

GDP by method of production

Date of release: 29/06/2023

Next date of release: 31/07/2023

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1. Key points

The volume of the produced Gross Domestic Product for January-March 2023 (on a reported data) amounted to 23582637,0 million tenge.

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

GDP, calculated at the average annual dollar exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, amounted to 51847,1 million US dollars.

2. GDP by sectors of the economy

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

Table 1

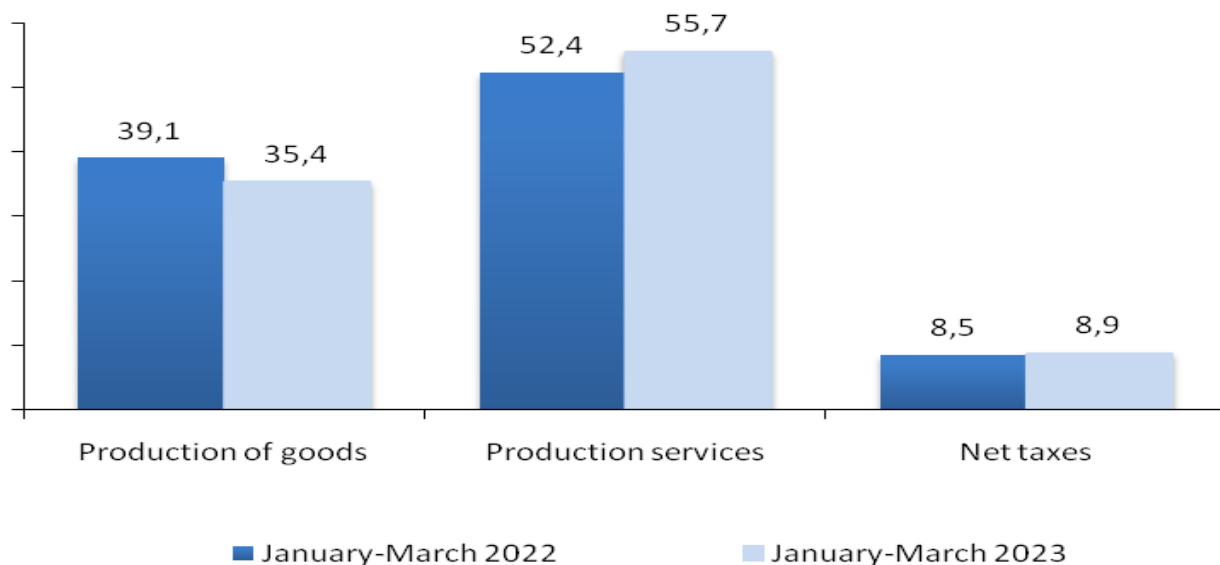
GDP by production method for January- March 2023

	At current prices, million tenge	To the previous year, in percent		In percentages to the end
		IPV	deflator	
Gross domestic product	23 582 637,0	105,0	114,9	100,0
<i>Production of goods</i>	8 340 185,4	104,3	104,6	35,4
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	542 781,1	103,5	112,0	2,4
Industry	6 887 049,4	102,9	104,4	29,1
Mining and quarrying	3 041 150,5	100,2	98,5	12,8
Manufacturing industry	3 374 411,5	105,4	110,1	14,3
Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning	402 803,4	106,1	106,7	1,7
Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution	68 684,0	106,7	106,7	0,3
Construction	910 354,9	115,7	101,5	3,9
<i>Service production</i>	13 138 785,0	105,3	122,0	55,7
Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair	3 798 911,0	111,1	121,6	16,1
Transport and warehousing	1 342 075,8	107,6	109,8	5,7
Provision of accommodation and food services	227 758,0	102,8	129,7	1,0
Information and communication	410 940,0	112,0	108,1	1,7
Financial and insurance activities	890 258,5	101,5	124,4	3,8
Operations with real estate	1 924 522,9	101,5	129,3	8,1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 170 842,4	102,6	126,2	5,0
Activities in the area of administration and support services	515 538,2	101,0	125,1	2,2
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	502 422,2	102,9	118,4	2,1
Education	941 988,1	102,4	117,5	4,0
Public Health and Social Services	622 225,7	101,3	128,0	2,6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	217 904,8	93,7	138,5	0,9
Provision of other types of services	554 612,0	102,2	126,2	2,4
Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households producing goods and services for their own consumption	18 785,4	102,0	120,0	0,1
<i>Gross value added</i>	21 478 970,4	104,8	114,6	91,1
Taxes on products	2 103 666,6	107,0	117,9	8,9

The shares of production of goods and production of services in GDP for January-March 2023 amounted to 35.4% and 55.7%, respectively. The main share in the production of GDP is the industry - 29.1%.

