

GDP by method of production

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1. Key points

The volume of the produced Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for January-June 2026 (flash estimates) amounted to 70948693,3 million tenge.

GDP compared to the corresponding period of the previous year increased by 4,1% in real terms.

GDP, calculated at the average annual dollar exchange rate of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, amounted to 145724,1 million US dollars.

2. GDP by sectors of the economy

In January-June 2026 to the corresponding period of the previous year real growth of production of goods, production of services and taxes on products amounted – 5,1%, 3,6% and 3,3%.

In real terms, the highest growth rates were recorded in construction (15,2%), manufacturing industry (9,8%), transport and warehousing (7,1%), wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair (5,7%) and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (4,4%).

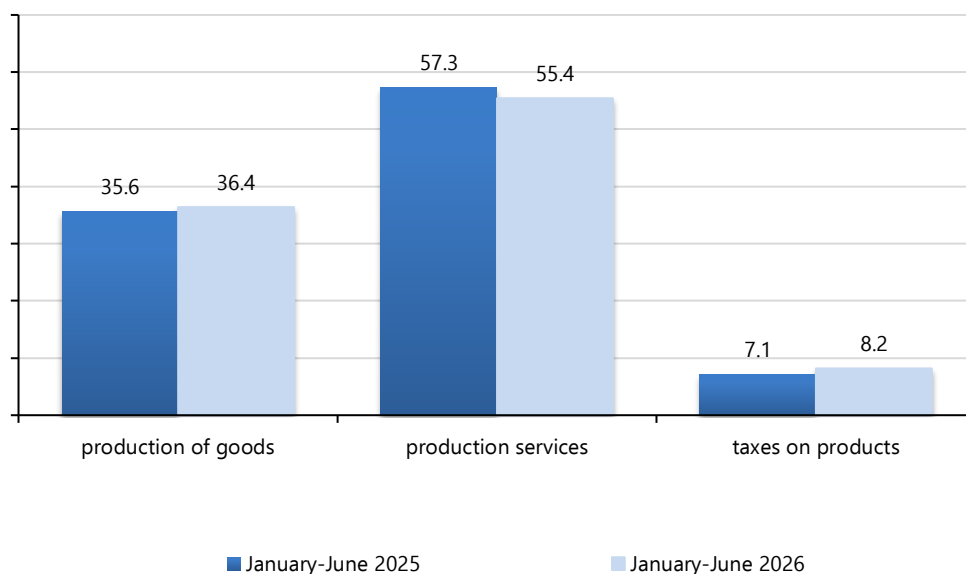
GDP by production method for January-June 2026

	At current prices, million tenge	To the appropriate period of previous year, in percent		In percentages to the end
		PVI	deflator	
Gross domestic product	70 948 693,3	104,1	111,1	100,0
Production of goods	25 840 005,1	105,1	112,4	36,4
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1 623 359,6	104,4	114,6	2,3
Industry	20 309 939,0	103,3	113,5	28,6
Mining and quarrying	8 923 851,1	96,0	112,7	12,6
Manufacturing industry	9 909 298,6	109,8	114,5	14,0
Supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and air conditioning	1 292 417,6	110,5	112,6	1,8
Water supply; collection, treatment and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution	184 371,7	109,8	106,5	0,2
Construction	3 906 706,5	115,2	106,0	5,5
Service production	39 318 177,8	103,6	108,1	55,4
Wholesale and retail trade; car and motorcycle repair	11 709 267,6	105,7	110,2	16,5
Transport and warehousing	4 974 008,7	107,1	111,2	7,0
Provision of accommodation and food services	603 225,7	100,8	114,0	0,9
Information and communication	1 478 312,7	104,3	104,4	2,1
Financial and insurance activities	2 911 272,2	102,9	105,0	4,1
Operations with real estate	6 120 694,6	101,0	118,1	8,6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2 420 676,9	101,5	109,7	3,4
Activities in the area of administration and support services	1 373 414,6	102,0	111,9	1,9
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1 426 519,5	101,9	100,4	2,0
Education	2 657 042,2	101,6	94,2	3,7
Public Health and Social Services	1 269 128,8	101,6	75,4	1,8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	646 778,9	103,7	117,7	0,9
Provision of other types of services	1 680 288,4	101,3	117,2	2,4
Activities of households employing domestic workers; activities of households producing goods and services for their own consumption	47 547,0	101,0	110,9	0,1
Gross value added	65 158 182,9	104,2	109,7	91,8
Taxes on products	5 790 510,4	103,3	128,3	8,2

The shares of production of goods and production of services in GDP for January-June 2026 amounted to 36,4% and 55,4%, respectively. The main share in the production of GDP is the industry – 28,6%.

