

# GDP by income method

Date of publication: 30.06.2025

Date of next publication: 01.08.2025

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## 1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for January-March 2025 according to the accounting data, amounted to 30467333,7 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for January-March 2025 compensation of employees creates 28,8%, taxes on production and imports—8,8% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income —62,4%.

## 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» (16,95%), «Education» (13,24), «Manufacturing» (10,88%),

The smallest shares in the wage structure were «Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households in the production of goods and services for their own consumption» (0,26%), «Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, clean-up activities» (0,49%), «Accommodation and food service activities» (0,97%).

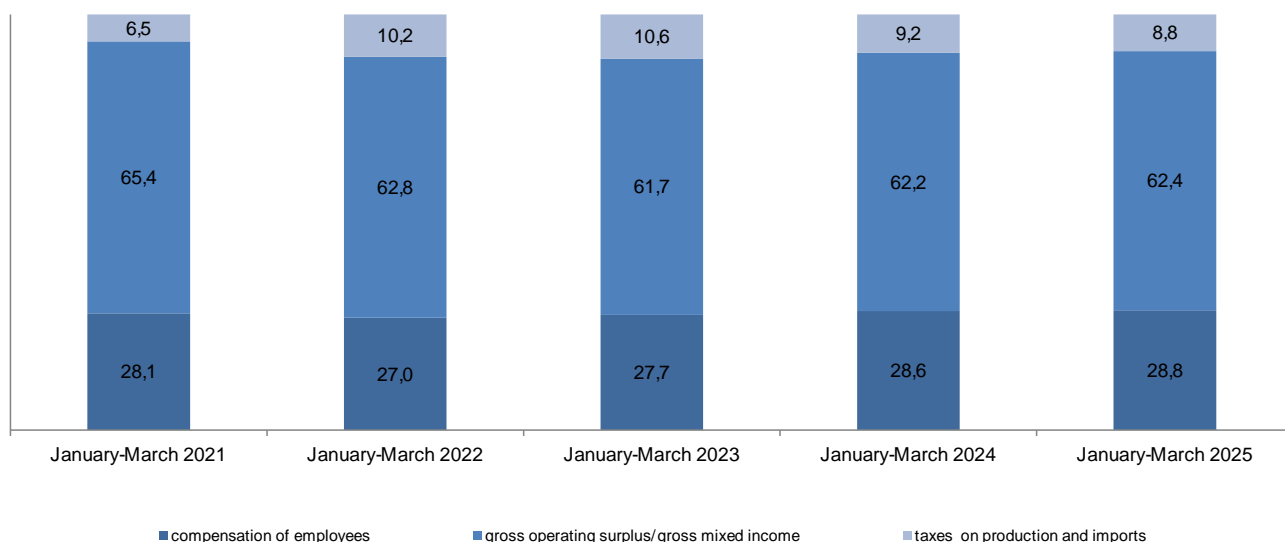
### GDP income method for January-March 2025\*

	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	30 467 333,7	100,0
Compensation of employees	8 767 049,3	28,8
Net taxes on production and imports	2 683 644,9	8,8
including:		
product taxes	2 005 707,0	6,6
other taxes on production	677 937,9	2,2
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	19 016 639,5	62,4
consumption of fixed capital (-)	2 900 359,4	9,5
net income/net mixed income	16 116 280,1	52,9

\* 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-March 2025

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	10 676 740,5	2 541 440,3	314 771,8	7 820 528,4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	587 916,3	178 386,7	4 474,3	405 055,3
Industry	8 617 091,7	1 782 151,0	275 007,0	6 559 933,7
Mining and quarrying	3 714 897,0	627 900,3	149 456,6	2 937 540,1
Manufacturing	4 269 534,0	954 241,6	87 899,8	3 227 392,6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	545 873,0	156 837,8	30 041,1	358 994,1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	86 787,7	43 171,3	7 609,5	36 006,9
Construction	1 471 732,5	580 902,6	35 290,5	855 539,4
Production of services	17 784 886,2	6 225 609,0	363 166,1	11 196 111,1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5 035 899,3	1 486 354,4	55 920,1	3 493 624,8
Transportation and storage	1 995 174,7	679 770,7	69 153,2	1 246 250,8
Accommodation and food service activities	263 001,8	84 909,2	8 109,3	169 983,3
Information and communication	588 674,1	273 044,7	19 653,4	295 976,0
Financial and insurance activities	1 334 137,1	315 450,7	24 024,0	994 662,4
Real estate activities	2 764 125,7	137 952,9	19 721,7	2 606 451,1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 329 408,3	347 872,2	23 162,6	958 373,5
Administrative and support service activities	629 055,8	288 918,4	21 704,1	318 433,3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	665 820,9	519 043,9	13 926,8	132 850,2
Education	1 265 889,8	1 161 167,5	56 906,6	47 815,7
Human health and social work activities	813 964,3	528 369,3	35 847,8	249 747,2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	342 831,6	198 332,1	6 764,2	137 735,3
Other service activities	734 261,0	181 781,2	8 272,3	544 207,5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	22 641,8	22 641,8	0,0	0,0
Total by type of economic activity	28 461 626,7	8 767 049,3	677 937,9	19 016 639,5
Net taxes on production	2 005 707,0	-	-	-
Gross domestic product	30 467 333,7			

### Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for January-March 2025

in percentages

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	100,0	23,8	2,9	73,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	30,3	0,8	68,9
Industry	100,0	20,7	3,2	76,1
Mining and quarrying	100,0	16,9	4,0	79,1
Manufacturing	100,0	22,4	2,1	75,5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100,0	28,7	5,5	65,8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100,0	49,7	8,8	41,5
Construction	100,0	39,5	2,4	58,1
Production of services	100,0	35,0	2,0	63,0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,0	29,5	1,1	69,4
Transportation and storage	100,0	34,1	3,5	62,4
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	32,3	3,1	64,6
Information and communication	100,0	46,4	3,3	50,3
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	23,6	1,8	74,6
Real estate activities	100,0	5,0	0,7	94,3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	26,2	1,7	72,1
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	45,9	3,5	50,6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	78,0	2,1	19,9
Education	100,0	91,7	4,5	3,8
Human health and social work activities	100,0	64,9	4,4	30,7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	57,9	2,0	40,1
Other service activities	100,0	24,8	1,1	74,1
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	30,8	2,4	66,8

#### 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](#)

[GDPbyIncome 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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<b>Responsible for release:</b> Department of National Accounts	<b>Department Director:</b> Nakipbekov A.E. Tel. +7 7172 74 97 17	<b>Executor:</b> Yermagambetova A., Keldenov S. Tel. +7 7172 74 9792 E-mail: <a href="mailto:a.ermagambetova@aspire.gov.kz">a.ermagambetova@aspire.gov.kz</a> <a href="mailto:s.keldenov@aspire.gov.kz">s.keldenov@aspire.gov.kz</a>	<b>Address:</b> 010000, Astana city Mangilik el avenue, 8 House of Ministries, entrance 4
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