meat productivity of livestock from small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households, the indicator of meat production in slaughter weight is used. The slaughter weight is the actual mass of the fresh carcass of an animal after its complete processing ( without skin, head, internal organs and lower parts of the legs), expressed in kilograms.

Slaughter weight is determined through the ratio of slaughter yield to live weight. For the monthly calculation, the slaughter yield coefficient for cattle is 50–59% (for households – 50–54%), horses – 48–53%, pigs – 66–75%, sheep and goats – 43–58%, camels – 48–54%, poultry – from 61% to 80%.

The calculation is carried out according to the formula:

V real sl = V real alive \* K sl out , ( 4 )

Where

V real sl – the total slaughter weight of a particular type of livestock and poultry
sold for slaughter in the reporting month;

V real live – the total live weight of a particular type of livestock and poultry
sold for slaughter in the reporting month;

K SL out – coefficient of slaughter output.

18. The annual production of meat by small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households is calculated as the sum of the monthly volumes of the total weight of the main types of livestock and poultry slaughtered on farms or sold for slaughter (cattle, sheep and goats, pigs, horses, camels and poultry), with the connection of the annual production of meat of marals, rabbits grown on farms of ostriches, pheasants, quails.

To calculate the annual production of the following types of livestock and poultry (marals, rabbits, turkeys, geese, guinea fowls, quails, ostriches and pheasants ), data on the number of heads of slaughtered livestock and poultry and the average live weight of one slaughtered head are used. The number of heads of slaughtered livestock and poultry is determined by their share in the total livestock at the beginning of the year according to selective nationwide statistical observation. The resulting share is distributed to the number of this type of livestock and poultry at the beginning of the year separately for individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households, which is determined according to household accounting data. The average live weight of one head of other livestock and poultry slaughtered or sold for slaughter is determined on the basis of data from a selective nationwide statistical observations on small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households.

The calculation is carried out according to the formula:

V ot alive = K sl \* M head , ( 5 )

Where

V ot alive – the total live weight of a particular type of livestock and poultry
sold for slaughter in the reporting year;

K sl – the number of heads of a particular type of livestock and poultry,
 sold for slaughter in the reporting year;

M head – the average live weight of one head of a particular type of livestock and
 poultry sold for slaughter in the reporting year.

19. The slaughter weight of other livestock slaughtered on farms or sold for slaughter is determined through the ratio of slaughter yield to live weight. For the calculation, the slaughter yield coefficient for rabbits is 50%, for marals – 45–48%, for other poultry grown on farms – 80%. Calculation carried out V compliance With formula ( 4 ).

**Paragraph 2. Calculation of gross milk yield and commercial production of raw cow's milk**

20. The indicator of gross milk yield includes all actually milked milk, taking into account the milk used to feed young cattle.

The annual milk production is characterized by the actual cow, goat, sheep, mare and camel milk produced and is calculated as the sum of the volumes of milk produced in each category of agricultural holdings. Current animal husbandry statistics only track the production of raw cow's milk on a monthly basis.

21. The current calculation for individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households begins at the beginning of the year with the formation of forecast data on the gross cow's milk yield in the first quarter of the current year. The calculation is carried out separately for dairy and dairy–beef herds. The predicted volume is calculated by multiplying the predicted average number of dairy cows of the dairy/milk and beef herd in the first quarter by the average quarterly milk yield from one dairy cow of the corresponding productivity direction.

The predicted average number of dairy cows of a dairy / dairy and beef herd is determined by their share in the total number of cows of the corresponding direction of productivity at the beginning of the year according to selective nationwide statistical observation (except for cities of republican significance) for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households in the first quarter of last year. The resulting share is distributed to the total number of cows separately for dairy and milk and meat productivity areas as of January 1 of the current year, separately in each of the specified categories of farms.

The average milk yield per cow of a dairy/milk and beef herd is taken according to sample observation data (except for cities of republican significance) for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The calculation is carried out according to the formula:

V m = K dc \* U , ( 6 )

Where

V m – predicted total volume of gross milk yield in
the quarter of the reporting year;

K dc – predicted average number of dairy cows in the quarter
of the reporting year;

U– the average milk yield per cow in the corresponding
quarter of the previous year.

