



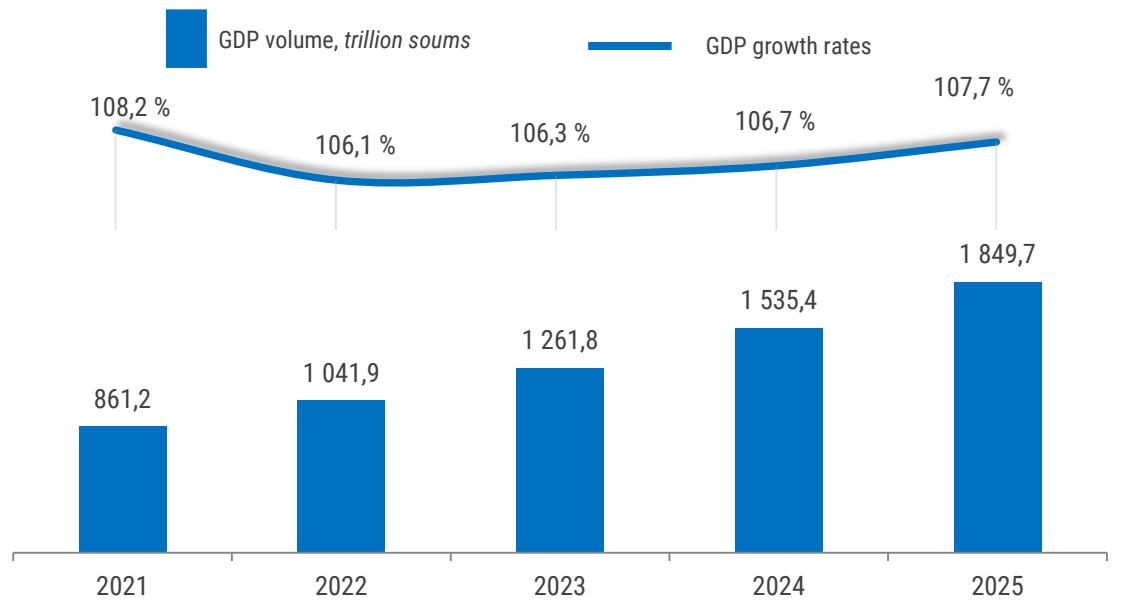
**Gross Domestic Product
of the Republic of Uzbekistan¹
for January-December 2025²**

- I. Dynamics of gross domestic product
- II. Gross domestic product by type of economic activity
- III. Dynamics of gross domestic product per capita
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I. Dynamics of Gross Domestic Product

According to preliminary data, in January-December 2025, the volume of gross domestic product (GDP) of the Republic of Uzbekistan in current prices amounted to **1 849,7** trillion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2024, increased in real terms by **7,7** %.

GDP volume and growth rate, for January-December



Link to the topic:

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

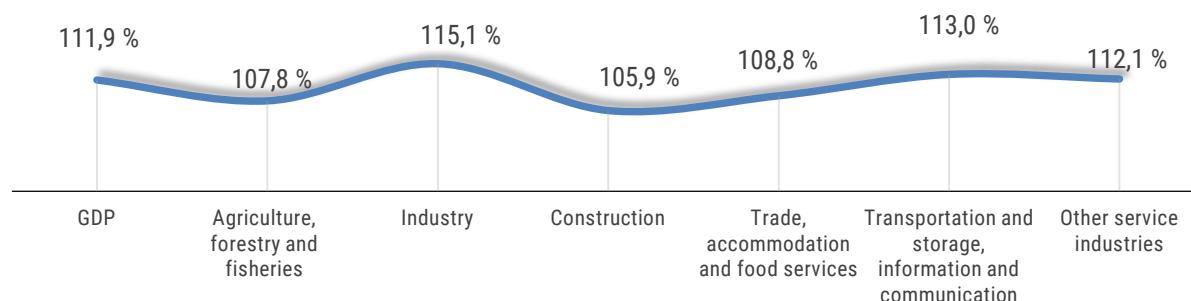
¹ The data are presented taking into account the results of statistical surveys on the assessment of the non-observed economy.

² Preliminary data

The GDP deflator index, relative to the prices of January-December 2024, was **111.9%**. The highest values of deflator indices in the GDP structure were observed in industry - **115.1%**, transportation and storage, information and communication - **113.0%** and other service sectors - **112.1%**.

