



On approval of the Methodology for formation indicators and calculation of gross output of industrial products (goods, services)

Unofficial translation

Order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 20, 2017 No. 202. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on January 3, 2018 No. 16171.

Unofficial translation

In accordance with subparagraph 5) of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics" and with subparagraph 20) of paragraph 15 of the Regulations on the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved by Order of the Chairman of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 23 October 2020 No. 9-ҢК, **I HEREBY ORDER:**

Footnote. The Preamble as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

1. To approve the attached Methodology for formation of indicators and calculation of gross output of industrial products (goods, services).

2. The department of production and environment statistics, jointly with the Legal department of the Committee on statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the procedure established by legislation shall ensure:

- 1) state registration of this order at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) within ten calendar days from the date of state registration of this order sending its copy on paper and electronic form in the Kazakh and Russian languages to the Republican state enterprise on the right of economic management "Republican Center for Legal Information" for official publication and inclusion into the Standard control bank of regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) within ten calendar days from the dated of state registration of this order, sending its copy for official publication in periodicals;
- 4) the placement of this order on the Internet resource of the Committee on statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. The department of production and environment statistics of the Committee on statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall bring this order to

structural divisions and territorial bodies of the Committee on statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for guidance in the work.

4. Control over implementation of this order shall be entrusted on the deputy Chairman of the Committee on statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (G. M. Kerimkhanov).

5. This order shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after its first official publication.

*Chairman of the Committee
on statistics of the
Ministry of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

N. Aydapkelov

Approved
by the order of the Chairman of the
Committee on statistics of the
Ministry of National Economy of
the Republic of Kazakhstan
dated December 20, 2017, No. 202

Methods for formation indicators and calculation of gross output of industrial products (goods, services)

Chapter 1. General Provisions

1. This Methodology for formation indicators and calculation of gross output of industrial products (goods, services) (hereinafter - the Methodology) refers to a statistical methodology that is formed in accordance with international standards and approved in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State statistics. "

Footnote. Paragraph 1 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

2. The methodology is applied by the the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its territorial bodies in formation indicators and calculation of gross output of industrial products (goods, services).

Footnote. Paragraph 2 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

3. The 2008 System of national accounts, International recommendations for industrial statistics and International recommendations on industrial production index of the United Nations were used as the methodological basis.

4. The following definitions are used in this Methodology:

1) outsourcing (outsourcing) - transfer by the main production unit (customer) on a contract of another production unit (contractor) specific functions, including all or part of the customer's activities production of goods or services;

2) institution - an enterprise or part of an enterprise located in one place and engaged in one type of production activity or in which the main type of activity accounts for the prevailing share of added value;

3) industrial production index - a short-term economic indicator of industrial statistics, which reflects changes over time in the physical volume of added value in industry;

4) gross added value in industry - the difference between industrial output and intermediate consumption;

5) gross output of industrial products - the result of the total production activity of industrial units, defined as the total value of all goods and services actually produced or provided within the institution and accessible for use outside this institution, taking into account any goods and services for its own final consumption.

5. The information base for formation indicators of industrial products (goods, services) shall be the primary data of national statistical observations of industrial enterprises, enterprises with a secondary activity "Industry", the volume of products produced by individual entrepreneurs, peasant or private farms, survey data on costs and income in households.

Chapter 2. Sources of formation of industrial production indicators

6. According to classification of products by economic activity, industrial statistics include the following sectors:

mining and quarrying;

manufacturing industry;

supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning;

water supply;

collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution.

Footnote. Paragraph 6 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

7. Statistical information for formation indicators of industrial production is formed monthly as follows:

complete account: for large, medium and small (with an annual output of over 1 billion tenge) industrial enterprises according to the data of the nationwide statistical observation on the production and shipment of goods and services for the reporting month;

calculated: recalculation is carried out for small (with the exception of enterprises with an annual output of more than 1 billion tenge) industrial enterprises - 1/3 of the quarterly production of small industrial enterprises for the last quarter;

for enterprises with a secondary type of activity "Industry" (regardless of the number) - 1/3 of the quarterly volume of enterprises with a secondary type of activity "Industry" for the last quarter;

for individual entrepreneurs - 1/12 of the annual nationwide statistical observation data on the activities of individual entrepreneurs for the last reporting period;

for the household sector - data from the nationwide statistical survey on expenditures and incomes of households.

