

GDP by method of production

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1. Key points

The volume of the produced Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-September 2023 (on a reported data) amounted to 75546820,3 million tenge.

GDP compared to the corresponding period of the previous year increased by 4,9% in real terms.

GDP, calculated at the average annual dollar exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, amounted to 166810,5 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%, 5,4% and 7,4%.

Table 1

GDP by production method for January- September 2023

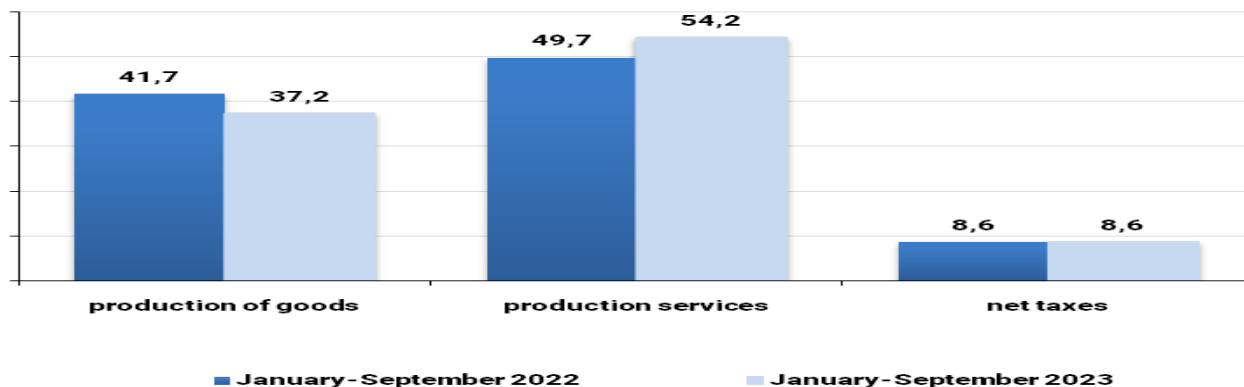
	At current prices, million tenge	To the previous year, in percent		In percentages to the end
		PVI	deflator	
Gross domestic product	75 546 820,3	104,9	111,1	100,0
<i>Production of goods</i>	28 115 622,4	103,7	99,1	37,2
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3 096 720,2	90,1	101,2	4,2
Industry	20 996 534,9	104,4	97,9	27,7
Mining and quarrying	10 222 736,0	105,4	92,8	13,5
Manufacturing industry	9 445 182,7	103,2	102,5	12,4
Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning	1 126 172,6	105,1	109,9	1,5
Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution	202 443,6	105,6	109,2	0,3
Construction	4 022 367,3	112,6	103,9	5,3
<i>Service production</i>	40 910 045,5	105,4	121,7	54,2
Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair	11 906 846,5	110,0	116,3	15,8
Transport and warehousing	4 137 576,2	107,0	122,9	5,4
Provision of accommodation and food services	577 627,4	106,1	118,1	0,8
Information and communication	1 507 394,6	114,8	113,2	2,0
Financial and insurance activities	2 837 540,5	101,7	122,1	3,7
Operations with real estate	5 902 743,3	102,8	129,6	7,8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 524 994,6	102,6	127,2	3,3
Activities in the area of administration and support services	1 593 098,0	100,9	128,3	2,2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1 548 658,3	102,6	112,6	2,0
Education	3 590 489,1	102,1	123,0	4,8
Public Health and Social Services	1 975 392,1	101,6	124,9	2,6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	565 893,7	100,1	125,6	0,7
Provision of other types of services	2 188 076,9	102,0	127,7	3,0
Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households producing goods and services for their own consumption	53 714,3	101,1	116,1	0,1
<i>Gross value added</i>	69 025 667,9	104,6	111,4	91,4
Taxes on products	6 521 152,4	107,4	108,2	8,6

The shares of production of goods and production of services in GDP for January-September 2023 amounted to 37,2% 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 percentages



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](#)

