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| Approved by the order of the Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstandated December 2, 2016no. 298(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 Kazakhstandated July 15, 202210) |

**Methodology for conducting sample surveys in crop and livestock production**

**Chapter 1. General Provisions**

1. Methodology for conducting sample surveys in crop and livestock production (hereinafter – Methodology) refers to a statistical methodology approved in accordance with subparagraph 5) of article 12of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics" (hereinafter – Law).

2. This Methodology is applied by the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – Bureau), its territorial divisions and interviewers at conducting nationwide statistical observations in crop and livestock production.

3. The methodology determines the main approaches to organizing and conducting current (during the reporting year) and annual nationwide statistical observations on the harvest of agricultural crops, livestock production and the activities of agricultural units, conducted on a random basis, with the involvement of interviewers.

4. The following definitions are used in this Methodology:

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

2) agricultural commodity producer – a natural or legal person engaged in the production of agricultural products;

3) the general population – a complete group of all units of analysis, whose characteristics are subject to evaluation;

4) individual catalog – a list of surveyed units with the corresponding classification attributes, intended for a specific statistical observation;

5) households of the population – personal subsidiary plots, collective gardens and kitchen gardens, summer cottages;

6) interviewer – a person who interviews respondents and households in the course of nationwide statistical surveys and national censuses ;

7) secondary type of activity – a type of activity, in addition to the main one, which is carried out for the purpose of producing products for third parties;

8) main type of activity – a type of activity, the added value of which exceeds the added value of any other type of activity carried out by the entity;

9) respondent – an individual or legal entity and its structural and separate subdivisions that provide data on the object of statistical observation in accordance with the statistical methodology;

10) sampling set (sample) – a set of cases (subjects, objects, events, samples), using a certain procedure, selected from the general population for participation in the study.

**Chapter 2. General population and sampling criteria for statistical surveys in crop and livestock production**

5. The general population for sample statistical observations (surveys) in agriculture is a list of agricultural producers (hereinafter – agricultural producers) carrying out the activity of growing crops for crop production surveys, or the activity of raising and breeding farm animals for livestock surveys.

General populations for surveys in crop and livestock production are formed on the basis of the Agricultural Statistical Register, which is maintained and updated by the structural unit of the Bureau responsible for maintaining statistical registers.

6. In order to form individual catalogs for statistical observations on the harvest of agricultural crops, livestock production and the activities of agricultural units (agricultural enterprises, peasant or farm enterprises), the general population at the level of each district / city is grouped as follows:

1) agricultural enterprises with primary and secondary economic activities in the cultivation of one– or two–year crops, the cultivation of perennial crops, plant reproduction, animal husbandry, mixed agriculture;

2) individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises, with primary and secondary economic activities in the cultivation of one– or two–year crops, the cultivation of perennial crops, plant reproduction, mixed agriculture in urban areas;

3) individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises, with the main and secondary types of economic activity in the cultivation of one– or two–year crops, the cultivation of perennial crops, plant reproduction, mixed agriculture in rural areas;

4) individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises, with the main and secondary types of economic activity in animal husbandry, mixed agriculture in urban areas;

5) individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises, with the main and secondary types of economic activity in animal husbandry, mixed agriculture in rural areas;

6) personal subsidiary farms of the population with sown areas, hayfields, perennial plantations, in urban areas;

7) personal subsidiary farms of the population with sown areas, hayfields, perennial plantations, in rural areas;

8) personal subsidiary plots of the population with livestock and poultry in urban areas;

9) personal subsidiary plots of the population with livestock and poultry in rural areas;

10) horticultural and dacha cooperatives.

7. Agricultural producers specified in subparagraph e 1) of paragraph 6 of this Methodology, when conducting statistical observations on the harvest of agricultural crops, livestock production and the activities of agricultural formations, are fully covered.

8. Agricultural producers specified in subparagraphs 2), 3), 4), 5), 7), 8) and 9) of paragraph 6 of this Methodology, when conducting statistical observations on the harvest of crops, livestock production and the activities of agricultural formations surveyed on a random basis. The determination of the optimal sample size and the formation of sample sets for the indicated agricultural producers is carried out by the structural unit of the Bureau responsible for the formation of samples. Sample frames for crop and livestock surveys are updated annually.

The main criterion in the formation of a sample population of agricultural producers specified in subparagraph e 2) paragraph 6 of this Methodology is the availability of agricultural land, including arable land, perennial plantations, hayfields and pastures.

