

GDP by method of production

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1. Key points

The volume of the produced Gross Domestic Product for January-September 2023 (preliminary data) amounted to 75252222,1 million tenge.

GDP compared to the corresponding period of the previous year increased by 4,7% in real terms.

GDP, calculated at the average annual dollar exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, amounted to 166160 million US dollars.

2. GDP by sectors of the economy

In January-September 2023 to the corresponding period of the previous year real growth of production of goods, production of services and taxes on products amounted – 3,7%, 5,1% and 7,4%.

Table 1

GDP by production method for January-September 2023

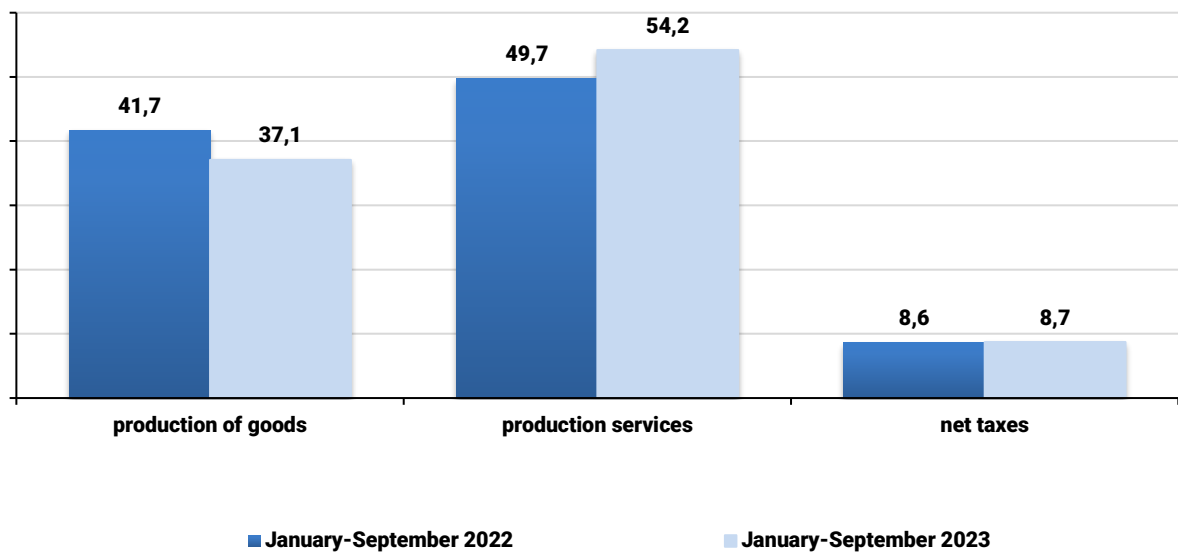
| | At current prices, million tenge | To the appropriate period of previous year, in percent | | In percent to the end |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|----------|--------------------------|
| | | IPV | deflator | |
| Gross domestic product | 75 252 222,1 | 104,7 | 110,8 | 100,0 |
| <i>Production of goods</i> | 27 962 561,8 | 103,7 | 98,6 | 37,1 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fisheries | 3 094 899,2 | 90,1 | 101,1 | 4,1 |
| Industry | 20 850 546,0 | 104,4 | 97,3 | 27,7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 10 120 662,9 | 105,4 | 91,9 | 13,4 |
| Manufacturing industry | 9 411 738,5 | 103,2 | 102,1 | 12,5 |
| Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning | 1 117 773,2 | 105,1 | 109,1 | 1,5 |
| Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution | 200 371,4 | 105,6 | 108,1 | 0,3 |
| Construction | 4 017 116,6 | 112,6 | 103,8 | 5,3 |
| <i>Service production</i> | 40 768 508,0 | 105,1 | 121,6 | 54,2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair | 11 885 659,8 | 110,0 | 116,1 | 15,8 |
| Transport and warehousing | 4 136 580,4 | 107,0 | 122,8 | 5,5 |
| Provision of accommodation and food services | 577 032,7 | 106,3 | 117,8 | 0,8 |
| Information and communication | 1 429 600,5 | 108,4 | 113,7 | 1,9 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 2 837 503,2 | 101,4 | 122,5 | 3,8 |
| Operations with real estate | 5 880 233,2 | 102,4 | 129,6 | 7,8 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2 487 569,4 | 102,7 | 125,1 | 3,3 |
| Activities in the area of administration and support services | 1 568 010,0 | 100,4 | 126,9 | 2,1 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 1 548 658,3 | 102,6 | 112,6 | 2,1 |
| Education | 3 688 949,5 | 102,0 | 126,5 | 4,9 |
| Public Health and Social Services | 1 939 595,9 | 101,5 | 122,8 | 2,6 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 550 413,9 | 100,4 | 121,8 | 0,7 |
| Provision of other types of services | 2 184 988,1 | 102,4 | 127,0 | 2,8 |
| Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households producing goods and services for their own consumption | 53 713,1 | 101,1 | 116,1 | 0,1 |
| <i>Gross value added</i> | 68 731 069,8 | 104,5 | 111,1 | 91,3 |
| Taxes on products | 6 521 152,3 | 107,4 | 108,2 | 8,7 |

