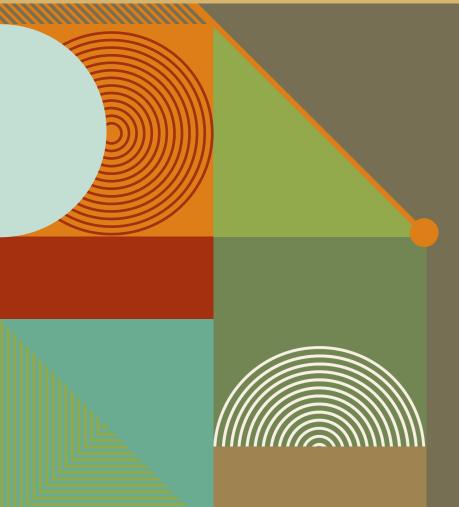
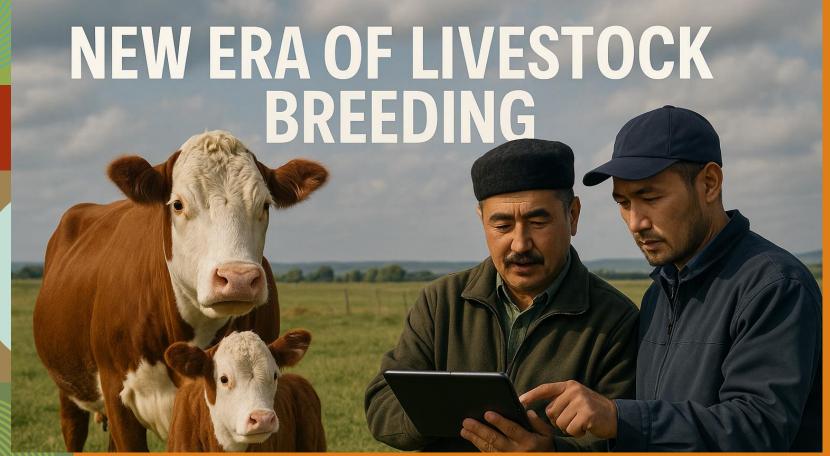




INDUSTRY CHALLENGES IN 1991-2010



- The collapse of centralized selection after the USSR
- Reduction of breeding stock
- Lack of a clear development program (oil and gas)
- Lack of state support and control
- Data overwriting



- Amendments to the Law "On Breeding Livestock»
- New financial instruments for purchasing cattle, leasing programs
- New unified program for recording breeding animals
- Thirst attempts to open export markets for beef and livestock
- Major goal to export 60K tons of beef



LEGISLATION

OLD

Certified farms for livestock Regulated by government Budget Functionary

NEW

Certified animal
Self regulated by associations
Self budget
Market

SYBAGA PROGRAM

Programme Objectives

- •Enhance the genetic potential of beef cattle.
- Reduce meat production costs.
- Consolidate livestock farms and increase their competitiveness.

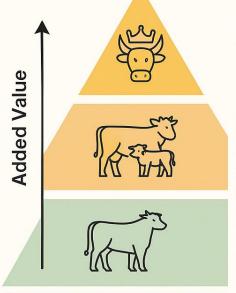
Implementation Mechanisms

- •Breed Transformation
- Financial Support
- Subsidy

Results and Statistics

- •Since the programme's inception, over 147,000 head of cattle have been acquired.
- •As of January 1, 2022, the programme includes 23,500 farms with a total of 1.238 million breeding cows and 32,900 pedigree bulls.

Value Chain in Beef Cattle Production



Breeding high-value bulls for herd improvement

Production of feeder calves Using improved genetics to produce calves with strong growth and meat qualities

Intensive fattening



Slaughter and processing Slaughter, meat cutting, packaging according to hygiene and technology standards