The total predicted volume of gross milk yield of cow's milk is determined as the sum of the forecast volumes of gross milk yield of cow's milk from cows of dairy and milk–beef herds.

The resulting total forecast volume is distributed by months of the reporting quarter, in accordance with the seasonality of production, that is, by the share of each month in the quarterly volume in the previous year.

If additional information is available from administrative sources, approved and agreed in accordance with the procedure established by law, on changes in the seasonality of production in the current year due to climatic features, food availability, adjustments are made to the calculations.

In March, after receiving new data from selective nationwide statistical observation for the first quarter of the current year, the adjusted volume of cow's milk production in the first quarter of the current year is calculated using updated data on the average milk yield and the proportion of dairy cows. The difference between the forecast and adjusted volumes is corrected in March.

Similarly, the calculation is made for the remaining quarters of the reporting year. The difference between the forecast and adjusted volumes of the second quarter is corrected in June, the third – in September, the fourth – in December.

An example of a scheme for calculating the monthly volumes of milked cow's milk in households is given in Appendix 2 to this Methodology.

22. The indicator of commercial production of raw cow's milk is formed monthly as the difference between the volume of gross milk yield of cow's milk and the volume of cow's milk used to feed calves and piglets. The calculation is carried out according to the formula:

V rcm = V gmy – V fm , ( 7 )

Where

V rcm – the volume of commercial production of raw cow's milk in
the reporting month;

V gmy – the volume of gross milk yield of cow's milk in the reporting month;

V fm – the volume of cow's milk used to feed calves and piglets.

The volume of cow's milk used to feed calves and piglets is determined by multiplying the livestock of calves and piglets for the billing period by the corresponding rate of watering. When calculating the volume of cow's milk used for feeding calves, it is taken into account that the period of feeding one calf of the dairy and dairy and meat herds is 4 months, in the first month the rate of drinking is 180 kilograms (hereinafter – kg), in the second – 140 kg, in the third – 90 kg, in the fourth – 40 kg. For feeding the calves of the meat herd, 100% of the milk milked from the cows of the meat herd is consumed. An example of a scheme for calculating the monthly volume of cow's milk used for feeding calves of dairy and dairy–meat herds in households is given in Appendix 3 to this Methodology.

When calculating the volume of cow's milk used to feed piglets, the rate of watering is assumed to be 5 kg per piglet for two months. An example of a scheme for calculating the monthly volume of cow's milk used for feeding piglets in households is given in Appendix 4 to this Methodology.

23. The annual gross production of all types of raw milk for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households for the year is determined as the sum of the monthly volumes of gross milk yield of cow's milk, calculated in accordance with the recommendations given above, as well as the annual volumes of gross milk yield of the following types milk: sheep and goat, mare, camel.

To calculate the annual gross volume of milked sheep, goat, mare and camel milk, data from selective nationwide statistical observation (except for cities of republican significance) are used.

The indicator of the annual commercial production of raw cow's milk is calculated as the difference between the annual volume of gross milk yield of cow's milk and the annual volume of cow's milk used for feeding calves and piglets.

An example of a scheme for calculating the volume of commercial production of raw cow's milk is given in Appendix 5 to this Methodology.

**Paragraph 3. Calculation of the number of eggs received**

24. Egg production in animal husbandry statistics is characterized by actually produced eggs of all types of poultry in all categories of agricultural holdings. The current animal husbandry statistics only track the production of chicken eggs.

25. The current calculation for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households begins at the beginning of the year with the formation of forecast data on the production of chicken eggs in the first quarter of the current year. The forecast volume is calculated by multiplying the forecast average number of laying hens in the first quarter by the average quarterly egg production of one laying hen.

The predicted average number of laying hens is determined by their share in the total number of hens at the beginning of the year according to sample observation (except for cities of republican significance) for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households in the first quarter of last year. The resulting share is applied to the total number of chickens as of January 1 of the current year, separately in each of the indicated categories of farms.

The average egg production of one laying hen is taken according to the data of selective nationwide statistical observation (except for cities of republican significance) for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

The calculation is carried out according to the formula:

V eggs = K hens \* Y , ( 9 )

Where

V eggs – predicted total number of eggs received in the quarter
 reporting year;

K hens – predicted average number of laying hens in the quarter of the reporting
year;

Y– the average egg production of one laying hen in corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The resulting forecast volume is distributed by months of the reporting quarter, in accordance with the seasonality of production, that is, by the share of each month in the quarterly volume in the previous year.

