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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. Below average temperatures and wet weather conditions during the harvest season is also expected to contribute to lower production numbers. In line with the projected drop in production, wheat exports will fall slightly lower year-to-year, while exporters seek to diversify export markets and continue to enjoy from the government's transportation subsidy for another year.

WHEAT

Production

Post is revising its MY 2025/26 wheat production forecast to 15.5 million metric tons (MMT), which is down year-over-year by 1.0 MMT. Production is projected lower mainly because farmers decided to switch some of their fields from wheat to oilseeds this past spring because oilseeds was expected to be more profitable. Planting data released by the Bureau of National Statistics in August also reflects the predicted year-to-year downturn in wheat production and the scaling up in the production of oilseeds. See Table 1 for more details.

In addition to the contraction in area planted, abnormal weather conditions will put downward pressure on wheat yields and by extension production volumes. Yields are forecast 1.3 MT per hectare, lower than last year but still within a normal range. Weather during the first half of September in the northern part of Kazakhstan was wetter-than-normal. See Map 1. Weather in late September and early October was wetter and colder than usual with snow in wheat-growing areas along the Kazakh-Russian border. See Pictures 1 and 2.

These adverse weather conditions have raised concerns about crop damage and quality. Depending on the extent of the damage, the amount of available feed grade wheat may increase. The foul weather has also delayed the harvest in some areas by a couple weeks. At the end of September, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, approximately 75 percent of the wheat crop had been harvested compared to a little more than 90 percent a year ago.

Picture 1. Snow in Kostanay, September 29, 2025

Picture 2. Snow covered wheat field at the border with Russia, September 29, 2025

Source: eldala.kz

Prior to September, farmers were more optimistic about the prospects for their wheat crop because the weather during the late spring and most of the summer had been decent with moderate temperatures and adequate rainfall. See Annex 3 for pre-harvest wheat yield estimates. As expected, farmers moods have been dampened somewhat following the colder and wet weather that started in September.

Farmers' ongoing economic struggles also have a drag on wheat yields. Some wheat farmers, especially smaller operations, continue to face financial challenges, even with government support, to pay for crop protection products, fertilizer, and other required on-farm inputs. Soil fertility on these farms has suffered without the application of these inputs.

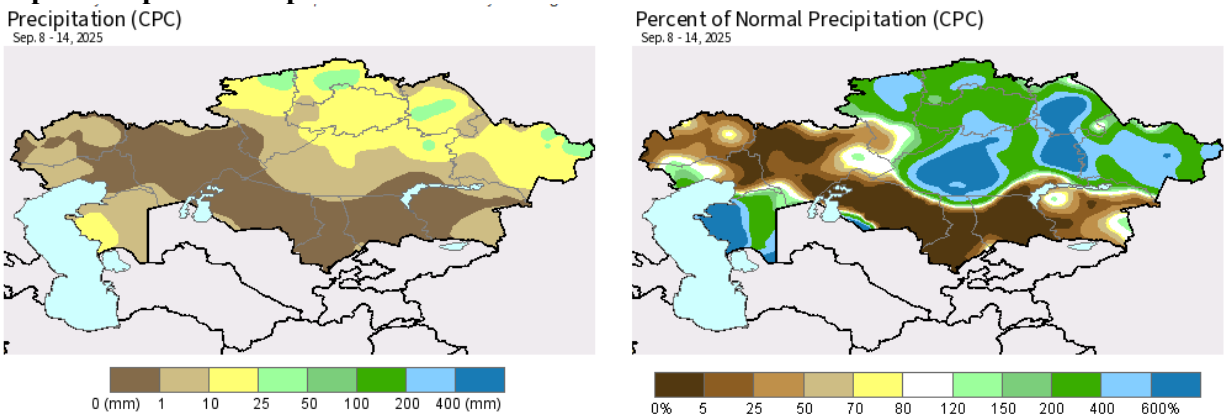
In line with the government's latest statistics, Post is revising its MY 2024/25 area harvested and production forecasts to 12.5 million hectares and 16.5 MMT, respectively. Even with this revision, production remains up year-to-year.

