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Report Highlights:

Kazakhstan's MY 2025/26 wheat production is forecast to contract from the prior year's record, mainly because farmers switched to growing more profitable oilseeds, especially sunflowers. The production of wheat as well as barley is also down year-to-year because of economic pressures, making it difficult for farmers to purchase on-farm inputs. With reduced grain production volumes, exports of wheat and barley are projected to be lower than the previous year. Meantime, owing to the plentiful MY 2024/25 grain crop and the government's transportation subsidy, wheat and barley exports are expected to reach at or near record levels during this period.

WHEAT

Production

Post is forecasting MY 2025/26 wheat production sharply down from last year's bumper crop to 13.8 million metric tons (MMT). This steep drop in production is mainly attributed to farmers' intention to grow less wheat and plant more sunflowers and other oilseeds because these crops are considered more profitable. With farmers planting fewer acres of wheat, Post is revising its area harvested projection lower to 12.4 million hectares.

Yields are forecast at about 1.11 MT per hectare (HA), down from last year but still within the normal range. Although this forecast assumes favorable weather conditions and negligible loss from antelope and locust, Post assesses wheat yields will decline year-to-year because some farmers are struggling financially, even with government support, to purchase sufficient amounts of fertilizer and plant protection products.

The Ministry of Agriculture announced its MY 2025/26 planted area predictions for major row crops, showing a contraction in wheat production and increases in all other crop categories. See table 1. Post used this data to assess the direction of MY 2025/26 wheat and barley production and relied on industry and other market sources to develop our PSD area harvested and production numbers.

	MY2024/25	MY2025/26	Change in hectares
Grains	16,676	16,561	-115
Wheat	13,159	12,972	-187
Other Grains	3,517	3,589	72
Oilseeds Crops	2,935	3,313	378
Sunflower	1,287	1,408	121
Other Oilseeds	1,648	1,905	257
Feeding Crops (Barley, Oats, Rye, etc.) 1/	3,221	3,347	126
Other Crops	479	502	23
Total Planted Area	23,311	23,723	412

Source: [Ministry of Agriculture briefing from May 13, 2025](#)

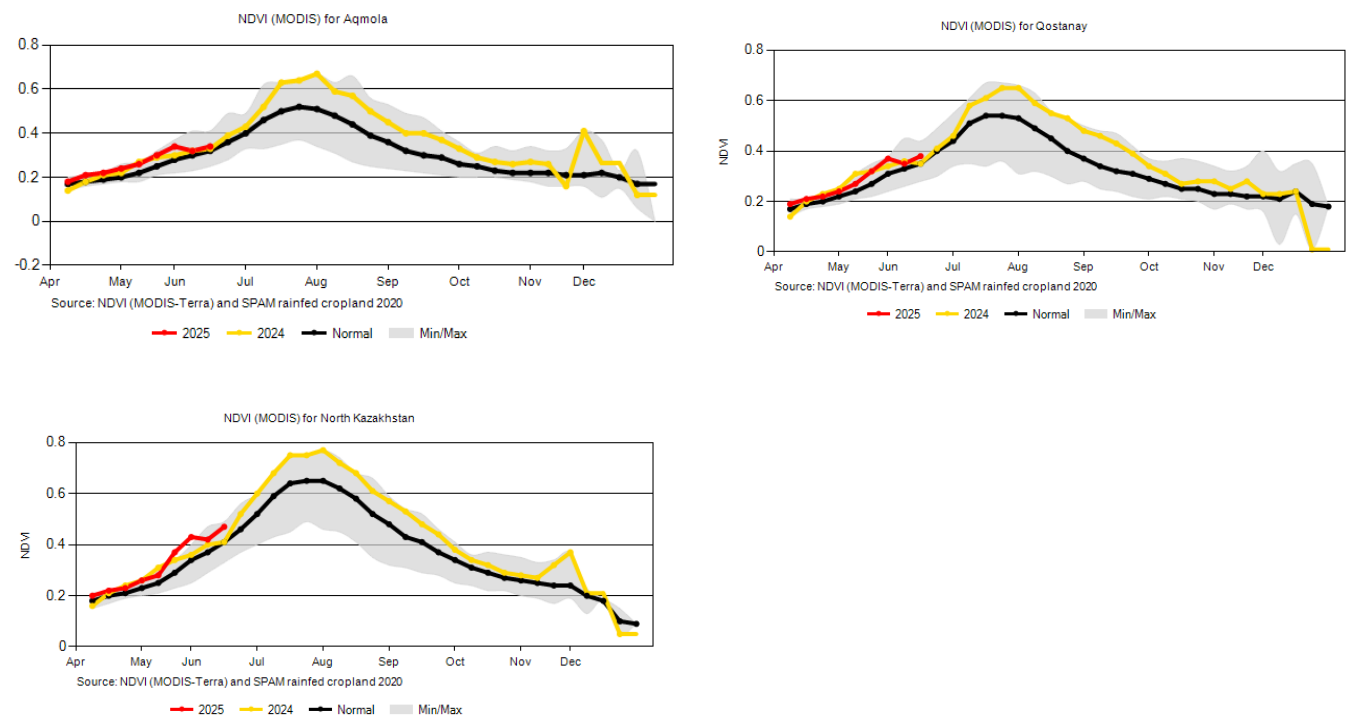
1/ The data does not break out the planted area for barley.