Deflator indices below the national average were observed in construction - **105.9 %**, agriculture, forestry and fisheries - **107.8 %** and trade, accommodation and food services - **108.8%**.

GDP deflator indexes by economic activity for January-December 2025



Link to the topic:

[GDP Deflator Index \(quarterly\)](#)

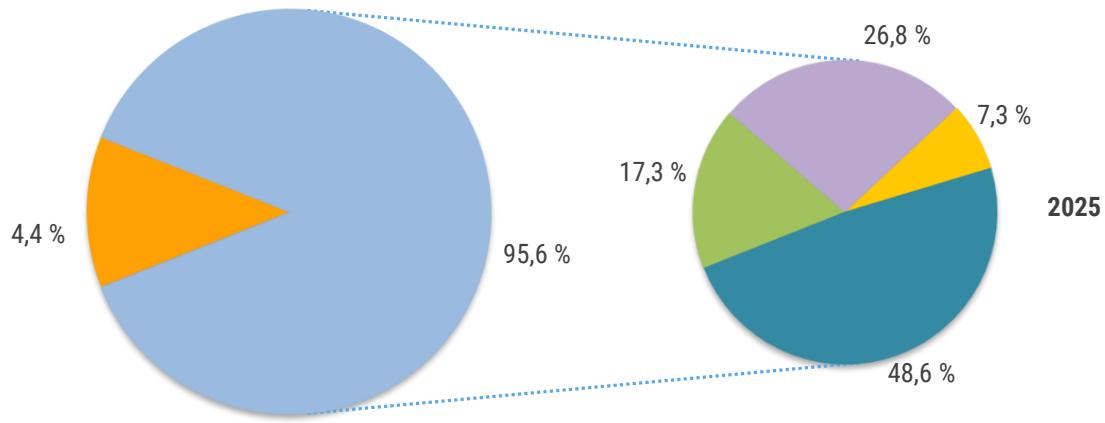
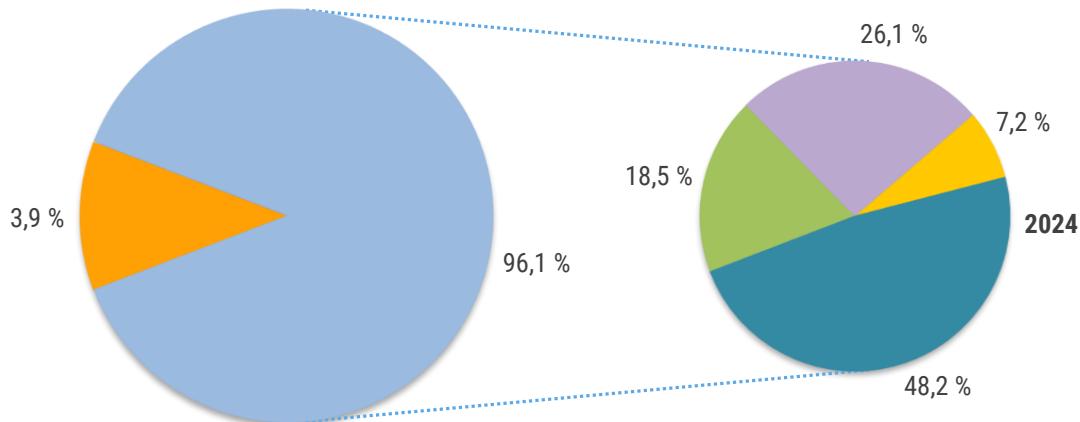
II. Gross domestic product by economic activity

GDP production by type of economic activity is expressed by data presented in the following table:

	Volume, billion soums		Growth rates, in %	Impact on GDP growth, in p.p
	January-December 2024	January-December 2025		
GDP – total	1 535 431.7	1 849 650.0	107.7	x
<i>including:</i>				
Gross added value by sectors	1 475 010.2	1 768 139.4	107.7	7.4
agriculture, forestry and fisheries	272 224.4	306 294.2	104.4	0.8
industry	384 377.6	472 729.7	106.8	1.7
construction	107 113.9	129 224.1	114.0	1.0
trade, accommodation and food services	176 808.3	215 494.4	112.0	1.4
transportation and storage, information and communication	115 533.9	149 508.8	114.5	1.1
other service industries	418 952.1	494 888.2	105.4	1.4
Net taxes on products	60 421.5	81 510.6	107.4	0.3

The economic growth rates are due to the positive dynamics in the main sectors of the economy. Thus, the gross value added created by all its sectors amounted to **95.6%** of the total GDP and increased **by 7.7%** (contribution to GDP growth - **7.4** percentage points). In the GDP structure, net taxes on products accounted **for 4.4%** and demonstrated growth at the level **of 7.4%** (contribution to GDP growth - **0.3** percentage points).

