



Country Profile

Republic of KAZAKHSTAN

ICDT 2025

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General Data

General info

- Capital: Astana
- Type of State: Republic
- Location: Asia - Area: 2,724,902 Km²
- Time zone: GMT + 6

Demography

- Population : 20 330 104 – 2023
- Natural increase: 1.5% - 2023
- Official languages: Kazakh, Russian
- Business language: Russian

Currency

- Tenge Kazakstani (KZT)
- 1 USD = 511.04 KZT – May 2025

macro economy

- GDP: 262.64 MM USD Growth: 5.1 % - 2023
- GDP per capita: 12,918.9 USD – 2023
- Employment rate of people aged 15 and over: 65.9 % - 2020

International trade

- Imports - 2024: 59.787 MM USD
- Exports - 2024: 81.618 M M USD

FDI

- FDI stocks in 2023: 157.19 MM USD
- Inward FDI flows in 2023: 3.22 MM USD

Strong facts

Significant oil, gas and mining potential

Well-endowed sovereign wealth fund

Abundant foreign direct investment

Member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)

Crossroads of Europe, Russia and China

Beneficiary of the Silk Roads Initiative



GDP growth



Kazakhstan's economy is projected to grow by 4.6% to 5.5% in 2025, according to forecasts from major international institutions. This marks an acceleration from the estimated 4.8% to 6.2% growth in 2024, driven by robust performance in both oil and non-oil sectors.

In addition to strong oil output, Kazakhstan's strategic position between Europe and Asia supports trade growth through initiatives like the Middle Corridor. The government is also investing in digital transformation and green energy.

Kazakhstan's economic growth stems from its abundant natural resources, especially oil, gas, and minerals, which attract substantial foreign investment and generate export revenues. The government has prioritized diversification, fostering sectors like agriculture, logistics, and renewable energy. Infrastructure development—roads, railways, and digital networks—enhances internal and regional connectivity. Rising domestic consumption, supported by urbanization and a growing middle class, strengthens the services sector. Pro-business reforms, such as improvements in regulatory frameworks and efforts to combat corruption, enhance investor confidence. Active participation in Eurasian and Belt and Road trade agreements boosts export markets. Together, this strategic blend of resources, reform, and regional integration underpins Kazakhstan's sustained economic growth.



Doing Business in Kazakhstan



Doing business in Kazakhstan offers both promising opportunities and notable challenges. As the largest landlocked country in the world, Kazakhstan serves as a strategic gateway between Europe and Asia, positioned along key transport corridors like China's Belt and Road Initiative. Its rich reserves of oil, gas, uranium, and minerals make it a hub for energy and resource-based industries, attracting major foreign investments.

The government has implemented significant reforms to improve the business climate, including simplifying tax procedures, digitizing public services, and enhancing legal protections for investors. Kazakhstan ranks relatively high in global ease of doing business indices, particularly in starting a business and enforcing contracts.

Moreover, special economic zones and incentives in sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, logistics, and IT aim to support diversification and reduce reliance on hydrocarbons. The country's young, educated workforce and growing consumer market further add to its appeal.

Kazakhstan presents a compelling business environment for those ready to capitalize on its strategic location and natural wealth.

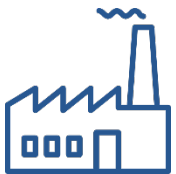


Main sectors of activity



5.3 %

Share of agriculture in GDP
It employs 14.9% of the population



38.9 %

Share of industry in GDP
It employs 21% of the population



55.8 %

Share of services in GDP
They employ 64.1% of the population

Sector Strategies



Kazakhstan's economic growth strategy relies on a strong market economy, an active state role and the attraction of large foreign investments flows.

- In this regard, the vision "Kazakhstan-2030" envisages the implementation of seven long-term priorities:
- Economic growth supported by an open market economy with a high level of foreign investment and internal savings.
- Ensuring health, education and welfare of Kazakh citizens.
- Efficient use of energy resources.
- Creation and upgrading of infrastructure, especially transport and communication.
- A professional state through a limited intervention in the economy associated with an active role of the latter.

These priorities have served as the basis for the elaboration of the country's medium and long-term development plans.



Infrastructure



Maritime

Aktau and Kuryk seaports with a combined capacity of 20 million tons. Port infrastructure developed in other countries includes Batumi (Georgia) and the logistics terminal at the Pacific port of Lianyungang (China).