The Akmola, Kostanay, and North Kazakhstan regions bordering Russia on the north are the three leading wheat-producing regions in Kazakhstan. According to market sources, some farmers in Akmola switched some of their fields from wheat to oilseeds this season in search of higher returns. This shift to oilseeds also reportedly occurred in the other top wheat growing regions and elsewhere in the country.

The wheat growing regions have enjoyed favorable weather conditions, though not as good as last year. The growth of the early wheat crop is even and dense, according to farmers who are predicting a decent wheat crop in MY 2025/26, though smaller in size because of the shift to oilseed production. Satellite data corroborates farmers hopeful prediction. NDVI is mostly within the normal range for all three regions (Figure 1), and precipitation appears to be slightly lower than last year (Figure 2).

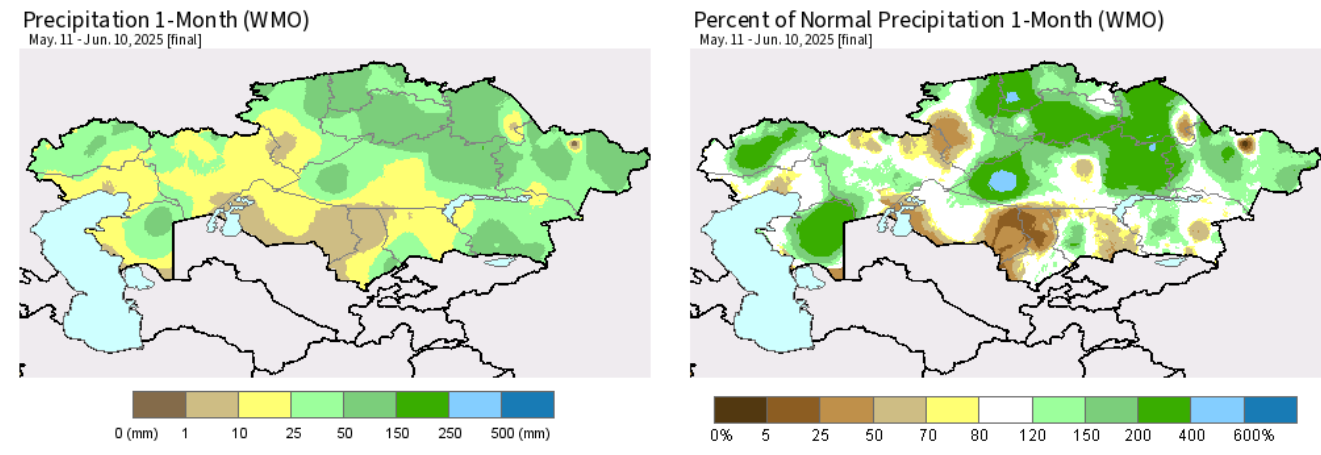
MY 2024/25 wheat production estimate is revised lower to align with the latest figures released by the Kazakhstan Grain Union. Post assesses that the KGU estimate more closely reflects the situation on the ground.

Figure 1. NDVI in Akmola, Kostanay and North Kazakhstan regions

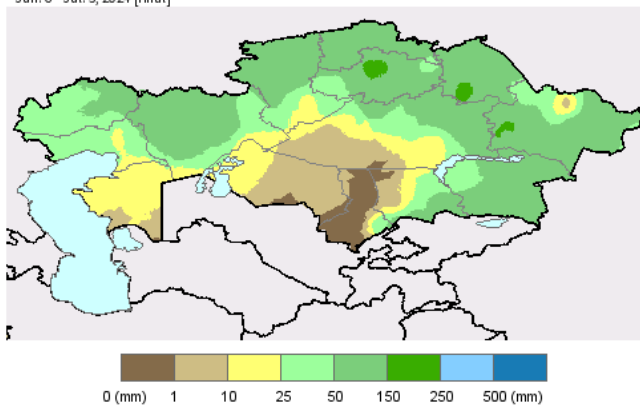


Source: [FAS IPAD Crop Explorer](#)

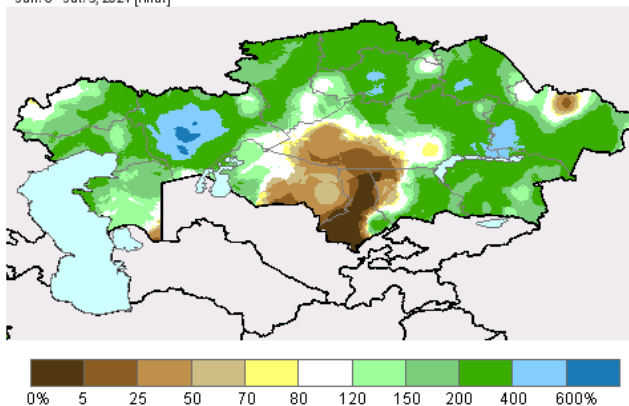
Figure 2. Precipitation and Percent of Normal Precipitation



