

# GDP by income method

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## 1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for 2024 according to the accounting data, amounted to 136693318,3 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for 2024 compensation of employees creates 31%, net taxes on production and imports – 7,3% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 61,7%.

## 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» (21,47%), «Manufacturing» (10,87), «Mining and quarrying» (8,71%).

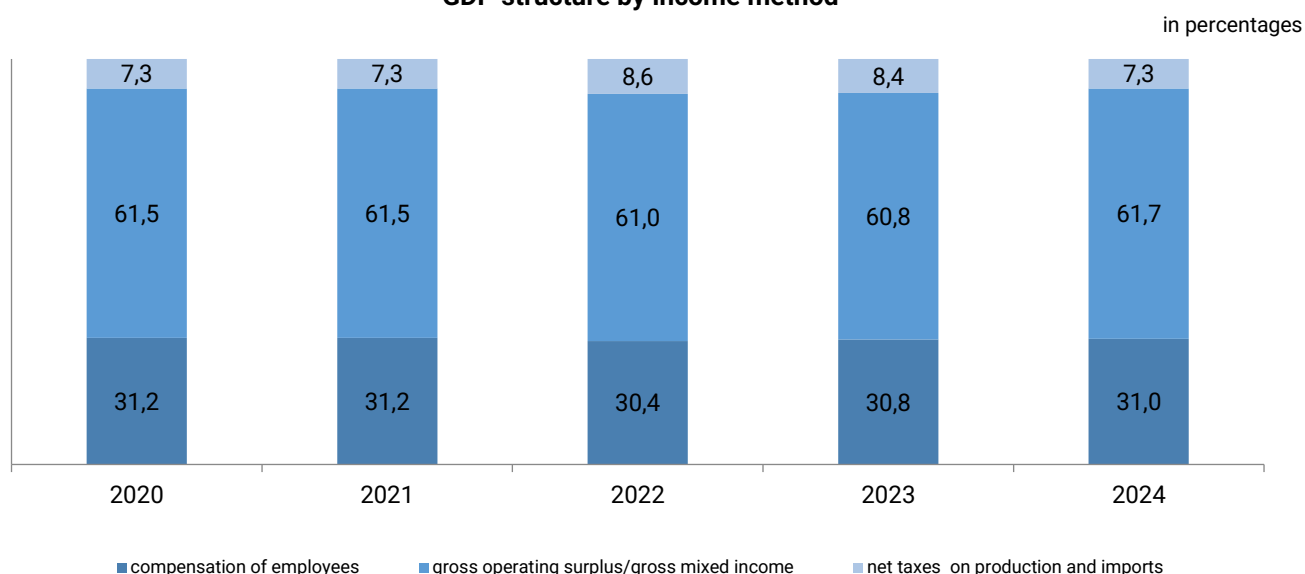
The smallest shares in the wage structure were «Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities» (0,43%), «Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use» (0,69%), «Accommodation and food service activities» (1,47%).

### GDP income method for 2024\*

	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	136 693 318,3	100,0
Compensation of employees	42 403 123,3	31,0
Net taxes on production and imports	9 870 106,3	7,3
including:		
product taxes	8 713 991,3	6,4
subsidies on products	427 501,1	0,3
other taxes on production	2 278 463,4	1,7
production subsidies	694 847,3	0,5
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	84 420 088,7	61,7
consumption of fixed capital (-)	14 396 607,8	10,5
net income/net mixed income	70 023 480,9	51,2

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

### GDP structure by income method



## Income generation by types of economic activity for 2024

million tenges

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other net taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	49 202 895,7	14 079 715,1	421 469,2	34 701 711,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5 306 833,1	1 218 930,5	-290 977,6	4 378 880,2
Industry	35 717 802,5	9 356 201,6	595 278,7	25 766 322,2
Mining and quarrying	16 430 049,2	3 694 705,8	437 302,5	12 298 040,9
Manufacturing	16 941 133,3	4 607 778,7	91 520,9	12 241 833,7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2 016 982,3	870 437,0	50 707,6	1 095 837,7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	329 637,7	183 280,1	15 747,7	130 609,9
Construction	8 178 260,1	3 504 583,0	117 168,1	4 556 509,0
Production of services	79 203 932,4	28 323 408,2	1 162 146,9	49 718 377,3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	26 007 101,5	9 103 634,9	204 891,4	16 698 575,2
Transportation and storage	7 752 756,9	2 387 431,8	209 962,8	5 155 362,3
Accommodation and food service activities	1 580 662,4	623 158,8	20 485,0	937 018,6
Information and communication	3 013 049,3	1 109 839,4	65 682,1	1 837 527,8
Financial and insurance activities	4 649 709,1	1 728 771,2	92 463,1	2 828 474,8
Real estate activities	11 576 195,0	641 860,3	28 711,5	10 905 623,2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4 252 469,0	1 671 721,2	96 682,3	2 484 065,5
Administrative and support service activities	3 210 188,6	1 637 970,9	80 711,7	1 491 506,0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	2 630 560,3	1 901 246,2	51 508,6	677 805,5
Education	5 729 285,5	3 640 259,4	162 544,1	1 926 482,0
Human health and social work activities	4 075 853,2	2 267 386,2	83 714,4	1 724 752,6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 257 750,9	667 557,7	28 308,6	561 884,6
Other service activities	3 175 149,4	649 368,9	36 481,3	2 489 299,2
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	293 201,3	293 201,3	0,0	0,0
Total by type of economic activity	128 406 828,1	42 403 123,3	1 583 616,1	84 420 088,7
Net taxes on production	8 286 490,2			
Gross domestic product	136 693 318,3			

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

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	28,6	0,9	70,5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	23,0	-5,5	82,5
Industry	100,0	26,2	1,7	72,1
Mining and quarrying	100,0	22,5	2,7	74,8
Manufacturing	100,0	27,2	0,5	72,3
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	42,9	1,4	55,7
Production of services	100,0	35,8	1,5	62,7
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,0	35,0	0,8	64,2
Transportation and storage	100,0	30,8	2,7	66,5
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	39,4	1,3	59,3
Information and communication	100,0	36,8	2,2	61,0
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	37,2	2,0	60,8
Real estate activities	100,0	5,5	0,2	94,3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	39,3	2,3	58,4
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	51,0	2,5	46,5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	72,3	1,9	25,8
Education	100,0	63,5	2,8	33,7
Human health and social work activities	100,0	55,6	2,1	42,3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	53,1	2,2	44,7
Other service activities	100,0	20,5	1,1	78,4
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	33,0	1,2	65,8

## Dynamic tables:

[Compensation of employees by TEA](#)

[Other taxes on production by TEA](#)

[Consumption of fixed capital by TEA](#)

[Net profit by TEA](#)

[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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