Picture 1

GDP structure for January-March 2023



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](#)

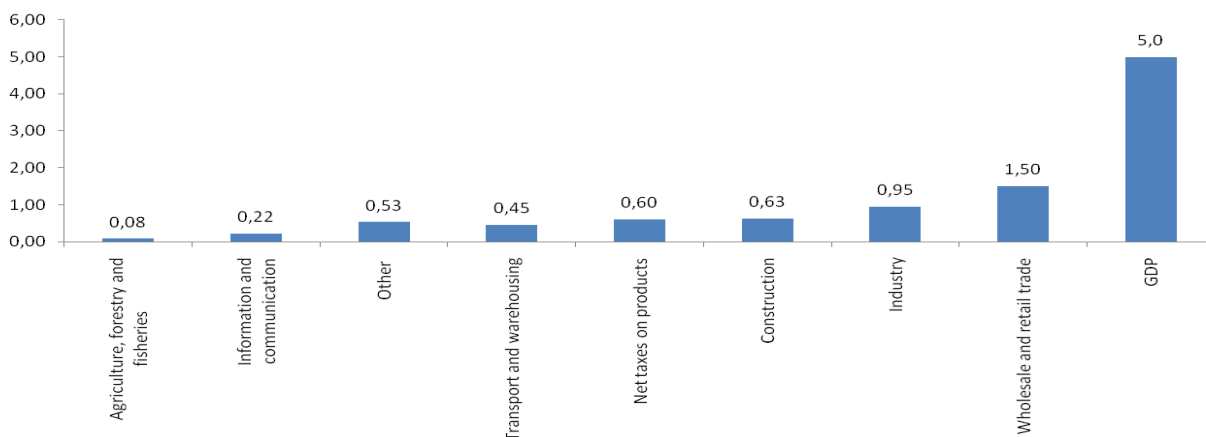
[Gross value added by type of ownership](#)

3. Real GDP growth

GDP increased by 5% in real terms compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The largest growth was shown by construction (15.7%), information and communication (12%), wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair (11.1%), transport and warehousing (7.6%), Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution (6.7%), Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning (6.1%).

Figure 2

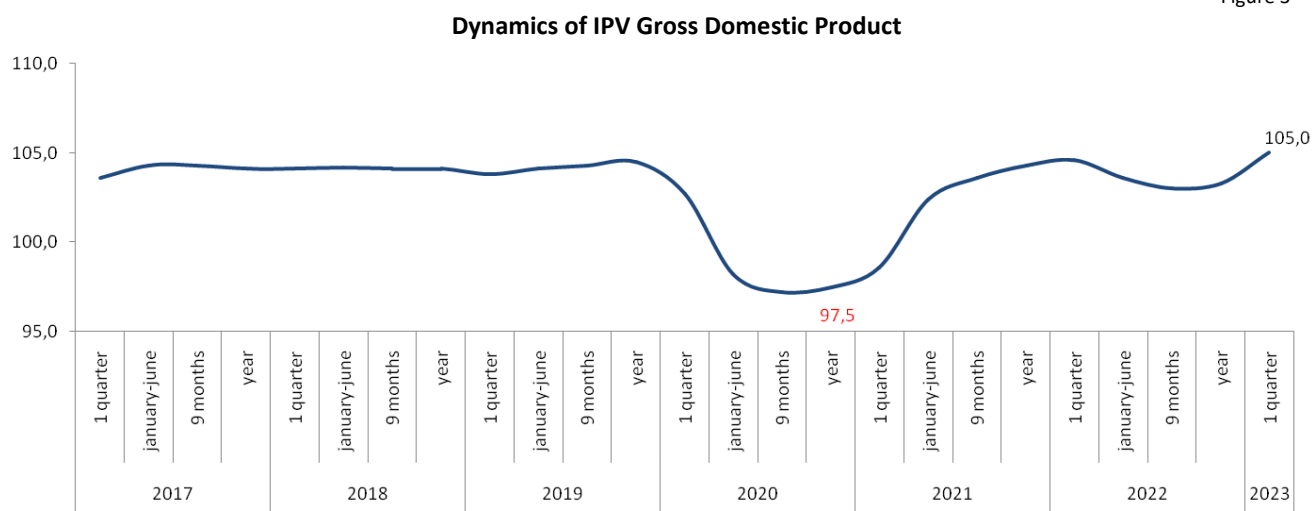
Contribution of the main sectors to GDP for January-March 2023, p.p.