Precipitation 1-Month (WMO)
Jun. 6 - Jul. 5, 2024 [final]



Percent of Normal Precipitation 1-Month (WMO)
Jun. 6 - Jul. 5, 2024 [final]



Source: [FAS IPAD Crop Explorer](#)

Ag Ministry Ramps Up Support to Grain Growers

In response to falling wheat prices resulting from the MY 2024/25 bumper wheat crop, the Ministry of Agriculture scaled up its support to grain farmers. The Ministry doled out loans and guarantees, totaling a record 700 billion tenge (\$1.3 billion), to help farmers to prep the land and buy the necessary inputs to support the planting of the MY 2025/26 wheat crop.

The Ministry of Agriculture also continued to provide farmers with different incentives to grow wheat and other row crops. The government's incentive package includes subsidized fertilizer and diesel, as well as preferential access to loans and equipment. The Ministry has also provided preferential leasing for 250 billion (\$480 million) of agricultural machinery.

Wild Animals and Pests Pose Negligible Risk to Wheat Yields

Grain farmers are worried about potential crop damage resulting from migrating saiga antelope. Farmers report that even with electric fencing and other defensive measures, the antelope trample and consume grains and other crops. The Ministry of Agriculture is currently reporting that the losses are very minimal. To avoid serious crop damage, the Ministry of Environment [announced](#) that it planned to cull 800,000 saiga out of the estimated total population of 4 million. From Post's perspective, it is too premature to predict any potential losses that may occur during the remainder of the growing season.

The Ministry of Agriculture continues its [campaign](#) to combat the spread of locusts through different protective measures including chemical treatments. As of writing this report, the Ministry had treated 1.8 million hectares out of the targeted 2.1 million hectares this season. Considering this ongoing campaign and based on feedback from farmers, Post expects locust damage to the MY 2025/26 wheat crop to be very minor.

Application of Fertilizer & Pesticides Key to Wheat Yields

Post reduced its wheat yield projection for MY 2025/26 in large part because of inadequate application of fertilizer and plant protection products. The government's fertilizer distributions appear to be behind schedule. Additionally, some farmers are struggling to afford phosphorous and potassium mineral fertilizers, as well as plant protection products.

In a recent news interview, a wheat grower from northern Kazakhstan explained that in order to produce a good quality wheat crop in MY 2025/26, farmers need to apply glyphosate before planting to clear the fields of weeds, apply fungicide treatments two times during the crop-growing period, and apply complex fertilizer (nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium) and insecticides.

Kazakhstan’s domestic fertilizer production consists mainly of mineral fertilizers containing nitrogen and phosphorus. The Ministry of Agriculture procures and distributes this fertilizer to wheat and other row crop farmers, especially lower-income farmers. During MY 2024/25, the Ministry intends to distribute 1.9 MMT of mineral fertilizers to farmers. As of mid-May, though, it appeared as though distributions were months behind schedule since only 0.8 MMT or less than half of the target had been distributed. See annex 1 for government fertilizer distribution data.

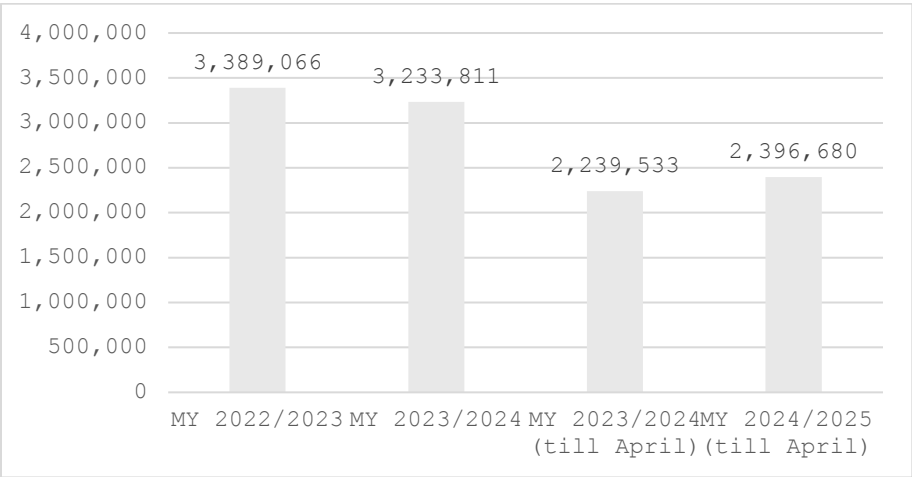
Kazakhstan also relies on imported mineral fertilizers. Post understands that large wheat farms generally purchase a combination of imported and domestic mineral fertilizer. Most of the imported fertilizer comes from Russia. See annex for mineral fertilizer import data.