The main criterion in the formation of a sample of agricultural producers specified in subparagraphs 3) and 7) of paragraph 6 of this Methodology is the availability of sown areas under one or more of the following types of crops:

cereals (excluding rice) and legumes, including wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats, millet, buckwheat, dried legume vegetables;

oilseeds, including sunflower;

rice;

potato;

open ground vegetables;

melon crops;

cotton;

tobacco;

sugar beet;

mushrooms;

fodder crops;

flowers.

The presence of perennial plantations, including grapes, pome and stone fruits, berry crops and nuts, the presence of hayfields and greenhouses for growing vegetables and flowers are also taken into account.

The main criterion in the formation of a sample of agricultural goods producers specified in subparagraphs 4), 5), 8) and 9) of paragraph 6 of this Methodology is the presence of one or more of the following types of farm animals:

dairy herd cattle, including cows;

other cattle and buffaloes, including cows;

meat and dairy catte herd , including cows;

sheep, including ewes;

goats, including nannygoats;

horses, including mares;

camels, including camels uterus;

pigs;

chickens;

turkeys;

geese;

ducks;

guinea fowl;

domestic rabbits;

quail;

ostriches;

pheasants;

bee colonies;

deer bred on the farm;

fur–bearing animals of cellular cultivation.

The lists of respondents included in the sample of the statistical survey on agriculture are formed separately according toindividual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises and personal subsidiary farms for each district / city and are brought to the heads of territorial subdivisions and statistics for organizing and conducting statistical observation on the ground and posted on the website of territorial subdivisions of statistics.

9. Agricultural goods producers specified in subparagraphs 6) and 10) of paragraph 6 of this Methodology are surveyed by statistical indicators of crop and livestock production during agricultural censuses, as well as within the framework of one–time statistical observations.

Statistical information on crop production indicators for the indicated agricultural producers in the intercensal period is formed by calculation, using current data from the Agricultural Statistical Register. The calculation is described in Section 5 of this Methodology.

Statistical information on livestock indicators specified in subparagraph 10) of paragraph 6 of this Methodology during the intercensal period are considered insignificant and are not taken into account.

**Chapter 3. Interviewer actions in conducting sample surveys in crop and livestock production**

10. Primary statistical data on agricultural products to producers specified in subparagraphs 2), 3), 4), 5), 7), 8) and 9) of paragraph 6 of this Methodology are collected with the involvement of interviewers.

11. To conduct a specific statistical observation on crop or livestock production, the interviewer receives in the territorial division of statistics statistical forms and a list of respondents who need to be surveyed, indicating the address and telephone number, if available.

If the sampling set does not contain a list of specific respondents, but includes information on the number of surveyed respondents in the locality, the serial number of the household from which the survey begins, and the size of the step with which to visit the farms, the territorial field statistics departments draw up an itinerary for the interviewer. First, the household (street and house number) is arbitrarily determined, from which the countdown begins. Then, from this farm in an arbitrary direction (for example, along one street), the number of farms corresponding to the serial number of the farm from which the survey will begin is counted. As a result, the first farm in which it is necessary to conduct a survey will be determined. The next holdings to be surveyed are determined according to the sampling interval. When conducting a livestock survey, the interviewer skips farms that do not contain farm animals, and when conducting crop production surveys, farms that do not have crops. After skipping, then the sampling step is saved, and as a result, the number of holdings declared in the sample is polled.

When conducting a livestock survey in the second, third and fourth quarters of the reporting year, the same farms that

were surveyed in the first quarter of the reporting year.

12. When the interviewer fails to establish contact with the respondent in the sample, or the respondent refuses to participate in the survey, the following options for the interviewer are provided:

1) if the sample contains a list of specific farms, then replacement of non–reporting farms with others is not allowed, the interviewer notes in the survey frame about the lack of response of this respondent, indicating the reason;

2) if the sample contains information about the number of surveyed respondents in the settlement and the size of the step with which farms are visited, then farms not found or refusing to participate in the survey are replaced by neighboring ones within the route allocated to the interviewer, as a result, the number of farms declared in the sample is interviewed.

13. Upon completion of the survey of respondents, the interviewer, no later than one working day after the date established by the Plan of Statistical Works, submits the completed forms to the territorial divisions of statistics.