Table 1. Planted area, hectares

	MY2024/25	MY2025/26	Change in hectares
Total planted area	23,311,154	23,633,905	-322,751
Grain crops (excluding rice), legumes, and oilseeds crops	19,513,850	19,937,036	-423,186
Grain crops (excluding rice) and legumes	16,578,869	15,946,521	632,348
All wheat	13,159,198	12,274,590	-884,608
Corn	160,647	174,562	13,915
Barley, rye, oats	2,495,944	2,510,112	14,168
Oilseeds	2,934,980	3,990,515	1,055,535
Rice	98,058	100,472	2,414
Cotton	106,411	144,513	38,102
Feeding crops	3,221,041	3,077,335	-143,706

Source: Bureau of National Statistics Reports for 2025 and 2024

Map 1 Precipitation map



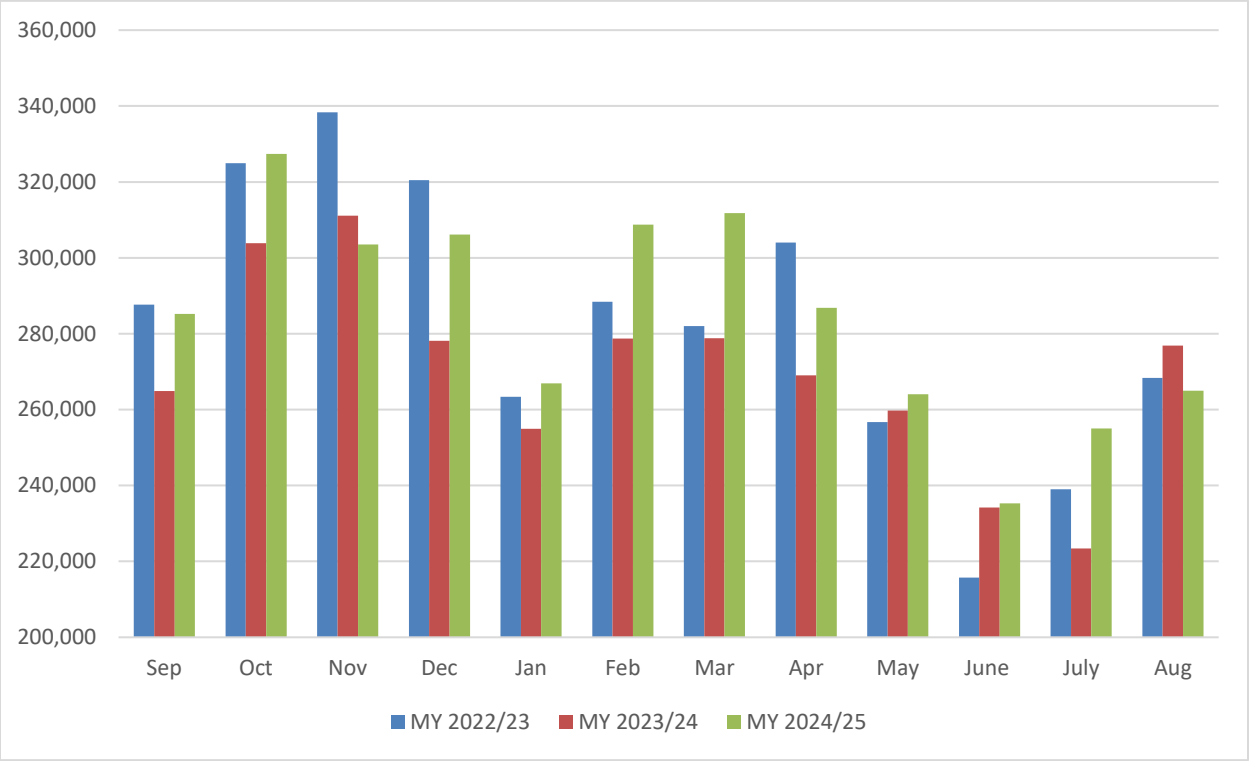
Source: USDA FAS Crop Explorer

Consumption

MY 2025/2026 wheat consumption is forecast lower year-over-year to 8.1 MMT, based on the projected contraction in wheat production. Almost two-thirds of wheat is expected to be consumed as FSI with the remainder used as feed wheat. Feed wheat consumption could climb above the current estimate depending on the extent of weather-related damage.