Consumption

MY 2025/2026 wheat consumption is forecast lower year-over-year to 7.5 MMT, based on the projected contraction in wheat production. Feed wheat consumption will account for most of the predicted decline in overall wheat consumption. The decline in feed wheat consumption is also explained by the fact that there was more feed wheat available in MY 2024/25 because of quality issues with some of the country’s bumper wheat crop. Meantime, FSI consumption, which accounts for the majority of overall wheat consumption, is expected to hold steady year-to-year.

Wheat is predominantly used to make flour for bread, pastries, and other flour-based foods. According to Kazakhstan’s Bureau of National Statistics, flour production reached 2.4 MMT during the first eight months (Sep-Apr) of MY 2024/25. As shown in chart 1, wheat flour production in MY2024/25 is trending higher year-to-year due to the increased availability of bumper crop wheat. Approximately half of the flour produced in the country is for domestic consumption and the remainder for export.

Chart 1. Wheat Flour Production from MY 2022/23-MY2024/25



Source: Bureau of National Statistics stat.gov.kz

Kazakhstan has 130 active flour mills, many of which are mostly concentrated in the main wheat-growing regions. The country's annual milling capacity is around 9 MMT but most millers are reportedly now operating at less than 50 percent capacity because of rising export competition from Uzbekistan flour in third markets, rising input costs, and reduced government support.

The Kazakh Ministry of Trade recently launched a five-year [strategy \(2025-29\)](#) to attract new investment into the next generation of specialized grain processing facilities to make high-value products. In connection with this strategy, the Ministry of Agriculture [announced](#) that it is in negotiations with a Chinese investor to open a wheat processing facility in the Almaty region to produce amino acids, probiotics, and biodegradable packing materials. In addition, according to a recent news [article](#), the Investment Committee from the Kazakh Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently signed an agreement with the Tiryaki Agro (Turkiye) and Hassan Food (Qatar) to invest in a factory to produce wheat starch and gluten from wheat and pea protein.

Trade

With MY 2025/26 wheat production projected to contract, the wheat export forecast is sharply lowered to 7.5 MMT, down 2.5 MMT from the previous year. This prediction assumes that Kazakh wheat prices will remain competitive compared to other regional exporters, namely Russia and Uzbekistan.

MY 2024/25 wheat exports are estimated at 10.0 MMT, the second highest on record and up significantly from the prior year because of Kazakhstan's bumper wheat harvest and other economic factors. A stable currency (tenge) and competitive pricing vis-à-vis other regional competitors, especially Russia, has helped propel Kazakhstan's wheat exports higher. Additionally, the government's transportation subsidy to remove surplus grain from the market appears to have spurred higher volumes of wheat exports. See [2025 Grain and Feed Annual Report \(KZ2025-0004\)](#) for subsidy details.

From September through March of MY 2024/25, Kazakhstan's wheat exports increased a little more than 25 percent year-to-year to 6.5 MMT. Wheat shipments to Uzbekistan – the top export destination – were up close to 35 percent, with shipments to Afghanistan holding steady. In addition, industry sources report that the government's transportation subsidy helped Kazakhstan increase its export volumes to less traditional markets, such as Azerbaijan, Georgia, Morocco, and some EU countries. See annex 2 for trade tables.

The government-owned Food Corporation (FC) is shipping wheat to new export markets. In May, according to market sources, FC was looking to deliver its first wheat shipment totaling 60,000 MT to Morocco. FC has also initiated deliveries of premium Kazakh wheat to Vietnam, beginning with an initial shipment of 15,000 MT. Departing from grain terminals in Akmola Region, the shipment followed a multimodal transport route: the grain first traveled by rail via the Dostyk-Alashankou border crossing, arrived at Lianyungang Port in China, and then was transported by sea to the Vietnamese port of Hai Phong. See Map 1 below commercial rail stations on the Kazakhstan-China border.

There were news reports in May about Kazakhstan shipping its first wheat cargo to UAE via the North-South corridor. The containerized shipment (~1,800 MT) was to depart by train from Kostanay Region, pass through Turkmenistan and Iran, and be loaded onto a ship at the port of Bandar Abbas for delivery to UAE. However, Post hasn't been able to confirm if the shipment has been delivered yet.

Map 1. Commercial Rail Stations on Kazakhstan-China Border



FTA with Iran and Regional Logistics Developments to Facilitate More Grain Exports

In May, the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) of which Kazakhstan is a member ratified a [free trade agreement](#) (FTA) with Iran.¹ The FTA created duty-free tariff rate quotas (TRQs) for 3.0 MMT of wheat and 1.5 MMT of barley for export to Iran each year. The Kazakh government hopes that these quotas will help boost the country's export sales of wheat and barley to Iran. However, other EAEU members, most notably Russia, will also be competing for these same quotas. According to the text of the FTA, the EAEU will determine how to allocate the wheat (excluding durum) and barley quotas between member states.