**Chapter 4. Methods for disseminating data from sample surveys in crop and livestock production to the general population**

14. Distribution of the data of sample statistical observations in crop and livestock production to the general population is carried out at the district/city level for all indicators provided for in the relevant statistical form, taking into account the details.

15. If the generated sample contains a list of specific farms, distribution is carried out using the weights of each agricultural producer and correction factors for the district / city, which are calculated at the time of the formation of the sample frame by the structural subdivision of the Bureau responsible for the formation of samples. The value of each common indicator is determined by the formula:

 *Z j* = ($\sum\_{i=1}^{n}Y\_{ji}$*\**$f\_{i}$*)* *\** *K,* (1)

Where:

*Zj* – the value of the common j –indicator;

$Y\_{ji}$– the value of the j –indicator for the i –farm in the sample;

$f\_{i}$ – weight of the i –farm;

n– the number of farms in the sample;

*K* – correction factor.

Adjustment factors are calculated at the district/city level for each indicator defined as the sampling criterion, as well as for additional indicators used in dissemination, using the following formula:

 $K\_{j}=\frac{\sum\_{i=1}^{N}X\_{ji}}{\sum\_{i=1}^{n}X\_{ji}\*f\_{i}}$ , (2)

Where:

$K\_{j}$– correction factor for j –indicator;

$X\_{ji}$– the value of the j –indicator in the i –farm according to the register data;

$f\_{i}$ – weight of the i –farm;

n– number of farms in the sample;

*N* – the number of farms in the general population.

If there are non–reporting farms based on the survey results, the adjustment factors are recalculated taking into account the reporting farms.

16. If the generated sample contains information only on the number of surveyed respondents in the locality, distribution is carried out using the distribution coefficients that are calculated for each locality at the time of the formation of the sample by the structural subdivision of the Bureau responsible for the formation of samples. The value of each common indicator is determined by the formula:

 *Z j* = ($\sum\_{i=1}^{n}S\_{ji}$*\**$w\_{i}$*)* *\** *K,* (3)

Where:

*Zj* – the value of the common j –indicator;

$S\_{ji}$– the total value of the j –indicator for the sample in the i –settlement;

$w\_{i}$ – distribution coefficient for i –settlement;

n– the number of settlements in the sample;

*K* – correction factor.

The adjustment factor applied in formula (3) is calculated after receiving survey data at the district/city level for each indicator defined as the sampling criterion, as well as for additional indicators used in dissemination, according to the following formula:

 $K\_{j}=\frac{\sum\_{i=1}^{N}G\_{ji}}{\sum\_{i=1}^{n}g\_{ji}\*w\_{i}}$ , (4)

Where:

$K\_{j}$– correction factor for the j –indicator of the sample;

$G\_{ji}$– the value of the j –indicator in the i –settlement according to the register;

$g\_{ji}$– the total value for the j –indicator in the i –settlement based on the results of the survey;

$w\_{i}$ – distribution coefficient for i –settlement;

n– the number of settlements in the sample;

*N* – the number of settlements in the general population.

17. In statistical surveys on crop production, correction factors are calculated from data on the area under crops, the area of perennial plantations, and the area of greenhouses. The list of types of agricultural crops for which correction factors are calculated for selective statistical observation in crop production is given in Appendix 1to this Methodology.

For other crops (eg other oilseeds), adjustment factors are calculated in two steps.

At the first stage, according to the data of the Agricultural Statistical Register, the sown area under such crops in the general population is calculated as the difference between the total area for the group (for example, oilseeds in total) and the sum of areas under individual species available in the Agricultural Statistical Register for this group (for example, sunflower seeds, rapeseed, safflower). Similarly, the sown area of other types of agricultural crops within the sample is determined.

At the second stage, using the obtained data, the correction factor is calculated using formula (4).

In statistical livestock surveys, correction factors are calculated from data on the number of individual types of farm animals. The list of farm animal species for which correction factors are calculated for selective statistical observation in animal husbandry is given in Appendix 2to this Methodology.

18. Each calculated correction factor is applied to one or more indicators of statistical observation. The binding of correction factors to the corresponding indicators of selective statistical observation in crop production is given in Appendix 3 to this Methodology, the linking of correction factors to the corresponding indicators of selective statistical observation in animal husbandry is given in Appendix 4 to this Methodology.

If the indicator of statistical observation is not linked to a specific correction factor given in this Methodology, the correction factor is considered equal to 1.