Wheat is predominantly used to make flour for bread, pastries, and other flour-based foods. According to Kazakhstan's Bureau of National Statistics, wheat flour production in MY 2024/2025 reached a record 3.4 million tons, which is up 5 percent from the previous year. See Chart 1 for monthly flour production volumes for the last three marketing years.

Chart 1. Wheat flour production, metric tons



Source: Bureau of National Statistics stat.gov.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 1.2 MT. Meantime, Post is cutting our MY 2024/25 wheat stock estimate to 1.9 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, of which licensed warehouses account for about 85 percent of overall capacity. According to September 2025 data from the Grain Receipts Digital Platform, licensed warehouses were at less than one-quarter of their carrying capacity with about 3.5 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. See Table 2 below for licensed warehoused grain storage levels for this September and Chart 2 for a historical month-to-month comparison.

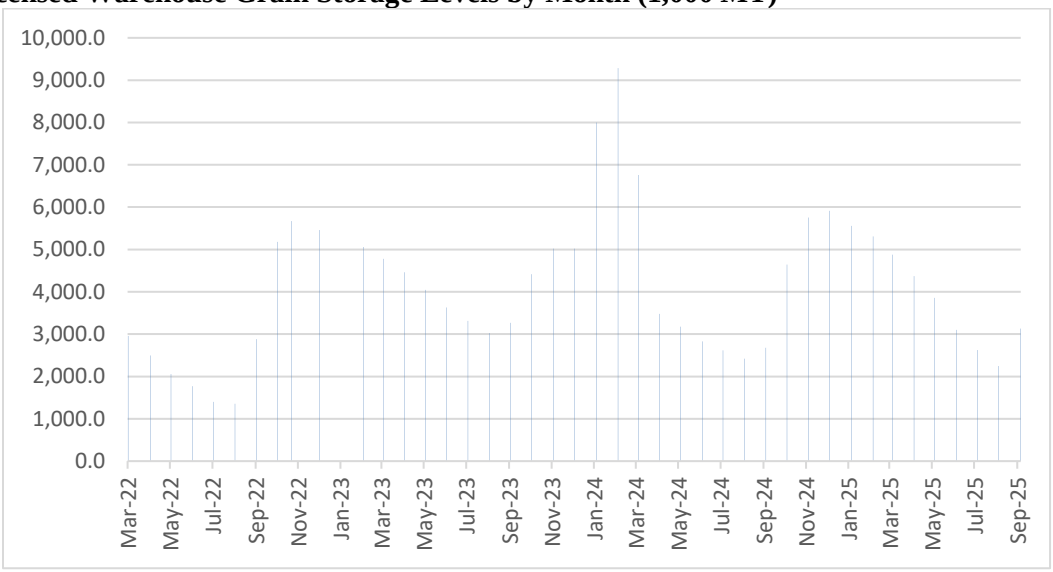
Table 2. Licensed Warehouse Grain Storage Levels by Region (1,000 MT)

	Total storage capacity	Available free capacity as of 09/19/2025	% of currently stored crops
Kazakhstan TOTAL	**13,408,544**	**9,880,655**	**25%**
Akmola region	4,578,100	3,134,112	31%
North-Kazakhstan region	3,376,000	2,512,168	25%
Karaganda region	132,500	98,975	25%
Kostanay region	3,031,900	2,268,563	25%
East-Kazakhstan region	313,700	242,122	22%

Aktobe region	385,800	303,480	21%
Pavlodar region	277,300	228,565	17%
Astana city	243,000	202,454	16%
West-Kazakhstan region	634,800	577,699	8%
Almaty region	62,600	60,600	3%
Abay region	199,500	197,957	0%
Zhetysu region	14,000	13,955	0%
Atyrau region	-	-	-
Mangystau region	-	-	-
Kyzylorda region	40,000	40,000	0%
Almaty city	-	-	-
Jambyl region	-	-	-
Ulytau region	-	-	-
Turkestan region	-	-	-
Shymkent city	-	-	-