If additional information is available in administrative sources on changes in the seasonality of chicken egg production in the current year due to the availability of feed, climate characteristics, adjustments are made to the calculations.

In March, after receiving new data from selective nationwide statistical observation for the first quarter of the current year, the adjusted volume of chicken egg production in the first quarter of the current year is calculated using updated data on average egg production and the proportion of laying hens. The difference between the forecast and adjusted volumes is corrected in March.

Similarly, the calculation is made for the remaining quarters of the reporting year. The difference between the forecast and adjusted volumes of the second quarter is corrected in June, the third – in September, the fourth – in December.

26. The total production of all types of eggs from small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm households and household households for the year is determined as the sum of the monthly volumes of chicken eggs received, calculated in accordance with the recommendations given above, as well as the annual production volumes of duck, goose, quail and the following types of eggs (eggs of guinea fowl, turkeys, ostriches).

To calculate the annual volume of received duck, goose, quail and the following types of eggs (eggs of guinea fowl, turkeys, ostriches), data from selective nationwide statistical observation (except for cities of republican significance) are used.

**Paragraph 4. Calculation of the volume of wool obtained**

27. In the statistics of animal husbandry, the volume of wool production takes into account all the actually sheared wool from live sheep, goats and camels in all categories of farms. The current animal husbandry statistics only track the production of sheep's wool.

28. The current calculation of sheep wool production is carried out only for the second and third quarters of the year.

The current calculation for individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households begins at the beginning of the second quarter with the formation of forecast data on the production of sheep wool in the second quarter of the current year. The forecast volume is calculated by multiplying the forecast number of sheep intended for shearing in the second quarter by the average quarterly wool shear per sheep.

The predicted number of sheep intended for shearing in the second quarter is determined by their share in the total number of sheep at the beginning of the quarter according to selective nationwide statistical observation (except for cities of republican status) separately for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households in the second quarter of last year. The resulting share is applied to the total number of sheep as of January 1 of the current year, separately in each of the specified categories of farms.

The average wool shear from one sheep is taken according to the data of selective nationwide statistical observation (except for cities of republican significance) for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households separately in each of the categories in the corresponding quarter of the last year. The calculation is carried out according to the formula:

V w = K ss \* N , ( 11 )

Where

V w – predicted total amount of wool received in the quarter
 reporting year ;

K ss – the forecast number of sheep that will be sheared
in the quarter of the reporting year;

N–the average wool shear per sheep in the corresponding
quarter of the previous year.

The resulting forecast volume is distributed by months of the reporting quarter, in accordance with the seasonality of production, that is, by the share of each month in the quarterly volume in the previous year.

In June, after receiving new data from a selective nationwide statistical survey for the second quarter of the current year, the adjusted volume of sheep wool production in the second half of the current year is calculated using updated data on the average wool shear per sheep and the proportion of sheep subject to shearing. The difference between the forecast and adjusted volumes is corrected in June.

Similarly, the calculation is made for the third quarter of the reporting year. The difference between the forecast and adjusted volumes of the third quarter is corrected in September.

29. The total production of all types of wool for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households for the year is determined as the sum of the monthly volumes of sheep wool received, with the addition of annual volumes of shearing of the following types of wool: goat and camel.

To calculate the annual volume of sheared goat and camel wool, data from a selective nationwide statistical observation (except for cities of republican significance) are used.

**Paragraph 5. Determination of the number of skins received**

30. Depending on the mass, the skins are divided into two groups: large and small. When calculating the number of skins received by small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households, large skins include the skins of adult horses, cattle, deer, camels. The skins of sheep and goats are classified as small. In addition to large and small skins, animal husbandry statistics separately take into account the skins of astrakhan lambs, which include the skins of karakul, mestizo and asmoshkov breeds of sheep obtained from unborn lambs and those born, slaughtered at the age of up to three days from birth .

