

Gross domestic product of the Republic of Uzbekistan ¹

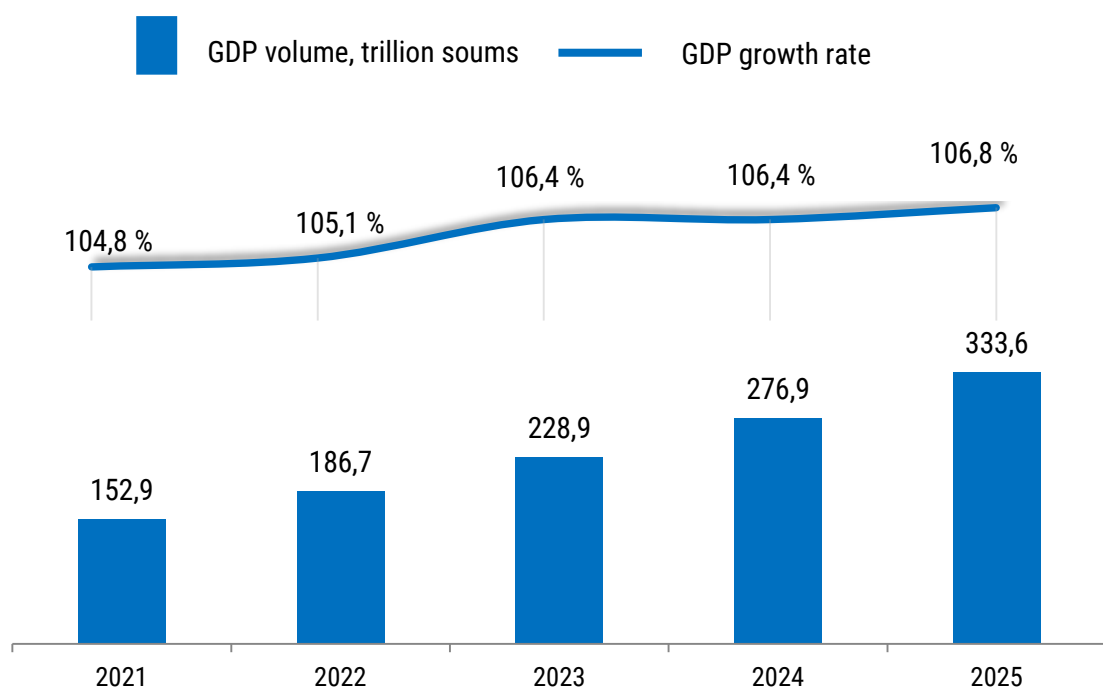
for January-March 2025 ²

- I. Gross Domestic Product Dynamics
- II. Gross domestic product by economic activity
- III. Dynamics of gross domestic product per capita
- IV. The share of information and communication technology services in the gross domestic product
- V. Non-observed economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- VI. Explanations
- VII. Links

I. Dynamics of Gross Domestic Product

According to preliminary data, in January-March 2025, the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan in current prices amounted to **333 592.7** billion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2024, increased in real terms by **6.8%**.

Volume and growth rate of GDP, for January-March



Link to the topic:

[GDP Volume \(GRP\) \(quarterly\)](#)

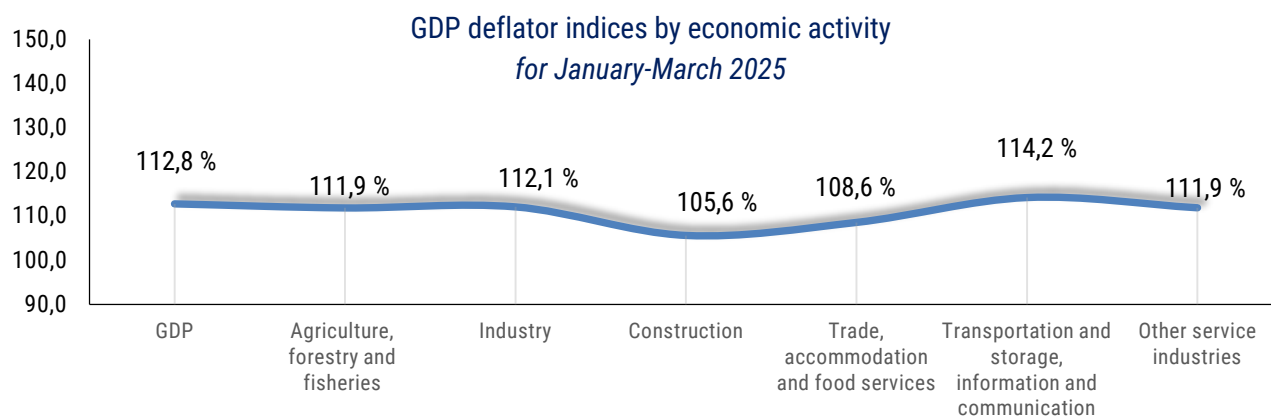
[GDP growth rate \(GRP\) \(quarterly\)](#)