Source: Grain Receipts Digital Platform Qoldau

Chart 2. Licensed Warehouse Grain Storage Levels by Month (1,000 MT)



Source: Grain Receipts Digital Platform Qoldau

Trade

With MY 2025/26 wheat production projected to contract year-to-year, the wheat export forecast for this period is sharply lowered to 8.6 MMT, down 1.6 MMT from the previous year. This prediction assumes that Kazakh wheat export prices will remain competitive compared to other regional exporters, namely Russia and Uzbekistan.

The extension of the government's transportation subsidies and a diversification of export destinations are expected to support overseas sales of Kazakh wheat and products in MY 2025/26. Meantime, exports in MY 2024/2025 (Sep-Jul) are reported at 9.5 million tons, more than 30 percent higher than last year. See chart 3. The leading export destination was Uzbekistan (4.1 MMT), followed by Afghanistan (1.7 MMT) and Tajikistan (1.7 MMT). For more trade details, please, refer to Annex 1.

Kazakh Government Extends Transportation Subsidies for Wheat Exports
At the end of August this year, the Minister of Agriculture signed order No 36758 that extends the transportation subsidy for wheat exports for another year until September 1, 2026. The subsidy is aimed at expanding the access of the Kazakh wheat in the Middle East, North Africa and Asia. Transportation subsidies vary by route, ranging from 20,000-30,000 tenge per metric ton ($37-$56/MT).

As of September 9, 2025, the government paid 14.8 billion tenge ($27.9 million) to subsidize almost 650,000 tons of wheat exports in MY24/25. Notably, the amount of wheat exports receiving the subsidy payment is just a small fraction of overall wheat exports for this period.

First Kazakh Wheat Sale to Vietnam, and First Sale of Flour to the United States
During May-September, Kazakhstan successfully shipped 17,000 MT of wheat to Vietnam using an uninterrupted container route. Ten trains loaded with the wheat were sent from the stations of Ak-Kul, Azat, and Kokshetau via the Chinese port of Lianyungang to the Vietnamese port of Haiphong. The use of this logistical model is set to expand, backed by ongoing transport subsidies, boosting Kazakhstan's wheat exports to Southeast Asia.

In September, Kazakhstani news reported the first ever flour shipment to the United States. According to the government-affiliated QazTrade export promoting agency, fifty tons of wheat flour was shipped to New York and is now available on Amazon. According to QazTrade, this is its first major export project to promote agricultural exports to the United States.

Opening Export Opportunities in Pakistan
In early September, leaders from Kazakhstan met with counterparts in Pakistan where they signed an protocol of cooperation, including an agreement to supply wheat, oilseeds, and sunflower oil.

Wheat Exported Mostly by Rail
According to a report from Kazakhstan's Railway Authority, 10.2 MMT of wheat was exported in MY 2024/25 using a wide network of internal and regional rail networks. These networks are spread across Russia, China, and Central Asia. Separately, news sources reported that wheat exports through Russia increased more than five times to 1.5 MMT during the first eight months of calendar year 2025. Most of this wheat that transits Russia is intended for Europe.

Wheat Exports to China Slump, But Wheat-Based Feed Meal to the Middle Kingdom Climbs