Airport

Kazakhstan has 24 airports (72 air corridors). The capital - Astana - hosts 126 international flights and 289 domestic flights to international financial centers, such as Frankfurt, London, Dubai, Hong Kong and Seoul.



Railway

Kazakhstan accounts for 70% of the transit traffic between China and Europe and in other directions. Kazakhstan's land transport system allows transits from China's southeastern provinces to Europe in up to 15 days (3 times faster than sea transits).



Road

Western Europe - Western China Transcontinental Auto Expressway delivers products from China to Europe in just 10 days.



Telecoms

Most advanced telecommunications infrastructure in Central Asia with the highest Internet penetration rate in the region reaching 77% and an extended 4G network.

Promising Sectors



01

Petrochemicals : strong potential to attract foreign direct investment being the 12th largest oil reserve in the world and with over 3.9 trillion cubic meters of natural gas, Opportunities: base oil production plant; mineral nitrogen fertilizers production complex in Aktau, gas-chemical complex for the production of methanol and olefin, production complex for caustic soda, hydrochloric acid, coagulants, polypropylene, and polyethylene

02

Mechanical Engineering: Priority to the development of Electrical, Oil and Gas, and, automotive Equipment. Estimated investments in the renewal, modernization and construction of electrical networks from 2016 to 2030 are \$11 billion.

03

Agri business: 200 million hectares of farmland including 110 million hectares with groundwater and surface water for livestock. The growth of plants offers various opportunities for greenhouse construction in the Turkestan, Almaty, Aktobe and Zhambyl regions.

04

Cotton: accounts for 14.5% of GDP, 17.5% of the country's exports, and provides 273,000 jobs. In terms of reserves, the country ranks 12th for copper, 15th for gold, 2nd for uranium and chromium, 5th for zinc and 2nd for tungsten. The country also possesses deposits of lithium, vanadium and beryllium.

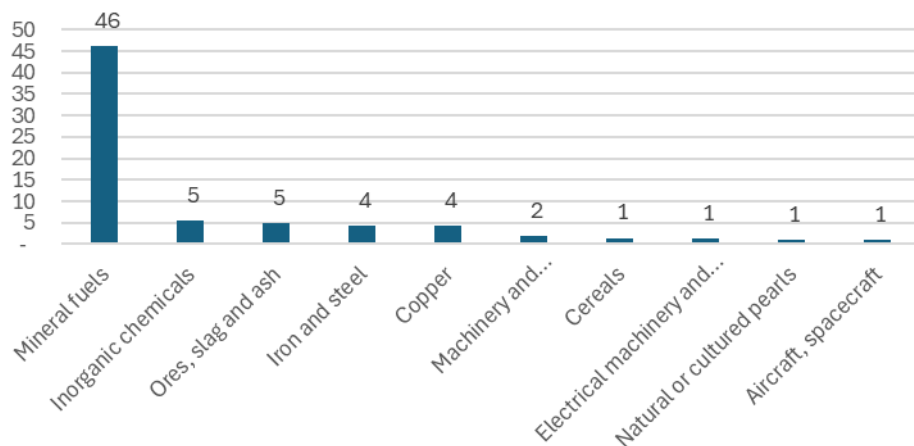
05

Infrastructure junction of major international trade corridors, benefiting from participation in major logistics routes. Key projects: Creation of UTLC and KTZ Express, Nurly-Zhol program for the integration of Kazakhstan into the New Silk Roads (18 MM USD). Target: USD 700 billion worth of cargo traffic by 2022.