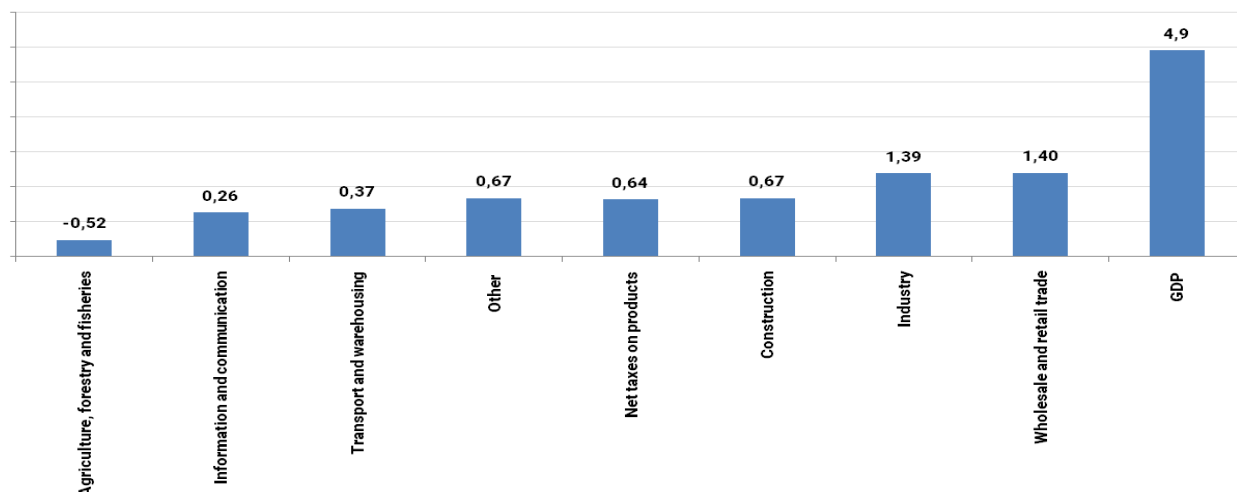
[Gross value added by type of ownership](#)

3. Real GDP growth

GDP increased by 4,9% in real terms compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The largest growth was shown by information and communication (14,8%), Construction (12,6%), Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair (10, %), Transport and warehousing (7%), Provision of accommodation and food services (6,1%), 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.

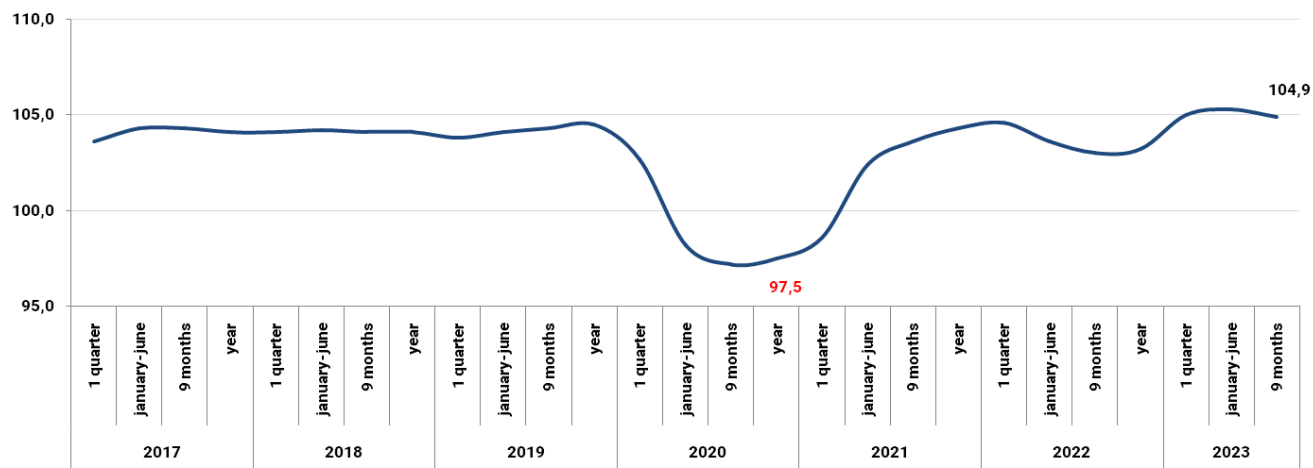


In dynamics over the past 5 years, there has been a decline in economic activity in 2020 due to the pandemic caused by Covid-19, as well as the introduction of restrictive measures (real GDP growth -2,5 %).