Sectoral structure of GDP, for January-December



■ Net taxes on products ■ Gross value added of sectors ■ Agriculture, forestry and fisheries ■ Industry ■ Construction ■ Services sector

According to the results of January-December 2025, minor changes were observed in the sectoral structure of GDP. Thus, compared to the same period in 2024, the share of the service sector in the sectoral structure of GDP (GVA) increased from **48.2%** to **48.6%**, industry – from **26.1%** to **26.8%**, construction – from **7.2%** to **7.3%**, while the share of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries decreased from **18.5%** to **17.3%**.

According to the results of January-December 2025, the gross value added created in industry amounted to **472 729.7** billion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2024, an increase of **6.8 %** was observed.

The positive dynamics in this industry are mainly due to the growth of added value in the manufacturing industry – **by 7.7%**.

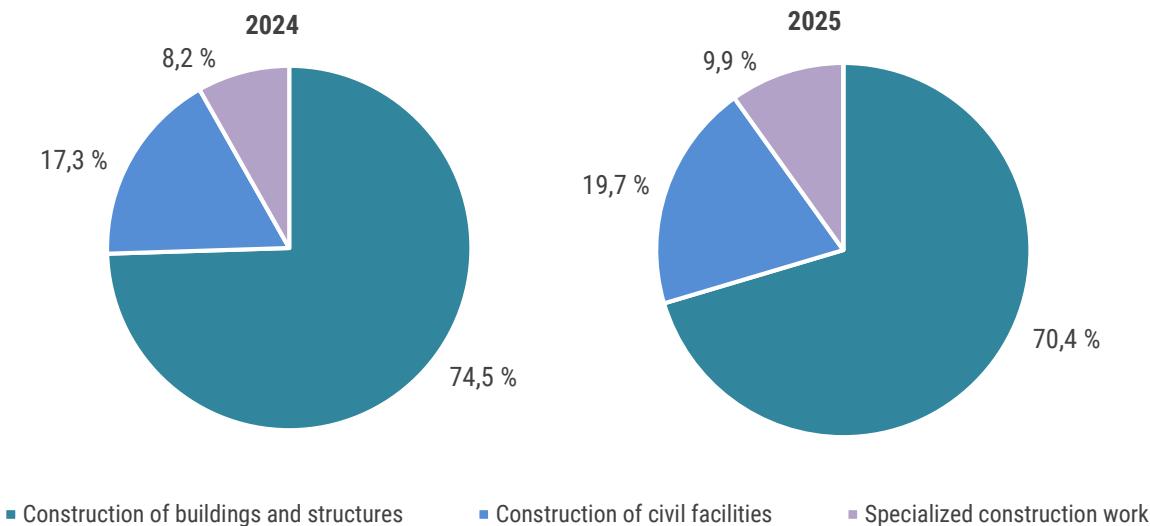


	Volume, billion soums		Growth rate, in %
	January-December 2024	January-December 2025	
Industry – total	384 377.6	472 729.7	106.8
<i>Including:</i>			
mining industry and quarrying	44 799.1	49 139.6	103.5
manufacturing industry	306 357.8	384 204.1	107.7
electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30 750.2	36 294.4	103.5
water supply; sewerage, waste collection and disposal	2 470.5	3 091.6	102.6

Based on the results of January-December 2025, the gross value added created in construction amounted to **129 224.1** billion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2024, construction works increased by **14.0** %.

At the same time, the construction of buildings and structures increased by **7.4**%, civil facilities by **30.8**%, and specialized construction works by **38.4**%.

