

# GDP by income method

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## 1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for january-march 2023 according to the reporting data amounted to 23582637,0 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for january-march 2023 compensation of employees creates 27,7%, taxes on production and imports - 10,6 % 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 (17,20%), Education (13,27%), Manufacturing (11,54%).

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 (0,17%), Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, clean-up activities (0,52 % ) and Provision of accommodation and food services (1,13%).

Table 1

**GDP income method for january-march 2023 \***

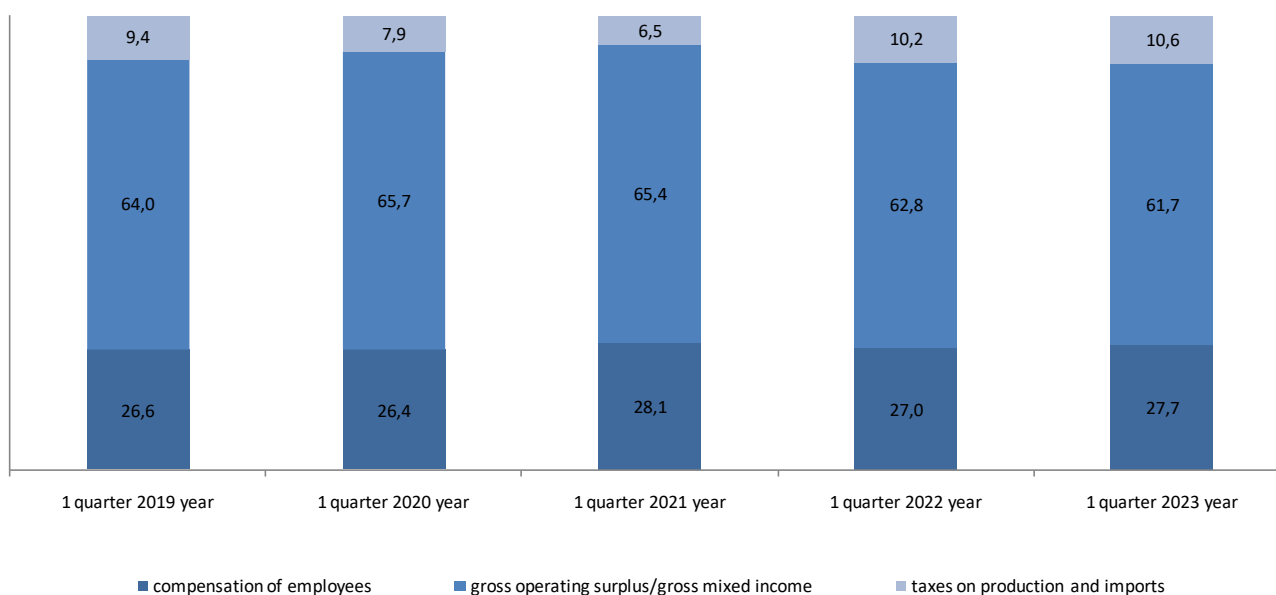
	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	23 582 637,0	100,0
Compensation of employees	6 539 814,7	27,7
Taxes on production and imports	2 511 442,1	10,6
including:		
product taxes	2 103 666,6	8,9
other taxes on production	407 775,5	1,7
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	14 531 380,2	61,7
consumption of fixed capital (-)	2 194 409,2	9,3
net income/net mixed income	12 336 971,0	52,4

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

Picture 1

**GDP structure by income method**

in percentages



## 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](#)

## 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 consumption 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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