

# GDP by method of production

Date of release: 31/07/2023

Next date of release: 29/09/2023

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## 1. Key points

The volume of the produced Gross Domestic Product for 2022 year (a reported data) amounted to 103765518,2 million tenge.

GDP compared to the corresponding period of the previous year increased by 3.2% in real terms.

GDP, calculated at the average annual dollar exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, amounted to 225342,1 million US dollars.

## 2. GDP by sectors of the economy

In 2022 year to the previous year real growth of production of goods, production of services and taxes on products amounted – 3,5%, 2,5% and 7,9%.

Table 1

**GDP by production method for 2022**

	At current prices, million tenge	To the previous year, in percent		In percentages to the end
		IPV	deflator	
<b>Gross domestic product</b>	103 765 518,2	103,2	119,7	100,0
<i>Production of goods</i>	41 741 280,1	103,5	119,3	40,0
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	5 444 727,3	109,1	118,2	5,2
Industry	30 841 860,5	101,2	122,7	29,5
Mining and quarrying	15 210 887,2	99,1	129,1	14,5
Manufacturing industry	13 929 790,7	103,6	117,7	13,4
Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning	1 452 458,8	100,4	110,4	1,4
Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution	248 723,8	95,8	118,1	0,2
Construction	5 454 692,3	110,2	103,9	5,3
<i>Service production</i>	54 626 235,4	102,5	117,7	52,9
Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair	17 046 877,7	104,6	115,6	16,4
Transport and warehousing	6 391 443,3	101,3	110,3	6,2
Provision of accommodation and food services	1 052 069,3	102,6	126,2	1,0
Information and communication	2 109 087,4	99,0	109,1	2,1
Financial and insurance activities	3 171 635,7	103,1	126,2	3,1
Operations with real estate	6 732 562,0	101,4	121,0	6,5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3 427 482,3	94,2	117,1	3,3
Activities in the area of administration and support services	2 219 160,6	103,5	123,1	2,1
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1 961 063,2	103,1	124,1	1,9
Education	4 224 630,8	104,9	124,1	4,1
Public Health and Social Services	2 959 635,6	103,0	116,8	2,9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	928 891,5	102,7	123,7	0,9
Provision of other types of services	2 338 955,0	104,9	118,6	2,3
Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households producing goods and services for their own consumption	62 741,0	101,5	115,0	0,1
<i>Gross value added</i>	96 367 515,5	102,9	118,4	92,9
Net taxes on products	7 398 002,7	107,9	141,2	7,1
Taxes on products	7 779 408,5	107,9	139,7	7,5
Subsidies on products	381 405,8	107,9	115,7	0,4

The shares of production of goods and production of services in GDP for 2022 year amounted to 40% and 52.9%, respectively. The main share in the production of GDP is the industry - 29.5%.

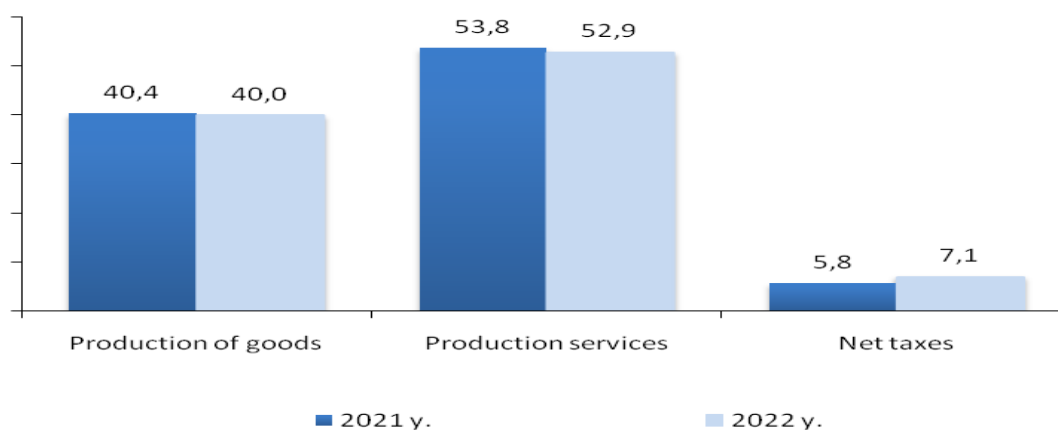
## Oil and gas, raw sources sectors for 2022