Table 2. Annual EAU Grain Export TRQs to Iran*

HTS	Description	Quota, Tariff	Out-of-quota treatment
1001 19	Durum	200,000 MT, 0%	MFN
1001 99	Wheat & Meslin (excluding Durum)	3 MMT, 0%	10% reduction
1003 90	Barley	1.5 MMT, 0%	5% binding rate from Aug 21-Apr 19, and 10% binding rate from Apr 20-Aug 20

Source: [EAEU-Iran FTA](#)

*Post is unable to interpret the actual out-of-quota tariff rate and is simply repeating the text of the agreement for the reader's awareness.

Besides deepening economic ties between both countries, the FTA is expected to spur increased investment in the North-South trade corridor which runs between Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan,

¹ EAEU members: Russia, Kazakhstan, Armenia, and Belarus, and Kyrgyz Republic.

and Iran. In fact, the North-South corridor countries recently signed an investment roadmap to boost the corridor's annual capacity to 15.0 MMT by 2027 and to 20.0 MMT by 2030. These investments are intended to spur increased traffic along the corridor which will allow Kazakhstan and other corridor countries to deliver their goods faster and at a lower cost than going through the Suez Canal.

In the future, as the logistical connections along this route improve, Post anticipates Kazakhstan could start shipping more grain and other goods to Iran for consumption there or for transshipment to third markets. Kazakhstan is currently shipping wheat and barley to Iran and as noted above, is looking to ship wheat through Iran to UAE.

At the same time, the Kazakh Ministry of Trade & Integration recently signed a protocol of intent to work with the Afghan Ministry of Public Works to support the construction of [the Turgundi-Herat-Kandahar-Spin Buldak railway](#) in Afghanistan. See map 2 below. Both countries intend to work together to build the first section of the railway line and supporting infrastructure from Turgundi to Herat. The railway when completed is expected to facilitate Kazakh flour shipments to and within Afghanistan, which is the second leading export destination for Kazakh flour.

Map 2. Turgundi-Herat-Kandahar-Spin Buldak Railway in Afghanistan

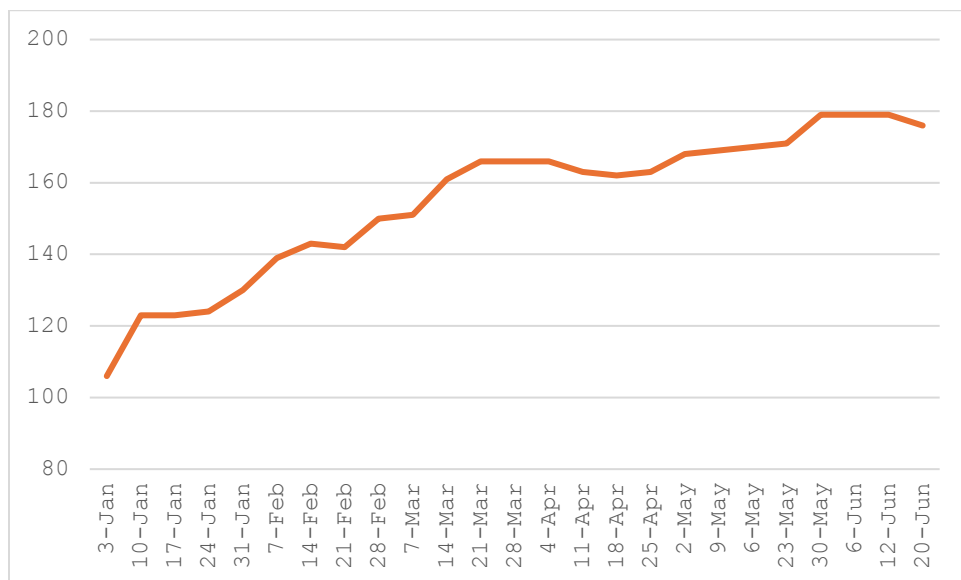


Kazakh Wheat Prices Climb Higher, But Still Cheaper than Russian Wheat

Wheat prices have been trending higher since January with declining wheat inventories and the approaching MY 2025/26 wheat harvest. The EXW (inland) price for class 3, food quality wheat in North Kazakhstan, Kostanay, and Akmola regions went from \$106/MT in January to \$176/MT in June. See chart 1 below.

In June, Russian wheat was selling at \$227/MT FOB, whereas comparable quality Kazakh wheat for export was selling at an average of \$205/MT FOB (shipped to border). This price difference has caused imports of Russian wheat to fall steeply in MY 2024/25 from September to April to a little more than 210,000 MT.

Chart 1. Wheat Class 3 (Food Quality) EXW Prices in North-Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Akmola Regions, USD/MT



Source: margin.kz

Stocks

With the anticipated drop in wheat production, MY 2025/26 wheat stocks are projected to fall by more than half from last year to about 1.0 MT. Meantime, Post is cutting its MY 2024/25 wheat stock estimate to 2.1 MMT, based on strong export performance and a downward revision to our wheat production estimate.