Structure of gross value added in construction, for January-December



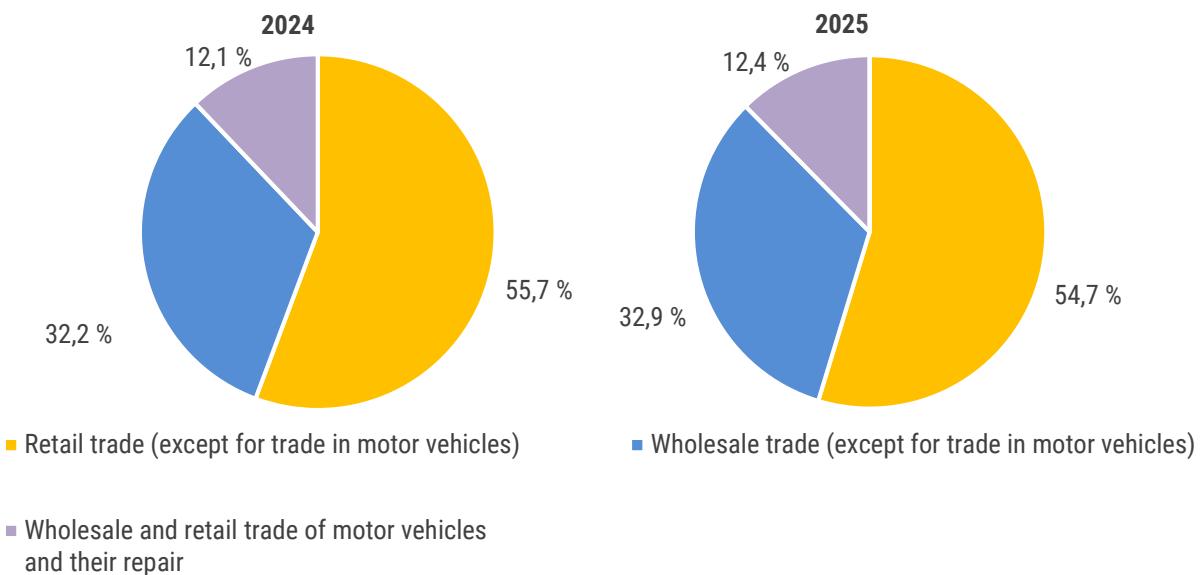
In January-December 2025, the gross value added of the service sector amounted to **859 891.4** billion soums and, compared to the corresponding period of 2024, increased by **8.5**%. This includes trade services growth by **13.6**%, accommodation and food services by **10.4**%, transportation and storage by **10.1**%, information and communication by **23.9**%, and other services by **5.4**%.



	Volume, billion soums		Growth rate, in %
	January-December 2024	January-December 2025	
Service sector - total	711 294.3	859 891.4	108.5
<i>Including:</i>			
Trade services	89 288.2	107 595.5	113.6
Accommodation and food services	87 520.1	107 898.9	110.4
Transportation and storage	78 555.1	97 301.4	110.1
Information and communication	36 978.8	52 207.4	123.9
Other services	418 952.1	494 888.2	105.4

In January-December 2025, in the structure of gross value added in trade, the largest share belonged to retail trade (excluding the trade of motor vehicles) and reached **54.7%**. The share of wholesale trade (excluding the trade in motor vehicles) was **32.9%**, while wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles and their repair accounted for **12.4%**.

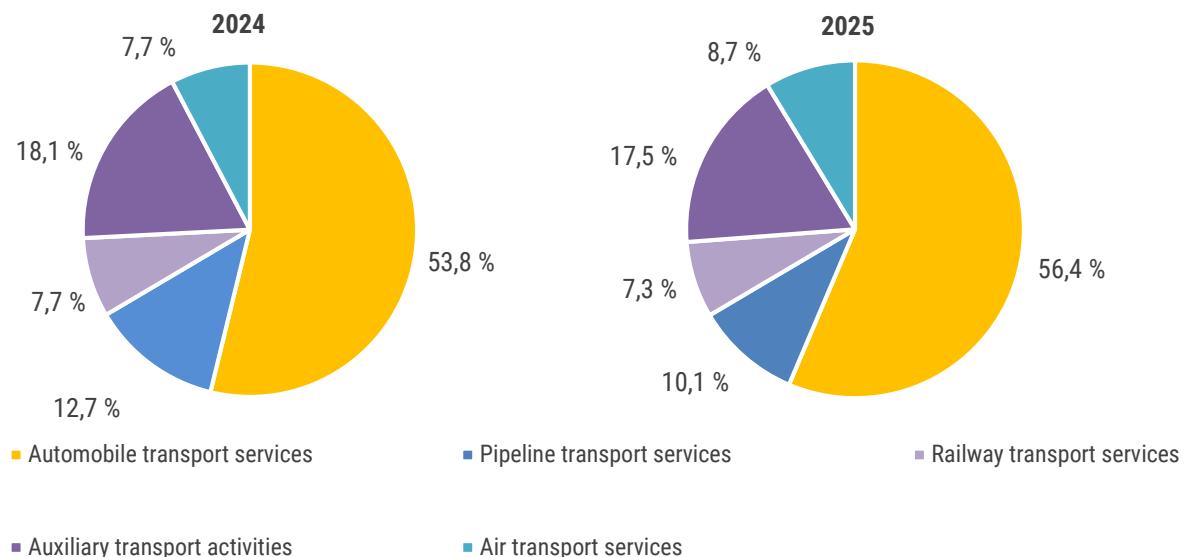
Structure of gross value added in trade, for January-December



