On approval of the Methodology for Assessing the Volume of Illegal Activities

Unofficial translation

Order of the Chairman of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 8, 2017 No. 125. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on October 5, 2017 No. 15848.

Unofficial translation

In accordance with subparagraph 5) of Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics", subparagraph 34) of paragraph 15 of the Regulation on the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 5, 2020 № 427 and subparagraph 20) of paragraph 15 of the Regulation on the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved by the Order of the Chairman of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 23, 2020 № 9-nk, **I HEREBY ORDER:**

Footnote. The preamble is in the wording of 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 29.08.2025 № 25 (effective from 01.01.2026).

1. That the enclosed Methodology for Assessing the Volume of Illegal Activities shall be approved.

2. In the manner prescribed by the legislation, the National Accounts Directorate, jointly with the Legal Directorate of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall:

1) ensure the state registration of this order with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) within ten calendar days from the date of the state registration of this order, send a copy hereof in paper and electronic form in the both Kazakh and Russian languages to Republican State Enterprise on the Right of Economic Management "Republican Center of Legal Information" for official publication and inclusion into the Reference Control Bank of Regulatory Legal Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

3) within ten calendar days after the state registration of this order, direct a copy hereof for official publication in periodicals;

4) place this order on the Internet resource of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

3. The control over the execution of this order shall be assigned to the Deputy Chairman of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, (G. Kerimkhanov).

4. This order shall become effective ten calendar days after the day of its first official publication.

Chairman of the Committee
on Statistics of the Ministry
of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan   *N. Aidapkelov*

"AGREED"

Minister of Healthcare

of the Republic of Kazakhstan

_____ Y. Birtanov

of September 14, 2017

"AGREED"

Minister of Finance

of the Republic of Kazakhstan

_____ B. Sultanov

of September 18, 2017

Methodology for estimating the volume of illegal activity Chapter 1. General provisions

1. The methodology for estimating the volume of illegal activity (hereinafter referred to as the Methodology) refers to a statistical methodology developed in accordance with international standards and approved in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Statistics".

2. This Methodology is used by the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the Bureau) in assessing the volume of illegal activities in accordance with international standards and for the purposes of the System of National Accounts (hereinafter referred to as the SNA).

3. The purpose of this Methodology is to assess the impact of illegal activities on economic sectors, that is, to determine their shares in the formation of Gross Domestic Product.

4. The 2008 SNA prepared by the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Statistical Office of the European Communities , the United Nations and the World Bank was used as a methodological basis.

5. The following definitions are used in this Methodology:

1) intermediate consumption – the cost of goods and services that are transformed or fully consumed in the production process during the reporting period;

2) gross value added (hereinafter referred to as GVA) – characterizes the final result of production activities and represents the value added by processing in this production process. It is calculated at the industry level as the difference between output and intermediate consumption, and includes the cost of fixed capital consumed in the production process;

3) gross domestic product (hereinafter referred to as GDP) is one of the most important indicators of the system of national accounts, characterizing the final result of a country's economic activity;

4) an institutional unit is an economic unit that is able to own assets on its own behalf, assume obligations, participate in economic activities and enter into transactions with other units;

5) the SNA is a system of statistical indicators designed in the form of a specific set of accounts and tables characterizing the results of a country's economic activity.

6. The information base for assessing the volume of illegal activities is:

1) official statistical information;

2) administrative data from administrative sources.

Chapter 2. Methodological approach to estimating the volume of illegal activities in accordance with the 2008 System of National Accounts

7. Unobservable activities include production activities that are not covered when collecting information from the main sources used in the preparation of national accounts.

8. Unobserved activities are divided into the following groups: hidden (shadow), illegal, informal.

9. Illegal activities include the production of goods and services prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan or carried out by manufacturers without a corresponding license (permit) in cases where the availability of such licenses is mandatory in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

10. The criteria for classifying types of activities as illegal are:

1) compliance with the characteristics of production activities covered by the boundaries of the SNA;

2) the fact of carrying out a type of activity in violation of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan (including the absence of a license, registration outside the established procedure, or an outright ban on carrying out this type of activity).