Footnote. Paragraph 7 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

Chapter 3. Formation of industrial products indicators

Paragraph 1. Industrial production index

8. For calculation of industrial production index (hereinafter - IPI), a volume index of the Laspeyres type is used, the arithmetic version of which is the Jung index, which is a weighted average ratio of individual quantities

$$\frac{q_{i,t}}{q_{i,0}},$$

obtained using weights $w_{i,b}$ of period b (where $b \leq 0$). The Jung index is equal to the Laspeyres index when the base period for the weights and calculation of index coincides ($b = 0$). In practice, the period (b), the basis period for weights, is much longer than periods 0 and t . The calculation of weights is based on costs data for a year or more, the data on quantities are taken per month and refer to a later year.

9. The calculation of the IPI is carried out according to the following formulas:

$$i_{t/b} = \frac{q_t \times p_b}{q_b \times p_t} \times 100, \quad (1)$$

where:

$i_{t/b}$ – indices, characterizing the change in production in the reporting period t (month or period from the beginning of the reporting year) compared to the average monthly volume of the base year;

q_t и q_b - the number of products in the reporting and base periods, respectively;

p_b - the average annual price of the base year.

$$i_{t-1/b} = \frac{q_{t-1} \times p_b}{q_b \times p_b} \times 100, \quad (2)$$

where:

$i_{t-1/b}$ – indices, characterizing the change in production in the past $t-1$ period (previous month, corresponding month of the previous year, or corresponding period from the beginning of the last year) compared to the average monthly volume of the base year;

q_{t-1} – number of products in the previous month, corresponding month of the previous year or corresponding period from the beginning of the last year;

q_b - number of products in the base period;

p_b - the average annual price of the base year.

$$i_{t/t-1} = \frac{i_{t/b}}{i_{t-1/b}} \times 100, \quad (3)$$

where:

$i_{t/t-1}$ – indices, characterizing the change in production in the reporting period t (month or period from the beginning of the reporting year) compared with the previous period $t-1$ (the previous month corresponding to the month of the previous year or corresponding period from the beginning of the last year), which are obtained by dividing the indices calculated in formulas (1) and (2);

$i_{t/b}$ – indices, characterizing the change in production in the reporting period t (month or period from the beginning of the reporting year) compared to the average monthly volume of the base year;

$i_{t-1/b}$ – indices, characterizing the change in production in the past $t-1$ period (previous month, corresponding month of the previous year, or the corresponding period from the beginning of the last year) compared to the average monthly volume of the base year. Comparison of the volume of production for a period of time t with the volume of production for a period of $t-1$ is carried out by comparing the deviations of these two volumes from the average monthly value of the base year.

10. When used in calculations of the IPI, the value of output, for transition to the physical volume of output the corresponding deflator is used. Deflation is defined as separation of a component of physical volume (physical quantity and product quality) from data containing two components — a price component and a component of physical volume. When calculating the IPI, the deflation method is applied using the price index of enterprises producing industrial products. The algorithm for calculating the IPI is given in the Methodology for calculating the industrial production index.

11. The task in building an IPI is to obtain the best approximation of short-term changes in added value in industry. The basis for calculating the added value make up the indicators, characterizing the value of output and output in physical terms.

12. The value of output covers the goods and services produced both for sale and for own consumption in the period when it was produced and valued at basic prices prevailing in the period. The ratio of added value and output volume does not change significantly over short periods of time, with the exception of processes affecting changes in the structure of production (in particular, outsourcing and outstaffing).

13. Outsourcing is carried out in three forms: the outsourcing of support functions, the outsourcing of parts of production process, the outsourcing of the entire production process. When outstaffing, human resources are provided to industrial institutions by employment agencies or similar organizations.

Paragraph 2. Volume of production in physical and value terms

Footnote. The heading of Paragraph 2 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

14. The volume of production in physical terms is determined by production of products in pieces, tons, liters. This approach is used in production of homogeneous products, the quality characteristics of which are unchanged for the period under consideration. The quality characteristics of a product distinguish it from the rest from an economic point of view and change over time. Changes in product quality are included in changes in the physical volume of products and are taken into account when calculating the IPI. Output in physical terms is used to measure industrial production in such branches where homogeneous products are produced, and their quality remains unchanged over time.

15. Statistical information on the volume of production in physical terms is generated in accordance with the established list of product names, which ensures obtaining of consolidated totals of certain types of products for the enterprise and industry wide. The volume of production in physical terms is taken into account in gross output, including products for own final consumption in units of measurement, ensuring the unity of accounting and summarizing data.