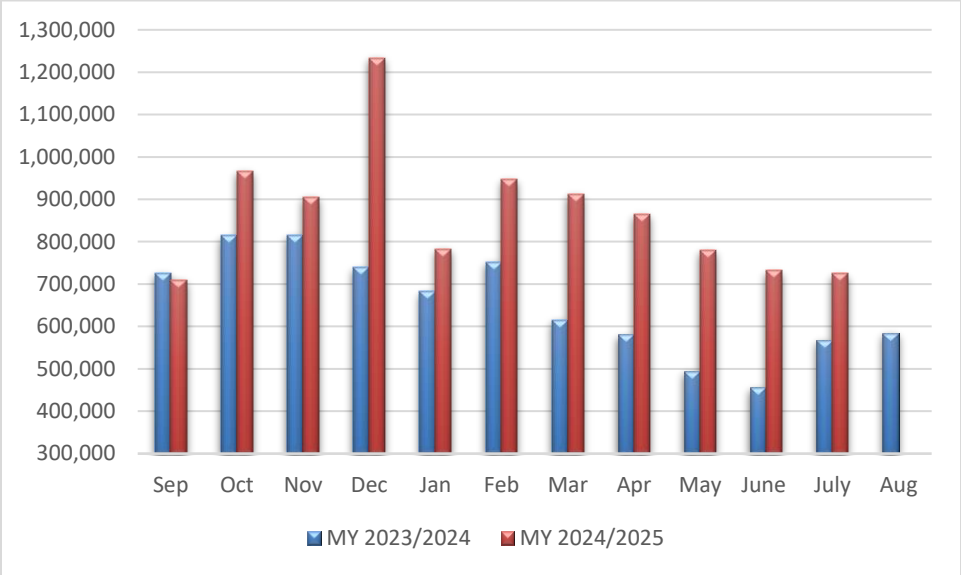
Wheat exports to China in MY 2024/25 (Sep-Jul) have sharply fallen year-to-year because, according to media reports, China stopped allowing duty-free imports into the bonded or economic zones. This decision was reportedly made to curtail fraudulent trading practices where Chinese traders were allegedly selling feed grade wheat as food grade quality wheat. With this change, exports of Kazakh now face a customs duty of 65 percent. China's state-trading enterprises, like COFCO and Sinograin, are exempt from paying the import duty.

Exports of wheat and barley-based meals to China have surged in the last year because of favorable market conditions, duty-free treatment, and competitive pricing. Typically, this feed meal consists of 80 percent of feed-quality or non-class wheat and 20 percent of barley and other grains. For more information, please refer to Grain and Feed Kazakhstan Report KZ2024-0006.

In the last year, owing to the growing demand from China, there has been an explosion in the number of feed meal production facilities in Kazakhstan. Kazakh and Chinese investors are reportedly opening new factories almost every month. As of early July 2025, there were 76 wheat feed meal companies and 67 barley feed meal companies that were registered to export to China.

Chinese central government officials have begun expressing concern over the sharp rise in feed meal imports from Kazakhstan. However, for now, this trade remains a viable and profitable practice.

Chart 3. Wheat Exports, Metric Tons



Source: TDM LLC.

Prices

As of September 2025, farmers expect that domestic and export prices for wheat will fall amid the new harvest. Traders report that local mills may seek to source more wheat from Russia in MY 2025/26, depending on prices, the Tenge-Ruble exchange rate, and availability of Russian wheat. See Table 3 for domestic prices and Table 4 for export prices.

Table 3. Domestic prices as of September 12, 2025, USD per metric ton

		Hard wheat Protein 14+	Hard wheat Protein 15+	Soft wheat protein 28	Soft wheat protein 23	Soft wheat protein 22	Soft wheat protein 17
Grain storage in North-Kazakhstan region	EXW	173	197	212	164	151	134
Grain storage in Akmola region	EXW			223	214	158	147
Grain storage in East-Kazakhstan region	EXW			221	212	158	147

Source: margin.kz

Table 4. Export prices as of September 12, 2025, USD per metric ton

		Soft wheat protein 28	Soft wheat protein 23	Soft wheat protein 22	Soft wheat protein 17
Rail station Saryagash (border with Uzbekistan)	DAP	250	195	185	190
Rail station Dostyk (border with China)	DAP	250	201	-	182