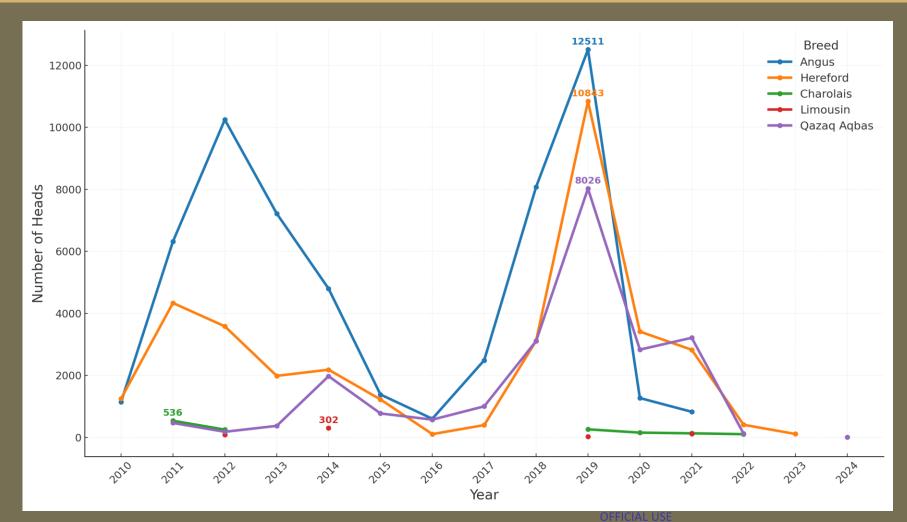
HoReCa and

Retail Trade

Final product delivery to consumers via retail and hospitality channels



PUREBRED BEEF CATTLE IMPORT

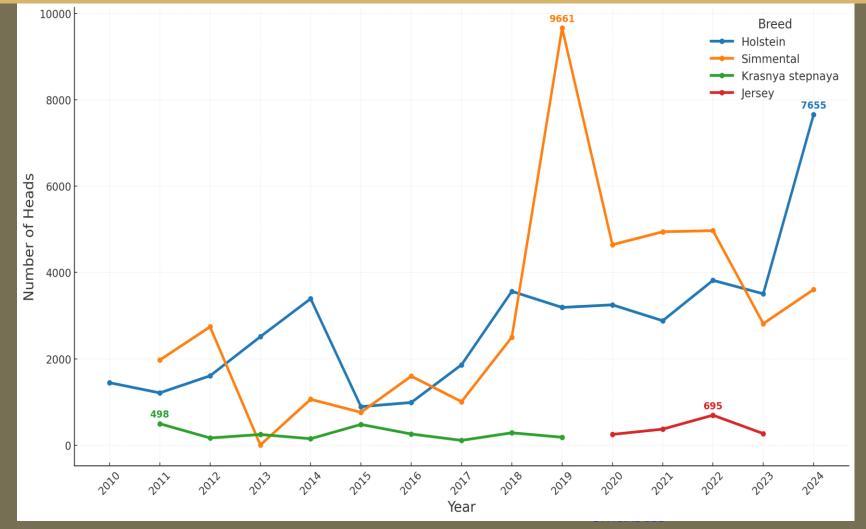


140K heads imported in 14 years

- Angus 56K
- Hereford 34K
- Qazaq Aqbas 22K
- Qalmaq 22K



PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE IMPORT



127K heads imported in 14 years

- Simmental 42K
- Holstein 41K
- Jersey -1,5 K

Till today 10K in average annually



History of the Qazaq Aqbas Breed

1930s-1950s

Created by crossbreeding local cattle with Hereford bulls

Goal

Develop a beef breed resilient to harsh steppe conditions

Key Traits

High beef productivity, endurance, and hardiness

Role

Main genetic resource for Kazakhstan's beef industry





History in numbers

1991 1.5 million head in the national herd

2008 Only 75K remained after economic decline

2018 Recovered to 250K thanks to support programs

2024 600K+head-strong recovery continues

Advantages of Qazaq Aqbas



Adaptation to Extreme Climates

Tolerates +40°C to-40°C. Ideal for pastures in steppes, semi-aeserts, and mountains



High Meat Productivity

Buils 800-1000 kg, cows 450-550 kg. Carcass yield up to 60-62%. Excellent marbling



Strong Immunity & Hardiness

Low veterinary costs. Thrives even on poor pastures



Excellent Maternal Traits

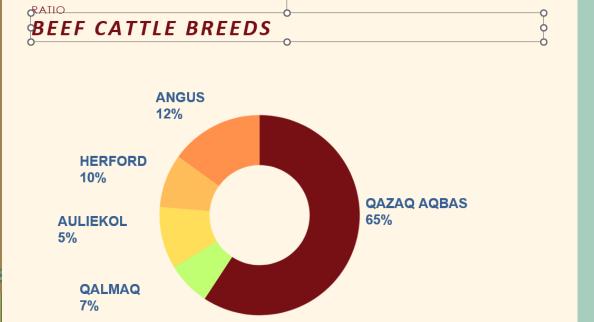
High calf survival (95%+). Adequate milk for natural clf rearing