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 .

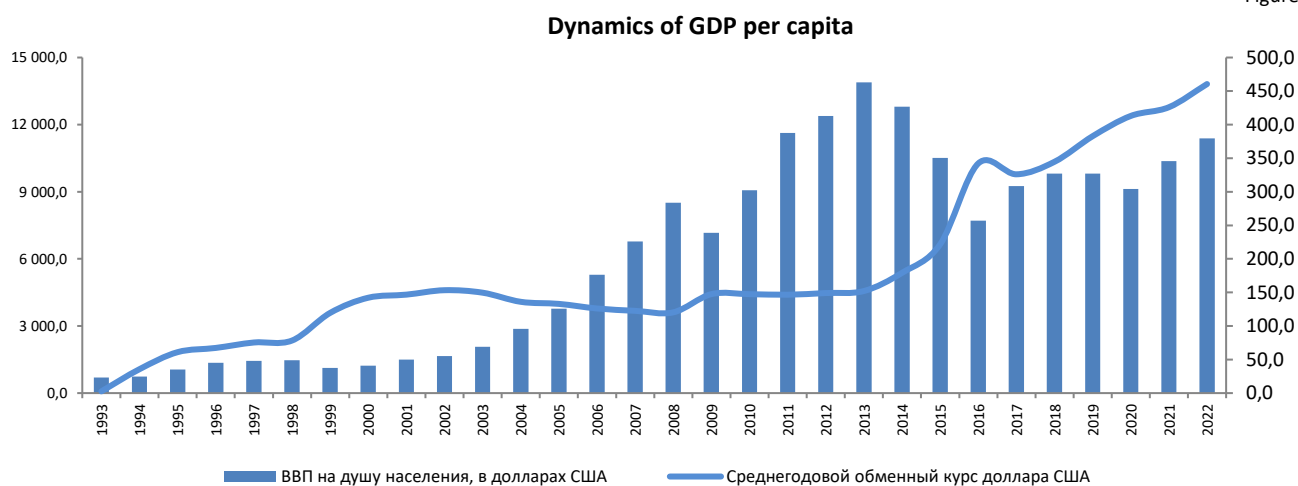
Figure 3



4. GDP per capita

GDP per capita in 2022 (preliminary data) amounted to 11 380.5 US dollars.

Figure 4



Dynamic tables:
[GDP per capita](#)

5. Non-observed economy

The level of the non-observed economy in GDP in 2021 decreased by 0.48% and amounted to 19.75% of GDP, of which the share of illegal activities is 1.35% of GDP.

The largest shares of the non-observed economy in GDP are in Transport and warehousing (2.92%), Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles (2.77%) and Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (2.54%), the smallest - in Financial and insurance activities (0.08%), Mining and quarrying (0.08%), and water supply; collection, processing and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution (0.08%).

table 2

Dynamics of the non-observed economy

	as a percentage of GDP				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Production of goods	7.64	6.90	5.65	5.19	6.26
Service production	21.11	20.12	18.04	15.04	13.49
Total	28.75	27.02	23.69	20.23	19.75

Dynamic tables:

[Share of NCNEE in GDP by FEA](#)

6. [Labor productivity](#)

Labor productivity for 2021 in the economy as a whole amounted to 8423.4 thousand tenge per employee and showed an increase of 0.7% in real terms compared to the previous year.

Dynamic tables:

[Labor productivity according to FEA](#)

[Labor productivity index according to FEA](#)

[Labor productivity index for 2002-2022](#)

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](#)

[Composite leading indicator](#)

[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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