

GDP by method of production

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- [1. Key points](#)
- [2. GDP by sectors of the economy](#)
- [3. Real GDP growth](#)
- [4. GDP per capita](#)
- [5. Non-observed economics](#)
- [6. Glossary](#)
- [7. Methodological notes](#)
- [8. Links to related publications](#)
- [9. Useful links](#)

1. Key points

Due to the change in the methodological approach to the formation of performance indicators of Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Transport and warehousing and Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households producing goods and services for their own consumption GDP for 2023 was revised

The volume of the produced Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2023 year (a reported data) amounted to 119442289,7 million tenge.

GDP compared to the corresponding period of the previous year increased by 5,1% in real terms.

GDP, calculated at the average annual dollar exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, amounted to 261756,9 million US dollars.

2. GDP by sectors of the economy

In 2023 year to the previous year real growth of production of goods, production of services and net taxes on products amounted 4,4%, 5,2% and 7,4%.

GDP by production method for 2023

	At current prices, million tenge	To the previous year, in percent		In percentages to the end
		PVI	deflator	
Gross domestic product	119 442 289,7	105,1	111,2	100,0
Production of goods	43 301 995,5	104,4	100,6	36,2
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4 568 671,3	92,6	100,4	3,8
Industry	32 012 398,6	104,4	99,4	26,8
Mining and quarrying	15 365 189,3	104,8	96,4	13,0
Manufacturing industry	14 677 293,6	104,0	101,4	12,2
Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning	1 690 003,0	105,4	110,4	1,4
Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution	279 912,7	101,1	111,2	0,2
Construction	6 720 925,6	115,1	107,1	5,6
Service production	67 299 123,5	105,2	119,6	56,4
Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair	21 816 414,2	107,9	118,6	18,2
Transport and warehousing	6 716 351,2	116,8	114,0	5,6
Provision of accommodation and food services	1 305 506,8	103,8	119,6	1,1
Information and communication	2 595 103,4	108,5	113,4	2,2
Financial and insurance activities	3 934 921,8	101,4	122,4	3,3
Operations with real estate	8 942 176,8	102,8	129,2	7,5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4 188 167,1	98,9	123,5	3,5
Activities in the area of administration and support services	2 821 767,4	102,7	124,1	2,4
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2 442 908,7	103,0	112,5	2,0
Education	5 337 072,7	102,3	123,6	4,5
Public Health and Social Services	3 490 168,7	101,8	115,7	2,9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1 047 193,4	95,1	119,6	0,9
Provision of other types of services	2 460 139,8	97,3	109,4	2,1
Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households producing goods and services for their own consumption	201 231,5	112,3	130,3	0,2
Gross value added	110 601 119,0	104,9	111,4	92,6
Net taxes on products	8 841 170,7	107,4	109,5	7,4
Taxes on products	9 180 745,3	107,6	109,7	7,7
Subsidies on products	339 574,6	113,7	115,9	0,3

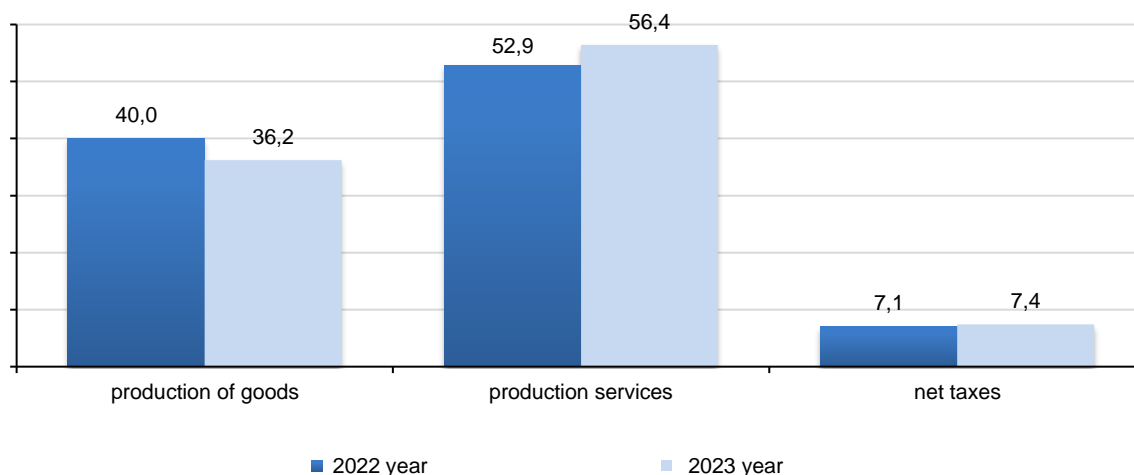
The shares of production of goods and production of services in GDP for 2023 year amounted to 36,2% and 56,4%, respectively. The main share in the production of GDP is the industry 26,8%.