11. Illegal activities are classified into the following two categories:

1) production, sale or movement of goods and services, the sale or possession of which is prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) production, sale or movement of goods and services by producers who do not have the appropriate license (permit) or are not registered in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Chapter 3. Assessment of illegal activities Paragraph 1. Calculation of indicators of production of goods and services, the sale or possession of which is prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

12. This Methodology considers the following types of production of goods and services, the sale or possession of which is prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

drug trafficking (production and distribution of heroin, cannabinoids, opium, synthetic narcotic drugs);

illicit trafficking in precious metals;

manufacture, acquisition, transfer, sale, storage of weapons;

prostitution;

illegal gambling business.

13. Illegal drug-related activities include the production of drugs within the country, export and import, as well as activities for their delivery and sale to consumers.

14. Calculation of heroin consumption:

$$C = A + (N \times D)$$
, (1)

where:

C is the total amount of heroin (seized and consumed) (grams);

A – information on the seizure of narcotic drugs for the year (grams);

N is the number of drug addicts (person);

D is the average amount of narcotic drugs consumed per year by one drug addict (gram).

Next, the volume of imports into the country is estimated:

$$I = C \times \frac{P_r g}{P_w g}$$
, (2)

where:

I is the import (gram);

C is the total amount of heroin (grams);

$$P_r g$$

– street purity of heroin (%);

$$P_w g$$

– wholesale purity of heroin (%).

The main resulting indicator, which is compared with GDP, is GVA:

$$GVA = D_p + TM - IC$$

, (3)

where:

GVA is GVA (million tenge);

$$D_p$$

– domestic production (million tenge);

TM – trade margin (million tenge);

IC – intermediate consumption (million tenge).

Intermediate consumption in the drug business is insignificant and is estimated at 10% of the trade margin.

To determine the trade margin, drug consumption and import are recalculated in value terms. Drug imports are priced at wholesale prices, while consumption is priced at retail prices.

$$TM = C * (P_r - P_w)$$

, (4)

where:

$$TM$$

trade margin (million tenge);

$$C$$

consumption (grams);

$$P_r$$

retail price (tenge);

$$P_w$$

wholesale price (tenge).

15. The calculation of the release of cannabinoids is based on the condition that all domestic consumption of cannabinoids is met by domestic production.

$$D_p = (A + (N \times D)) \times P_w$$
, (5)

where:

D_p

– domestic production of marijuana (tenge);

    A – information on the seizure of narcotic drugs for the year (grams);

    N is the number of drug addicts (person);

    D is the average amount of narcotic drugs consumed per year by one drug addict (gram);

P_w

– wholesale price of marijuana (tenge per gram).

$$GVA = D_p + TM - IC$$
, (6)

where:

GVA

– GVA (million tenge);

D_p

– domestic production (million tenge);

TM

– trade margin (million tenge);

IC

– intermediate consumption (million tenge).

$$TM = C \times (P_r - P_w)$$
, (7)

where:

    TM is the trade margin (tenge);

    C is consumption (grams);

    P_r – retail price (tenge per gram);

    P_w – wholesale price (tenge per gram);

16. Opium production is calculated on the condition that the volume of drugs consumed is fully imported.

$$I = (A + (N \times D)) \times P_w$$
, (8)

where:

I – opium imports (tenge);

A – information on the seizure of narcotic drugs for the year (grams);

N is the number of drug addicts (person);

D is the average amount of narcotic drugs consumed per year by one drug addict (gram);

P_w

– wholesale price (tenge per gram).

The approach to determining GVA and trade margins is similar to that of other types of drugs.

$$GVA = TM - IC$$
, (9)

where:

GVA

– GVA (million tenge);

– trade margin (million tenge);

– intermediate consumption (million tenge).

$$TM = I \times (P_r - P_w)$$
, (10)

where:

TM is the trade margin (tenge);

I is the import (gram);

P_r

– retail price (tenge per gram);

P_w

– wholesale price (tenge per gram).

17. The calculation of the output of synthetic narcotic drugs is formed on the condition that all domestic consumption of synthetic narcotic drugs is satisfied by domestic production.

$$D_p = (A + (N \times D)) \times P_w$$
, (11)

where:

$$D_p$$

– domestic production of synthetic narcotic drugs (tenge);

A – information on the seizure of narcotic drugs for the year (grams);

N is the number of drug addicts (person);

D is the average amount of narcotic drugs consumed per year by one drug addict (gram);

$$P_w$$

– retail price of synthetic narcotic drugs (tenge per gram).

$$GVA = D_p - IC$$
, (12)

where:

$$GVA$$

– GVA (million tenge);

$$D_p$$

– domestic production (million tenge);

– intermediate consumption (million tenge).