31. The number of skins received is determined simultaneously with the calculation of the number of slaughter contingent of livestock. Current calculation for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households at the beginning of the year from the formation of forecast data on the production of hides in the first quarter of the current year. The predicted number of skins is calculated by multiplying the predicted number of farm animals intended for slaughter or sale for slaughter in the first quarter by the yield rate of skins from slaughter stock in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The calculation of the number of heads intended for slaughter or sale for slaughter in the first quarter of the current year is described in paragraph 12 of this Methodology. The coefficient of output of skins from slaughter livestock is determined by dividing the number of obtained skins by the total number of the corresponding type of livestock slaughtered for meat, according to selective nationwide statistical observation of small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households for the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and is expressed as a percentage . The total number of slaughtered cattle, horses, camels and marals is used to calculate the yield coefficient for large skins; the number of slaughtered sheep and goats is used to calculate the yield coefficient for small skins and skins of lambs.

The resulting forecast volume is distributed by months of the reporting quarter, in accordance with the seasonality of the slaughter of the relevant types of livestock in the previous year.

In March, after receiving new data from a selective nationwide statistical survey for the first quarter of the current year, an updated volume of hides production in the first quarter of the current year is calculated using updated data on the skinning rate and slaughtered livestock. The difference between the forecast and adjusted volumes is corrected in March.

Similarly, the calculation is made for the remaining quarters of the reporting year. The difference between the forecast and adjusted volumes of the second quarter is corrected in June, the third – in September, the fourth – in December.

32. The annual production of skins for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households is determined as the sum of the number of skins calculated for each month.

**Paragraph 6. Determining the volume of production of bee products**

33. The annual volume of honey produced is determined by aggregating data on honey production in each category of agricultural holdings.

For small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households, to calculate the annual volume of honey received, data from selective nationwide statistical observation (except for cities of republican significance) are used.

**Chapter 5. Formation of indicators of animal husbandry for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households in cities of republican significance.**

34. The number of the main types of livestock and poultry on the 1st day of each month and at the beginning of the year for small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households is determined by administrative data (information system for identifying farm animals) and the agricultural census database.

35. For small individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises and households in cities of republican significance, average indicators of the productivity of animal husbandry in border areas of other regions are used when calculating the following indicators:

1. average live weight per head of livestock and poultry slaughtered or sold for slaughter;
2. average milk yield per cow of a dairy/milk and beef herd;
3. average egg production of one laying hen;
4. average shearing of wool from one sheep.

The calculation of the predicted average number of dairy cows
of a dairy/milk and beef herd is carried out according to the formula:

V avg = K cows \* P ap % (12)

Where

Vavg. – predicted average number of dairy cows of the dairy/milk and beef herd;

K cows – the number of cows at the beginning of the reporting period;

P ap % – the average percentage of dairy cows in the dairy/milk and beef herd.

The average percentage of dairy cows in the dairy/milk and beef herd for cities of republican significance is 60%.

The calculation of the predicted average number of laying hens is carried out according to the formula:

V avg. = K ch \* P av % (1 3 )

Where

V avg. – predicted average number of laying hens;

K ch – the number of chickens at the beginning of the reporting period;

P av % – the average percentage of the average number of laying hens.

The average percentage of the average number of laying hens for cities of republican significance is 50%.

The calculation of the predicted number of sheep intended for shearing is carried out according to the formula:

V avg = K sheep \* P av %(14)

Where

V avg. – predicted number of sheep intended for shearing;

K sheep – the number of sheep at the beginning of the reporting period;

P av % – the average percentage of sheep heading for shearing.

The average percentage of sheep stock intended for shearing for cities of republican significance is 80%.

The volume of milked sheep, goat, mare and camel milk; the volume of received duck, goose, quail and the following types of eggs (eggs of guinea fowl, turkeys, ostriches); volume of sheared goat and camel wool; the volume of honey received is calculated only according to administrative data (if available).