Oil and gas, raw sources sectors for 2023

	million. tenge	In percent	
		IPV, in percent to previous year	share of GDP
Oil and gas sector			
Gross value added	20 173 172,0	108,3	16,9
Primary sector	10 887 556,7	106,4	9,1
Extraction crude oil and natural gas; technical services in mining industry	10 887 556,7	106,4	9,1
Secondary sector	1 163 205,6	103,8	1,0
Production products of refined oil products	974 455,0	100,1	0,8
Construction works on laying oil and gas trunk pipelines	51 350,2	180,0	0,0
Construction works on laying local pipelines, including the subsidiary works	137 400,4	119,6	0,1
Tertiary sector	8 122 409,7	112,1	6,8
Wholesale trade of crude oil and associated gas	1 670 194,5	110,4	1,4
Wholesale natural (fuel) gas	277 748,7	91,7	0,2
Wholesale trade services, except on a fee or contract basis, liquid and gaseous fuels and other products of the same	3 618 765,4	126,8	3,0
Wholesale of aviation gasoline and kerosene	39 017,4	133,9	0,0
Wholesale diesel	315 962,6	63,9	0,3
Wholesale fuel oil	23 192,2	43,5	0,0
Retail trade services of automotive fuel	531 129,3	104,6	0,4
Railway transport services of freight by tanker cars, petroleum products	178 896,7	146,8	0,1
Road transport services of freight by tank trucks or semi-trailers, petroleum products	16 424,5	95,9	0,0
Transport services via pipeline of crude or refined petroleum and petroleum products	363 567,7	107,7	0,3
Transport services via pipeline of natural gas	874 601,0	94,7	0,7
Marine transport services for the transportation of crude oil by tanker ships	5 294,4	154,9	0,0
Services on carrying out geological exploration and research (research of oil and gas fields without research and development)	142 826,4	112,0	0,1
Mineral exploration and evaluation services	15 660,5	32,5	0,0
Surface surveying services	89,0	96,5	0,0
Rental services of machinery and equipment without operator for oil fields	49 039,4	290,7	0,0
Gross value added without oil and gas sector	90 427 947,0	104,0	75,7
Raw sources sector			
Gross value added	19 933 860,6	101,8	16,7
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	4 386 774,4	91,6	3,7
Forestry and logging	14 799,7	118,4	0,0
Fisheries and aquaculture	167 097,2	117,5	0,1
Mining industry	15 365 189,3	104,8	12,9
Non-raw sources sector			
Gross value added	90 667 258,4	105,7	75,9

GDP structure for 2023

in percentages



Dynamic tables:

[GDP at current FEA prices](#)