According to the results of January-December 2025, the share of transportation and storage in the GDP of the Republic of Uzbekistan was **5.5%**.

In the structure of gross value added of the transportation and storage industry, the largest share was attributed to road transport - **56.4%**. Pipeline transport accounted for **10.1%**, railway transport - **7.3%**, auxiliary transport activities - **17.5%**, air transport - **8.7%** of the total value added of this industry.

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

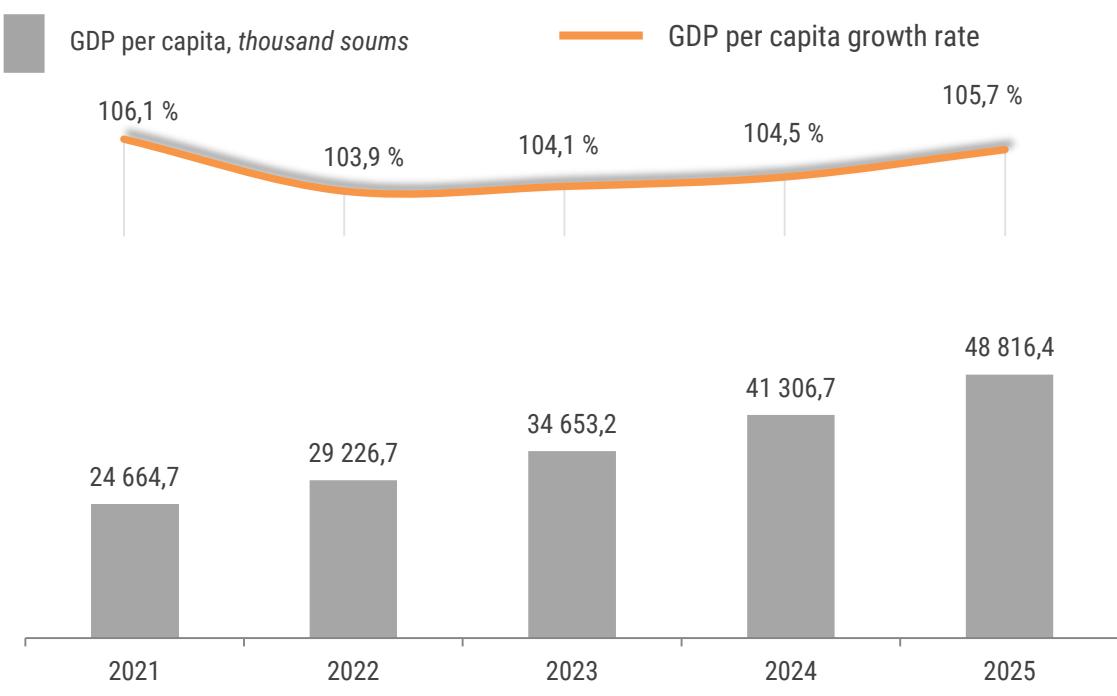


III. Dynamics of gross domestic product per capita

Based on the results of January-December 2025, GDP per capita reached **48 816.4** thousand soums, which is **5.7%** higher in real terms compared to the same period in 2024.

For reference: In January-December 2024, GDP per capita amounted to **41 306.7** thousand soums and grew by **4.5%**.

