

GDP by income method

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1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for January-September 2023 according to the accounting data, amounted to 75546820,3 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for January-September 2023 compensation of employees creates 31,1%, net taxes on production and imports – 10,4% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 58,5%.

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 (16,14%), Education (12,43%) , Manufacturing (10,90%).

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 (0,12%), Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, clean-up activities (0,46 %) and Accommodation and food service activities (1,04%).

Table 1

GDP income method for January-September 2023*

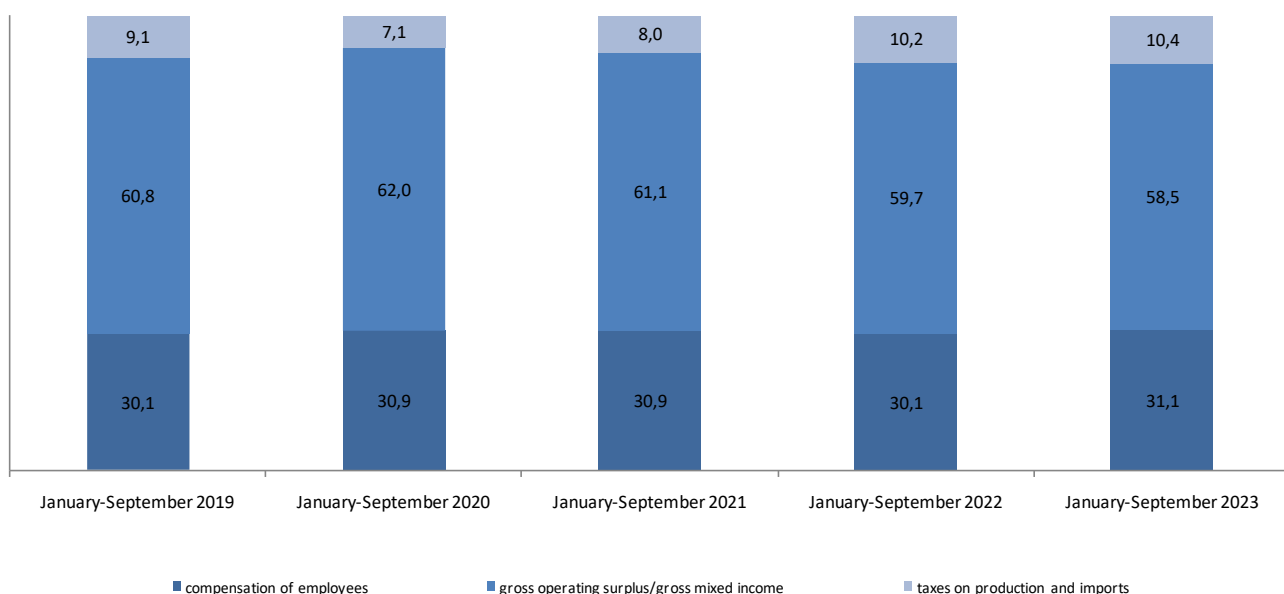
	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	75 546 820,3	100,0
Compensation of employees	23 530 951,5	31,1
Taxes on production and imports	7 857 490,2	10,4
including:		
product taxes	6 521 152,4	8,6
other taxes on production	1 336 337,8	1,8
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	44 158 378,6	58,5
consumption of fixed capital (-)	7 128 370,0	9,4
net income/net mixed income	37 030 008,6	49,1

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

Picture 1

GDP structure by income method

in percentages



Income generation by types of economic activity for January-September 2023

million tenges

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	28 115 622,4	7 524 447,0	576 209,6	20 014 965,8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3 096 720,2	738 032,8	12 165,7	2 346 521,7
Industry	20 996 534,9	5 213 572,8	491 511,4	15 291 450,7
Mining and quarrying	10 222 736,0	2 109 417,6	256 020,4	7 857 298,0
Manufacturing	9 445 182,7	2 565 979,2	167 401,4	6 711 802,1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1 126 172,6	429 955,0	56 991,9	639 225,7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	202 443,6	108 221,0	11 097,7	83 124,9
Construction	4 022 367,3	1 572 841,4	72 532,5	2 376 993,4
Production of services	40 910 045,5	16 006 504,5	760 128,2	24 143 412,8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11 906 846,5	3 797 873,3	101 254,0	8 007 719,2
Transportation and storage	4 137 576,2	1 653 906,1	129 606,3	2 354 063,8
Accommodation and food service activities	577 627,4	244 458,8	13 721,8	319 446,8
Information and communication	1 507 394,6	719 873,1	35 998,4	751 523,1
Financial and insurance activities	2 837 540,5	775 800,1	51 067,4	2 010 673,0
Real estate activities	5 902 743,3	510 694,5	42 819,2	5 349 229,6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 524 994,6	1 230 200,6	60 882,4	1 233 911,6
Administrative and support service activities	1 593 098,0	878 152,2	47 626,8	667 319,0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	1 548 658,3	1 180 046,3	57 757,9	310 854,1
Education	3 590 489,1	2 923 871,9	119 278,9	547 338,3
Human health and social work activities	1 975 392,1	1 256 513,0	68 931,6	649 947,5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	565 893,7	315 342,2	13 199,1	237 352,4
Other service activities	2 188 076,9	492 229,9	17 984,4	1 677 862,6
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	53 714,3	27 542,5	0,0	26 171,8
Total by type of economic activity	69 025 667,9	23 530 951,5	1 336 337,8	44 158 378,6
Other taxes on production	6 521 152,4	-	-	-
Gross domestic product	75 546 820,3			

Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for January-September 2023

in percentages

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	100,0	26,8	2,0	71,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	23,8	0,4	75,8
Industry	100,0	24,8	2,3	72,9
Mining and quarrying	100,0	20,6	2,5	76,9
Manufacturing	100,0	27,2	1,8	71,0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100,0	38,2	5,1	56,7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100,0	53,5	5,5	41,0
Construction	100,0	39,1	1,8	59,1
Production of services	100,0	39,1	1,9	59,0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,0	31,9	0,9	67,2
Transportation and storage	100,0	40,0	3,1	56,9
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	42,3	2,4	55,3
Information and communication	100,0	47,8	2,4	49,8
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	27,3	1,8	70,9
Real estate activities	100,0	8,7	0,7	90,6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	48,7	2,4	48,9
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	55,1	3,0	41,9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	76,2	3,7	20,1
Education	100,0	81,4	3,3	15,3
Human health and social work activities	100,0	63,6	3,5	32,9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	55,7	2,3	42,0
Other service activities	100,0	22,5	0,8	76,7

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	100,0	51,3	0,0	48,7
Total by type of economic activity	100,0	34,1	1,9	64,0

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 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"](#)

Responsible for release: Department of National Accounts	Director of the Department: Nakipbekov A.E. Tel. +7 7172 74 97 17	Executor: Yermagambetova A. 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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