The calculation of the production of all narcotic goods is given in appendix 1 to this Methodology.

18. Illegal trafficking of precious metals and precious stones, raw materials containing precious metals.

The output uses data on the amount of damage caused, generated under Article 295-1 " Illicit trafficking in precious metals and precious stones, raw materials containing precious metals" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

When calculating intermediate consumption, the share of intermediate consumption by type of activity "Production of basic precious and non-ferrous metals" is used. GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. The calculation of illicit trafficking in precious metals and precious stones, and raw materials containing precious metals is given in appendix 1 to this Methodology.

19. Illegal manufacture, acquisition, transfer, sale, and storage of weapons.

The output uses data on the amount of damage caused, generated under Article 287 " Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale, storage, transportation or carrying of weapons, ammunition, explosives and explosive devices" and Article 288 "Illegal manufacture of weapons" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. When calculating intermediate consumption, the share of intermediate consumption by type of activity "Production of finished metal products, except machinery and equipment" is used. GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. The calculation of the illegal manufacture, acquisition, transfer, sale, and storage of weapons is given in appendix 1 to this Methodology.

20. Illegal prostitution-related activities are calculated based on the following indicators: gross output, intermediate consumption, GVA.

Calculations are made for each region separately, due to the difference in prices for this type of service between different regions, and are aggregated across the country as a whole.

The main way to determine the output of prostitution services is to determine it from the supply side (resources) based on data on the number of employees and their average earnings.

The output of prostitution services is calculated according to the following formula:

$$O_{prost} = N_{wcs} \times P_a \times N_{scc}$$

, (13)

where:

O_{prost}

– output of prostitution services (tenge);

N_{wcs}

– number of employees (people);

P_a

– average price per service (tenge);

N_{scc}

– the number of visits per year (units).

The calculations use official data on registered and accounted employees and apply the latency coefficient of the number of people who are most likely to be engaged in this type of activity.

The intermediate consumption of prostitution activities include:

1) rent for the rented apartment used in customer service;

2) rent for the premises, which is paid by the holders of sex salons, saunas, massage parlors;

3) expenses for clothing, cosmetics, contraceptives and special equipment;

4) expenses for transportation, equipment and advertising (website maintenance).

The share of intermediate consumption is estimated at 30% of output for this type of service. GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption .

The calculation of prostitution services is given in appendix 1 to this Methodology.

21. Organization of illegal gambling business.

The amount of damage caused is used as the output, which is formed under Article 307 " Organization of illegal gambling" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

When calculating intermediate consumption, the share of intermediate consumption by type of activity "Art, entertainment and recreation" is used. GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption.

The calculation of the organization of illegal gambling is given in appendix 1 to this Methodology.

Paragraph 2.Calculation of indicators of production of goods and services by manufacturers who do not have a license (permit) or are not registered in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

22. This Methodology considers the following types of production of goods and services by manufacturers who do not have the appropriate license (permit) or are not registered in accordance with the established procedure:

poaching;

production of illegal alcoholic beverages;

production of illegal tobacco products;

transportation, purchase, sale, storage of oil and petroleum products, as well as oil refining without documents confirming the legality of their origin;

unauthorized use of mineral resources;

production of unauthorized copies of creative originals;

smuggling;

illegal activity of intermediaries in the provision of pornography and webcam models.

23. Poaching. This type of activity is divided into the following subtypes:

1) illegal logging;

2) illegal hunting;

3) illegal fishing.

Based on data on seized products (wood, animal carcasses), taking into account market prices, the output of illegal logging and illegal hunting is estimated.

$$O = Q_{cg} \times P_a$$
, (14)

where:

O – output (tenge);

$$Q_{cg}$$
– the volume of confiscated products (m3 or pieces);

$$P_a$$
– the average price (tenge per 1 m3 or piece).

The data of intermediate consumption in the legal production of the relevant industry is used as the share of intermediate consumption. GVA is calculated as the difference between output and intermediate consumption.

The assessment of illegal fishing is based on data on the production, export, import and consumption of fish in the country. Data on illegal fishing is calculated by comparing consumption on the one hand (use) and the balance of exports and production within the country on the other hand (resources).

The products in question include the following product positions: "Live fish", "Fresh or chilled fish, except for fish fillets and other fish meat", "Frozen fish, except for fish fillets and other fish meat", "Fillets of fish and other fish meat (including minced meat), fresh, chilled or frozen", "Dried, salted or in brine; hot or cold smoked fish; fine and coarse fish meal and fish pellets suitable for human consumption."

