

# GDP by income method

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## 1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for January-June 2024 according to the accounting data, amounted to 52342740,3 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for January-June 2024 compensation of employees creates 32,3%, net taxes on production and imports – 9,1% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 58,6%.

## 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 (17,02%), Education (12,97%), Manufacturing (10,17%).

The smallest shares in the wage structure were the activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households in the production of goods and services for their own consumption (0,23%), Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, clean-up activities (0,50 % ) and Accommodation and food service activities (0,97%).

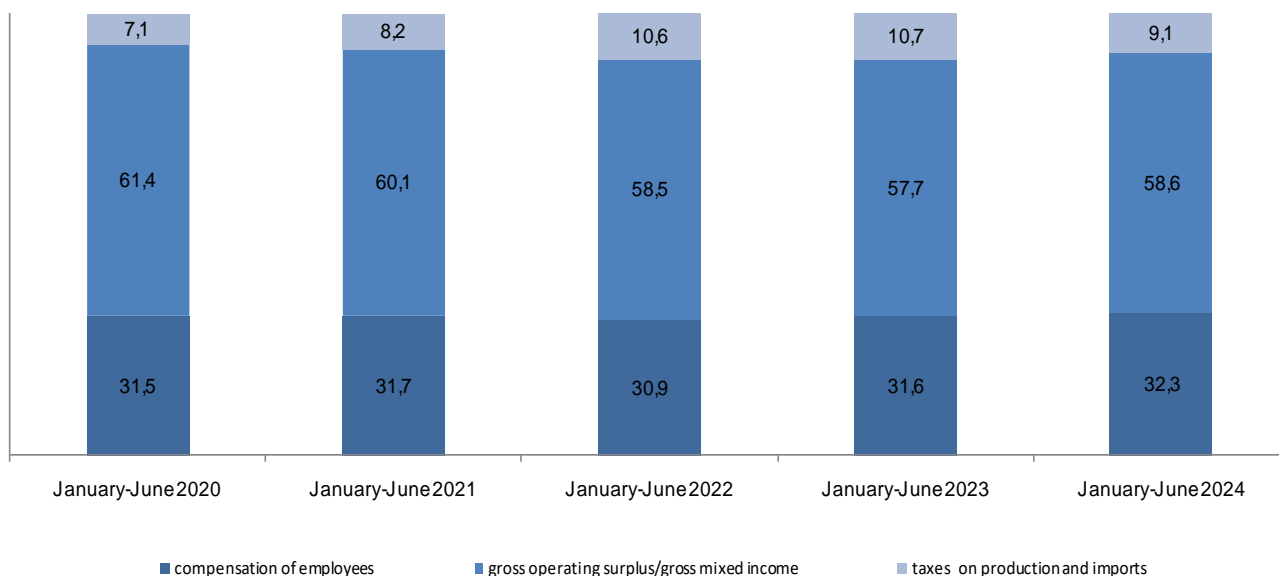
**GDP income method for January-June 2024\***

	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	52 342 740,3	100,0
Compensation of employees	16 882 556,2	32,3
Taxes on production and imports	4 767 951,6	9,1
including:		
product taxes	3 688 521,3	7,0
other taxes on production	1 079 430,3	2,1
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	30 692 232,5	58,6
consumption of fixed capital (-)	5 116 501,9	9,7
net income/net mixed income	25 575 730,6	48,9

\* 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 January-June 2024

million tenge

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	18 845 719,1	5 239 329,4	472 631,7	13 133 758,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 319 477,6	425 432,1	9 656,5	884 388,9
Industry	14 880 738,1	3 790 219,0	409 068,1	10 681 451,0
Mining and quarrying	7 336 487,4	1 690 616,2	219 596,6	5 426 274,6
Manufacturing	6 492 927,4	1 716 249,5	131 779,7	4 644 898,2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	905 060,6	299 052,8	48 786,3	557 221,5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	146 262,7	84 300,5	8 905,5	53 056,7
Construction	2 645 503,4	1 023 678,3	53 907,1	1 567 918,0
Production of services	29 808 499,9	11 643 226,8	606 798,6	17 558 474,5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8 393 491,7	2 872 573,7	77 865,3	5 443 052,7
Transportation and storage	3 186 339,8	1 140 575,7	99 624,9	1 946 139,2
Accommodation and food service activities	445 555,7	163 816,8	15 462,9	266 276,0
Information and communication	1 168 633,7	510 532,5	29 068,5	629 032,7
Financial and insurance activities	2 068 708,1	558 564,0	46 250,7	1 463 893,4
Real estate activities	4 402 776,4	290 341,9	36 323,1	4 076 111,4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 153 141,9	824 076,2	47 990,3	1 281 075,4
Administrative and support service activities	1 139 950,4	591 154,6	39 755,1	509 040,7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	1 205 117,2	901 001,9	23 618,7	280 496,6
Education	2 457 717,0	2 189 988,0	93 294,9	174 434,1
Human health and social work activities	1 420 041,5	982 559,6	65 354,5	372 127,4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	434 578,9	277 743,1	12 565,9	144 269,9
Other service activities	1 294 277,6	302 128,8	19 623,8	972 525,0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	38 170,0	38 170,0	0,0	0,0
Total by type of economic activity	48 654 219,0	16 882 556,2	1 079 430,3	30 692 232,5
Net taxes on production	3 688 521,3	-	-	-
Gross domestic product	52 342 740,3			

### Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for January-June 2024

in percentages

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	100,0	27,8	2,5	69,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	32,2	0,7	67,1
Industry	100,0	25,5	2,7	71,8
Mining and quarrying	100,0	23,0	3,0	74,0
Manufacturing	100,0	26,4	2,0	71,6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100,0	33,0	5,4	61,6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100,0	57,6	6,1	36,3
Construction	100,0	38,7	2,0	59,3
Production of services	100,0	39,1	2,0	58,9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,0	34,2	0,9	64,9
Transportation and storage	100,0	35,8	3,1	61,1
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	36,8	3,4	59,8
Information and communication	100,0	43,7	2,6	53,7
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	27,0	2,2	70,8
Real estate activities	100,0	6,6	0,8	92,6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	38,3	2,2	59,5
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	51,9	3,5	44,6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	74,8	2,0	23,2
Education	100,0	89,1	3,8	7,1
Human health and social work activities	100,0	69,2	4,6	26,2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	63,9	2,9	33,2
Other service activities	100,0	23,3	1,5	75,2
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	34,7	2,2	63,1

#### 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"](#)

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