Indicators on the volume of production in physical terms are taken into account for the full range of economic entities, taking into account the activities of individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises engaged in the production of industrial products

Footnote. Paragraph 15 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

16. The volume of manufactured industrial products (goods, services) in value terms is calculated in the prices of manufacturing enterprises, that is, excluding value added tax and excises, trade and sales margins, transport and other costs associated with the movement of products from the manufacturer to the buyer. The volume of industrial output includes the cost of products intended for sale, goods for further processing, works (services) of an industrial nature (except for current repairs and maintenance of own fixed assets). Works, services of an industrial nature are included in the volume of manufactured products at their cost, including the cost of own auxiliary materials used up, but without the cost of products and materials received from the customer.

Footnote. Paragraph 16 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

Paragraph 3. The volume of products shipped in value terms

17. The volume of products shipped in value terms - transfer to the side of all the goods produced by this institution during the reporting period. The number of goods produced by the institution includes goods produced by other organizations from the materials supplied by this institution.

18. The value of shipped goods is calculated by the price of the institution, assigned to the consumer (selling price or delivery price), including all costs incurred in the invoices issued to the customers, the costs are included in separate invoices for the costs of transport operations (both carried out by the institution by its own vehicles and carried out by external organizations). Refunds, price discounts and benefits for returned goods provided to consumers, as well as the cost of return packaging are deducted from this position. Cash discounts deducted from sales in sales reporting are included. All duties and taxes imposed on products manufactured by this institution, including value added tax included in the manufacturer's invoice for the customer, are excluded from the valuation.

Chapter 4. Classification of industries based on the technological intensity of production

19. Structural changes in the manufacturing industry reflect its ability to create new and fast-growing industries with higher added value. The basis of the used sectoral classification of the manufacturing industry is classification of the Organization for economic cooperation

and development, which relates the sectoral costs on Scientific research and experimental development with value added and production statistics.

20. Raw materials processing consists of activities with a low level of technology, characterized by labor-intensive production processes and low capital intensity.

Footnote. Paragraph 20 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

21. Low-tech industries include low-tech manufacturing industries, but more capital-intensive, corresponding to the following sections of products classification by economic activity:

- production of food and beverage;
- production of tobacco products;
- production of textile products;
- manufacture of wearing apparel;
- production of leather and related products;
- production of wood and cork products, except for furniture; production of products from straw and materials for weaving;
- production of paper and paper products;
- printing and reproduction of recorded materials;
- furniture manufacture;
- production of other finished products.

Footnote. Paragraph 21 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

22. High-tech, medium-tech and medium-tech manufacturing industries are characterized by more complex technologies, high requirements for qualifications, comprehensive training and technological activity. High-tech industries use advanced, fast-changing technologies with high investment in research and development, technological infrastructure, the level of special technical skills and close institutional interaction, corresponding to the following sections of the classification of products by type of economic activity:

high-tech:

- production of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations;
- production of computers, electronic and optical equipment;

medium-tech:

- production of products of the chemical industry;
- production of electrical equipment;
- production of machinery and equipment not included in other categories;

production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers;
 production of other vehicles;
 medium technology:
 production of coke and refined products;
 production of rubber and plastic products;
 production of other non-metallic mineral products;
 metallurgical industry;
 production of finished metal products, except for machinery and equipment;
 repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Footnote. Paragraph 22 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

Chapter 5. Calculation of gross output of industrial products (goods, services)

23. In the system of indicators of statistics of industrial production, the central place is occupied by physical indicators, which are used to characterize the production of specific types of products. For the summary characteristics of industrial production, value indicators are used, which make it possible to obtain summary results of the industry, ensuring comparability of heterogeneous types of products.

24. The aggregate value indicator in the statistics of industrial production is the gross output of industrial products (services), the calculation is carried out on the whole section, sections and groups according to the general classification of economic activities. The gross output is calculated at the level of certain categories of industrial producers, including enterprises with the main and secondary type of activity “Industry”, individual entrepreneurs and peasant or private farms, households. The calculation of the volume of gross output of industrial products (services) is carried out on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

25. Data on the gross output of industrial products (goods, services) are generated for non-financial sector, taking into account hidden and informal activities:

$$V_{\text{всего}}^{\text{вал}} = V_{\text{неф.}}^{\text{вал}} + V_{\text{неформ}}^{\text{всего}}$$

(4)

where:

$$V_{\text{всего}}^{\text{вал}}$$

- the volume of gross output in the whole industry;

$$V_{\text{неф}}^{\text{вал}}$$

the volume of gross output of products of non-financial sector;

$$V_{\text{неформ}}^{\text{всего}}$$

the volume of output of the informal sector.