¹ The data are presented taking into account the results of statistical surveys to assess the unobservable economy.

² Preliminary data

The GDP deflator index, in relation to prices for January-March 2024, amounted to **112.8%**. The highest values of the deflator indices in the GDP structure were noted in transportation and storage, information and communications - **114.2%**, industry - **112.1%**, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - **111.9%** and other service industries - **111.9%**.

Deflator indices below the national average were noted in construction – **105.6%**, trade, accommodation and food services – **108.6%**.



[Link to the topic:
GDP Deflator Index \(Quarterly\)](#)

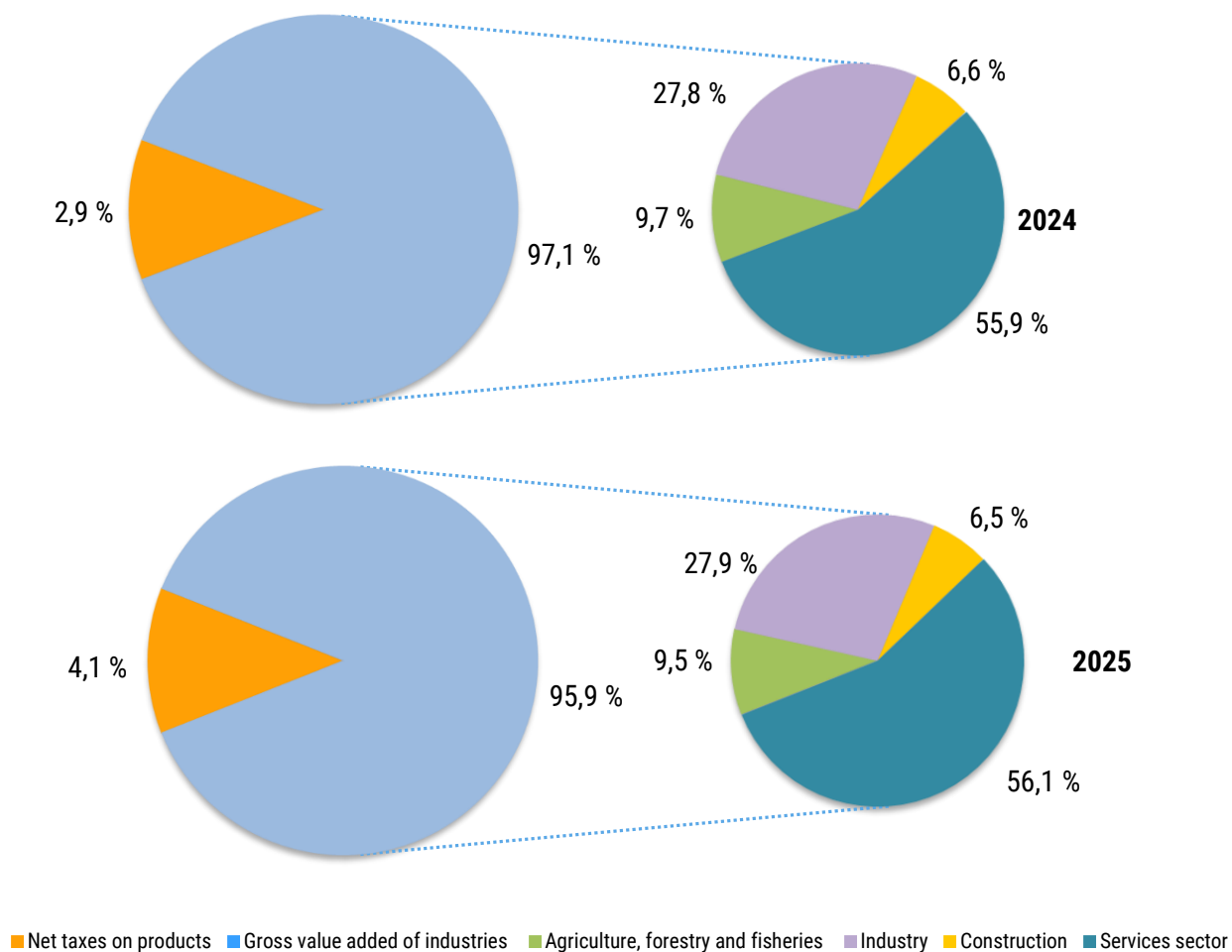
II. Gross domestic product by economic activity