The shares of production of goods and production of services in GDP for January-September 2023 amounted to 37,1% and 54,2%, respectively. The main share in the production of GDP is the industry – 27,7%.

GDP structure for January-September 2023

Picture 1

in percent



Dynamic tables:

[GDP at current FEA prices](#)

[FEA GDP IPV](#)

[FEA GDP Deflator](#)

[Structure of GDP according to FEA](#)

[GDP by quarters](#)

[GDP by quarter seasonally adjusted](#)

[Dynamics of the oil and gas and raw materials sectors](#)

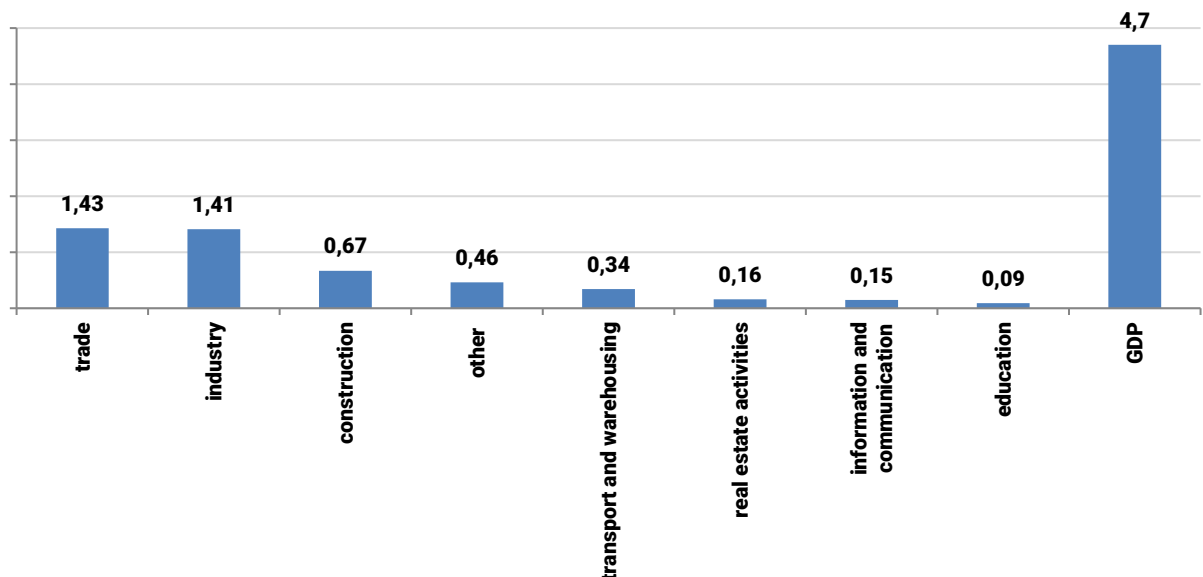
[Gross value added by type of ownership](#)

3. Real GDP growth

GDP increased by 4,7% in real terms compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The largest growth was shown by construction (12,6%), wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair (10%), information and communication (8,4%), transport and warehousing (7%), Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution (5,6%).

