

GDP by income method

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1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for January-March 2026 according to reported data amounted to 34102358,1 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for January-March 2026 compensation of employees creates 27,6%, net taxes on production and imports – 9,8% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 62,6%.

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» (18,7%), «Manufacturing» (12,83%), «Education» (11,62%).

The smallest shares in the wage structure were «Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use» (0,30%), «Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities» (0,53%), «Accommodation and food service activities» (1,04%).

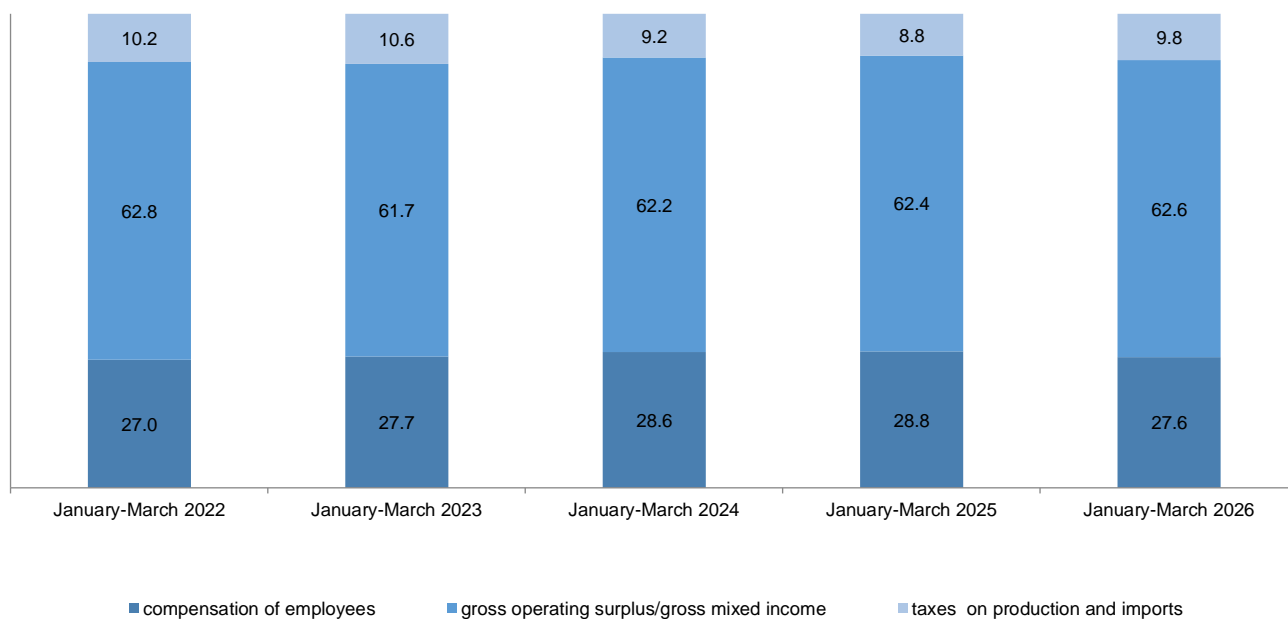
GDP income method for January-March 2026*

	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	34 102 358,1	100,0
Compensation of employees	9 399 261,7	27,6
Net taxes on production and imports	3 343 768,9	9,8
including:		
product taxes	2 666 640,6	7,8
other taxes on production	677 128,3	2,0
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	21 359 327,5	62,6
consumption of fixed capital (-)	3 286 580,2	9,6
net income/net mixed income	18 072 747,3	53,0

* 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 2026

million tenge

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other net taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	12 210 781,2	2 987 676,0	330 057,6	8 893 047,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	690 543,7	209 536,1	4 844,3	476 163,3
Industry	9 753 318,3	2 080 397,4	287 868,2	7 385 052,7
Mining and quarrying	3 587 020,8	631 754,3	150 056,3	2 805 210,2
Manufacturing	5 393 230,9	1 205 638,6	94 011,7	4 093 580,6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	673 681,5	193 564,9	35 095,6	445 021,0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	99 385,1	49 439,6	8 704,6	41 240,9
Construction	1 766 919,2	697 742,5	37 345,1	1 031 831,6
Production of services	19 224 936,3	6 411 585,7	347 070,7	12 466 279,9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5 755 231,1	1 698 506,8	55 963,3	4 000 761,0
Transportation and storage	2 351 838,3	801 742,3	69 416,3	1 480 679,7
Accommodation and food service activities	301 767,1	97 350,9	8 125,9	196 290,3
Information and communication	656 475,0	303 658,9	20 868,9	331 947,2
Financial and insurance activities	1 365 394,6	325 862,7	24 210,8	1 015 321,1
Real estate activities	3 184 072,5	158 930,7	20 851,2	3 004 290,6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 290 363,8	337 667,9	22 733,1	929 962,8
Administrative and support service activities	723 472,1	332 162,0	20 744,0	370 566,1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	689 319,6	508 752,7	13 646,9	166 920,0
Education	1 190 088,6	1 092 046,9	55 364,9	42 676,8
Human health and social work activities	429 965,2	278 927,3	20 157,4	130 880,5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	412 552,7	238 629,1	6 894,3	167 029,3
Other service activities	846 648,9	209 600,7	8 093,7	628 954,5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	27 746,8	27 746,8	0,0	0,0
Total by type of economic activity	31 435 717,5	9 399 261,7	677 128,3	21 359 327,5
Net taxes on production	2 666 640,6			
Gross domestic product	34 102 358,1			

Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for January-March 2026

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	24,5	2,7	72,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	30,3	0,7	69,0
Industry	100,0	21,3	3,0	75,7
Mining and quarrying	100,0	17,6	4,2	78,2
Manufacturing	100,0	22,4	1,7	75,9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100,0	28,7	5,2	66,1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100,0	49,7	8,8	41,5
Construction	100,0	39,5	2,1	58,4
Production of services	100,0	33,4	1,8	64,8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,0	29,5	1,0	69,5
Transportation and storage	100,0	34,1	3,0	62,9
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	32,3	2,7	65,0
Information and communication	100,0	46,3	3,2	50,5
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	23,9	1,8	74,3
Real estate activities	100,0	5,0	0,7	94,3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	26,2	1,8	72,0
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	45,9	2,9	51,2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	73,8	2,0	24,2
Education	100,0	91,8	4,7	3,5
Human health and social work activities	100,0	64,9	4,7	30,4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	57,8	1,7	40,5
Other service activities	100,0	24,8	1,0	74,2
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	29,9	2,2	67,9

Dynamic tables:

[Compensation of employees by TEA](#)

[Other taxes on production by TEA](#)

[Consumption of fixed capital by TEA](#)

[Net profit 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, 2022](#)

[GDP by Income method, Quality Report 2024](#)

[GDP by production method, Quality Report, 2024](#)

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

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