19. After the formation of all statistical indicators for the general population provided for in the survey, the calculation of derived indicators for publication is carried out (for example, crop yields, average productivity of farm animals, the cost of producing one centner of agricultural products).

**Chapter 5. Calculation of the main indicators for crop production**

**Paragraph 1. Calculation of the main indicators for crop production in horticultural and dacha cooperatives**

20. In the period between agricultural censuses, calculated data on horticultural and dacha cooperatives in the context of agricultural crops are formed annually on the main statistical indicators of crop production, including the updated sown and harvested area of agricultural crops, the area of perennial plantations, the gross harvest of individual crops in the initially recorded weight and weight after modification.

The indicators are formed for the reporting year as a whole for horticultural and dacha cooperatives at the level of districts / cities and are connected to the corresponding indicators for other categories of farms in order to form a complete picture for all agricultural producers in crop production.

21. The total corrected sown area of agricultural crops and the total area of perennial plantations for the reporting year are calculated on the basis of data from the Agricultural Statistical Register on the area of agricultural land in horticultural and dacha cooperatives and data on the structure of land use of horticultural and dacha plots according to the latest agricultural census or one–time statistical observations. The structure of the total adjusted area of agricultural crops and the total area of perennial plantings in horticultural and dacha cooperatives by types of crops in the period before the agricultural census is considered to be equal to the structure of the previous year. After the agricultural census, the structure of the total adjusted area of agricultural crops and the total area of perennial plantations in horticultural and dacha cooperatives is determined according to the results of the agricultural census.

 22. Harvested area of individual crops in horticultural and dacha cooperatives is taken equal to the adjusted sown area of the corresponding agricultural crop, calculated in accordance with paragraph 21of this Methodology.

23. The area of individual perennial plantations at fruiting age in horticultural and dacha cooperatives is taken equal to the area of the corresponding perennial plantations, calculated in accordance with paragraph 21of this Methodology.

24. Gross harvest of individual crops in initial weight received and weight after processing is determined based on the data on the harvested area of the relevant crops, calculated in accordance with paragraph 22of this Methodology, and data on the average yield of the relevant crops in the weight initially credited and weight after processing, prevailing in personal subsidiary farms in one of the adjacent regions, based on the results of a sample survey in crop production in the reporting year.

**Paragraph 2. Calculation of the main indicators for crop production in personal subsidiary plots of the population in urban areas**

25. In the period between agricultural censuses, calculated data are annually compiled on personal subsidiary plots of the population in urban areas in the context of agricultural crops according to the main statistical indicators of crop production, including the specified sown and harvested area of agricultural crops, the area of perennial plantations, the gross harvest of individual agricultural crops in the initially recorded weight and weight after completion.

The indicators are formed for the reporting year as a whole for personal subsidiary plots of the population at the city level.

26. The total adjusted sown area of agricultural crops and the total area of perennial plantations for the reporting year are calculated on the basis of the data of the Agricultural Statistical Register on the area of agricultural land in private household plots of the population in urban areas and data on the structure of land use of household plots of the population in urban areas according to the latest agricultural census or one–time statistics observations. The structure of the total specified area of agricultural crops and the total area of perennial plantings in personal subsidiary plots of the population in urban areas by types of crops in the period before the agricultural census is considered to be equal to the structure of the previous year. After the agricultural census, the structure of the total adjusted area of agricultural crops and the total area of perennial plantations in personal subsidiary plots of the population in urban areas is determined according to the results of the agricultural census.

27. The harvested area of individual agricultural crops, the area of individual perennial plantations in fruit–bearing age in personal subsidiary plots of the population in urban areas is taken equal to the specified sown area of the corresponding agricultural crop and the area of the corresponding perennial plantations, calculated in accordance with paragraph 26 of this Methodology.

28. In urban areas, the scarlet yield of individual crops in the initially credited weight and weight after processing is determined based on the data on the harvested area of the relevant crops, calculated in accordance with paragraph 27 of this Methodology, and the data on the average yield of the respective crops in the initially credited weight and weight after completion, which has developed in personal subsidiary farms in one of the adjacent regions, according to the results of a sample survey in crop production in the reporting year.

**Chapter 6 Formation of preliminary data on the structure of own areas for individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises and households in urban areas, horticultural and dacha cooperatives**

29. Preliminary data on sown areas of agricultural crops for the reporting year for agricultural producers specified in subparagraphs 2) (in urban areas) and 6) of paragraph 6 of this Methodology are formed by calculation.

