

GDP by income method

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1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for January-September 2024 according to the accounting data, amounted to 84 962 626,1 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for January-September 2024 compensation of employees creates 31,8%, net taxes on production and imports – 9% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 59,2%.

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 (16,27%), Education (12,93%), Manufacturing (10,22%).

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 (0,22%), Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, clean-up activities (0,46 %) and Accommodation and food service activities (1.05%).

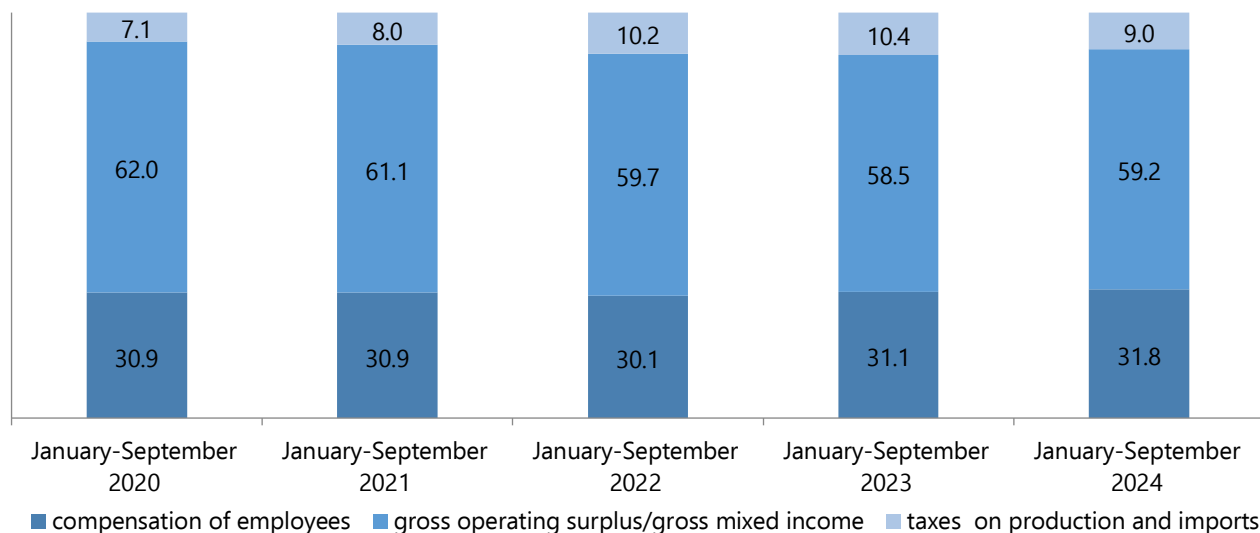
GDP income method for January-September 2024*

	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	84 962 626,1	100,0
Compensation of employees	26 987 231,3	31,8
Taxes on production and imports	7 680 567,0	9,0
including:		
product taxes	6 003 087,1	7,0
other taxes on production	1 677 479,9	2,0
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	50 294 827,8	59,2
consumption of fixed capital (-)	8 218 162,7	9,7
net income/net mixed income	42 076 665,1	49,5

* 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-September 2024

million tenge

	Gross value added	Including
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		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	30 897 192,8	8 306 866,0	720 052,5	21 870 274,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 420 995,9	813 586,1	17 307,2	2 590 102,6
Industry	22 890 711,3	5 698 117,4	604 030,7	16 588 563,2
Mining and quarrying	11 197 477,3	2 310 171,9	314 636,7	8 572 668,7
Manufacturing	10 128 056,0	2 757 362,9	199 186,1	7 171 507,0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 334 752,5	507 303,9	77 166,8	750 281,8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	230 425,5	123 278,7	13 041,1	94 105,7
Construction	4 585 485,6	1 795 162,5	98 714,6	2 691 608,5
Production of services	48 062 346,2	18 680 365,3	957 427,4	28 424 553,5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	13 770 226,0	4 391 817,6	169 813,2	9 208 595,2
Transportation and storage	4 760 688,6	1 902 340,6	166 227,5	2 692 120,5
Accommodation and food service activities	670 471,2	283 695,5	21 097,5	365 678,2
Information and communication	1 782 258,5	850 951,1	46 881,6	884 425,8
Financial and insurance activities	3 238 362,6	885 378,5	63 833,2	2 289 150,9
Real estate activities	7 374 629,1	637 730,4	58 056,3	6 678 842,4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 939 199,9	1 431 596,4	73 340,3	1 434 263,2
Administrative and support service activities	1 792 873,3	987 264,6	56 656,3	748 952,4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	1 831 082,3	1 342 364,1	34 273,4	454 444,8
Education	4 287 170,5	3 488 951,1	146 197,6	652 021,8
Human health and social work activities	2 295 568,2	1 460 018,7	81 676,4	753 873,1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	676 553,1	377 194,6	15 540,9	283 817,6
Other service activities	2 583 401,6	581 200,8	23 833,2	1 978 367,6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	59 861,3	59 861,3	0,0	0,0
Total by type of economic activity	78 959 539,0	26 987 231,3	1 677 479,9	50 294 827,8
Net taxes on production	6 003 087,1	-	-	-
Gross domestic product	84 962 626,1			

Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for January-September 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	26,9	2,3	70,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	23,8	0,5	75,7
Industry	100,0	24,9	2,6	72,5
Mining and quarrying	100,0	20,6	2,8	76,6
Manufacturing	100,0	27,2	2,0	70,8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100,0	38,0	5,8	56,2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100,0	53,5	5,7	40,8
Construction	100,0	39,1	2,2	58,7
Production of services	100,0	38,9	2,0	59,1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,0	31,9	1,2	66,9
Transportation and storage	100,0	40,0	3,5	56,5
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	42,3	3,1	54,6
Information and communication	100,0	47,8	2,6	49,6
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	27,3	2,0	70,7
Real estate activities	100,0	8,6	0,8	90,6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	48,7	2,5	48,8
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	55,1	3,2	41,7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	73,3	1,9	24,8
Education	100,0	81,4	3,4	15,2
Human health and social work activities	100,0	63,6	3,6	32,8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	55,8	2,3	41,9
Other service activities	100,0	22,5	0,9	76,6
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	34,2	2,1	63,7

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	Department Director: Nakipbekov A.E. Tel. +7 7172 74 971	Executor: Yermagambetova A. Keldenov S. Tel. +7 7172 74 97 92 E-mail: a.ermagambetova@aspire.gov.kz	Address: 010000, Astana city Mangilik el avenue, 8 House of Ministries, entrance 4
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