

# GDP by method of production

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## 1. Key points

The volume of the produced Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-March 2025 (reported data) amounted to 30467333,7 million tenge.

GDP compared to the corresponding period of the previous year increased by 5,6% in real terms.

GDP, calculated at the average annual dollar exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, amounted to 59720,0 million US dollars.

## 2. GDP by sectors of the economy

In January-March 2025 to the corresponding period of the previous year real growth of production of goods, production of services and taxes on products amounted 7,8%, 4,5% and 4%.

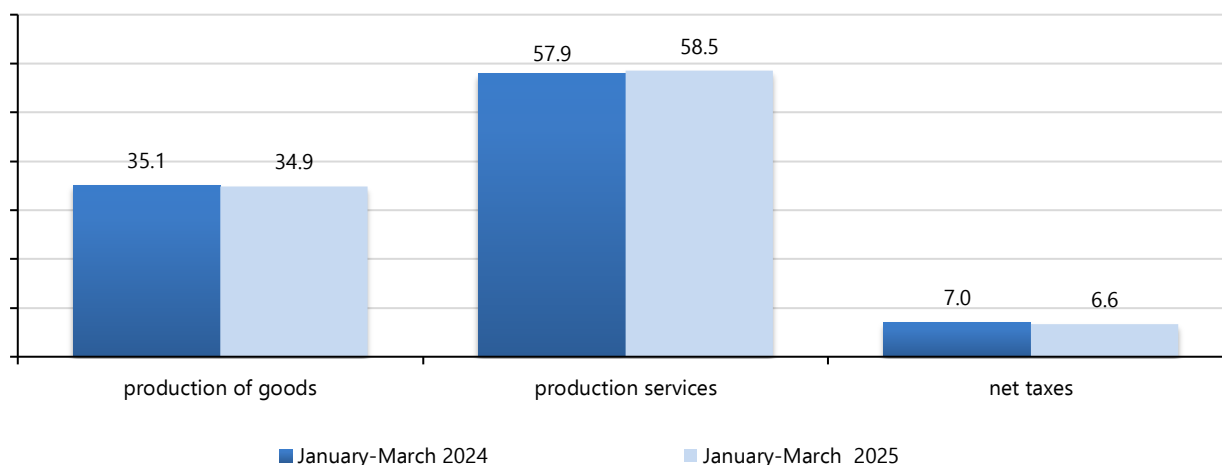
**GDP by production method for January-March 2025**

	At current prices, million tenge	To the corresponding period of the previous year, in percent		In percentages to the end
		PVI	deflator	
Gross domestic product	30 467 333,7	105,6	110,8	100,0
Production of goods	10 676 740,5	107,8	108,9	34,9
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	587 916,3	103,4	96,6	1,9
Industry	8 617 091,7	106,7	109,3	28,2
Mining and quarrying	3 714 897,0	106,2	106,7	12,2
Manufacturing industry	4 269 534,0	108,8	111,1	13,9
Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning	545 873,0	97,2	112,3	1,8
Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution	86 787,7	93,9	113,9	0,3
Construction	1 471 732,5	116,9	112,1	4,8
Service production	17 784 886,2	104,5	112,7	58,5
Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair	5 035 899,3	106,3	110,3	16,6
Transport and warehousing	1 995 174,7	121,2	106,0	6,5
Provision of accommodation and food services	263 001,8	102,5	110,1	0,9
Information and communication	588 674,1	105,2	113,9	2,0
Financial and insurance activities	1 334 137,1	101,7	127,2	4,4
Operations with real estate	2 764 125,7	103,3	115,3	9,1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 329 408,3	96,6	117,1	4,3
Activities in the area of administration and support services	629 055,8	95,2	112,1	2,1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	665 820,9	102,2	120,0	2,2
Education	1 265 889,8	102,2	110,8	4,2
Public Health and Social Services	813 964,3	102,9	109,3	2,7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	342 831,6	102,1	121,6	1,1
Provision of other types of services	734 261,0	95,3	106,9	2,3
Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households producing goods and services for their own consumption	22 641,8	100,2	109,3	0,1
Gross value added	28 461 626,7	105,7	111,3	93,4
Net taxes on products and imports	2 005 707,0	104,0	105,3	6,6

The shares of production of goods and production of services in GDP for January-March 2025 amounted to 34,9% and 58,5%, respectively. The main share in the production of GDP is the industry –28,2%.

