

GDP by income method

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1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for January-June 2026 according to reported data amounted to 71215382,4 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for January-June 2026 compensation of employees creates 31%, net taxes on production and imports – 9,9% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 59,1%.

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» (18,14%), «Manufacturing» (11,91%), « Education » (11,32%).

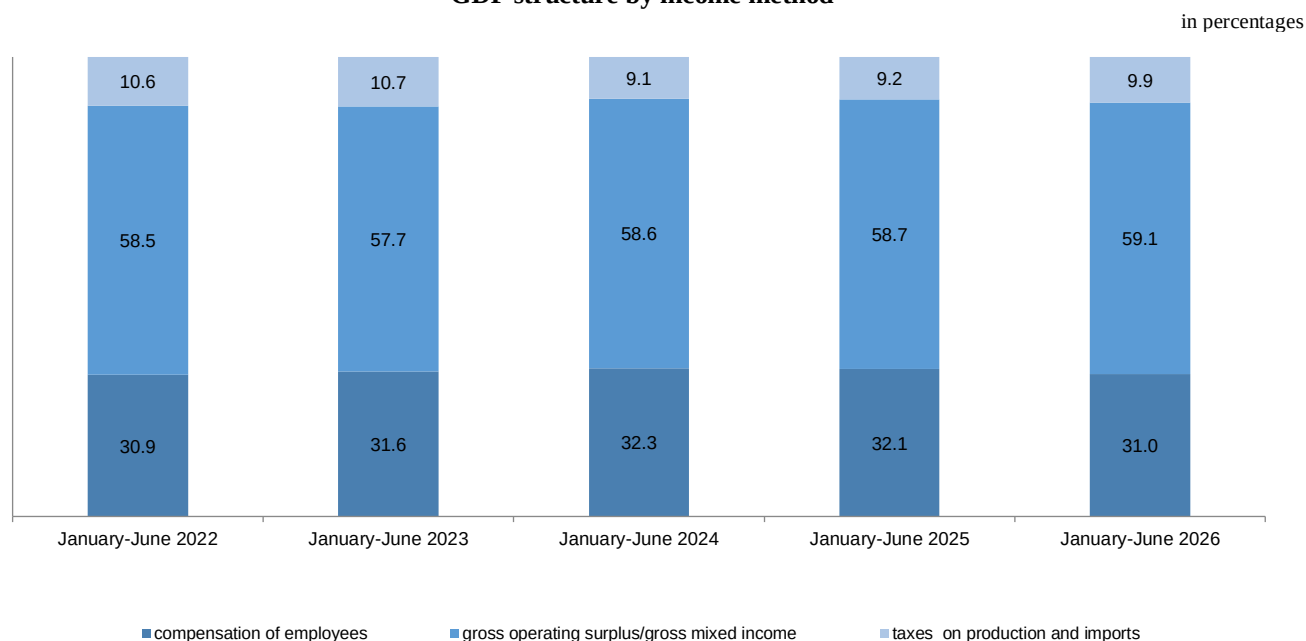
The smallest shares in the wage structure were «Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use» (0,22%), «Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities» (0,48%), «Accommodation and food service activities» (1,07%).

GDP income method for January-June 2026*

	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	71 215 382,4	100,0
Compensation of employees	22 080 144,3	31,0
Taxes on production and imports	7 019 109,9	9,9
including:		
product taxes	5 790 510,4	8,2
other taxes on production	1 228 599,5	1,7
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	42 116 128,2	59,1
consumption of fixed capital (-)	7 062 475,6	9,9
net income/net mixed income	35 053 652,6	49,2

* 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 January-June 2026

million tenge

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other net taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	25 910 201,6	7 261 361,7	544 295,9	18 104 544,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 645 890,4	530 210,5	10 026,5	1 105 653,4
Industry	20 357 369,9	5 220 641,7	469 081,3	14 667 646,9
Mining and quarrying	8 931 521,5	2 057 745,3	247 736,4	6 626 039,8
Manufacturing	9 948 251,4	2 629 358,0	155 266,8	7 163 626,6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 292 717,9	426 860,2	56 454,2	809 403,5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	184 879,1	106 678,2	9 623,9	68 577,0
Construction	3 906 941,3	1 510 509,5	65 188,1	2 331 243,7
Production of services	39 514 670,4	14 818 782,6	684 303,6	24 011 584,2
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11 715 121,3	4 006 257,4	104 665,4	7 604 198,5
Transportation and storage	4 974 608,7	1 781 470,7	124 676,6	3 068 461,4
Accommodation and food service activities	641 531,5	235 719,0	17 492,1	388 320,4
Information and communication	1 689 875,2	738 210,8	37 969,4	913 695,0
Financial and insurance activities	2 773 255,8	748 989,1	57 970,7	1 966 296,0
Real estate activities	6 176 539,8	407 116,2	41 867,2	5 727 556,4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 311 450,6	885 047,0	46 108,8	1 380 294,8
Administrative and support service activities	1 375 205,3	712 405,3	33 236,3	629 563,7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	1 426 557,5	1 017 174,1	26 745,6	382 637,8
Education	2 804 763,6	2 498 748,0	100 470,9	205 544,7
Human health and social work activities	1 418 071,0	980 356,3	56 950,3	380 764,4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	626 090,5	399 799,8	15 504,5	210 786,2
Other service activities	1 531 948,9	357 838,2	20 645,8	1 153 464,9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	49 650,7	49 650,7	0,0	0,0
Total by type of economic activity	65 424 872,0	22 080 144,3	1 228 599,5	42 116 128,2
Net taxes on production	5 790 510,4			
Gross domestic product	71 215 382,4			

Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for January-June 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	28,0	2,1	69,9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	32,2	0,6	67,2
Industry	100,0	25,6	2,3	72,1
Mining and quarrying	100,0	23,0	2,8	74,2
Manufacturing	100,0	26,4	1,6	72,0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100,0	33,0	4,4	62,6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100,0	57,7	5,2	37,1
Construction	100,0	38,7	1,7	59,6
Production of services	100,0	37,5	1,7	60,8
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	2,5	61,7
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	36,7	2,7	60,6
Information and communication	100,0	43,7	2,2	54,1
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	27,0	2,1	70,9
Real estate activities	100,0	6,6	0,7	92,7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	38,3	2,0	59,7
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	51,8	2,4	45,8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	71,3	1,9	26,8
Education	100,0	89,1	3,6	7,3
Human health and social work activities	100,0	69,1	4,0	26,9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	63,9	2,5	33,6
Other service activities	100,0	23,4	1,3	75,3
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	33,7	1,9	64,4

Dynamic tables:

[Compensation of employees by TEA](#)
[Other taxes on production by TEA](#)
[Consumption of fixed capital 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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