An example of calculating gross output of industrial products for the industry as a whole is given in Appendix 1 to this Methodology.

26. The volume of gross output of enterprises of non-financial sector is determined by the following formula:

$$V_{\text{неф.}}^{\text{вал}} = V_{\text{неф}}^{\text{тов}} + V^{\text{исп}} + (V_{\text{кон}}^{\text{незав}} - V_{\text{нач}}^{\text{незав}}) + V^{\text{перед}} \quad (5)$$

where:

$$V_{\text{неф}}^{\text{вал}}$$

- the volume of gross output of non-financial sector of legal entities and structural divisions;

$$V_{\text{неф}}^{\text{тов}}$$

the volume of output (marketable output) of non-financial sector, taking into account products intended for realization on the side;

$$V_{\text{исп}}$$

the volume of products for own use within the institution;

$$V_{\text{нач}}^{\text{НесЗВ}} \text{ И } V_{\text{кон}}^{\text{НесЗВ}}$$

- the value of the balances of work in progress at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period;

$$V_{\text{перед}}$$

cost of raw materials transferred for processing to other enterprises.

An example of calculating the gross industrial output of non-financial sector is given in Appendix 2 to this Methodology.

27. Commodity output in current prices for the non-financial sector is calculated on a monthly basis according to the formula:

$$V_{\text{неф}}^{\text{ГОВ}} = V_{\text{КСМ}} + \frac{V_{\text{Мал.}} + V_{\text{вторич.}}}{3} + \frac{V_{\text{ИП}}}{12} \quad (6)$$

where:

$$V_{\text{неф}}^{\text{ГОВ}}$$

- the volume of manufactured products (goods, services) in current prices for enterprises with the main and secondary type of activity "Industry", individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises;

$$V_{\text{КСМ}}$$

- the volume of manufactured products (goods, services) in current prices for medium, large and small (with an annual production volume of over 1 billion tenge) industrial enterprises, obtained from the data of monthly statistical observation;

$$V_{\text{Мал}}$$

- the volume of manufactured products (goods, services) in current prices for small (with the exception of enterprises with an annual production volume of more than 1 billion tenge) industrial enterprises, obtained according to quarterly statistical observation;

$$V_{\text{вторич.}}$$

- the volume of manufactured products (goods, services) in current prices for enterprises with a secondary type of activity "Industry", obtained according to the data of quarterly statistical

observation;

$V_{инп}$

- the volume of products produced by individual entrepreneurs, peasant or farm enterprises.

Footnote. Paragraph 27 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

28. The volume of products produced by peasant or private farms engaged in activities related to production or processing of agricultural products is taken into account in the volume of products of individual entrepreneurs and is formed according to the data of national statistical monitoring of the activities of individual entrepreneurs.

29. The volume of gross output of the non-financial sector is calculated taking into account allowances for hidden activities for statistical reasons, that is, incomplete coverage of enterprises and non-receipt of reports on output:

$$V_{неф.эксп}^{вал} = V_{неф}^{вал} + V_{скр}^{стат} \quad (7)$$

где:

$V_{неф.эксп}^{вал}$

- the volume of gross output of the non-financial sector, taking into account adjustments for hidden activities for statistical reasons;

$V_{неф}^{вал}$

- the volume of gross output of the non-financial sector;

$V_{скр}^{стат}$

- the volume of production of hidden activities for statistical reasons.

Footnote. Paragraph 29 as amended by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

30. To determine the volume of products, hidden for statistical reasons, the recalculations are carried out on the incomplete coverage of enterprises and non-receipt of reports on products:

$$V_{\text{СР}}^{\text{СТАТ}} = \left(\frac{V_{\text{МАЛ}}}{N_{\text{МАЛ}}^{\text{ОТЧ}}} : 12 \right) \times (N_{\text{МАЛ}}^{\text{АКТ}} - N_{\text{МАЛ}}^{\text{ОТЧ}}) \quad (8)$$

where:

$V_{\text{СР}}^{\text{СТАТ}}$ -

the volume of produced products, hidden for statistical reasons;

$V_{\text{МАЛ}}$

- the volume of products, produced by small enterprises for the previous year;

$N_{\text{МАЛ}}^{\text{АКТ}}$ -

the number of active small enterprises in the previous year;

$N_{\text{МАЛ}}^{\text{ОТЧ}}$ -

the number of small enterprises reporting for the previous year;

$(N_{\text{МАЛ}}^{\text{АКТ}} - N_{\text{МАЛ}}^{\text{ОТЧ}})$ -

the difference shows the number of enterprises for which there is no information about the output or the volume of products is undervalued.