## GDP structure for January-March 2025

in percentages



### Dynamic tables:

[GDP at current FEA prices](#)

[FEA GDP IPV](#)

[FEA GDP Deflator](#)

[Structure of GDP according to FEA](#)

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

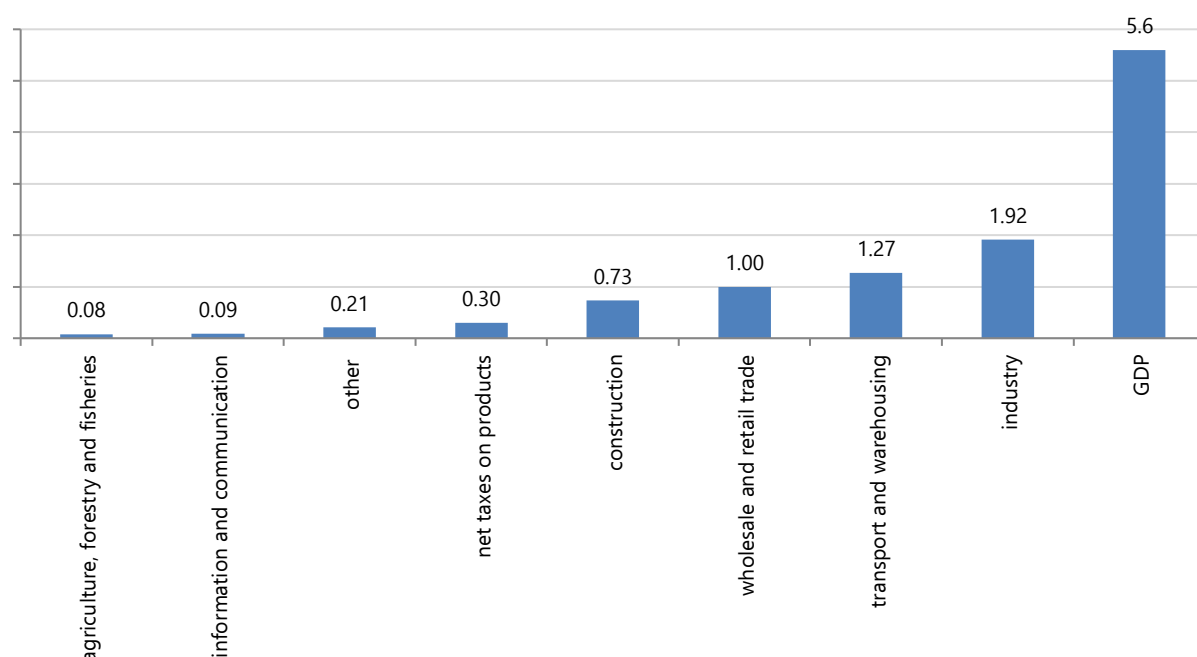
[Gross value added by type of ownership](#)

### 3. Real GDP growth

GDP increased by 5,6% in real terms compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The largest growth was shown by, Transport and warehousing (21,2%), Construction (16,9%), Manufacturing industry (8,8%), Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair(6,3%), Mining and quarrying (6,2%).