The indicator is formed for the reporting year separately according to individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises in urban areas, personal subsidiary plots of the population in urban areas and horticultural and dacha cooperatives at the consolidated level of the respective district / city and is connected to the relevant indicators for other categories of farms in order to form a complete picture for all agricultural producers in crop production.

30. Data on the preliminary sown area of agricultural crops for the reporting year is calculated based on the data of the Agricultural Statistical Register on the area of arable land, or in the absence of data on arable land, on the basis of data on the area of agricultural land in the relevant category of agricultural producers and data on the structure of land use based on the results of the last agricultural census. Additionally, administrative data is used (if available).

31. The structure of the sown area of agricultural crops by types of crops by individual entrepreneurs and peasant or farm enterprises and personal subsidiary plots of the population in urban areas in the reporting year is adopted by the corresponding structure of the adjusted sown area in the corresponding category of agricultural producers, determined by the results of a sample survey in crop production in the previous year. Additionally, administrative data is used (if available).

The structure of the sown area of agricultural crops by types of crops in horticultural and dacha cooperatives is adopted in accordance with the structure of the specified sown area, determined by the results of a sample survey in crop production in personal subsidiary plots of the population in the previous year.

Appendix 1

to the Methodology for conducting sample surveys in crop and livestock production

List of crop types for which correction factors are calculated for selective statistical observation in crop production

| Name | Correction factor code |
| --- | --- |
| Main |
| Cereals (excluding rice) and legumes | 01 |
| Wheat | 02 |
| Corn (maize) | 03 |
| Barley | 04 |
| Rye | 05 |
| Oats | 06 |
| Sorghum (jugara) | 07 |
| Millet | 08 |
| Buckwheat | 09 |
| Triticale (wheat–rye hybrid) | 10 |
| Grain mix | 11 |
| Legume green vegetables (fresh) | 12 |
| Dried legume vegetables | 13 |
| Other cereals | 14 |
| Oilseeds |  |
| Soy beans | 15 |
| Ground nuts, unshelled | 16 |
| Curly flax seeds | 17 |
| Mustard seeds | 18 |
| Rape seeds | 19 |
| Sunflower seeds | 20 |
| Safflower seeds | 21 |
| Other oilseeds | 22 |
| Rice, paddy | 23 |
| Vegetables |  |
| Cabbage | 24 |
| Peppers | 25 |
| Open ground cucumbers | 26 |
| Eggplant | 27 |
| Outdoor tomatoes | 28 |
| Pumpkin | 29 |
| Zucchini | 30 |
| Table carrot | 31 |
| Garlic | 32 |
| Bulb onions | 33 |
| Radish | 34 |
| Beetroot | 35 |
| Other vegetables | 36 |
| Cultures melons | 37 |
| Potato | 38 |
| Sugar beet | 39 |
| Mushrooms | 40 |
| Tobacco | 41 |
| Cotton, whether or not seeded | 42 |
| Forage crops |  |
| Root fodder crops | 43 |
| Forage crops melons | 44 |
| Forage grain crops | 45 |
| Forage leguminous crops | 46 |
| Forage crops for silage (without corn) | 47 |
| Corn for feed | 48 |
| Other fodder crops | 49 |
| Flowers and flower buds, cut; flower seeds | 50 |
| Perennial crops |  |
| Grape | 51 |
| Apples | 52 |
| Pears | 53 |
| Apricots | 54 |
| Cherry | 55 |
| Peaches | 56 |
| plums | 57 |
| Berries and other fruits |  |
| Raspberries | 58 |
| Strawberry (strawberry) | 59 |
| Currant | 60 |
| Other berries and fruits | 61 |
| Nuts (except edible wild nuts, ground nuts and coconut nuts) | 62 |
| Other perennial crops | 63 |
| Greenhouse vegetables | 64 |
| Protected ground flowers | 65 |

Appendix 2

to the Methodology for conducting sample surveys in crop and livestock production