31. Excluded by the order of the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 08.12.2022 No. 36 (shall be enforced upon expiry of ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

32. To determine the volume of informal industrial activity, computational methods based on a system of sample surveys are used. The informal sector includes the production of household goods, calculated on the basis of data from quarterly sample surveys of family budgets for the following household-specific activities:

food production: processing and canning of meat, and production of meat products; processing and canning of fish, crustaceans and mollusks; processing and canning of fruits and vegetables; production of vegetable and animal oils and fats; dairy production; production of flour milling industry, starches and starch products; production of bakery and flour products; production of other food products; production of finished animal feed;

beverage industry;

production of textiles;

production of clothes;

production of wood and cork products, except furniture;

production of products from straw and materials for weaving;

production of other non-metallic mineral products.

33. The volume of produced products of informal sector is calculated monthly by the formula:

$$V_{\text{неформ}}^{\text{всего}} = \frac{V_{\text{дом}}}{3} \quad (10)$$

where:

$V_{\text{неформ}}^{\text{всего}}$

- the volume of produced products of informal sector;

$V_{\text{дом}}$ - the volume of products produced in households in the current period in current prices.

34. The volume of products produced in households in the current period in current prices is calculated using the formula:

$$V_{\text{дом}} = V_{t/0}^{\text{дом}} \times I_{\text{цен}} \quad (11)$$

where:

V^{house} - the volume of products produced in households in the current period in current prices;

Production of computers, electronic and optical products	26	66 833						66 833
Production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	29	117 398						117 398
Production of other finished products	32	65 803						65 803
Power supply, gas supply, steam and air conditioning. Water supply; sewage system, control over collection and distribution of waste	D и E	464 130						464 130

Appendix 2
to the Methodology for formation
indicators and calculation of gross
output of industrial products
(goods, services)

An example of calculating gross output of industrial products for non-financial sector (conditional example)

mln. tenge

Name of types activities	Code	Volume of produced products (goods, services), taking into account products intended for sale to the party	Volume of products for own use within this institution	Change in work-in-progress balances	The cost of raw materials transferred for processing to other enterprises	The volume of gross output of products for non-financial sector, taking into account hidden and informal activities

A	B	1	2	3	4	5=1+2+3+4
Industry - total		7 624 543	793 456	7 552	125 280	8 550 831
Mining industry and quarrying development	B	4 445 328	269 811	1 150	4 149	4 720 439
Coal and lignite mining	05	71 817	59 933			131 750
Extraction of crude oil and natural gas	06	3 776 625	12 290			3 788 914
Natural gas production	06.2	25 140	11 477			36 617
Technical services in the field of oil and natural gas	09.1	186 659		48		186 708
Mining of uranium and thorium ore	07.21	16 923		188		17 110
Metal ore mining	07	304 264	181 566	830	4 149	490 810
Other mining industries	08	63 900	4 545	84		68 530
Manufacturing industry	C	2 764 928	474 093	6 402	121 131	3 366 554
Food production	10	396 661	8 400	248	5 729	411 038
Tobacco production	12	63 414	524			63 938
Production of textiles	13	26 191	1 883	82	1 489	29 645
Production of leather and related products	15	2 573	113	-3	1 039	3 722
Production of wood and cork products, except furniture; production of products from	16	6 060				6 272

straw and materials for weaving			212			
Production of paper and paper products	17	69 574	956	-287	724	70 966
Production of coke and refined petroleum products	19	193 098	39 235	-1 140	96 068	327 261
Production of products of chemical industry	20	72 253	20 209	117	1 344	93 923
Production of rubber and plastic products	22	56 608	906	-123		57 392
Production of other non-metallic mineral products	23	245 237	8 721	67	5 398	259 423
Metallurgical industry	24	1 305 413	364 827	6 972	8 085	1 685 297
Production of machinery and equipment not included in other categories	28	97 907	13 990	424	949	113 271
Production of computers, electronic and optical products	26	65 878	602	8	268	66 756
Production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	29	117 197	137	36	18	117 389
Production of other finished products	32	46 865	13 377	-1	20	60 261
Power supply, gas supply, steam and air conditioning. Water supply; sewage system, control over	D и E	414 288				463 839

collection and distribution of waste		49 551			
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