Starting from the 2nd quarter of 2021, there has been a gradual economic recovery .

Figure 3

Dynamics of PVI of Gross Domestic Product

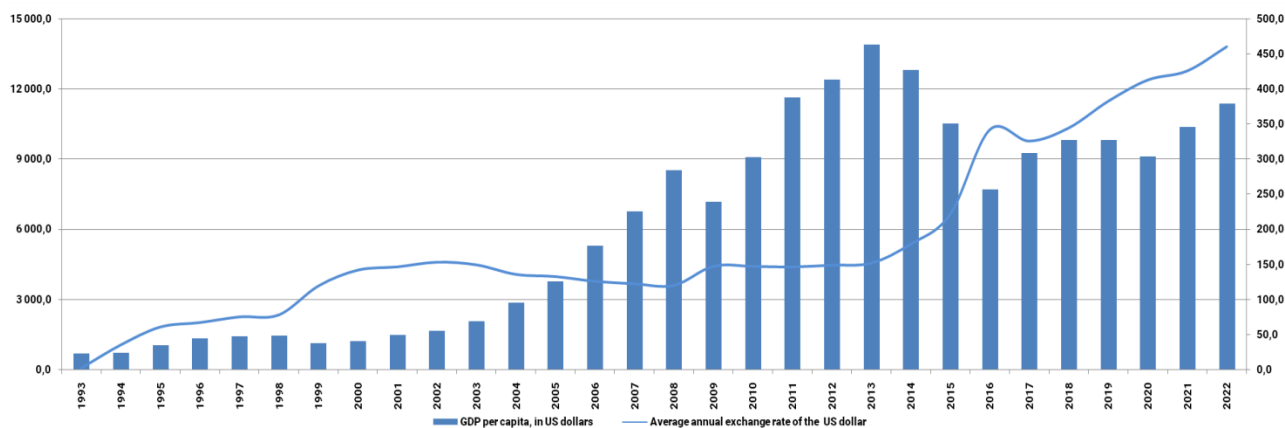


4. GDP per capita

GDP per capita in 2022 (a reported data) amounted to 11476,6 US dollars.

Figure 4

Dynamics of GDP per capita



Dynamic tables:

[GDP per capita](#)

5. Non-observed economy

The level of the non-observed economy in GDP in 2022 decreased by 0,97% and amounted to 18,78% of GDP, of which the share of illegal activities is 1,15% of GDP.

The largest shares of the non-observed economy in GDP are in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles (3,14%), Construction (2,64%) and Transportation and storage (2,54%), the smallest - in and water supply; collection, processing and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution (0,04%), Arts, entertainment and recreation (0,07%), Mining and quarrying (0,14%).

table 2

Dynamics of the non-observed economy

	2018	2019	2020	2021	as a percentage of GDP 2022
Production of goods	6,90	5,65	5,19	6,26	7,01
Service production	20,12	18,04	15,04	13,49	11,77
Total	27,02	23,69	20,23	19,75	18,78

Dynamic tables:

[Share of NOE in GDP by TEA](#)

6. Labor productivity

Labor productivity for 2022 in the economy as a whole amounted to 10 083,2 thousand tenge per employee and showed an increase of 1,3 % in real terms compared to the previous year.

Dynamic tables:

[Labor productivity according to FEA](#)

[Labor productivity index according to FEA](#)

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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](#)

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

10. 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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