The total storage capacity of licensed and non-licensed grain warehouses is approximately 16.0 MMT. The licensed warehouses account for 13.2 MMT of the total capacity. According to June 2025 data from the Grain Receipts Digital Platform, licensed warehouses were at less than one-quarter of their carrying capacity with about 3.1 MMT. This utilization rate appears to be within the normal range for this time of year as grain traders seek to liquidate their old stocks ahead of the new MY 2025/26 crop. There is no reliable information source for the breakdown of these stocks by crop type, which makes it difficult for Post to assess the status of wheat and barley stocks.

Table 3. Grain storage capacity by regions, thousand tons			
	Total storage capacity	Available free capacity as of 06/17/2025	% of currently stored crops
Kazakhstan TOTAL	13,249,000	10,198,656	23%
Karaganda region	132,500	88,487	33%
East-Kazakhstan region	313,700	266,536	15%
North-Kazakhstan region	3,349,000	2,421,683	27%
Almaty region	62,600	60,600	3%
Kostanay region	3,031,900	2,435,577	19%

Akmola region	4,541,100	3,350,538	26%
Aktobe region	385,800	333,010	13%
Pavlodar region	277,300	223,139	19%
West-Kazakhstan region	634,800	584,663	7%
Abay region	199,500	174,451	12%
Astana city	243,000	211,358	13%
Kyzylorda region	40,000	40,000	-
Zhetysu region	14,000	8,609	38%

Source: [Grain Receipts Digital Platform Qoldau](#)

Wheat PSD

Wheat Market Year Begins Kazakhstan	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Sep 2023		Sep 2024		Sep 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	13130	13130	13067	12500	12900	12400
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4209	4209	3445	3445	4222	2145
Production (1000 MT)	12111	12111	18577	16500	14500	13800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2500	2500	500	500	500	100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2347	2347	500	500	500	100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	18820	18820	22522	20445	19222	16045
MY Exports (1000 MT)	7825	7825	10000	10000	8000	7500
TY Exports (1000 MT)	8409	8409	10000	10000	8000	7500
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2500	2500	3200	3200	2500	2500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	5050	5050	5100	5100	5150	5000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7550	7550	8300	8300	7650	7500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	3445	3445	4222	2145	3572	1045
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	18820	18820	22522	20445	19222	16045
Yield (MT/HA)	0.9224	0.9224	1.4217	1.32	1.124	1.1129

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

BARLEY

Production

The MY 2025/26 barley planted area is forecast at 2.3 million hectares, almost unchanged from last year. However, production is predicted to fall year-on-year to 3.0 MMT because of an anticipated reduction in yields to more normal levels and reflective of the current economic realities.

Although this forecast assumes favorable weather conditions and negligible loss from antelope and locust, Post assesses barley yields will decline because some farmers are struggling financially, even with government support, to purchase sufficient amounts of fertilizer and plant protection products. See the wheat production section for details on the different variables impacting grain production.

Spring barley accounts for over 99 percent of Kazakhstan's total barley production. Most barley is grown in the northern parts of the country and is feed-grade quality with a high protein content. There are also small amounts of malting quality barley grown in the East Kazakhstan region mainly under contract with a [large foreign malting barley distributor](#).

Consumption

MY 2025/26 barley consumption is forecast slightly lower from last year at 2.0 MMT. In line with historical consumption habits, most barley will be consumed on-farm as animal feed, and the small remainder will be used for malting and other food use purposes. Feed barley consumption is expected to increase year-to-year in part because of the rising numbers of cattle and poultry as shown in table 4.

Kazakhstan's feed sector is underdeveloped with only a handful of modern feed lots. Most feed, including crops like barley, wheat, corn, and other feed grains are grown and consumed on-farm.

Table 4. Cattle and Poultry Numbers as of June 1, 2025

	2024	2025	Change, %
Cattle	7,819,040	9,651,694	23
Including cows	3,546,165	4,382,988	23
Sheep	22,053,932	23,989,927	8
Goats	2,339,505	2,298,051	-2
Pigs	564,844	543,541	-4
Horses	4,475,846	5,020,186	12
Camel	296,168	321,333	8
Poultry	46,694,806	47,701,485	2

Source: [Bureau of National Statistics Cattle report](#)