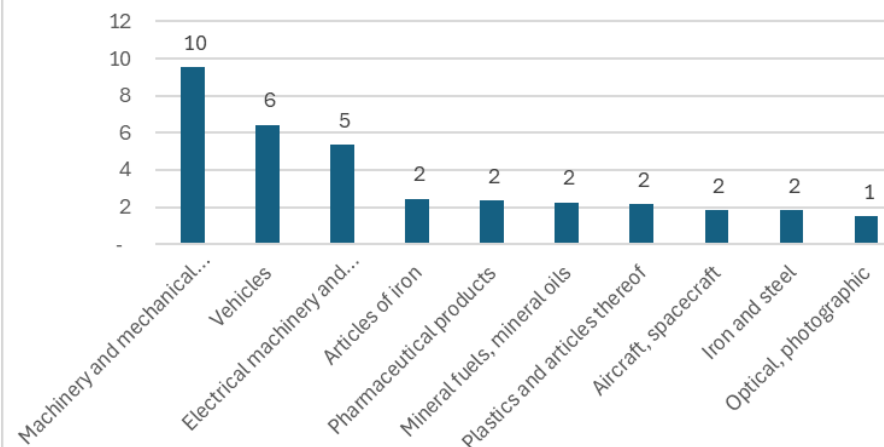


International trade

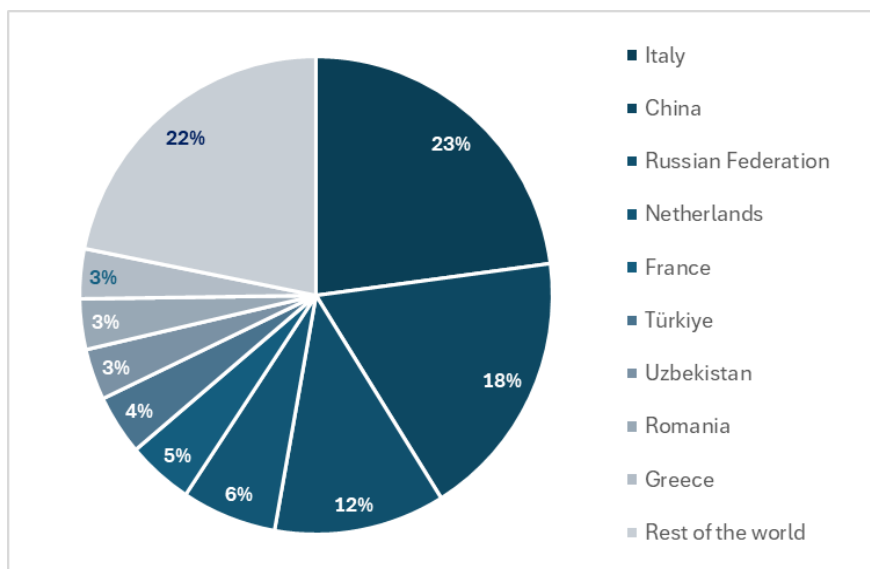
**Main Products Exported by Kazakhstan in 2024
- MMUSD**



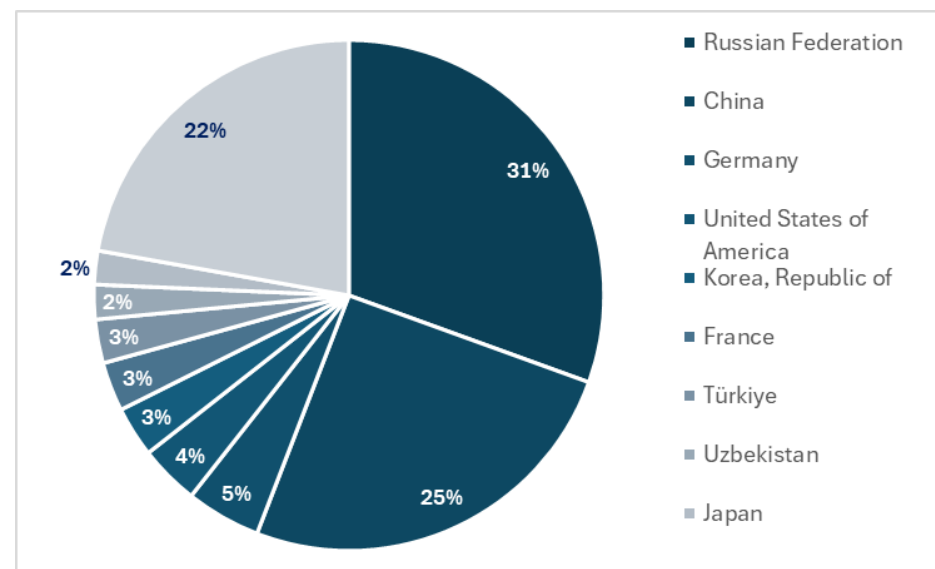
**Main Products Imported by Kazakhstan 2024
- MMUSD**