GDP per capita volume and growth rate, for January-December

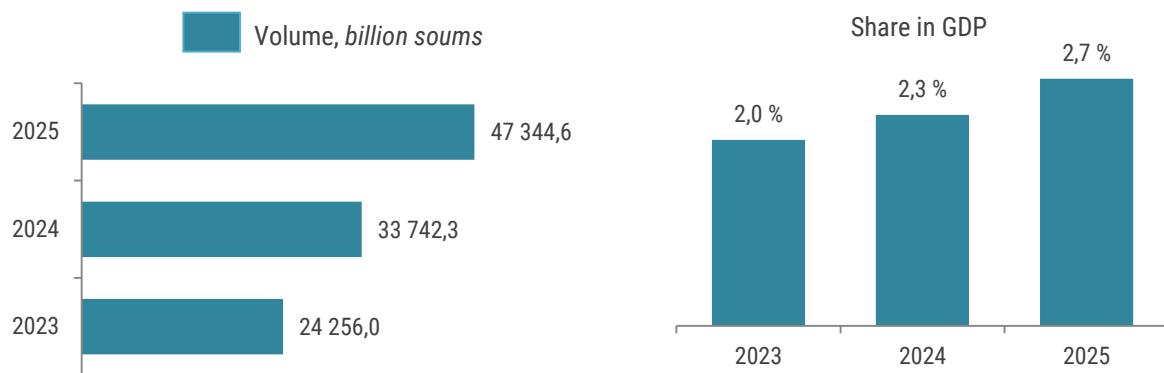


IV. The share of information and communication technology services in gross domestic product

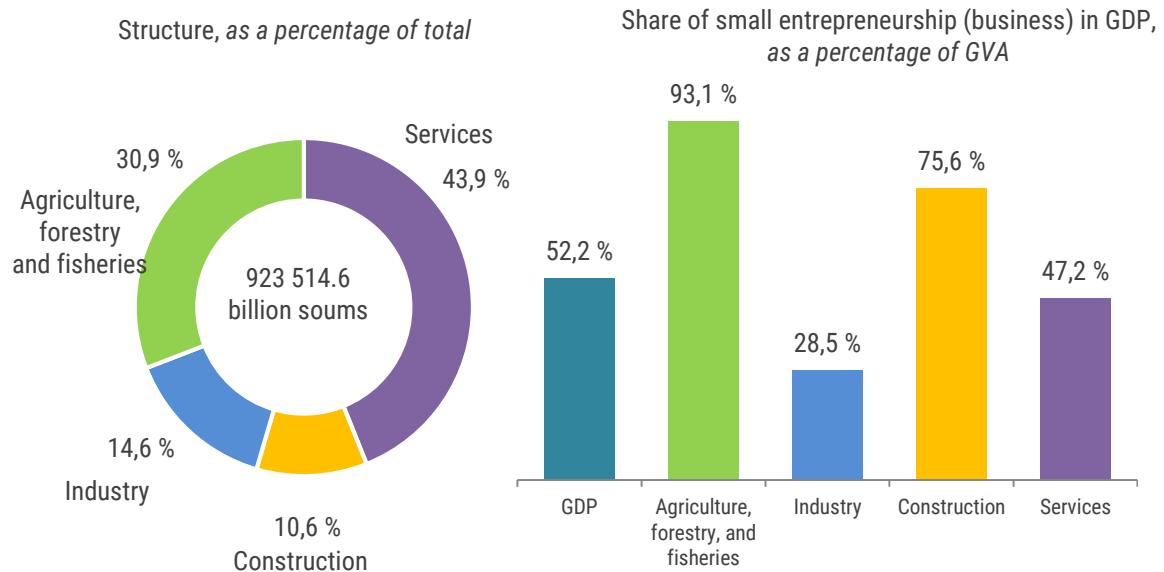
In January-December 2025, the share of information and communication technology (ICT) services in the country's economy was **2.7%**.

The gross value added of ICT services consists of communication services – **32.9%**, computer programming, consulting and other related services – **46.3%**, data hosting and processing services, web portals – **11.9%**, software production – **5.9%**, computer and communication equipment repair – **3.0%**.

