

GDP by income method

Date of publication: 02.08.2024

Date of next publication: 02.10.2024

1. Key points
2. GDP by sectors of the economy
3. [Glossary](#)
4. Methodological notes
5. Links to related publications
6. Useful links

1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for 2023 according to the accounting data, amounted to 119 442 289,7 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for 2023 compensation of employees creates 30,8%, net taxes on production and imports – 8,4% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 60,8%.

2. GDP by sectors of the economy

In the structure of wages by type of economic activity, the largest shares are Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (20,74%), Manufacturing (10,84%), Mining and quarrying (9,38%).

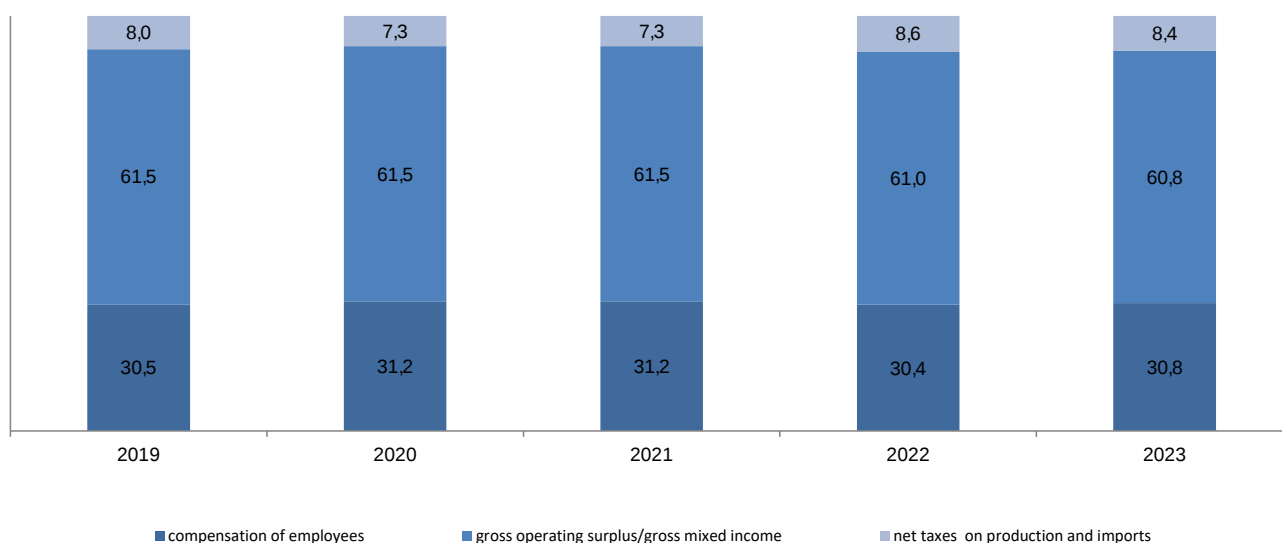
The smallest shares in the wage structure were Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, clean-up activities (0,42%), activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households in the production of goods and services for their own consumption (0,55%), and Real estate activities (1,31%).

GDP income method for 2023*		
	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	119 442 289,7	100,0
Compensation of employees	36 821 377,3	30,8
Net taxes on production and imports	10 015 855,6	8,4
including:		
product taxes	9 180 745,3	7,7
subsidies on products	339 574,6	0,3
other taxes on production	1 815 830,3	1,5
production subsidies	641 145,4	0,5
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	72 605 056,8	60,8
consumption of fixed capital (-)	12 448 870,5	10,4
net income/net mixed income	60 156 186,3	50,4

* The balance method is used to calculate GDP by source of income.