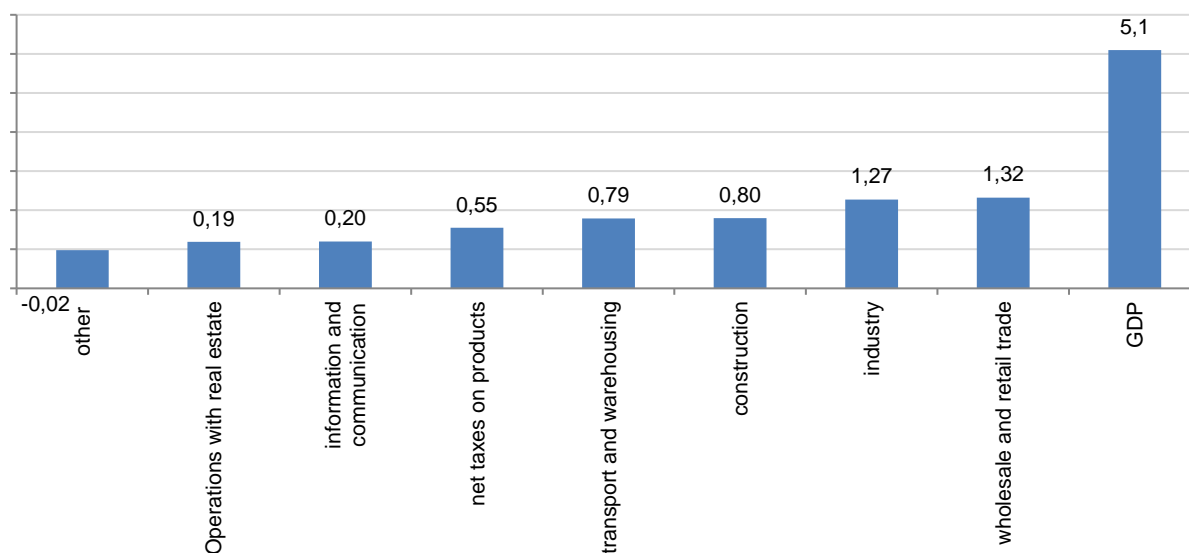
- [FEA GDP IPV](#)
- [FEA GDP Deflator](#)
- [Structure of GDP according to FEA](#)
- [GDP by quarters](#)
- [GDP by quarter seasonally adjusted](#)
- [Dynamics of the oil and gas and raw materials sectors](#)
- [Gross value added by type of ownership](#)

3. Real GDP growth

GDP increased by 5,1% in real terms compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The largest growth was shown by, Transport and warehousing (16,8%), Construction (15,1%), Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households producing goods and services for their own consumption (12.3%), Information and communication (8,5%), Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair (7,9%), Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning (5,4%), Mining and quarrying (4,8%).

Contribution of the main sectors to GDP for 2023

in percentage point

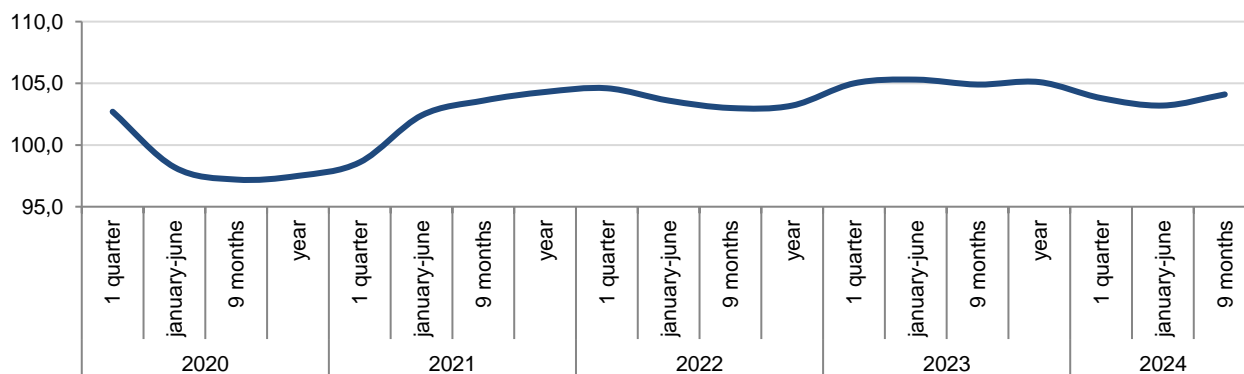


In dynamics over the past 5 years, there has been a decline in economic activity in 2020 due to the pandemic caused by Covid-19, as well as the introduction of restrictive measures (real GDP growth -2,5 %).