Main customers of Kazakhstan in 2024



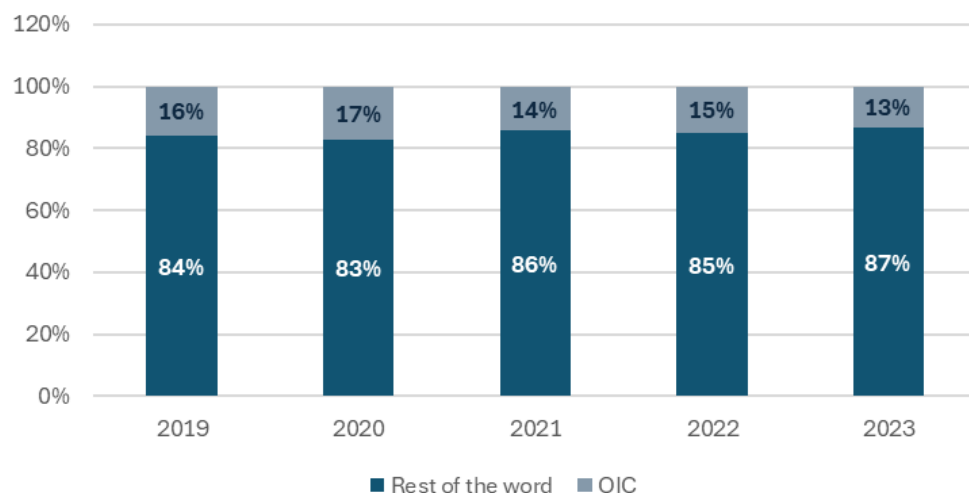
Main Suppliers of Kazakhstan in 2024



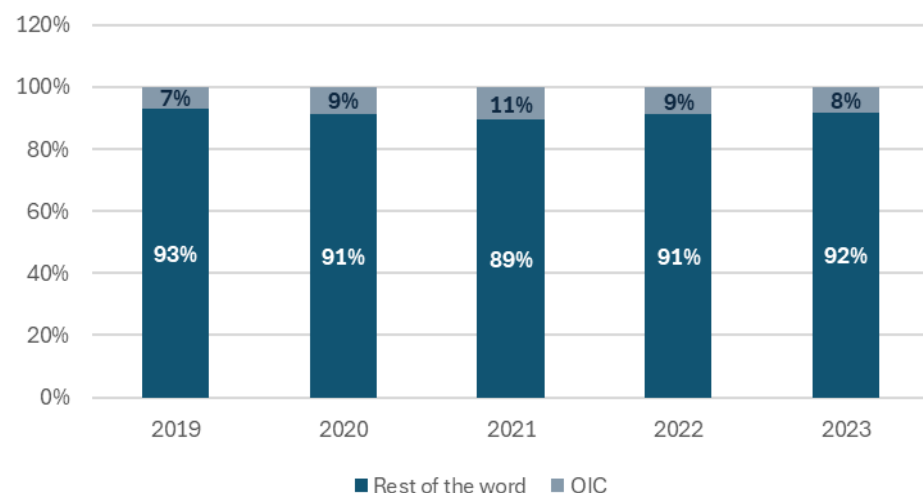


Intra-OIC Trade

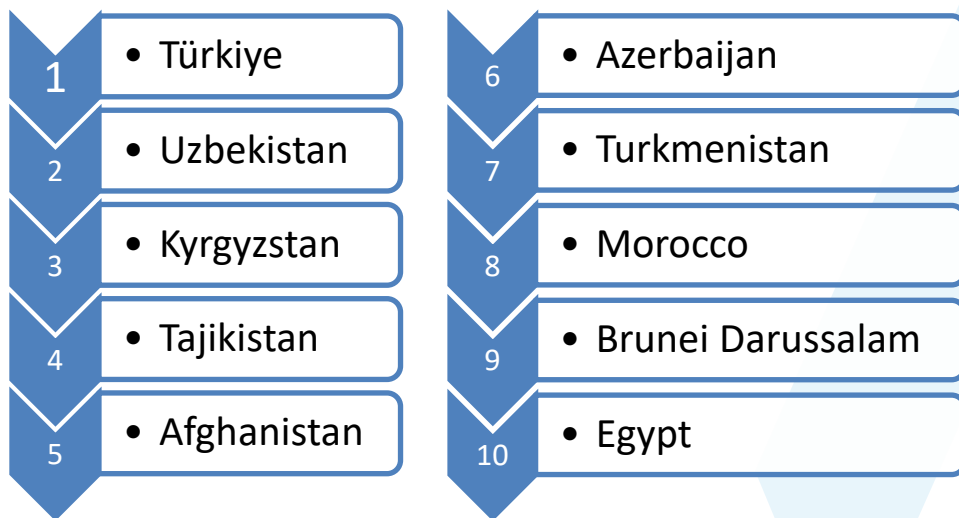
Share of OIC in Kazakh Exports



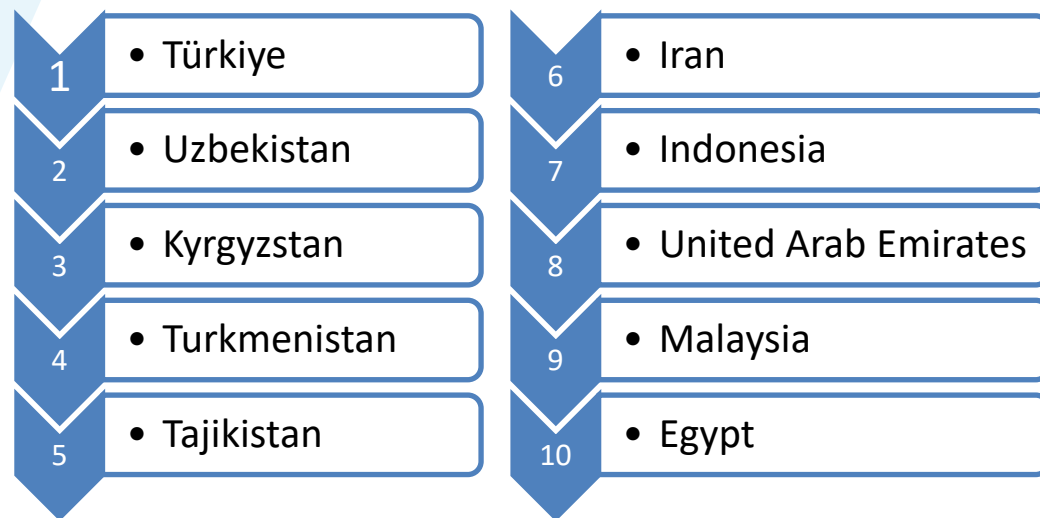
Share of OIC in Kazakh Imports



Top 10 Customers, OIC Members in 2024

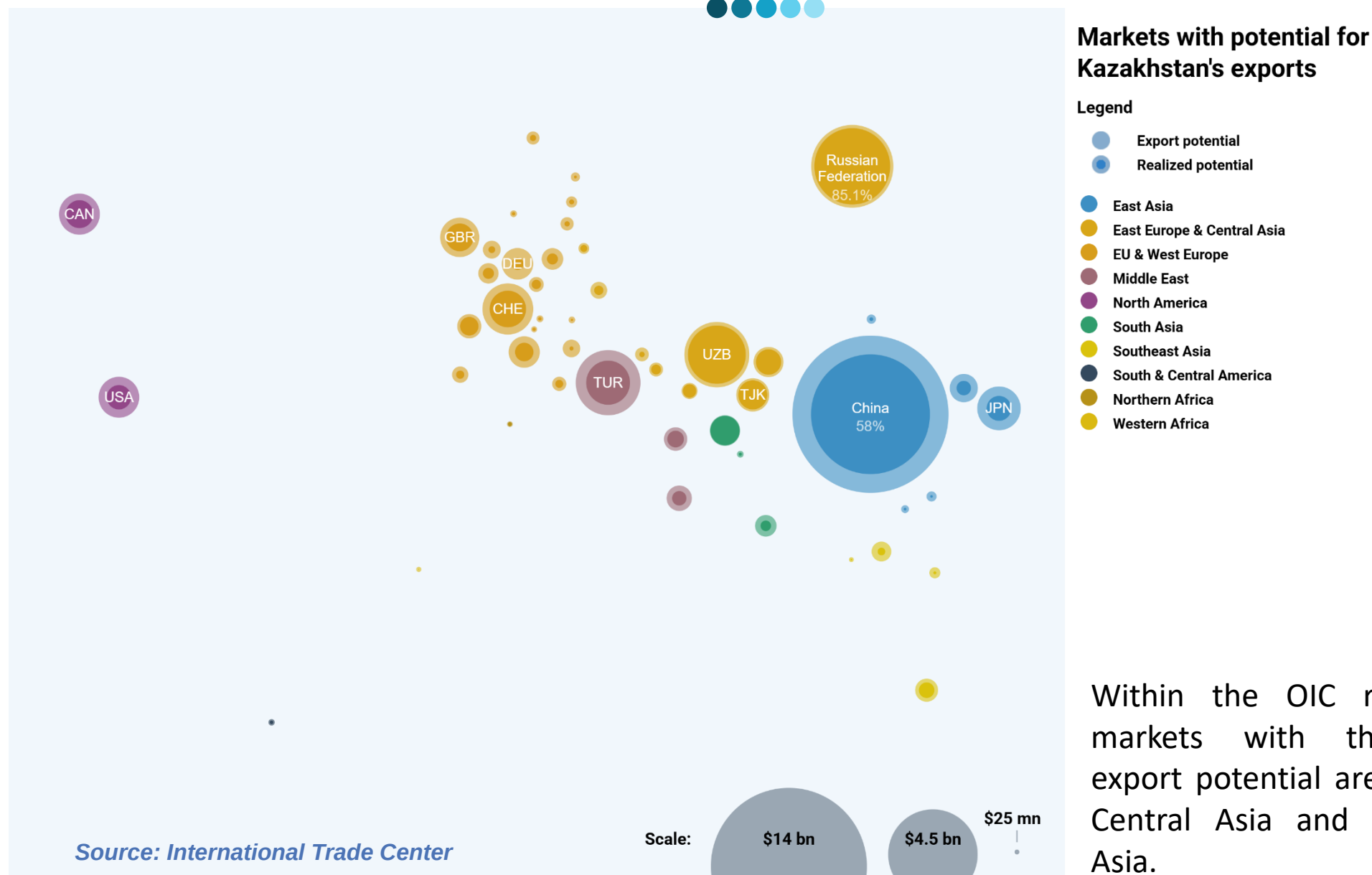


Top 10 Suppliers, OIC Members in 2024





Export potential of Kazakhstan by country of destination

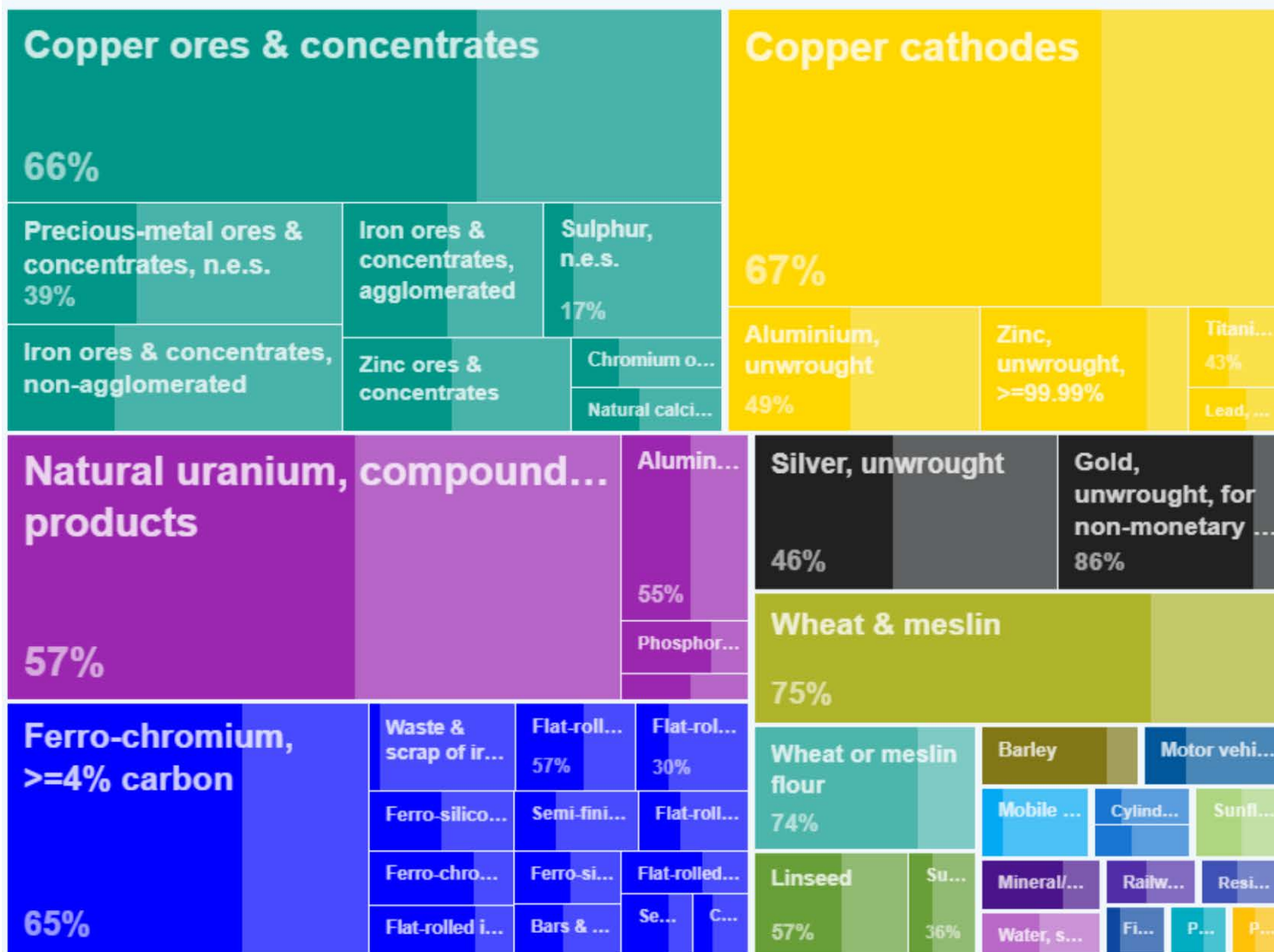


Within the OIC region, the markets with the highest export potential are located in Central Asia and South East Asia.



Export potential of Kazakhstan by product

Source: International Trade Center



Kazakhstan's products with potential

Legend

- Export potential
- Realized potential