GDP structure by income method

in percentages



Income generation by types of economic activity for 2023

million tenge

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	Other net taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	43 301 995,5	12 263 442,1	236 936,1	30 801 617,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 568 671,3	1 050 005,8	-288 593,2	3 807 258,7
Industry	32 012 398,6	8 333 690,6	428 099,1	23 250 608,9
Mining and quarrying	15 365 189,3	3 455 549,2	316 709,2	11 592 930,9
Manufacturing	14 677 293,6	3 993 167,6	55 103,9	10 629 022,1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 690 003,0	729 430,8	42 967,8	917 604,4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	279 912,7	155 543,0	13 318,2	111 051,5
Construction	6 720 925,6	2 879 745,7	97 430,2	3 743 749,7
Production of services	67 299 123,5	24 557 935,2	937 748,8	41 803 439,5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	21 816 414,2	7 637 850,2	134 666,3	14 043 897,7
Transportation and storage	6 716 351,2	2 069 539,3	187 010,7	4 459 801,2
Accommodation and food service activities	1 305 506,8	514 659,8	16 157,8	774 689,2
Information and communication	2 595 103,4	956 167,3	47 541,4	1 591 394,7
Financial and insurance activities	3 934 921,8	1 461 998,2	75 380,4	2 397 543,2
Real estate activities	8 942 176,8	483 090,9	24 254,9	8 434 831,0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4 188 167,1	1 646 595,7	69 118,7	2 472 452,7
Administrative and support service activities	2 821 767,4	1 438 814,1	72 147,2	1 310 806,1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	2 442 908,7	1 758 286,1	47 588,6	637 034,0
Education	5 337 072,7	3 389 531,4	144 439,5	1 803 101,8
Human health and social work activities	3 490 168,7	1 941 373,7	69 369,0	1 479 426,0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 047 193,4	555 739,4	21 870,5	469 583,5
Other service activities	2 460 139,8	503 057,6	28 203,8	1 928 878,4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	201 231,5	201 231,5	0,0	0,0
Total by type of economic activity	110 601 119,0	36 821 377,3	1 174 684,9	72 605 056,8
Net taxes on production	8 841 170,7	-	-	-
Gross domestic product	119 442 289,7			

Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for 2023

in percentages

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	Other net taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	100,0	28,3	0,5	71,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	23,0	-6,3	83,3
Industry	100,0	26,0	1,3	72,7
Mining and quarrying	100,0	22,5	2,1	75,4
Manufacturing	100,0	27,2	0,4	72,4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100,0	43,2	2,5	54,3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100,0	55,6	4,8	39,6
Construction	100,0	42,8	1,4	55,8
Production of services	100,0	36,5	1,4	62,1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,0	35,0	0,6	64,4
Transportation and storage	100,0	30,8	2,8	66,4
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	39,4	1,1	59,5
Information and communication	100,0	36,8	1,9	61,3
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	37,2	1,9	60,9
Real estate activities	100,0	5,4	0,3	94,3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	39,3	1,7	59,0
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	51,0	2,6	46,4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	72,0	1,9	26,1
Education	100,0	63,5	2,7	33,8
Human health and social work activities	100,0	55,6	2,0	42,4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	53,1	2,1	44,8
Other service activities	100,0	20,4	1,1	78,5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0

Total by type of economic activity	100,0	33,2	1,1	65,8
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Dynamic tables:

1. [Compensation of employees by TEA](#)
2. [Other taxes on production by TEA](#)
3. [Consumption of fixed capital by TEA](#)
4. [Net profit by TEA](#)
5. [Structure of GDP by income method by TEA](#)

3. Glossary

Gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the most important indicators of the system of national accounts, characterizing the final result of the country's economic activity.

Gross value added is the value of gross output minus the value of intermediate consumption, which serves as an indicator of the contribution to GDP made by individual producers, industries or sectors of the economy.

Compensation of employees - the sum of all remuneration in cash and / or in kind, paid by employers to employees for the work performed during the reporting period.

Taxes on products include taxes, the amount of which directly depends on the cost of goods produced and services rendered;

Other taxes on production consist of all taxes levied on producing units in connection with their production or the use of factors of production, excluding taxes on products. The amount of such taxes does not directly depend on the volume and profitability of production.

Consumption of fixed capital represents a decrease in the value of fixed capital during the reporting period as a result of its physical and moral wear and tear and accidental damage.

The gross (net) profit operating surplus of the economy is that part of the value added that remains with producers after deducting the costs associated with paying workers and paying taxes on production. The term "gross" or "net" in this case indicates whether this indicator includes or does not include the consumption of fixed capital in the production process.

4. Methodological notes

Gross domestic product, derived from the income method determines its structure on the basis of primary incomes: wages of employees, net taxes on production and imports, profits and mixed income.

5. Links to related publications

[GDP by production method](#)

[GDP by final expenditure method](#)

[Gross regional product](#)

[Short term economic indicator](#)

[National accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan](#)

6. Useful links

[Methodological regulation on statistics](#)

[Methodology for calculating the gross domestic product by the income method](#)

[Methodology for accounting of taxes on products and imports](#)

[National Accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Quality Report](#)

[GDP by Income method, Quality Report 2021](#)

[Analysis of nominal discrepancies in the calculation of SNA indicators, Quality Report, 2022](#)

[Information and analytical system "Taldau"](#)

Responsible for release: Department of National Accounts	Director of the Department: Nakipbekov A.E. Tel. +7 7172 74 97 17	Executor: Yermagambetova A. Keldenov S. Tel. +7 7172 74 9792 E-mail: a.ermagambetova@aspire.gov.kz	Address: 010000, Astana city Mangilik el avenue, 8 House of Ministries, entrance 4
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