The production of GDP by types of economic activity is characterized by the following data:

	Volume, billion soums		Growth rate, in %	Impact on GDP growth, in %
	January-March 2024	January-March 2025		
GDP - total	276 923,5	333 592,7	106,8	6,8
<i>including:</i>				
Gross value added of industries	268 905,5	319 817,0	106,8	6,6
agriculture, forestry and fisheries	26 223,9	30 448,1	103,8	0,4
industry	74 629,2	89 119,9	106,5	1,7
construction	17 838,1	20 865,3	110,7	0,7
trade, accommodation and food services	33 120,2	39 115,7	108,8	1,0
transportation and storage, information and communication	24 531,2	32 018,9	114,3	1,3
other service industries	92 562,9	108 249,1	104,5	1,5
Net taxes on products	8 018,0	13 775,7	107,2	0,2

The economic growth rates are due to the positive dynamics in the main sectors of the economy. Thus, the gross added value created by all its sectors amounted to **95.9%** of the total GDP and grew by **6.8%** (contribution to GDP growth - **6.6** percentage points). In the structure of GDP, net taxes on products amounted to **4.1%** and demonstrated growth at the level of **7.2%** (contribution to GDP growth - **0.2** percentage points).

Sectoral structure of GDP, for January-March



According to the results of January-March 2025, minor changes were noted in the sectoral structure of GDP. Thus, compared to the same periods of 2024, the share of the service sector in the sectoral structure of GDP (GVA) increased from **55.9%** to **56.1%**, industry - from **27.8%** to **27.9%**, while the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries decreased from **9.7%** to **9.5%**, construction - from **6.6%** to **6.5%**.

According to the results of January-March 2025, the Gross Value Added created in industry amounted to **89 119.9** billion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2024, there was an increase of **6.5%**.

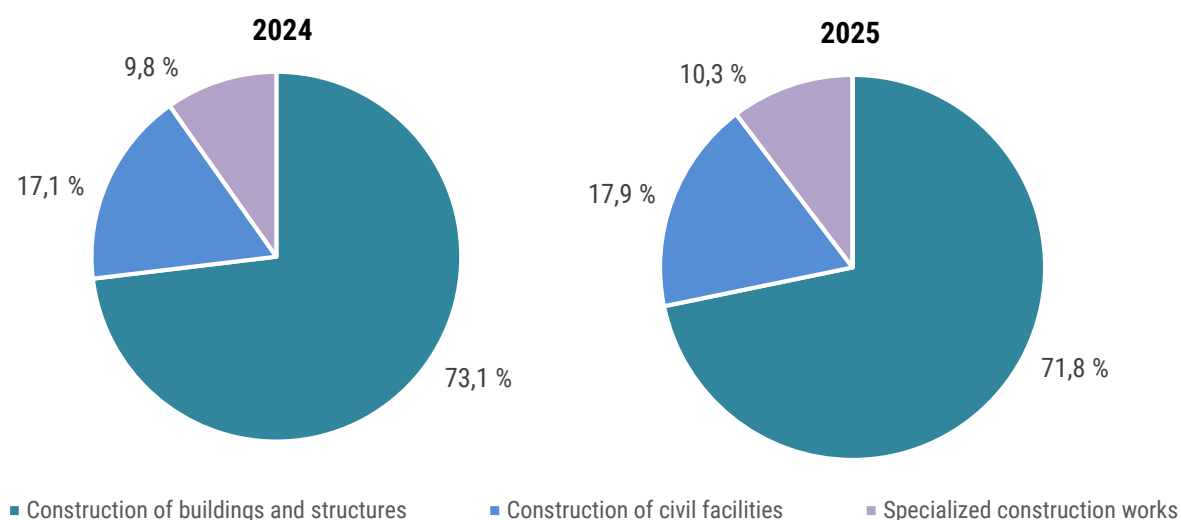
The positive dynamics in this sector are mainly due to the growth of added value in the manufacturing industry – by **8.7%** and water supply, sewerage, waste collection and disposal – by **2.7%**.