When determining production, data on the production of products in the manufacturing industry are used for the item "Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen".

When calculating the volume of illegal fishing, the volume of legal production of fish products is determined:

$$L_p = D_p + I - E + C$$
, (15)

where:

$$L_p$$
– legal production of fish products in the country (thousand tons);

$$D_p$$
– domestic production (thousand tons);

I – import (thousand tons);

E – exports (thousands of tons);

C – fish catch (thousands of tons).

The total consumption of fish products in a country is determined based on data on fish consumption per capita.

$$IL_p = CC - L_p$$
, (16)

where:

IL_p

– illegal fishing (thousands of tons);

CC

– total fish consumption in the country (thousand tons);

L_p

– legal production of fish products in the country (thousands of tons).

The distribution of illegal fishing by region uses the structure of fish consumption obtained as a result of household surveys.

When assessing illegal fishing in value terms, an expert assessment of the value of fish is used. When calculating intermediate consumption, the share of intermediate consumption by type of activity "Fishing and aquaculture" is used. GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. The calculation by type of poaching is given in Appendix 2 to this Methodology.

24. Production of illegal alcoholic beverages. The assessment of illegal production of alcoholic beverages is based on data on the production, export, import and consumption of alcoholic beverages in the country. By comparing consumption on the one hand (use) and the balance of exports and domestic production on the other hand (resources), data on the illegal production of alcoholic beverages are calculated.

When assessing the illegal production of alcoholic beverages, the following commodity items are considered: "Whiskey", "Rum and taffia", "Gin and juniper tincture", "Other alcoholic beverages".

The physical volume of alcoholic beverages is converted to alcohol with 40% alcohol content.

When calculating the volume of illegal production of alcoholic beverages, the volume of legal production of alcoholic beverages is determined:

$$L_p = D_p + I - E$$

, (17)

where:

L_p

– legal production of alcoholic beverages in the country (thousand liters);

D_p

– domestic production (thousand liters);
    I – import (thousand liters);
    E – export (thousand liters).

$$IL_p = CC - L_p$$
, (18)

where:

IL_p

– illegal production (thousand liters);

CC

– total consumption (thousand liters);

L_p

– legal production (thousands of liters)

When distributing illegal alcohol production by region, the structure of household spending on alcohol is used, obtained as a result of household surveys.

In terms of value, illegal alcohol production is estimated in terms of regions at vodka prices below market prices. When calculating intermediate consumption, the proportion of intermediate consumption by type of activity "Beverage production" is used. GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. The calculation of the production of illegal alcoholic beverages is given in appendix 2 to this Methodology.

25. Production of illegal tobacco products. The assessment of illegal tobacco production is based on data on the production, export, import and consumption of tobacco products in the country. To calculate the illegal production of tobacco products, the coefficient of the detected volume of illegal tobacco products is used (the average value for 3 years).

$$T_p = C * K\% * P / 20$$
, (19)

where:

$$T_p$$

– illegal production of tobacco products (million tenge);

C – consumption (million pieces);

K is the coefficient of the detected volume of illegal tobacco products (%);

P is the average price per pack (tenge).

When calculating intermediate consumption, the share of intermediate consumption by type of activity "Tobacco production" is used.

GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. The calculation of illegal tobacco production is given in appendix 2 to this Methodology.

26. Transportation, purchase, sale, storage of oil and petroleum products, as well as oil refining without documents confirming the legality of their origin. The output uses data on the amount of damage caused, generated under Article 197 "Transportation, purchase, sale, storage of oil and petroleum products, as well as oil refining without documents confirming the legality of their origin" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

When calculating intermediate consumption, the share of intermediate consumption by type of activity "Pipeline transport activity" is used. GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. The calculation of transportation, purchase, sale, storage of oil and petroleum products, as well as oil refining without documents confirming the legality of their origin is given in Appendix 2 to this Methodology.

27. Unauthorized use of mineral resources. The output uses data on the amount of damage caused, generated under Article 334 "Unauthorized use of mineral resources" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

When calculating intermediate consumption, the share of intermediate consumption by type of activity "Mining of metal ores" is used. GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. The calculation of unauthorized use of subsurface resources is given in Appendix 2 to this Methodology.