GDP structure for January-June 2026

in percentages



Dynamic tables:

[GDP by method of production at current prices](#)

[GDP Volume index by method of production](#)

[GDP Deflator by method of production](#)

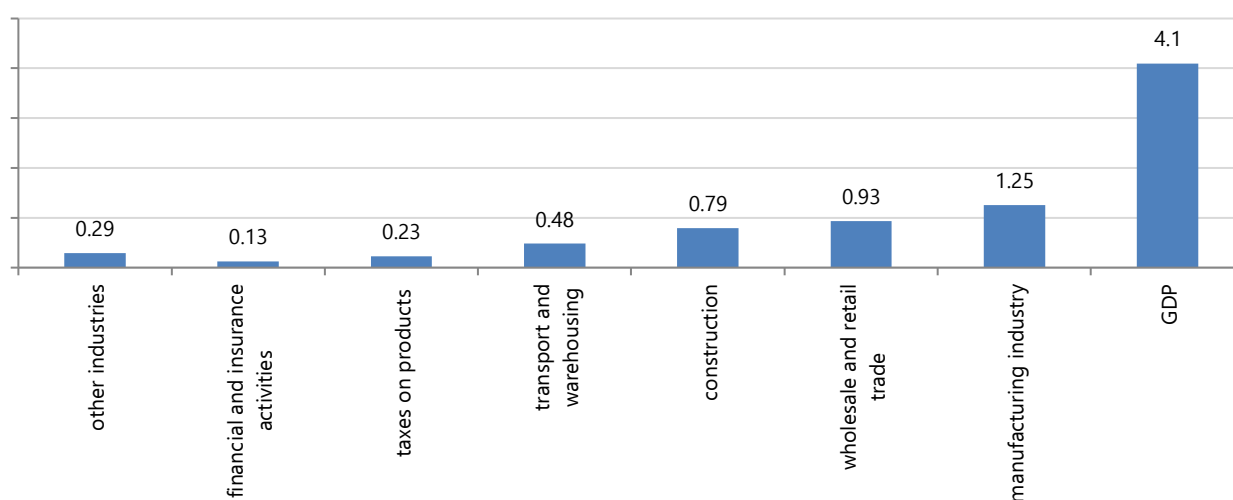
[Structure of GDP by method of production](#)

3. Contribution sectors to GDP

The largest contribution to GDP growth was made by manufacturing industry – 1,25 pp., wholesale and retail trade – 0,93 pp. and construction – 0,79 pp.

Contribution of the main sectors to GDP for January-June 2026

in percentage point



4. 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.

5. Methodological explanations

Gross domestic product by production is the sum of gross value added by economic activity, which is increased by net taxes on products. The term "net" means that taxes are shown net of related subsidies.

6. Links to related publications

[GDP income method](#)

[GDP by final expenditure method](#)

[Gross regional product](#)

[Short term economic indicator](#)

[GDP per capita](#)

7. Useful links

[Methodological position on statistics](#)

[Methodology for calculating the gross domestic product by the production method at current and constant prices](#)

[Methodology for estimating the non-observed economy](#)

[Methodology for assessing the volume of illegal activities](#)

[Methodology for assessing residential rent](#)

[Methodology for accounting for the output of financial intermediation services](#)

[Methodology for accounting for financial services of second-tier banks](#)

[Methodology for accounting for central bank services](#)

[Methodology for accounting for insurance services](#)

[Methodology for accounting for taxes on products and imports](#)

[Methodology for calculating labor productivity](#)

[National Accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Quality Report, 2022](#)

[GDP by production method with the allocation of the share of the oil and gas sector in GDP for 2024, Quality Report.](#)

[Information and analytical system "Taldau"](#)

Responsible for the release: Department of National Accounts	Director of the Department: Belonosova N.E. Tel. +7 7172 74 9717	Executor: Zhunussova Z., Tastan N. Tel. +7 7172 74 93 12 +7 7172 74 92 60 Email : z.zhunussova@aspire.gov.kz n.tastan@aspire.gov.kz	Address: 010000, Astana city Mangilik el avenue, 8 House of Ministries, Entrance 4
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