Source: margin.kz

Wheat PSD

Wheat	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	**Sep 2023**		**Sep 2024**		**Sep 2025**	
Kazakhstan	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	13130	13130	13067	12500	12200	12200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4209	4209	3445	3445	4022	1945
Production (1000 MT)	12111	12111	18577	16500	16000	15500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2500	2500	500	500	500	500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2347	2347	600	600	500	500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	18820	18820	22522	20445	20522	17945
MY Exports (1000 MT)	7825	7825	10200	10200	8000	8600
TY Exports (1000 MT)	8409	8409	9986	10000	8000	8600
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2500	2500	3200	3200	3000	3000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	5050	5050	5100	5100	5150	5150
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7550	7550	8300	8300	8150	8150
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	3445	3445	4022	1945	4372	1195
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	18820	18820	22522	20445	20522	17945
Yield (MT/HA)	0.9224	0.9224	1.4217	1.32	1.3115	1.2705
(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 area harvested is projected at 2.2 million ha, down slightly from last year. With the contraction in the area harvested and unfavorable weather conditions during the fall harvest period, production is lowered year-to-year to 3.4 MMT. These adverse weather conditions have raised concerns about crop damage and quality. Depending on the extent of the damage, the amount of available feed grade barley may increase. See wheat section for more details on weather conditions.

Post's predicted area harvested closely aligns with the Bureau of National Statistics planted area report at 2.3 million ha as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Barley planted area

	MY 2025/26	MY 2024/25	Change
Barley spring	2,315,945	2,286,345	29,600
Barley winter	3,941	1,752	2,189

Source: Bureau of National Statistics Reports for 2025 and 2024

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 5.

Additionally, the amount of feed barley could climb even higher depending on the extent of weather-related damage during the harvest period. Local experts are predicting barley losses could reach as high as 100,000 MT.

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 5. Cattle and Poultry Numbers as of September 1, 2025

	2024	2025	Change, %
Cattle	8,600,514	8,620,655	2.0
Including cows	4,417,318	4,541,129	2.8
Sheep	21,559,251	20,796,329	-3.5
Goats	1,936,312	1,839,722	-5.0
Pigs	488,407	472,165	-3.3
Horses	4,276,000	4,546,344	6.3
Camel	288,248	299,798	4.0
Poultry	45,603,472	46,883,643	2.8

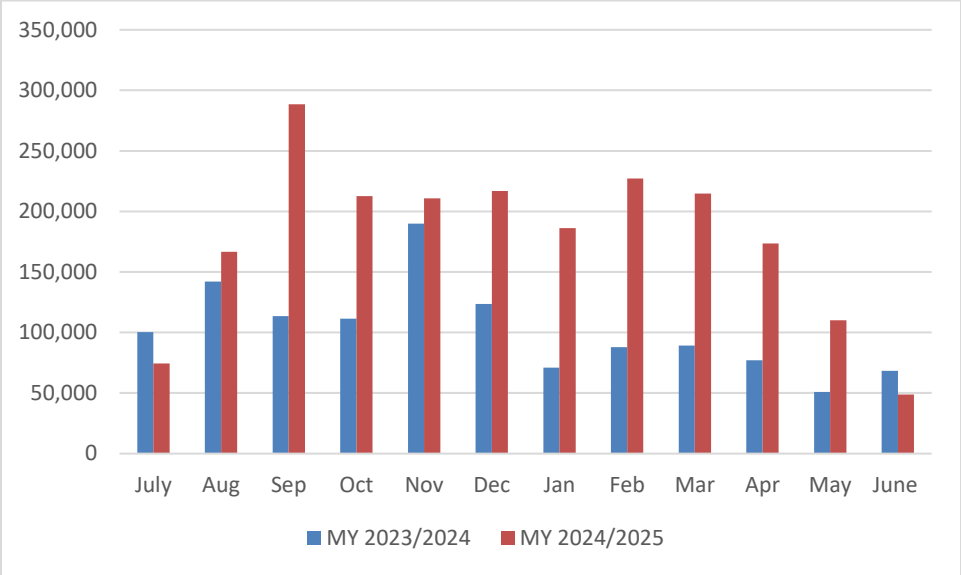
Source: Bureau of National Statistics Cattle report

Trade

With the expected contraction in MY 2025/26 barley production, exports for this period are forecast lower year-to-year at 1.7 MMT. Kazakhstan is expected to continue targeting neighboring markets, like China, Iran and other Central Asian countries, for its export sales of barley.