28. Production of unauthorized copies of creative originals. The SNA reflects the illegal copying of copyrighted materials for the purpose of subsequent sale. The output is the value of the seized counterfeit products seized in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. When calculating intermediate consumption, the shares of intermediate consumption from legal production in the Information and Communications industry are used . GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. The calculation of indicators of seized counterfeit goods and unauthorized copies of creative originals is given in Appendix 3 to this Methodology.

29. Smuggling. The output uses the data on the amount of seized goods. The intermediate consumption of the smuggling trade is estimated as a share of output, and the corresponding GVA value is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption.

When calculating the intermediate consumption of smuggling, the share of intermediate consumption from the industry "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles" is used. The calculation of indicators of seized counterfeit goods and seized contraband is given in Appendix 3 to this Methodology.

30. Illegal activity of intermediaries in the provision of pornography and webcam models. The output of pornography and webcam models uses data on the amount of damage caused, generated under Articles 311 "Illegal distribution of pornographic materials or objects" and 312 "Production and trafficking of materials or objects with pornographic images of minors or their involvement in entertainment pornographic events" of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

When calculating intermediate consumption, the share of intermediate consumption by type of activity "Production of films, videos and television programs, activities in the field of sound recording and publishing of musical works" is used. GVA is defined as the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption. The calculation of the illegal activity of intermediaries in the provision of pornography and webcam models is given in Appendix 3 to this Methodology.

Appendix 1
to the Methodology for assessing the
volumes of
illegal activity

Calculation of indicators of production of goods and services, the sale or possession of which is prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

1) Heroin

Heroin	Information on the seizure of narcotic drugs	Number of drug addicts	Dose	Average amount of narcotic drug consumed per year by one drug addict	Consumption	Street purity	Wholesale purity	Wholesale price	Retail price
	Gramm	ppl	Gramm	Gramm	Gramm	%	%	tenge	tenge
	1	2	3	4=183 days×3	5=1+2×4	6	7	8	9

Continuation

Heroin	Import volume	Domestic production volume	Import	Domestic production	Trade margin	End-use	Intermediate consumption costs	GVA
	gramm	gramm	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge

| 10=5×(6/7) | 11=5-10 | 12=10×8/1000000 | 13=11*8/10000000 | 14=5×(9-8)/1000000 | 15=5×9/1000000 | 16=14×0,1 | 17=13+14-16 |

2) Cannabinoids (hashish, marijuana)

Cannabinoids (hashishmarijuana)	Information on drug seizures	Population aged 7-55 years	1.4% of the population aged 7-55 years	Number of drug addicts who use cannabinoids intensively	Number of drug addicts who use cannabinoids regularly	Dose for drug addicts who use cannabinoids intensively	Dose for drug addicts who use cannabinoids regularly	Average amount of drug consumed per year by one drug addict (intensively)	Average amount of drug consumed per year by one drug addict (regularly)
	gramm	ppl	ppl	ppl	ppl	gramm	gramm	gramm (6 time a week)	gramm (once a week)
	1	2	3=2*1,4%	4	5=3-4	6	7	8=312 days×6	9=52 days×7

Continuation

Consumption	Wholesale price	Retail price	Domestic production	Trade margin	End-use	Intermediate consumption costs	GVA
gramm	tenge	tenge	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge
10=1+4×8+5×9	11	12	13=10×11/1000000	14=10×(12-11)/1000000	15=10×12/1000000	16=14×0,1	17=13+14-16

3) Opium

Opium	Information on drug seizures	Number of drug addicts	Dose	Average amount of drug consumed per year by one drug addict	Comsumption	Wholesale price	Retail price
	gramm	ppl	gramm	gramm	gramm	tenge	tenge
	1	2	3	4=365 дней×3	5=1+2×4	6	7

Opium	Import	Trade margin	End-use	Intermediate consumption costs	GVA
	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge
	8=5×6/1000000	9=5×(7-6)/1000000	10=5×7/1000000	11=9×0,1	12=9-11

4) Synthetic narcotic drugs

				Average amount of narcotic				

Synthetic narcotic drugs	Information on the seizure of narcotic drugs	Number of drug addicts	Dose	drug consumed per year by one drug addict	Consumption	Retail price per gramm	Output	Intermediate consumption costs	GVA
	gramm	ppl	gramm	gramm	gramm	tenge	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3	4=312*3	5=1+2*4	6	7=5*6/1000000	8=7*0,1	9=7-8

Illegal trafficking of precious metals and precious stones, raw materials containing precious metals