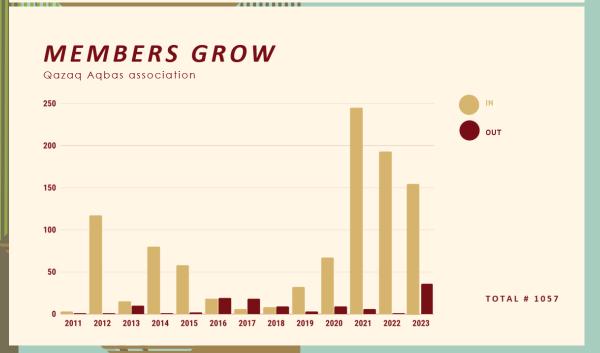


Economic Efficiency

Low maintenance costs Fast ROI due to hardiness

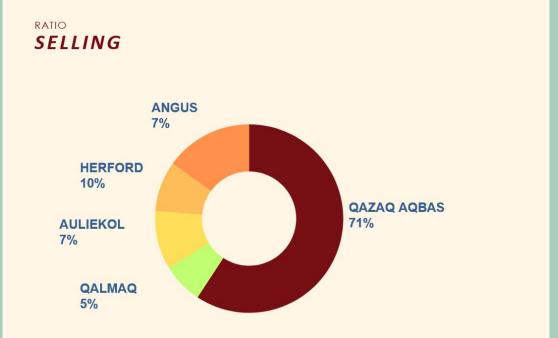














Challenges

- Positioning
- Progress
- Productivity
- Risk of being swallowed by other breeds

Respond

- Development program
- New technologies
- Promotion

Development program

- All breeders devided in 4 classes
 - TOP genetics
 - Main
 - Half commercial
 - Commercial
- Education
- DNA for SIRES
- Selection monitoring



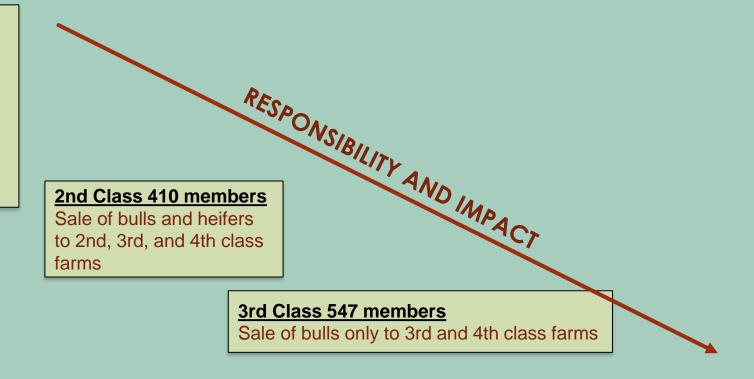


CLASSIFICATION BY DEVELOPMENT LEVEL

1st Class (TOP FARMS) 63 members

- Sale of bulls and heifers without restrictions
- DNA-confirmed pedigrees
- Animal testing (Vytelle SENSE)
- Digital recordkeeping
- Artificial insemination programs





4th Class 15,861 breeders

Commercial livestock production



TESTING STATIONS









- Feed intake focus
- More outcome with less income
- Methane emissions reduction
- Durable cattle for local conditions
- Care for the environment



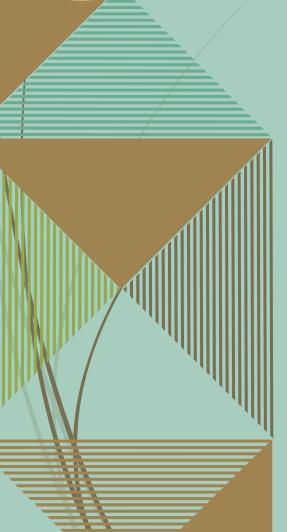
PROMOTION





COOPERATION





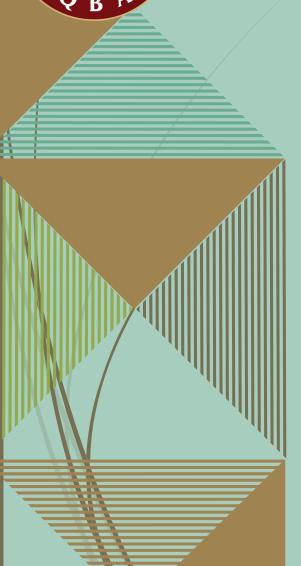
NEXUS Project "Facilitating investment in the energy-water-land nexus in Central Asia"

The nexus approach aims to:

- •Build institutional and individual capacity to integrate nexus considerations into policies and projects in Central Asia.
- •Mobilize finance for projects delivering nexus benefits and promoting regional cooperation on climate, energy, water, and food security.
- •Strengthen political dialogue to foster trust and drive high-impact cross-sector investments in energy, water, and land use security.



KEY TAKEAWAYS



- 1. SET LONG TERM VISION
- 2. ADOPT NEW TECHNOLOGIES
- 3. TRUST in HERITAGE & DEVELOP LOCAL GENETICS
- 4. SMART POSITIONING ON EXPORT MARKETS
- 5. INVEST IN HUMAN CAPITAL

БАЯРЛАЛАА!!!

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Qazaq Aqbas