	Volume, billion soums		Growth (decline) rates, in %
	January-March 2024	January-March 2025	
Industry - total	74 629,2	89 119,9	106,5
<i>including:</i>			
mining and quarrying	11 126,1	11 997,8	98,5
manufacturing industry	56 204,4	69 334,2	108,7
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning"	6 776,8	7 133,9	95,7
water supply; sewerage, waste collection and disposal	521,9	654,0	102,7

According to the results of January-March 2025, the gross added value created in construction amounted to **20 865.3** billion soums and, compared to the same period in 2024, construction work increased by **10.7%**.

At the same time, the growth rate of construction of buildings and structures amounted to **108.3%**, civil facilities – **117.5%**, and specialized construction work – **117.3%**.

Structure of Gross Value Added in construction, January-March

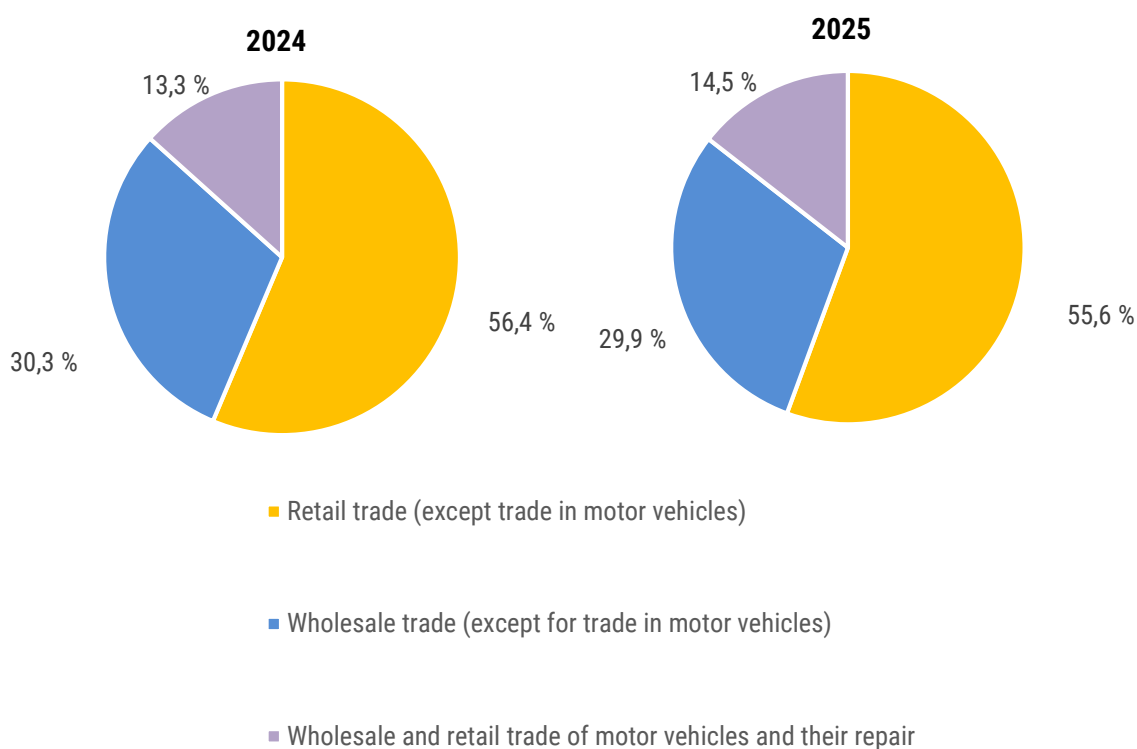


According to the results of January-March 2025, the Gross Value Added of the services sector amounted to **179 383.7** billion soums and, compared to the same period in 2024, increased by **7.0%**. Including trade services grew by **8.8%**, accommodation and food - by **8.7%**, transportation and storage - by **10.5%**, information and communication - by **22.5%**, other services - by **4.5%**.