Illegal trafficking of precious metals and precious stones, raw materials containing precious metals	Amount of damage caused	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3=1×2%	4=1-3

Illegal manufacture, acquisition, transfer, sale, and storage of weapons

Illegal manufacture, acquisition, transfer, sale, and storage of weapons	Amount of damage caused	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3=1×2%	4=1-3

Prostitution

Prostitution	Persons engaged in prostitution	Average price per service	Number of visits per year (expert)	Output	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	ppl	tenge	units	million tenge	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3= 300 days×3 visits per day	4=1×2×3/1000000	5=4×30%	6=4-5

Organization of illegal gambling business

Organization of illegal gambling business	Amount of damage caused	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3=1×2%	4=1-3

Appendix 2
to the Methodology for assessing the
volumes of
illegal activity

Calculation of indicators for the production of goods and services by manufacturers who do not have a license (permit) or are unregistered in accordance with the established procedure

Poaching

1) Illegal logging

Illegal logging	Volume of seized wood	Average price per m3 of wood	Cost of seized wood	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	m^3	tenge	tenge	%	tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3=1×2	4	5=3×4%	6=(3-5)/1000000

2) Illegal hunting

Illegal hunting	Number of seized animal carcasses	Average price per 1 unit	Cost of seized animal carcasses	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	units	tenge	tenge	%	tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3=1×2	4	5=3×4%	6=(3-5)/1000000

3) Illegal fishing

Illegal fishing	Fish production	Fish export	Fish import	Fish catch	Legal fish production	Fish consumption in the country	Illegal fishing
	thousands of tons	thousands of tons	thousands of tons	thousands of tons	thousands of tons	thousands of tons	thousands of tons
	1	2	3	4	5=1-2+3+4	6	7=6-5

Illegal fishing	Average price per 1 kg of fish	Structure of fish consumption by region	Illegal production	Illegal production	Share of intermediate consumption (% of legal production)	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	tenge	%	thousands of tons	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	8	9	10=7×9%	11=10×8×1000000/1000000	12	13=11×12%	14=11-13

Production of illegal alcoholic beverages

Production of illegal alcoholic beverages	Production of 40% alcohol	Export of 40% alcohol	Import of 40% alcohol	Legal production of 40% alcohol	Consumption of 40% alcohol per capita	Population aged 15 years and older	Alcohol consumption	Illegal production
	thousand liters	thousand liters	thousand liters	thousand liters	liter	ppl	thousand liters	thousand liters
	1	2	3	4=1-2+3	5	6	7=5×6/1000	8=7-4

Production of illegal alcoholic beverages	Average price for 1 liter of vodka	Average price for 1 liter of vodka (expert assessment)	The structure of household spending on alcohol by region from total spending in the republic	Illegal production	Illegal production	Share of intermediate consumption (% of legal production)	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	tenge	tenge	%	thousand liters	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	9	10=9×0,9	11	12=11×8%	13=10×12×1000/1000000	14	15=13×14%	16=13-15

Production of illegal tobacco products

Production of illegal tobacco products	Production	Import	Export	Consumption	The coefficient of the detected volume of illegal tobacco products	Illegal production of tobacco products	Average price per pack	Illegal production of tobacco products	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	million units	million units	million units	million units	%	million units	tenge	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3	4=1+2-3	5	6=4*5%	7	8=6*7/20	9	10=8×9%	11=8-10

Transportation, purchase, sale, storage of oil and petroleum products, as well as oil refining without documents confirming the legality of their origin

Transportation, purchase, sale, storage of oil and petroleum products, as well as oil refining without documents confirming the legality of their origin	The amount of damage caused	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3=1×2%	4=1-3

Unauthorized use of mineral resources

Unauthorized use of mineral resources	The amount of damage caused	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge

	1	2	3=1×2%	4=1-3

Calculation of seized counterfeit goods and unauthorized copies of creative originals, seized contraband and illegal activities of intermediaries in the provision of pornography and webcam models

Seized counterfeit goods and unauthorized copies of creative originals	The value of seized counterfeit products	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3=1×2%	4=1-3

Smuggling

Seized contraband	The cost of seized products	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3=1×2%	4=1-3

Illegal activity of intermediaries in the provision of pornography services and webcam models

Illegal activity of intermediaries in the provision of pornography services and webcam models	The amount of damage caused	Share of intermediate consumption	Intermediate consumption	GVA
	million tenge	%	million tenge	million tenge
	1	2	3=1×2%	4=1-3