List of farm animal species for which correction factors are calculated for selective statistical observation in animal husbandry

| Name | Correction factor code |
| --- | --- |
| Main |
| Dairy herd cattle, live | 01 |
| Dairy herd cows | 02 |
| Other cattle and buffaloes, live | 03 |
| Beef herd cows | 04 |
| Cattle cattle meat and dairy herd, live | 05 |
| Cows meat and dairy herd | 06 |
| Other horses and animals of the equine family, live | 07 |
| Mares | 08 |
| Camels and camelids, live | 09  |
| Camels uterus | 10 |
| Sheep live | 11 |
| Ewes | 12 |
| Goats live | 13 |
| Nannygoats | 14 |
| Pigs, live | 15 |
| Chickens, live | 16  |
| Turkeys, live | 17  |
| Geese, live | 18 |
| Ducks | 19  |
| Guinea fowl | 20 |
| Rabbits, domestic, live | 21 |
| Quail | 22 |
| Ostriches | 23 |
| Pheasants | 24  |
| Deer bred on farms | 25  |
| Bee families | 26  |
| Additional |
| Dairy herd cows, beef herd cows,Cows meat and dairy herd | 27  |
| Live sheep and live goats | 28  |
| Dairy herd cattle, live, Other cattle and buffaloes, live, Cattle meat and dairy herd, live, Horses and other equines, live, Camels and camelids, live | 29 |
| Animals fur–bearing cage breeding, domestic rabbits, live | 30 |

Appendix 3

to the Methodology for conducting sample surveys in crop and livestock production

Linking the correction factors to the corresponding indicators of selective statistical observation in crop production

| Survey statistic | Correction factor code[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| --- | --- |
| Area of dead crops of spring crops, sq. meters;Specified sown area of agricultural crops, square meters;Harvested area of individual crops, sq. meters;Gross harvest of individual agricultural crops in initially recorded weight, kg;Gross harvest of individual crops in weight after processing, kg;Gross harvest of environmentally friendly crops, kg;Application of mineral fertilizers for agricultural crops in terms of 100% nutrients, kg;Application of organic fertilizers for agricultural crops, kg;Area of open ground crops fertilized with mineral fertilizers, sq. meters;Area of open ground crops fertilized with organic fertilizers, sq. meters;Cost of sold crop production, thousand tenge;Cost of sold crop products, thousand tengeLosses of basic agricultural products, kg;Stocks of basic agricultural products, kg;Costs for the production of crop products, thousand tenge:by relevant crop types in accordance with DPAFF[[2]](#footnote-2) | 02–49 |
| Gross collection of open ground flowers, thousand pieces:for all types of colors in accordance with DPAFF | 50 |
| Harvested area of grain crops with straw chopping and spreading, sq. meters | 01 |
| The area of grain crops sown with sowing complexes, as well as stubble planters, sq. meters | 01 |
| Area of grain crops treated with glyphosate–containing herbicides, sq. meters | 01 |
| Area of perennial plantings, sq. meters;Area of perennial plantings at fruiting age, sq. meters;Gross harvest of individual agricultural crops in initially recorded weight, kg;Gross harvest from the area of perennial plantations at fruiting age, kg:for relevant perennial crops in accordance with DPAFF | 51–63 |
| The total area of greenhouses for growing vegetables, sq. meters;Used area of greenhouses for growing vegetables, sq. meters | 64 |
| Gross harvest of individual agricultural crops in protected ground, kg;The area of agricultural crops of closed ground, fertilized with mineral fertilizers, sq. meters:for all types of greenhouse vegetables in accordance with DPAFFThe area of agricultural crops of closed ground, fertilized with organic fertilizers, sq. meters:for all types of greenhouse vegetables in accordance with DPAFF | 64 |
| The total area of greenhouses for growing flowers, sq. meters;Used area of greenhouses for growing flowers, sq. meters | 65 |
| Gross collection of protected ground flowers, thousand pieces;The area of agricultural crops of closed ground, fertilized with mineral fertilizers, sq. meters:for all types of colors in accordance with DPAFFThe area of agricultural crops of closed ground, fertilized with organic fertilizers, sq. meters:for all types of flowers in accordance with DPAFF | 65 |

Appendix 4

to the Methodology for conducting sample surveys in crop and livestock production