	Volume, billion soums		Growth rate, in %
	January-March 2024	January-March 2025	
Services sector – total	150 214,3	179 383,7	107,0
<i>including:</i>			
trade services	17 316,1	19 857,0	108,8
accommodation and food services	15 804,1	19 258,7	108,7
transportation and storage	16 916,7	21 051,5	110,5
information and communication	7 614,5	10 967,4	122,5
other services	92 562,9	108 249,1	104,5

In January-March 2025, the largest share in the structure of Gross Value Added of trade was accounted for by retail trade (except for trade in motor vehicles) and reached **55.6%**. The share of wholesale trade (except for trade in motor vehicles) was **29.9%**, wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles and their repair - **14.5%**.

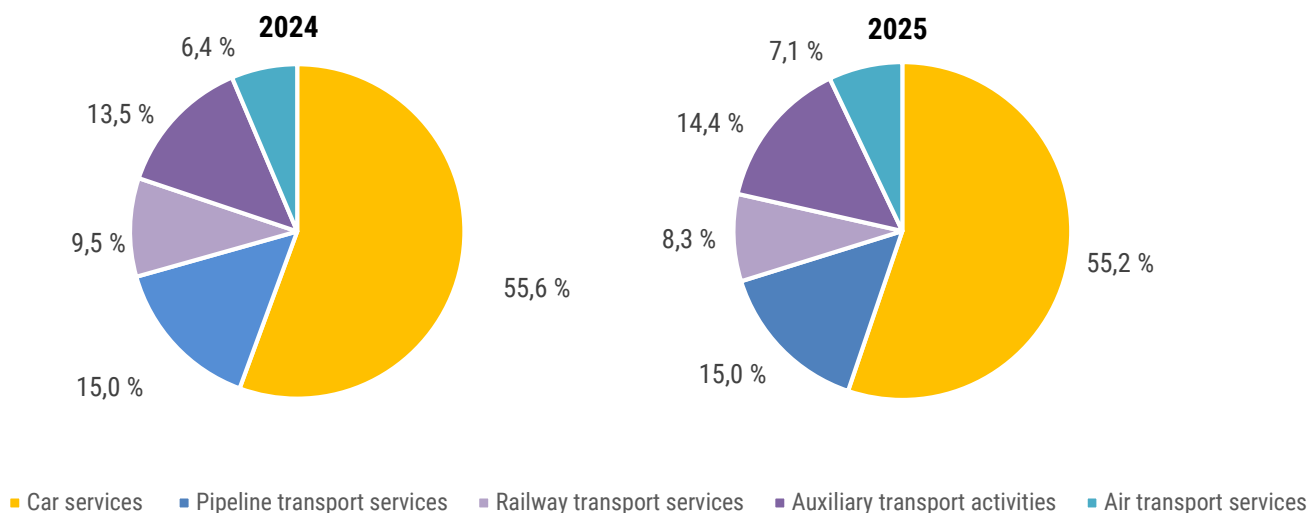
Structure of Gross Value Added of trade, January-March



According to the results of January-March 2025, the share of transportation and storage in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to **6.6%**.

In the structure of gross added value of the transportation and storage industry, the largest share was accounted for by road transport – **55.2%**. Pipeline transport accounted for **15.0%**, rail transport – **8.3%**, auxiliary transport activities – **14.4%**, air transport – **7.1%** of the total added value of this industry.

