

GDP by income method

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1. Key points
2. GDP by sectors of the economy
3. Glossary
4. Methodological notes
5. Links to related publications
6. Useful links

1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for January-March 2024 according to the accounting data, amounted to 26023903,8 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for January-March 2024 compensation of employees creates 28,6%, net taxes on production and imports – 9,2% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 62,2%.

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 (17,01%), Education (13,75%), Manufacturing (10,59%).

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 (0,16%), Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, clean-up activities (0,54 %) and Accommodation and food service activities (1,01%).

Table 1

GDP income method for January-March 2024*

	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	26 023 903,8	100,0
Compensation of employees	7 452 246,9	28,6
Taxes on production and imports	2 402 094,5	9,2
including:		
product taxes	1 832 253,0	7,0
other taxes on production	569 841,5	2,2
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	16 169 562,4	62,2
consumption of fixed capital (-)	2 438 420,0	9,4
net income/net mixed income	13 731 142,4	52,8

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

Picture 1

GDP structure by income method

in percentages

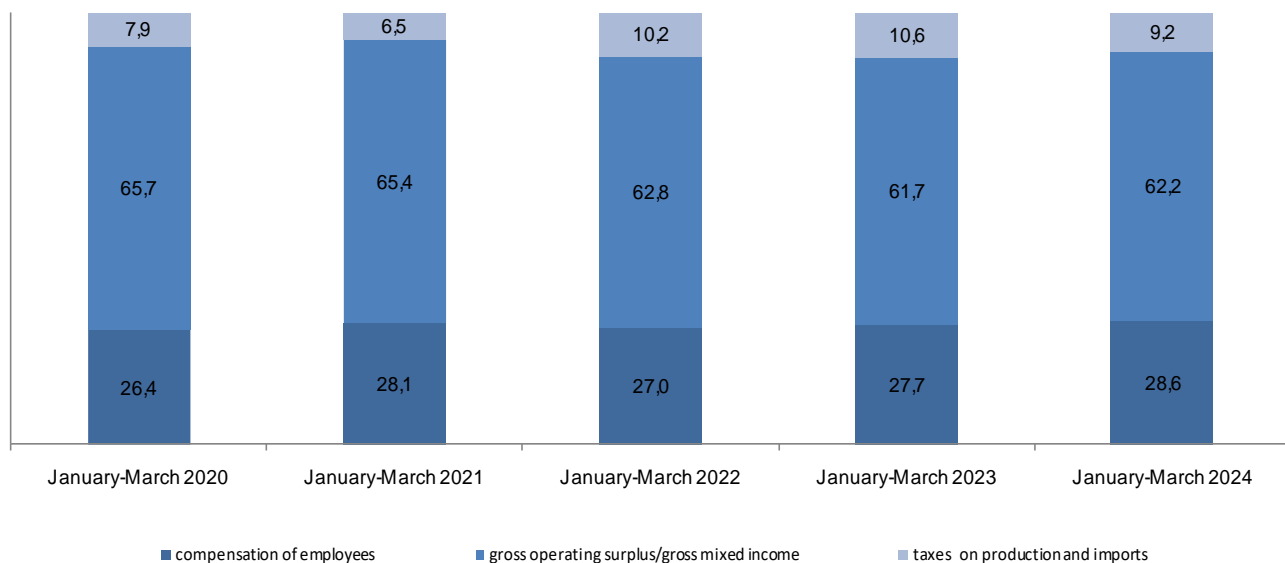


Table 2

Income generation by types of economic activity for January-March 2024

million tenge

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	9 100 827,0	2 139 020,8	262 956,9	6 698 849,3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	588 856,8	178 684,5	4 113,9	406 058,4
Industry	7 388 870,0	1 517 022,7	229 356,8	5 642 490,5
Mining and quarrying	3 276 831,5	543 359,2	122 944,7	2 610 527,6
Manufacturing	3 530 701,1	789 535,8	72 136,8	2 669 028,5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	500 202,3	143 786,3	27 560,5	328 855,5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	81 135,1	40 341,4	6 714,8	34 078,9
Construction	1 123 100,2	443 313,6	29 486,2	650 300,4
Production of services	15 090 823,8	5 313 226,1	306 884,6	9 470 713,1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4 294 492,6	1 267 344,1	46 790,7	2 980 357,8
Transportation and storage	1 552 933,7	528 878,4	58 420,5	965 634,8
Accommodation and food service activities	233 003,0	75 236,8	6 977,4	150 788,8
Information and communication	491 536,7	226 329,7	16 085,2	249 121,8
Financial and insurance activities	1 031 940,2	243 932,4	18 823,3	769 184,5
Real estate activities	2 320 546,0	115 799,9	16 568,7	2 188 177,4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 175 580,0	307 639,4	19 737,7	848 202,9
Administrative and support service activities	588 989,8	270 604,5	19 156,2	299 229,1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	542 876,3	432 771,3	11 498,2	98 606,8
Education	1 117 581,0	1 024 976,8	50 883,0	41 721,2
Human health and social work activities	723 516,7	469 517,3	28 802,8	225 196,6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	275 956,8	159 726,8	5 628,8	110 601,2
Other service activities	721 190,8	178 523,0	7 512,1	535 155,7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	20 680,2	11 945,7	0,0	8 734,5
Total by type of economic activity	24 191 650,8	7 452 246,9	569 841,5	16 169 562,4
Net taxes on production	1 832 253,0	-	-	-
Gross domestic product	26 023 903,8			

Table 3

Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for January-March 2024

in percentages

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	100,0	23,5	2,9	73,6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	30,3	0,7	69,0
Industry	100,0	20,5	3,1	76,4
Mining and quarrying	100,0	16,6	3,8	79,6
Manufacturing	100,0	22,4	2,0	75,6
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	8,3	42,0
Construction	100,0	39,5	2,6	57,9
Production of services	100,0	35,2	2,0	62,8
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	3,8	62,1
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	32,3	3,0	64,7
Information and communication	100,0	46,0	3,3	50,7
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	3,3	50,8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	79,7	2,1	18,2
Education	100,0	91,7	4,6	3,7
Human health and social work activities	100,0	64,9	4,0	31,1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	57,9	2,0	40,1
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	57,8	0,0	42,2
Total by type of economic activity	100,0	30,8	2,4	66,8

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 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"](#)

Responsible for release: Department of National Accounts	Director of the Department: Nakipbekov A.E. Tel. +7 7172 74 97 17	Executor: Yermagambetova A. Keldenov S. Tel. +7 7172 74 97 92 E-mail: a.ermagambetova@aspire.gov.kz	Address: 010000, Astana city Mangilik el avenue, 8 House of Ministries, entrance 4
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