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

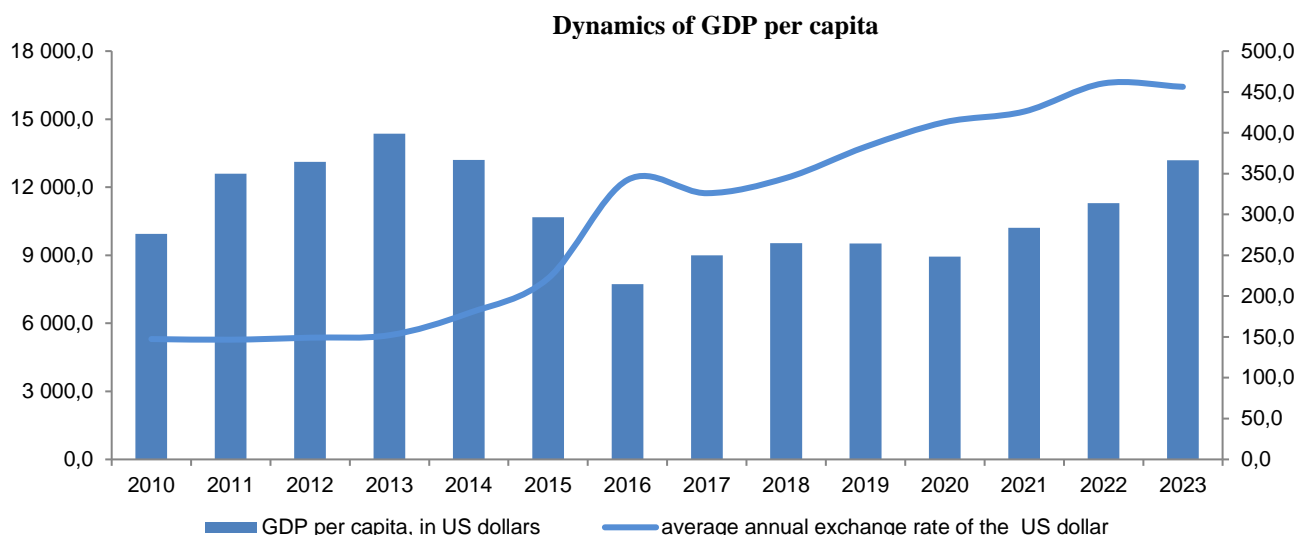
Dynamics of PVI of Gross domestic product

in percent



4. GDP per capita

GDP per capita in 2023 (reported data) amounted to 13 153,4 US dollars.



Dynamic tables:

[GDP per capita](#)

5. Non-observed economy

The level of the unobserved economy in 2023 amounted to 17,58% of GDP, of which the share of illegal activities is 1,2% of GDP.

The largest shares of the non-observed economy in GDP are in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles (3,54%), Public Health and Social Services (2,05%) and Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (1,88%), the smallest - in and water supply; collection, processing and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution(0,03%), Arts, entertainment and recreation (0,08%), Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning (0,10%).

Dynamics of the non-observed economy

	as a percentages of GDP				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Production of goods	5,65	5,19	6,26	7,01	5,35
Service production	18,04	15,04	13,49	11,77	12,23
Total	23,69	20,23	19,75	18,78	17,58

Dynamic tables:

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Links to related publications

[GDP incomemethod](#)
[GDP byendusemethod](#)
[Grossregionalproduct](#)
[Shorttermeconomicindicator](#)
[National accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan](#)
[Results of a one-time survey of non-profit organizations](#)

9. 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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