Structure of gross added value of transportation and storage, for January-March

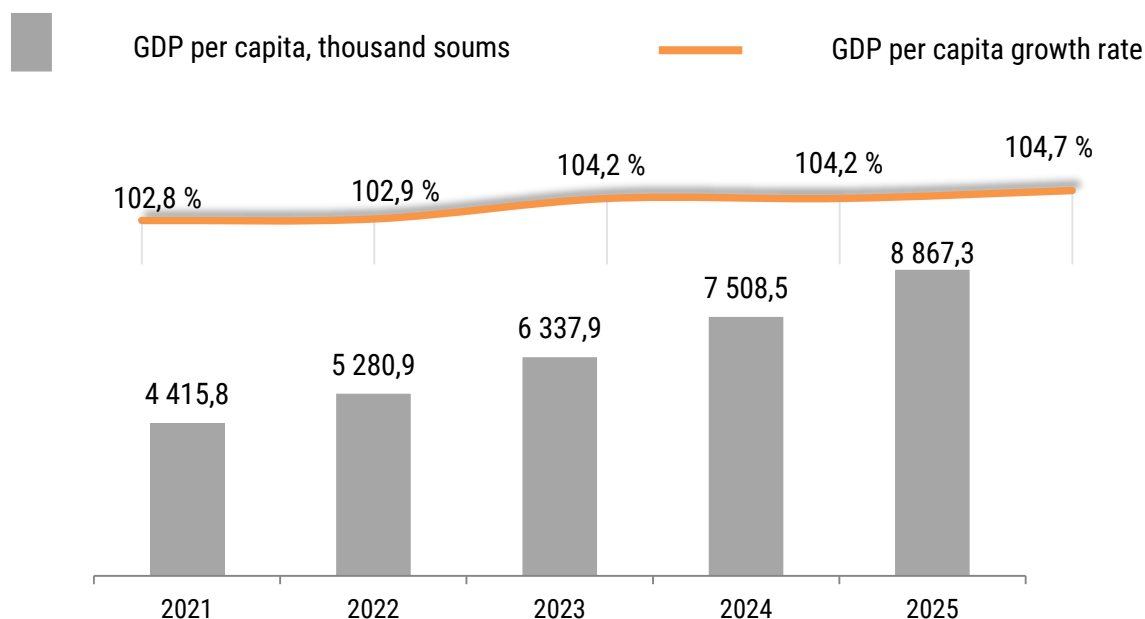


III. Dynamics of gross domestic product per capita

According to the results of January-March 2025, GDP per capita reached **8 867.3** thousand soums, which is **4.7%** more than in the same period of 2024.

For your information: for January-March 2024, the GDP per capita amounted to 7 508.5 thousand soums, and the growth rate was 104.2%.

Volume and growth rate of GDP per capita, for January-March

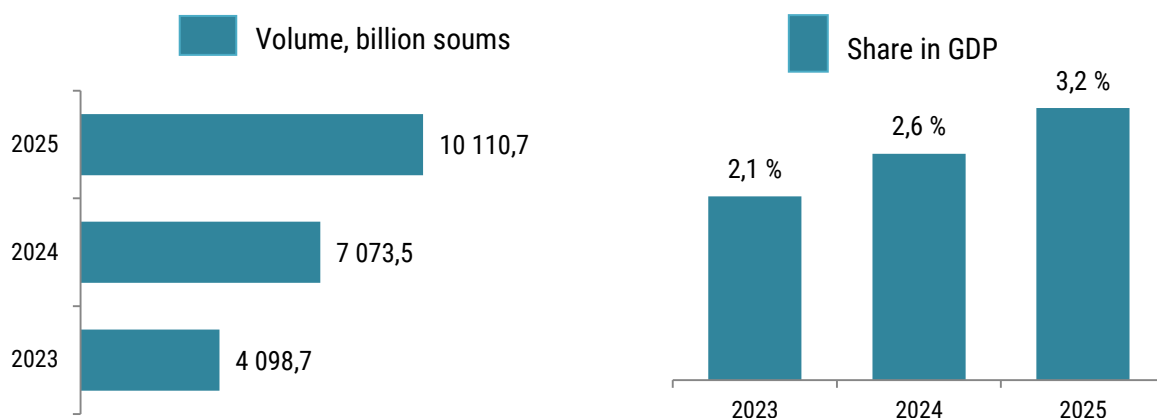


IV. The share of information and communication technology services in the gross domestic product

In January-March 2025, the share of information and communication technology (ICT) services in the country's economy amounted to **3.2%**.

The added value of ICT services consists of communication services – **35.4%**, computer programming, consulting and other related services – **45.7%**, data hosting and processing services, web portals – **10.0%**, software release – **5.8%**, repair of computers and communication equipment – **3.1%**.