	2022 year Mln. tenge	in percent	
		Index of physical volume, in percent to previous year	share of GDP
<b>Oil and gas sector</b>			
Gross value added	20 172 443,5	99,2	19,5
<i>Primary sector</i>			
Extraction crude oil and natural gas; technical services in mining industry	11 662 142,6	99,6	11,3
total	11 662 142,6	99,6	11,3
<i>Secondary sector</i>			
Production products of refined oil products	1 138 795,4	102,0	1,1
Construction works on laying oil and gas trunk pipelines	27 026,4	34,6	0,0
Construction works on laying local pipelines, including the subsidiary works	107 359,5	133,8	0,1
Other construction works (services)	0,0		0,0
total	1 273 181,3	99,9	1,2
<i>Tertiary sector</i>			
Wholesale trade of crude oil and associated gas	1 367 013,5	123,5	1,3
Wholesale natural (fuel) gas	288 863,0	86,3	0,3
Wholesale trade services, except on a fee or contract basis, liquid and gaseous fuels and other products of the same	3 272 854,9	95,0	3,2
Wholesale of aviation gasoline and kerosene	28 834,0	91,7	0,0
Wholesale diesel	416 336,0	87,3	0,4
Wholesale fuel oil	56 226,6	159,0	0,1
Retail trade services of automotive fuel	370 212,0	90,9	0,4
Railway transport services of freight by tanker cars, petroleum products	103 051,8	118,1	0,1
Road transport services of freight by tank trucks or semi-trailers, petroleum products	14 899,6	182,2	0,0
Transport services via pipeline of crude or refined petroleum and petroleum products	318 049,7	98,2	0,3
Transport services via pipeline of natural gas	842 613,9	92,2	0,8
Services on carrying out geological exploration and research (research of oil and gas fields without research and development)	106 055,1	159,3	0,1
Mineral exploration and evaluation services	37 649,8	144,6	0,0
Surface surveying services	76,7	19,5	0,0
Rental services of machinery and equipment without operator for oil fields	14 383,0	58,0	0,0
total	7 237 119,6	123,5	7
Gross value added without oil and gas sector	76 195 072,0	103,9	73,4
<b>Raw sources sector</b>			
Gross value added	20 655 614,5	101,7	19,9
Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	5 224 594,1	119,8	5,0
Forestry and logging	47 505,7	110,9	0,0
Fisheries and aquaculture	172 627,5	85,5	0,2
Mining industry	15 210 887,2	129,1	14,5
<b>Non-raw sources sector</b>			
Gross value added	75 711 901,0	103,2	73

Picture 1

### GDP structure for 2022

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](#)

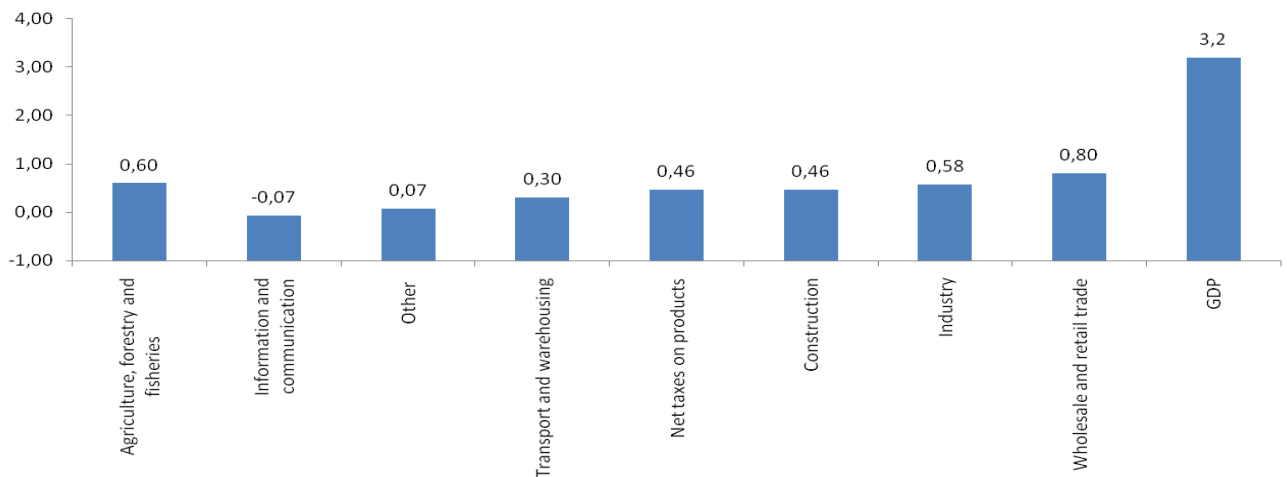
[Gross value added by type of ownership](#)

**3. Real GDP growth**

GDP increased by 3.2% in real terms compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The largest growth was shown by construction (10,2%), Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (9.1%), Education (4,9%), Other service activities (4,9%), Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles ( 4,6%), Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services-producing activities of households for own use (3.5%). The increase in taxes on products amounted to 7.9%.