Figure 2

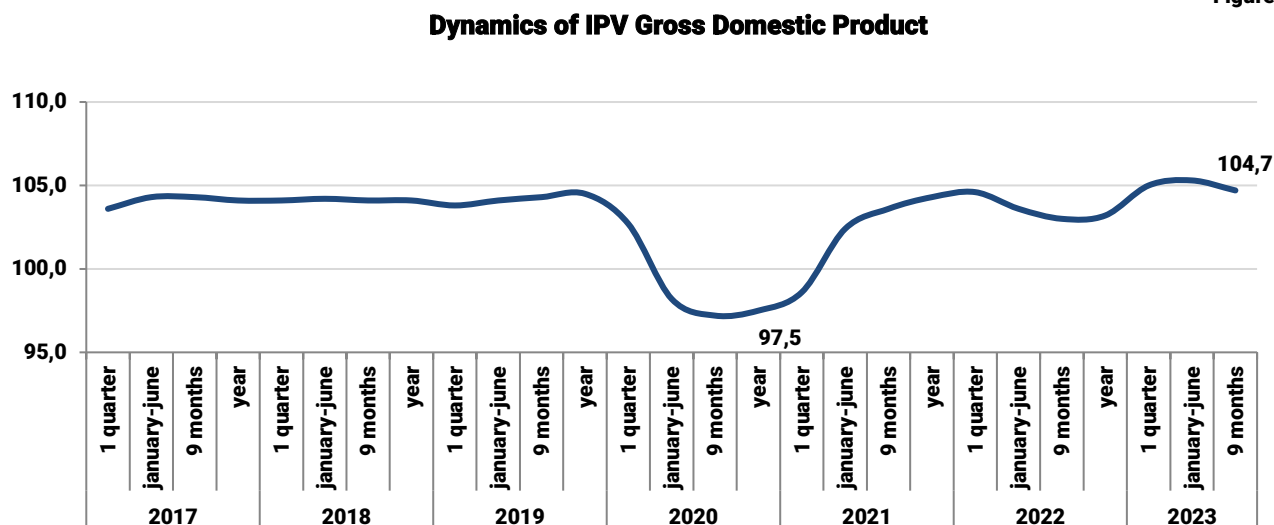
Contribution of the main sectors to GDP for January-September 2023, p.p.



In dynamics over the past 5 years, there has been a decline in economic activity in 2020 due to the pandemic caused by Covid-19, as well as the introduction of restrictive measures (real GDP growth -2,5 %).

Starting from the II quarter of 2021, there has been a gradual economic recovery .

Figure 3



4. 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.

Gross output is the output of goods and services, representing the total value of goods and services resulting from the production activities of resident units of the national economy in the reporting period.

Intermediate consumption is the value of goods and services that are transformed or completely consumed in the production process.

A deflator is an indicator that characterizes the average change in prices in the economy over a certain period.

Contribution - the value of the influence of the percentage change in the indicator on the total value of GDP.

Taxes on products include taxes, the amount of which directly depends on the cost of goods produced and services rendered.

5. Methodological notes

Gross domestic product by production is the sum of gross value added by economic activity, which is increased by net taxes on products and on imports. The term "net" means that taxes are shown net of related subsidies.

6. Links to related publications

[GDP income method](#)

[GDP by end use method](#)

[Gross regional product](#)

[Short term economic indicator](#)

[National accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan](#)

[Composite leading indicator](#)

[Results of a one-time survey of non-profit organizations](#)

7. Useful links

[Methodological position on statistics](#)

[Methodology for estimating the non-observed economy](#)

[Methodology for assessing residential rent](#)

Methodology for accounting for the output of financial intermediation services
Methodology for seasonal adjustment of statistical indicators developed on a monthly and quarterly basis
Methodology for accounting for financial services of second-tier banks
Methodology for accounting for central bank services
Methodology for measuring multifactorial performance
Methodology for constructing a composite leading indicator
Methodology for accounting for pension fund services
Methodology for assessing the volume of illegal activities
Methodology for accounting for insurance services
Methodology for accounting for taxes on products and imports
Methodology for calculating labor productivity
Methodology for calculating the gross domestic product by the production method at current and constant prices
Methodology for calculating the gross value added of financial activities at constant prices

National Accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Quality Report, 2018

GDP by Production Method, Quality Report 2022

Analysis of nominal discrepancies in the calculation of SNA indicators, Quality Report, 2022

Information and analytical system "Taldau"

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