Linking the correction factors to the corresponding indicators of selective statistical observation in animal husbandry

| Survey statistic | Correction factor code[[3]](#footnote-3) |
| --- | --- |
| Number of livestock and poultry, heads:bovine dairy herd, live | 01 |
| dairy herd cows | 02 |
| other cattle and buffaloes, live | 03 |
| beef herd cows | 04 |
| cattle cattle meat and dairy herd, live | 05 |
| cows meat and dairy herd | 06 |
| horses and other animals of the equine family, live | 07 |
| camels and camelids, live | 09  |
| live sheep | 11 |
| live goats | 13 |
| pigs, live | 15 |
| chickens, live | 16  |
| turkeys, live | 17  |
| geese, live | 18 |
| ducks | 19  |
| guinea fowl | 20 |
| domestic rabbits, live | 21 |
| quail | 22 |
| ostriches | 23 |
| pheasants | 24  |
| deer bred on farms | 25  |
| Slaughtered on the farm or sold for slaughter of livestock and poultry, heads;Slaughtered on the farm or sold for slaughter of livestock and poultry (in live weight), kg;Slaughtered on the farm or sold for slaughter of livestock and poultry (in carcass weight), kg;Realization of meat to processing enterprises, kg;Used for own consumption of meat, kg;Cost of sold livestock products, thousand tenge;Cost of sold livestock products, thousand tengeLosses of basic agricultural products, kg;Stocks of basic agricultural products, kg;Costs for the production of livestock products, thousand tenge:bovine dairy herd, live | 01 |
| other cattle and buffaloes, live | 03 |
| cattle cattle meat and dairy herd, live | 05 |
| horses and other animals of the equine family, live | 07 |
| camels and camelids, live | 09  |
| sheep, live | 11 |
| goats, live | 13 |
| pigs, live | 15 |
| chickens, live | 16  |
| turkeys, live | 17  |
| geese, live | 18 |
| ducks | 19  |
| guinea fowl | 20 |
| domestic rabbits, live | 21 |
| quail | 22 |
| ostriches | 23 |
| pheasants | 24  |
| deer bred on farms | 25  |
| Production of certain types of livestock products, kg;Realization of certain types of livestock products to processing enterprises, kg;Used for own consumption of certain types of livestock products, kg;Cost of sold livestock products, thousand tenge;Cost of sold livestock products, thousand tenge;Losses of basic agricultural products, kg;Stocks of basic agricultural products, kg;Costs for the production of livestock products, thousand tenge:raw cow milk dairy herd | 02 |
| raw milk of beef herd cows | 04 |
| raw cow's milk meat and dairy herd | 06 |
| raw mare's milk | 08 |
| camel wool | 09  |
| raw camel milk | 10 |
| wool sheared from live sheep, unwashed (including washed with fleece) | 11 |
| raw sheep's milk | 12 |
| goat wool | 13 |
| goat down | 13 |
| raw goat milk | 14 |
| natural honey | 26  |
| Used cow's milk for feeding calves and piglets, kg | 27  |
| Sold wool for primary processing, kg | 11 |
| Production of eggs, pieces;Sale of eggs to processing enterprises, pieces;Used for own consumption of eggs, pieces;Cost of sold livestock products, thousand tenge;Cost of sold livestock products, thousand tenge;Loss of eggs, pieces;Stocks of eggs, pieces;Costs for the production of livestock products, thousand tenge:chicken eggs in shell, fresh | 16  |
| turkey eggs | 17  |
| goose eggs | 18 |
| duck eggs | 19  |
| guinea fowl eggs | 20 |
| quail eggs | 22 |
| ostrich eggs | 23 |
| Production of raw skins and fur raw materials of animals bred on farms, pieces;Realization of undressed skins and fur raw materials of animals bred in farms, processing enterprises, pieces;Used for own consumption of skins, piecesCost of sold livestock products, thousand tenge;Cost of sold livestock products, thousand tenge;Losses of undressed skins and fur raw materials of animals bred on farms, pieces;Stocks of raw skins and fur raw materials of animals bred on farms, pieces;Costs for the production of livestock products, thousand tenge:fur raw materials (undressed skins), except for lamb skins | 30 |
| skins of rabbits and hares | 21 |
| skins of lambs | 11 |
| large skins | 29 |
| small skins | 28 |
| Average number of dairy cows dairy herd | 02 |
| Average number of dairy cows in the beef herd | 04 |
| Average number of dairy cows meat and dairy herd | 06 |
| Average number of laying hens | 16  |
| Number of sheep to be sheared | 11 |
| Total number of bee colonies | 26  |

1. in accordance with Annex 1 to the Methodology for conducting sample surveys in crop and livestock production [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. hereinafter DPAFF - Directory of products (goods and services) of agriculture, forestry and fisheries [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. in accordance with Annex 2 to the Methodology for conducting sample surveys in crop and livestock production [↑](#footnote-ref-3)