Trade

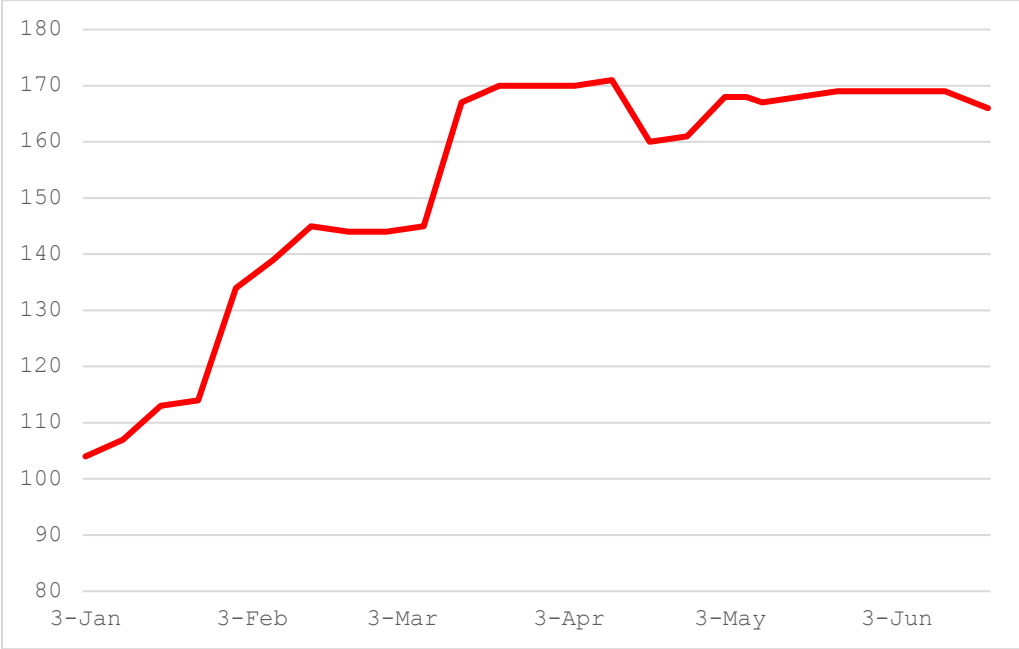
With a smaller barley crop in MY 2025/26, barley exports are forecast lower year-to-year at 1.3 MMT. Longer term, the EAEU FTA with Iran and ongoing logistical developments in the North-South corridor are expected to support Kazakh barley and wheat shipments to Iran for consumption or transshipment. Refer to the wheat trade section for details.

Owing mainly to a large, competitively priced barley crop, MY 2024/25 exports are forecast to reach a record of 1.9 MMT. From July through March of the current marketing year, barley exports shot higher

year-to-year to about 1.8 MMT. The biggest export destination was Iran with imports skyrocketing from the previous year to more than 956,000 MT. Kazakh grain traders are closely watching developments between Iran and Israel. The next largest export markets in descending order were China, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Azerbaijan. Refer to Annex 3 for export data.

In June, the FOB price of barley delivered to the Chinese border was \$215/MT. The FOB price to Aktau, Caspian Sea was \$230-235/MT. By comparison, the June EXW prices in Northern Kazakhstan were around \$169/MT. Meantime, barley prices have been climbing since January after having dropped earlier in the marketing year because of the large harvest. The EXW price in North Kazakhstan, Kostanay, and Akmola – the three biggest barley producing regions – was \$104/MT in January, reached a record of \$171/MT in April, before softening to \$166/MT in mid-June. See chart 2.

Chart 2. Barley EXW Prices in North-Kazakhstan, Akmola and Kostanay Regions, USD/MT



Source: margin.kz

Stocks

With barley production forecast to contract in MY 2025/26, barley stocks are likewise expected to drop to 142,000 MT. See wheat stocks section for discussion on the general grain stock situation in Kazakhstan.

Barley PSD

Barley Market Year Begins Kazakhstan	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2425	2425	2283	2283	2300	2300
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	413	413	202	202	342	342
Production (1000 MT)	2614	2614	3840	3840	3000	3000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	300	300	100	100	100	100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	233	233	100	100	100	100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3327	3327	4142	4142	3442	3442
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1225	1225	1900	1900	1300	1300
TY Exports (1000 MT)	1399	1399	1800	1800	1300	1300
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1600	1600	1600	1600	1700	1700
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1900	1900	1900	1900	2000	2000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	202	202	342	342	142	142
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3327	3327	4142	4142	3442	3442
Yield (MT/HA)	1.0779	1.0779	1.682	1.682	1.3043	1.3043

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: [PSD Online Advanced Query](#)

Annex 1. Fertilizer

Supply of Domestically Produced Mineral Fertilizers, thousand tons

	Plan for 2025/26	Signed contracts for	Fertilizers delivered	% of plan
Abay	63.6	34.0	27.5	43
Akmola	336.1	99.3	71.6	21
Aktobe	46.2	29.2	24.2	52
Almaty	60.8	45.4	45.4	75
Atyrau	2.9	0.2	0.1	2
East-Kazakhstan	60.8	40.9	36.0	59
Zhambyl	99.7	42.8	37.3	37
Zhetisu	58.8	46.3	44.8	76
West-Kazakhstan	46.9	24.7	24.3	52
Karaganda	93	35.8	35.0	38
Kostanay	337.6	115.6	98.0	29
Kyzylorda	64.6	64.2	62.5	97
Mangistau	0.3	0.2	0.0	0
Pavlodar	122.3	57.3	55.3	45
North-Kazakhstan	333.6	274.6	205.6	62
Turkestan	189.8	80.3	73.3	39
Ulytau	1.8	0.0	0.0	0
Shymkent	1.6	0.3	0.3	19
TOTAL	1920.4	991.2	841.1	44

Source: [Ministry of Agriculture briefing from May 13, 2025](#)

Kazakhstan's Imports of Mineral Fertilizers

Partner Country	Rank	Unit	2022	2023	2024	09/23-03/24	09/24-03/25	%Δ
World		T	82,187	108,614	69,412	35,483	86,589	144
Russia	1	T	75,589	102,102	64,792	33,954	84,219	148
Kyrgyzstan	2	T	1,524	1,140	1,343	641	810	26
Spain	3	T	827	1,380	871	223	454	104
Turkey	4	T	492	850	774	363	113	-69
China	5	T	24	50	578	24	125	421

Source: TDM LLC.