Figure 2

**Contribution of the main sectors to GDP for 2022, p.p.**

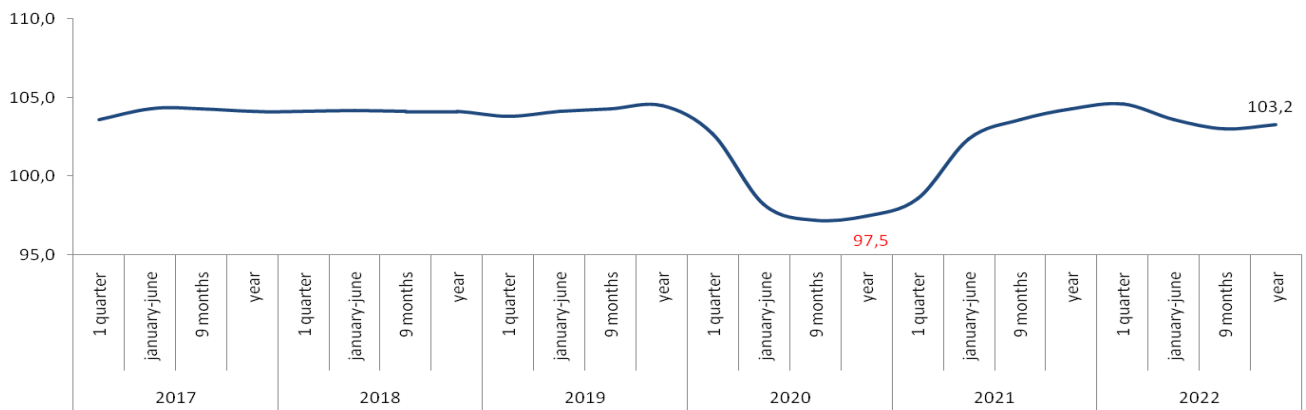


In dynamics over the past 5 years, there has been a decline in economic activity in 2020 due to the pandemic caused by Covid-19, as well as the introduction of restrictive measures (real GDP growth -2.5%).

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

Figure 3

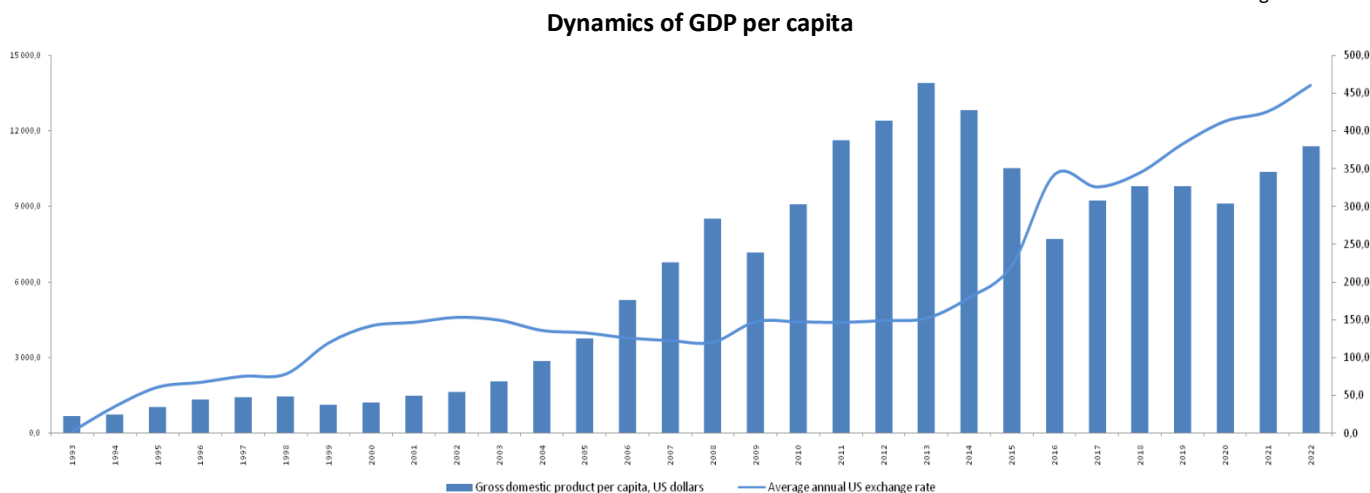
**Dynamics of IPV Gross Domestic Product**



#### 4. GDP per capita

GDP per capita in 2022 year (a reported data) amounted to 11476.6 US dollars.

Figure 4



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

	as a percentage of GDP				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.02</b>	<b>23.69</b>	<b>20.23</b>	<b>19.75</b>	<b>18,78</b>

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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<b>Release Responsible:</b> Department of National Accounts	<b>Department director :</b> Nakipbekov A.E. Tel. +7 7172 74 9 717	<b>Executor:</b> Zhunusova Z.A., Kishkeninova S.O. Tel. +7 7172 74 93 02 Email : __ <a href="mailto:z.shigambaeva@aspire.gov.kz">z.shigambaeva@aspire.gov.kz</a> <a href="mailto:s.kishkeninova@aspire.gov.kz">s.kishkeninova@aspire.gov.kz</a>	<b>Address:</b> 010000, r.Astana Mangilik el avenue, 8 House of Ministries, entrance 4
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