

GDP by income method

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1. Key points

The volume of produced Gross domestic product (GDP) for January-June 2023 according to the accounting data, amounted to 47244671,5 million tenge.

In the structure of GDP for January-June 2023 compensation of employees creates 31,6%, net taxes on production and imports – 10,7% and the main share gross operating surplus/gross mixed income – 57,7%.

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 (16,94%), Education (13,07%) , Manufacturing (10,96%).

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 (0,13%), Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, clean-up activities (0,51 %) and Accommodation and food service activities (0,95%).

Table 1

GDP income method for January-June 2023*

	At current prices, million tenge	As a percentage of the total
Gross domestic product	47 244 671,5	100,0
Compensation of employees	14 916 114,1	31,6
Taxes on production and imports	5 061 232,8	10,7
including:		
product taxes	4 224 846,2	8,9
other taxes on production	836 386,6	1,8
Gross operating surplus/gross mixed income	27 267 324,6	57,7
consumption of fixed capital (-)	4 512 432,5	9,6
net income/net mixed income	22 754 892,1	48,1

* 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-June 2023

million tenges

	Gross value added	Including		
		compensation of employees	other taxes on production	gross operating surplus/gross mixed income
Production of goods	17 456 038,1	4 835 520,9	365 572,5	12 254 944,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 276 262,0	411 978,0	8 018,8	856 265,2
Industry	13 854 450,8	3 524 384,5	317 137,3	10 012 929,0
Mining and quarrying	6 786 106,0	1 564 518,2	168 182,3	5 053 405,5
Manufacturing	6 182 096,6	1 634 448,0	104 025,1	4 443 623,5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	755 196,9	249 783,7	37 042,1	468 371,1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	131 051,3	75 634,6	7 887,8	47 528,9
Construction	2 325 325,3	899 158,4	40 416,4	1 385 750,5
Production of services	25 563 787,2	10 080 593,2	470 814,1	15 012 379,9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7 379 424,0	2 526 910,5	54 052,2	4 798 461,3
Transportation and storage	2 767 909,5	990 026,6	74 640,5	1 703 242,4
Accommodation and food service activities	377 404,1	140 978,7	10 374,6	226 050,8
Information and communication	978 405,7	427 473,9	22 978,1	527 953,7
Financial and insurance activities	1 885 914,3	509 304,5	34 636,1	1 341 973,7
Real estate activities	3 525 276,9	232 530,1	24 961,8	3 267 785,0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 821 854,1	717 434,3	36 645,5	1 067 774,3
Administrative and support service activities	966 491,6	501 425,1	30 047,0	435 019,5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	1 039 819,0	790 017,5	33 820,0	215 981,5
Education	2 186 669,0	1 948 967,7	77 041,8	160 659,5
Human health and social work activities	1 149 391,9	795 603,3	46 729,5	307 059,1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	349 180,5	223 180,5	9 615,0	116 385,0
Other service activities	1 101 779,8	257 114,4	15 272,0	829 393,4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use	34 266,8	19 626,1	0,0	14 640,7
Total by type of economic activity	43 019 825,3	14 916 114,1	836 386,6	27 267 324,6
Other taxes on production	4 224 846,2	-	-	-
Gross domestic product	47 244 671,5			

Sectoral structure of income generation by type of economic activity for January-June 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	27,7	2,1	70,2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100,0	32,3	0,6	67,1
Industry	100,0	25,4	2,3	72,3
Mining and quarrying	100,0	23,1	2,5	74,4
Manufacturing	100,0	26,4	1,7	71,9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100,0	33,1	4,9	62,0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100,0	57,7	6,0	36,3
Construction	100,0	38,7	1,7	59,6
Production of services	100,0	39,4	1,8	58,8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100,0	34,2	0,7	65,1
Transportation and storage	100,0	35,8	2,7	61,5
Accommodation and food service activities	100,0	37,4	2,7	59,9
Information and communication	100,0	43,7	2,3	54,0
Financial and insurance activities	100,0	27,0	1,8	71,2
Real estate activities	100,0	6,6	0,7	92,7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100,0	39,4	2,0	58,6
Administrative and support service activities	100,0	51,9	3,1	45,0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	100,0	76,0	3,3	20,7
Education	100,0	89,1	3,5	7,4
Human health and social work activities	100,0	69,2	4,1	26,7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100,0	63,9	2,8	33,3
Other service activities	100,0	23,3	1,4	75,3

	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	57,3	0,0	42,7
Total by type of economic activity	100,0	34,7	1,9	63,4

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"](#)

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