Annex 2. Kazakhstan's Wheat and Wheat Flour Exports MY 2021-25

Partner Country	Rank	Unit	MY 21/22	MY 22/23	MY 23/24	MY 23/24 09/23-03/24	MY 24/25 09/24-03/25	%Δ
World		WGE	8,109,757	10,873,507	7,825,401	5,141,973	6,457,266	26
Uzbekistan	1	WGE	3,159,021	4,649,345	3,438,083	2,178,412	2,913,912	34
Afghanistan	2	WGE	2,000,760	2,604,049	1,912,071	1,329,606	1,328,472	0
Tajikistan	3	WGE	972,532	1,187,564	1,124,941	708,904	870,069	23
China	4	WGE	30,411	429,571	624,593	321,952	161,281	-50
Italy	5	WGE	295,239	449,623	342,410	308,423	234,428	-24
Turkmenistan	6	WGE	494,975	607,702	186,014	158,032	98,395	-38
Kyrgyzstan	7	WGE	27,070	34,992	85,645	54,779	211,304	286
Russia	8	WGE	132,095	74,800	59,585	32,202	31,633	-2
Turkey	9	WGE	122,076	155,741	16,953	16,953	2,154	-87
Latvia	10	WGE	7,051	54,206	9,669	9,669	37,052	283
Belgium	11	WGE	42	1,778	8,187	8,187	10,320	26
Norway	12	WGE	3,000	7,160	4,791	3,000	8,000	167
Greece	13	WGE	4,521	3,107	4,663	4,663	0	-100
Denmark	14	WGE	0	3,000	2,700	2,700	2,800	4
Azerbaijan	15	WGE	192,500	276,427	2,595	2,595	423,918	16236
Georgia	16	WGE	5,415	1,177	672	403	30,399	7443
Belarus	17	WGE	790	570	520	340	141	-59
Iraq	18	WGE	88	1,575	465	465	0	-100
Armenia	19	WGE	122	194	273	245	197	-20
Mongolia	20	WGE	686	472	212	133	370	178
Pakistan	21	WGE	0	0	70	70	0	-100
United Arab Emirates	22	WGE	3	60	57	57	0	-100
Lithuania	23	WGE	0	133	49	49	2	-96
Spain	24	WGE	0	30,186	40	40	0	-100
South Korea	25	WGE	16	0	34	16	1	-94
Poland	26	WGE	13,323	12,499	28	0	3,013	0
Israel	27	WGE	186	43	26	26	44	69
Germany	28	WGE	122	227	26	21	65	210
Iran	29	WGE	630,956	163,437	19	19	0	-100
Moldova	30	WGE	489	73	11	11	55	400
Portugal	35	WGE	0	9,017	0	0	2,700	0
Morocco	42	WGE	0	0	0	0	83,532	0
United Kingdom	45	WGE	7,000	0	0	0	3,000	0

Source: TDM LLC.

Annex 4. Kazakhstan's Barley Exports MY 2021-25

Partner Country	Rank	Unit	MY 21/22	MY 22/23	MY 23/24	MY 23/24 07/23-03/24	MY 24/25 07/24-03/25	%Δ
World		T	420,813	1,112,775	1,225,326	1,029,042	1,798,165	75
China	1	T	82,621	426,811	927,751	788,649	582,087	-26
Uzbekistan	2	T	100,329	160,409	165,635	141,275	135,096	-4
Iran	3	T	189,404	436,327	62,027	44,321	956,211	2057
Tajikistan	4	T	39,539	70,370	54,068	41,739	77,481	86
Afghanistan	5	T	4,544	11,821	11,097	11,083	17	-100
Kyrgyzstan	6	T	2,174	0	3,236	666	93	-86
Russia	7	T	0	2,667	984	984	0	-100
Oman	8	T	0	257	256	256	399	56
Azerbaijan	9	T	0	0	204	0	32,628	0
Pakistan	10	T	0	68	69	69	0	-100
Netherlands	11	T	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	12	T	418	154	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	13	T	804	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	14	T	979	0	0	0	0	0
Belarus	15	T	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	16	T	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	17	T	0	3,780	0	0	14,152	0
Israel	18	T	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	19	T	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syria	20	T	0	110	0	0	0	0

Source: TDM LLC.

Attachments:

No Attachments