### Contribution of the main sectors to GDP for January-March 2025

in percentage point

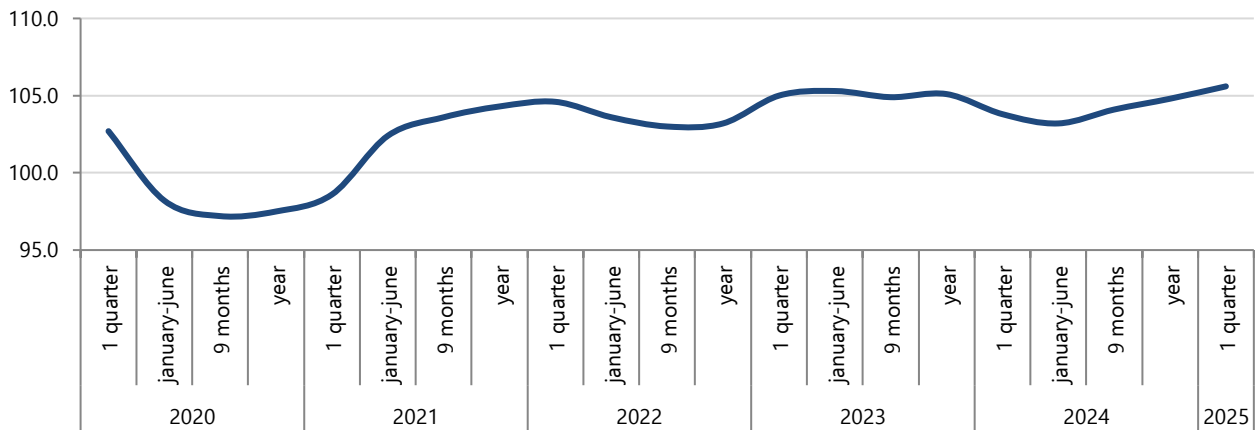


In dynamics over the past 5 years, there has been a decline in economic activity in 2020 due to the pandemic caused by Covid-19, as well as the introduction of restrictive measures (real GDP growth -2,5 %).

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

### Dynamics of PVI of Gross domestic product

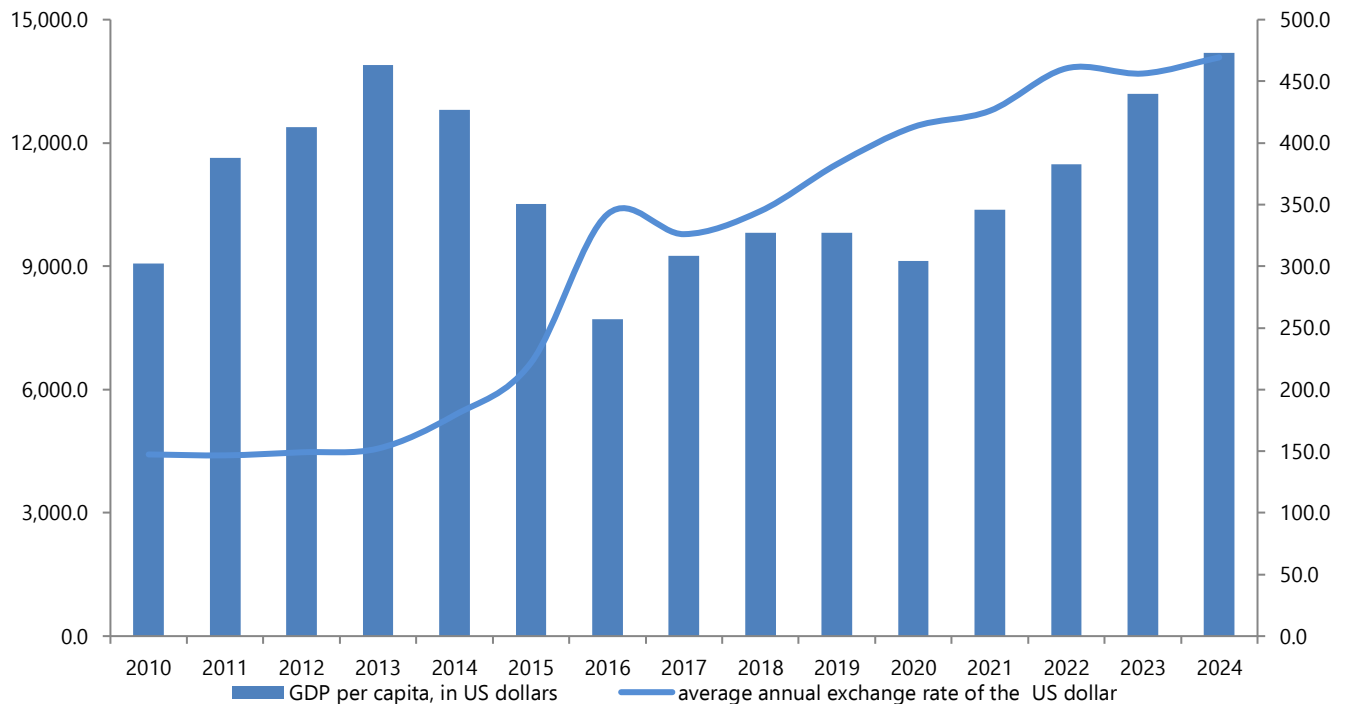
in percent



### 4. GDP per capita

GDP per capita in January-March 2025 (reported data) amounted to 2940,6 US dollars.

### Dynamics of GDP per capita



### Dynamic tables:

[GDP per capita](#)

### 5. 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.

## **6. 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.

## **7. 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](#)

## **8. 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](#)  
[Information and analytical system "Taldau"](#)

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