In MY 2024/2025, Kazakhstan's barley exports hit a record of 2.1 MMT, which is up almost 75 percent year-to-year thanks to competitive export prices. Iran was the leading export destination, accounting for more than half of Kazakhstan's barley exports. See Annex 2 for barley export data. All exports are feed barley.

Chart 4. Barley Exports, Metric Tons



Source: TDM LLC.

Barley Prices
As of September 2025, farmers expect that domestic and export prices for barley will fall amid the new harvest.

Table 6. Domestic Barley Prices as of September 12, 2025 ($/MT)

		Barley
Grain storage in North-Kazakhstan region	EXW	147
Grain storage in Akmola region	EXW	125
Grain storage in East-Kazakhstan region	EXW	125

Source: margin.kz

Table 7. Export Barley Prices as of September 12, 2025 ($/MT)

		Barley
Rail station Saryagash (border with Uzbekistan)	DAP	180
Port Aktau (border at the Caspian Sea)	FOB	205
Rail station Dostyk (border with China)	DAP	180

Source: margin.kz

Stocks

MY 2025/26 barley stocks are projected to shrink year-to-year by almost half to 112,000 MT. This expected decline in stocks is attributed to lower production volumes and strong export demand for Kazakh barley in neighboring countries.

Barley PSD

Barley	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
Kazakhstan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2425	2425	2283	2283	2300	2200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	413	413	202	202	203	212
Production (1000 MT)	2614	2614	3840	3840	3700	3400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	300	300	91	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	4133	4142	4003	3712
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1225	1225	2130	2130	1800	1700
TY Exports (1000 MT)	1399	1399	2000	2000	1700	1700
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1600	1600	1500	1500	1600	1600
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1900	1900	1800	1800	1900	1900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	202	202	203	212	303	112
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3327	3327	4133	4142	4003	3712
Yield (MT/HA)	1.0779	1.0779	1.682	1.682	1.6087	1.5455

(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. 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 09/23-07/24	MY 24/25 09/24-07/25	%Δ
_World		WGE	8,109,757	10,873,507	7,825,401	7,241,685	9,558,300	31.99
Uzbekistan	1	WGE	3,159,021	4,649,345	3,438,083	3,132,735	4,118,236	31.46
Afghanistan	2	WGE	2,000,760	2,604,049	1,912,071	1,774,775	1,723,465	-2.89
Tajikistan	3	WGE	972,532	1,187,564	1,124,941	1,026,881	1,277,344	24.39
China	4	WGE	30,411	429,571	624,593	605,199	190,436	-68.53
Italy	5	WGE	295,239	449,623	342,410	339,120	438,992	29.45
Turkmenistan	6	WGE	494,975	607,702	186,014	176,748	161,452	-8.65
Kyrgyzstan	7	WGE	27,070	34,992	85,645	79,580	379,231	376.54
Russia	8	WGE	132,095	74,800	59,585	54,705	53,834	-1.59
Turkey	9	WGE	122,076	155,741	16,953	16,953	2,264	-86.65
Latvia	10	WGE	7,051	54,206	9,669	9,669	45,576	371.36
Belgium	11	WGE	42	1,778	8,187	8,187	10,320	26.05
Norway	12	WGE	3,000	7,160	4,791	4,791	11,500	140.03
Greece	13	WGE	4,521	3,107	4,663	4,663	0	-100
Denmark	14	WGE	0	3,000	2,700	2,700	5,367	98.78
Azerbaijan	15	WGE	192,500	276,427	2,595	2,595	690,708	26,516.88
Georgia	16	WGE	5,415	1,177	672	591	81,087	13,620.3
Belarus	17	WGE	790	570	520	501	198	-60.48
Iraq	18	WGE	88	1,575	465	465	5,000	975.27
Armenia	19	WGE	122	194	273	273	204	-25.27
Mongolia	20	WGE	686	472	212	193	489	153.37
Pakistan	21	WGE	0	0	70	70	0	-100
United Arab Emirates	22	WGE	3	60	57	57	1,550	2,619.3
Lithuania	23	WGE	0	133	49	49	2	-95.92
Spain	24	WGE	0	30,186	40	40	0	-100
South Korea	25	WGE	16	0	34	34	13	-61.76
Poland	26	WGE	13,323	12,499	28	28	3,013	10,660.71
Israel	27	WGE	186	43	26	26	44	69.23
Germany	28	WGE	122	227	26	26	70	169.23
Iran	29	WGE	630,956	163,437	19	19	200	952.63
Moldova	30	WGE	489	73	11	11	56	409.09
Tunisia	31	WGE	0	103,841	0	0	0	0
Sweden	32	WGE	0	10,500	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	33	WGE	2,611	0	0	0	0	0

Source: TDM LLC.