Appendix 1

to the Methodology for the formation of statistical data on animal husbandry

An example of a scheme for calculating monthly volumes of cattle meat production
in live weight in households

Quarterly forecast calculation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | 1 quarter | 2 quarter | 3 quarter | 4 quarter |
| Average live weight of one head of CATTLE, kg (according to the A–008 questionnaire for the corresponding quarter of the previous year) | 285 | 280 | 300 | 303 |
| Forecast CATTLE livestock to be sold for slaughter for the quarter, heads (estimated on the basis of household records and questionnaire A–008 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year), heads | 450 | 200 | 315 | 515 |
| Forecast total volume of meat obtained in live weight for the quarter of the reporting year, tons | 128.3 | 56.0 | 94.5 | 156.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Calculation of the forecast for the months of the current year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | total year |
| The share of CATTLE meat in live weight obtained in the reporting month in the total volume of CATTLE meat in live weight obtained in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, % | 50 | 25 | 25 | thirty | thirty | 40 | 35 | 35 | thirty | 25 | 25 | 50 |  |
| Forecast volume of CATTLE meat production in live weight for the reporting month, tons | 64.1 | 32.1 | 39.2 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 20.4 | 33.1 | 33.1 | 27.6 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 82.0 | 443.1 |

Forecast adjustment for the quarter after

receiving reporting data

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Updated total volume of meat obtained in live weight for the quarter of the reporting year, tons | 135.4 | 54.0 | 93.7 | 160.0 |

Appendix 2

to the Methodology for the formation of statistical data on animal husbandry

An example of a scheme for calculating the monthly volumes of milked cow's milk in households

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dairy cow data** |  | **Data on dairy cows** |
|   | 1 quarter | 2 quarter | 3 quarter | 4 quarter |  |   | 1 quarter | 2 quarter | 3 quarter | 4 quarter |
| Average quarterly milk yield from 1 dairy cow of the dairy herd, kg (according to the A–008 questionnaire for the corresponding quarter of the previous year) | 370 | 755 | 697 | 412 |  | Average quarterly milk yield from 1 dairy cow of the dairy and beef herd, kg (according to the A–008 questionnaire for the corresponding quarter of the previous year) | 250 | 520 | 430 | 215 |
| Forecasted average number of dairy cows of the dairy herd for the quarter, heads (calculated on the basis of household accounting data and questionnaire A–008 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year), heads | 43069 | 43887 | 45730 | 46096 |  | Forecasted average number of dairy cows of the dairy and beef herd for the quarter, heads (calculated on the basis of household accounting data and questionnaire A–008 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year), heads | 23069 | 23765 | 24650 | 23412 |
| Forecasted total volume of milked cow's milk from cows of the dairy herd for the quarter of the reporting year, tons | 15935.5 | 33134.7 | 31973.8 | 18991.6 |  | Forecast total volume of milked cow's milk from cows of the dairy and beef herd for the quarter of the reporting year, tons | 5767.3 | 12357.8 | 10599.5 | 5033.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |   | 1 quarter | 2 quarter | 3 quarter | 4 quarter |  |  |  |  |
|

|  |
| --- |
|  |

 | Forecast total gross milk yield of cow's milk for the quarter of the reporting year, tons | 21702.8 | 45492.5 | 42573.3 | 24025.2 |  |  |  |  |
| **Calculation of the forecast for the months of the current year** |  |   |   |   |  |  |   |
|   | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | year |
| The share of cow's milk milked in the reporting month in the total volume of cow's milk milked in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, % | 26.3 | 31.0 | 42.7 | 25.9 | 32.6 | 41.5 | 37.1 | 32.6 | 30.3 | 38.6 | 31.8 | 29.7 |   |
| Forecast total gross cow's milk yield for the reporting month, tons | 5707.8 | 6727.9 | 10369.6 | 11782.6 | 14830.6 | 18350.3 | 15794.7 | 13878.9 | 12053.3 | 9273.7 | 7640.0 | 6172.7 | 132582.1 |
| **Adjustment of the forecast for the quarter after receiving the reporting data** |  |  |

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| Adjusted total gross cow's milk yield for the quarter of the reporting year, tons | 22805.3 | 44963.5 | 41726.9 | 23086.4 |  |  |  |  |  |

Appendix 3

to the Methodology for the formation of statistical data on animal husbandry

An example of a scheme for calculating the monthly volume of cow's milk used for feeding calves of dairy and dairy-meat herds in households