Gross value added of ICT services, for January-December



V. Gross value added created by small entrepreneurship (business)



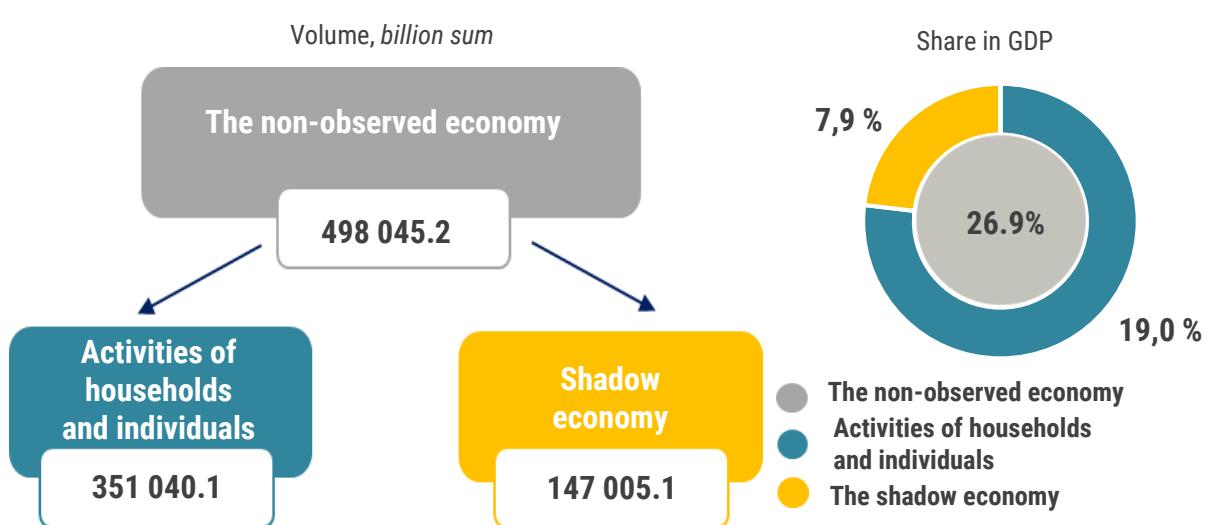
Based on the results of January-December 2025, small entrepreneurship (business) entities created added value amounting to **923 514.6** billion soums, or **52.2%** of the total added value in the economy. At the same time, the share of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in the total gross value added of small entrepreneurship (business) amounted to **30.9%**, industry – **14.6%**, construction – **10.6%**, and the service sector – **43.9%**.

The share of small entrepreneurship (business) in the main sectors of the economy was: in agriculture, forestry and fisheries – **93.1%**, construction – **75.6%**, services – **47.2%** and industry – **8.5%**.

VI. The non-observed economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan

According to the results of January-December 2025, the gross value added of the non-observed (activities of households and individuals and the shadow) economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to **498 045.2** billion soums, and its share in the gross domestic product was **26.9%**.

Of this, the gross value added of activities of households and individuals in the Republic of Uzbekistan amounted to **351 040.1** billion soums, and its share in the gross domestic product was **19.0%**. The gross value added of the shadow economy amounted to **147 005.1** billion soums, and its share in the gross domestic product was **7.9%**.



Link to the topic:
[Non-observed economy](#)

In January-December 2025, the share of activities of households and individuals and the shadow economy in the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors was **62.6%**, in the service sector – **26.9%**, in construction – **23.5%**, and in industry – **9.4%**.

VII. 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 activities of resident economic units, which is measured by the cost 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, non-profit organizations serving households.

When estimating GDP by the production method, the National Classifier of Economic Activities (OKED ed.2) is used as an industry classification.

GDP per capita is determined by dividing the total GDP in current prices by the average population of a country over a certain period of time.

Gross value added (GVA) is defined as the difference between the cost of goods and services produced (output) and the cost of goods and services fully consumed during production (intermediate consumption).



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

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

An unobserved economy is a type of economic activity that is not fully or partially covered by regular statistical observations, and is also evaluated by indirect methods when reflected in statistical indicators.

The activities of households and individuals are economic activities related to the production of products (provision of services) carried out by households or individuals without registration in accordance with the established procedure.

Shadow economy is an economic activity that is not prohibited by law, but is intentionally hidden from government authorities in order to evade taxes and non-compliance with legal requirements.

VIII. Links

[Methodological guidelines for calculating gross domestic product using the production method](#)

[Methodological guidelines for statistical assessment of the unobserved economy](#)

[Gross Domestic Product by Production Method](#)