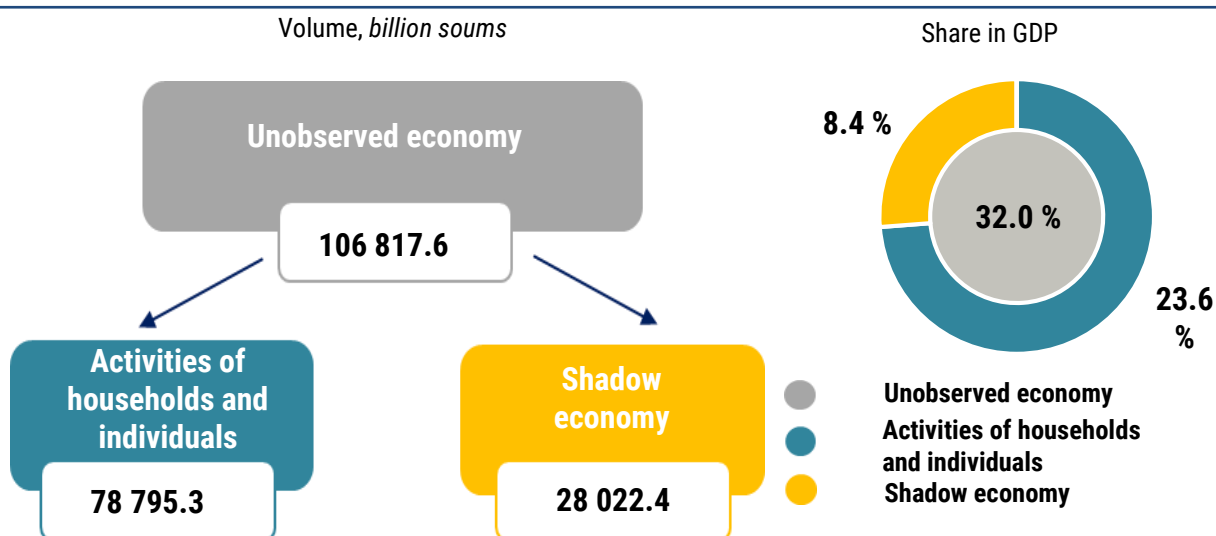
Gross value added of ICT services, for January-March



V. Non-observed economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

According to the results of January-March 2025, the gross added value of the non-observed (activities of households and individuals and the shadow) economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to **106 817.6** billion soums, and its share in the gross domestic product was **32.0%**.

Of these, the gross added value of activities of households and individuals in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to **78 795.3** billion soums, and its share in the gross domestic product was **23.6%**. The gross added value of the shadow economy amounted to **28 022.4** billion soums, and its share in the gross domestic product was **8.4%**.



Link to the topic:
[Unobserved economy](#)

In January-March 2025, the structure of the activities of households and individuals and shadow economy in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries amounted to **84.1%**, construction - **41.5%**, services - **36.2%** and industry - **8.5%**.

VI. Explanations

Gross domestic product (GDP) is one of the most important indicators of the System of National Accounts, characterizing the final result of the production activity of resident economic units, which is measured by the value of goods and services produced by these units for final use.

GDP covers all resident units of the economic territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan by type of economic activity.

In calculating GDP using the production method, the following sectors of the national economy are distinguished: non-financial corporations, financial corporations, public administration, households, and non-profit organizations serving households.

When assessing GDP using the production method, the General State Classifier of Types of Economic Activity (NACE rev. 2) is used as the industry classification.

GDP per capita is calculated by dividing total GDP at current prices by the average population of a country over a given period of time.

Gross value added (GVA) is defined as the difference between the value of goods and services produced (output) and the value of goods and services completely consumed in the production process (intermediate consumption).

The index of physical volume (real growth rate) of GDP is calculated as the ratio of the GDP of the reporting period, calculated in constant prices, i.e. in the prices of the corresponding period of the previous year (real GDP) to the GDP in current prices of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The GDP deflator index characterizes the average change in prices in the economy and is calculated as the ratio of nominal GDP (GDP of the reporting period in current prices) to real GDP.

Non-observed economy – types of economic activity that are not fully or partially covered by regular statistical observations and are also estimated by indirect methods when reflected in statistical indicators.

Activities of households and individuals is an economic activity related to the production of goods (provision of services) carried out by households or individuals without registration in the established manner.

The shadow economy is an economic activity that is not prohibited by law, but is intentionally hidden from government authorities for the purpose of tax evasion and non-compliance with legal requirements.

Links

[Methodological provisions for calculating the gross domestic product by the production method](#)

[Methodological provisions for statistical assessment of the non-observed economy](#)

[Gross Domestic Product by Production Method](#)

Responsible for the release:
Department of Macroeconomic Indicators
and National Accounts

Address: 100170, Tashkent,
Mustakillik Avenue, 63
Contacts: info@stat.uz
Tel.: 71-203-80-28