- Mineral resources
- Metals (except ferrous & precious)
- Chemicals
- Ferrous metals
- Precious metals
- Wheat
- Cereals (processed)
- Oil seeds
- Cereals (except wheat & rice)
- Motor vehicles & parts
- Electronic equipment
- Machinery, electricity
- Vegetable oils & fats
- Fertilisers
- Beverages (not alcoholic)
- Trains & parts
- Vegetal residues & animal feed
- Fish & shellfish
- Mineral products
- Plastics & rubber

Products with greatest export potential are metals, chemicals, wheat, oilseeds and cereals



Market Access



Customs Duties and Taxes

Average rate: 5.7%

Average rate of agricultural products: 9.5%

Average rate of non-agricultural products: 5%

Trade agreements

Member of the WTO

Trade agreements with Armenia, Russian Federation, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyz Republic, Ukraine

Signatory of the Treaty establishing a free trade area between the members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)

Trade agreements between the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) – Iran, Serbia, Viet Nam

Member of the Common Economic Zone (ZEC)

Fairs and Exhibitions

For more information, visit:
https://www.eventseye.com/fairs/c0_salons_kazakhstan.html

Public markets

Tenders of Kazakhstan are published on the portal:
<https://invest.gov.kz/>



Investing in Kazakhstan



Why Kazakhstan

Market access (A gateway to neighboring markets with over 500 million consumers) Vast natural resources (World leader in uranium production, significant resources of chromium, lead and zinc, manganese, copper); Robust transportation and communication infrastructure; Competitive and skilled human capital.

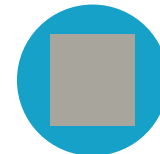


Special Economic Zones

13 special economic zones

36 industrial zones

01 Astana International Financial Center (special tax, visa and employment regimes, English is the official language of AIFC)



Implemented Measures

Creation of a single window

Exemption from corporate tax, property tax, customs duty, value added tax on imported products, property tax, Possibility of entering into an investment contract with the government Development and improvement of legislation on PPP

Government subsidies for the implementation of new business ideas developed by young aspiring entrepreneurs, women, disabled people and people over 50 years old

Guaranteed loans for the implementation of new investment project or for the modernization and expansion of production



Contacts



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