Annex 2. Kazakhstan's Barley Exports MY 2021-25

Partner Country	Rank	Unit	MY 21/22	MY 22/23	MY 23/24	MY 24/25	%Δ
_World		T	420,813	1,112,775	1,225,326	2,130,485	174%
Iran	1	T	189,404	436,327	62,027	1,217,744	1963%
China	2	T	82,621	426,811	927,751	628,299	68%
Uzbekistan	3	T	100,329	160,409	165,635	152,270	92%
Tajikistan	4	T	39,539	70,370	54,068	82,506	153%
Azerbaijan	5	T	0	0	204	34,715	17017%
Iraq	6	T	0	3,780	0	14,152	0%
Oman	7	T	0	257	256	399	156%
Turkey	8	T	418	154	0	220	0%
Kyrgyzstan	9	T	2,174	0	3,236	93	3%
United Arab Emirates	10	T	0	0	0	70	0%
Afghanistan	11	T	4,544	11,821	11,097	17	0%
Denmark	12	T	0	0	0	0	0
France	13	T	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	14	T	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	15	T	0	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	16	T	804	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	17	T	979	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	18	T	0	68	69	0	0
Russia	19	T	0	2,667	984	0	0
Syria	20	T	0	110	0	0	0

Source: TDM LLC.

Annex 3. Estimated Yields in Northern Region of Kazakhstan, as of August 18, 2025

	Region/Rayon	Yields estimate, tons per hectare
	AKMOLA	**1.12-1.32**
	Akkol	1.12-1.32
	Arshaly	1.07-1.27
	Astrakhan	1.05-1.25
	Bulandy	1.06-1.26
	Burabay	1.53-1.73
	Yegindykol	0.97-1.17
	Birjan Sal	1.12-1.32
	Yereimentau	0.78-0.98
	Yessil	0.92-1.12
	Zhaksy	1.08-1.28
	Zhankain	0.87-1.07
	Zerenda	1.64-1.84
	Korgalzhyn	0.85-1.05
	Sandyktau	1.62-1.82
	Tselinograd	0.97-1.17
	Shortandy	1.13-1.33
	KOSTANAY	**1.09-1.29**
	Altynsarin	1.12-1.41
	Amangeldy	0.76-0.86
	Arkalyk	0.72-0.92
	Auliekol	0.98-1.18
	Denisov	0.95-1.15
	Jangeldy	0.62-0.82
	Jitikara	0.74-0.94
	Kamysty	0.8-1.00
	Karabalyk	1.31-1.61
	Karasu	1.39-1.59
	Kostanay	1.35-1.55
	Mendykara	1.33-1.53
	Naurzum	0.78-0.98
	Sarykol	1.58-1.78
	B. Mailina	1.05-1.25
	Uzunkol	1.62-1.82
	Fedorov	1.42-1.62
	NORTH-KAZAZAKHSTAN	**1.57-1.77**
	Airtau	1.51-1.71
	Akjar	1.23-1.43
	Akkain	1.72-1.92
	Yessil	1-78-1.98
	Jambyl	1.82-2.02
	B. Jumabayev	1.68-1.88
	Kyzyljar	1.91-2.11
	Mamlyut	1.69-1.89
	G. Musrepova	1.56-1.86
	Tainsha	1.42-1.62
	Timiryazevo	1.52-1.72
	Ualikhanov	1.15-1.35
	Shal Akyna	1.52-1.72

Source: KazHydroMet Final report for yields estimates in 2025

Attachments:

No Attachments