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Number of fed calves, heads | Amount of milk used for feeding calves, in accordance with the norms, tons | The total volume of cow's milk used to feed calves in the reporting month, tons |
| offspring in the reporting month (one–month–old calves) | two–month–old calves | three–month–old calves | four month old calves | offspring of the first month of life | two–month–old calves | three–month–old calves | four month old calves |
| A | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|   | reporting data | gr.1\*180kg/ 1000 | gr.2\*140kg/ 1000 | gr.3\*90kg/ 1000 | gr.4\*40kg/ 1000 | sum gr.5–8 |
| Last year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| October | 324 |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| November | 612 | 324 |   |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| December | 1374 | 612 | 324 |   |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reporting year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 1098 | 1374 | 612 | 324 | 197.6 | 192.4 | 55.1 | 13.0 | 458.0 |
| February | 2145 | 1098 | 1374 | 612 | 386.1 | 153.7 | 123.7 | 24.5 | 688.0 |
| March | 2800 | 2145 | 1098 | 1374 | 504.0 | 300.3 | 98.8 | 55.0 | 958.1 |
| April | 2550 | 2800 | 2145 | 1098 | 459.0 | 392.0 | 193.1 | 43.9 | 1088.0 |
| May | 1848 | 2550 | 2800 | 2145 | 332.6 | 357.0 | 252.0 | 85.8 | 1027.4 |
| June | 810 | 1848 | 2550 | 2800 | 145.8 | 258.7 | 229.5 | 112.0 | 746.0 |
| July | 108 | 810 | 1848 | 2550 | 19.4 | 113.4 | 166.3 | 102.0 | 401.2 |
| August | 96 | 108 | 810 | 1848 | 17.3 | 15.1 | 72.9 | 73.9 | 179.2 |
| September | 180 | 96 | 108 | 810 | 32.4 | 13.4 | 9.7 | 32.4 | 88.0 |
| October | 324 | 180 | 96 | 108 | 58.3 | 25.2 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 96.5 |
| November | 492 | 324 | 180 | 96 | 88.6 | 45.4 | 16.2 | 3.8 | 154.0 |
| December | 150 | 492 | 324 | 180 | 27.0 | 68.9 | 29.2 | 7.2 | 132.2 |
| Total for the reporting year | 6016.5 |

Appendix 4

to the Methodology for the formation of statistical data on animal husbandry

An example of a scheme for calculating the monthly volume of cow's milk used for feeding piglets in households

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Number of piglets fed, heads | The amount of milk used for feeding piglets, in accordance with the norms, tons | The total volume of cow's milk used for feeding piglets in the reporting month, tons |
| one–month–old piglets (offspring in the reporting month) | two–month–old piglets (offspring in the previous month) | one month old piglets | two month old piglets |
| A | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|   | reporting data | reporting data | gr.1\*2,5kg/1000 | gr.2\*2,5kg/1000 | sum gr.3–4 |
| Last year |  |  |  |  |  |
| December | 337 |   |  |  |  |
| Reporting year |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 155 | 337 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| February | 163 | 155 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| March | 219 | 163 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| April | 199 | 219 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| May | 255 | 199 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| June | 214 | 255 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| July | 105 | 214 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| August | 195 | 105 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| September | 184 | 195 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| October | 213 | 184 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| November | 252 | 213 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| December | 347 | 252 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.5 |
| Total for the reporting year | 12.5 |

Appendix 5

to the Methodology for the formation of statistical data on animal husbandry

An example of a scheme for calculating the volume of commercial production of raw cow's milk

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | Line code | 1 quarter | 2 quarter | 3 quarter | 4 quarter | total year |
| The volume of gross milk yield of cow's milk, tons | 01 | 22805.3 | 44963.5 | 41726.9 | 23086.4 | 132582.1 |
| The volume of cow's milk used to feed the calves of the dairy herd, tons | 02 | 2104.1 | 2861.4 | 668.3 | 382.7 | 6016.5 |
| The volume of cow's milk used for feeding calves of the dairy and meat herd, tons | 03 | 2104.1 | 2861.4 | 668.3 | 382.7 | 6016.5 |
| The volume of cow's milk used for feeding piglets, tons | 04 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 12.5 |
| The volume of commercial production of raw cow's milk, tonsp.05 = p.01–p.02–p.03–p.04 | 05 | 14930.9 | 29740.9 | 30456.6 | 17666.5 | 92794.9 |