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Report Name: Kazakhstan Announces Livestock Development Plan for 2026-2030

Country: Kazakhstan - Republic of

Post: Astana(Nur-Sultan)

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Report Highlights:

In late January of this year, Kazakhstan unveiled its five-year plan (2026-30) for developing the country's livestock sector. The overarching goal of the government's plan, which includes a variety of incentives, is to increase the production of milk and meat for domestic and export channels. In order to realize this production goal, the government's plan implies the need to import 30,000-60,000 breeding beef and dairy cattle.

Executive Summary:

In alignment with President Tokayev's vision, the Ministry of Agriculture [announced](#) in late January its Comprehensive Plan for Livestock Development for 2026-2030. The plan (unofficial translation below) contains a full package of financial incentives and other support mechanisms to help modernize and strengthen the country's livestock sector to produce more meat, milk, and eggs. To realize this plan, investments are targeted at improving animal feed production, rolling out research and training programs, and strengthening the country's veterinary infrastructure.

According to the plan's targets, livestock inventories will expand and the production of meat and milk will grow to the point where the country will become more self-sufficient and be able to export more meat to neighboring countries. In the case of meat, by the end of the five-year plan, meat production is supposed to climb by 50 percent to 1.8 million metric tons, with exports doubling to 165,000 metric tons.

In order to reach these production targets, the plan implies that Kazakhstan will need to import 30,000-60,000 head of registered breeding beef and dairy cattle. Separately, late last year, the government announced a transportation subsidy to help offset the cost of airfreighting imported breeding cattle from the United States and other countries. For background on Kazakhstan's transportation subsidy, please refer to [KZ2026-0002](#).

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

On approval of the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Livestock in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2026-2030

Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 29, 2026 No 51

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan **DECIDES:**

1. To approve the attached Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Animal Husbandry in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2026-2030 (hereinafter referred to as the Comprehensive Plan).
2. Central state and local executive bodies, other organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan (as agreed) responsible for the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan shall:
 - 1) ensure the proper and timely implementation of measures and the achievement of indicators provided for by the Comprehensive Plan;
 - 2) once a year, no later than the 15th day following the reporting year, submit information on the progress of implementation of the Comprehensive Plan to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3. At the end of the year, no later than February 15, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall submit to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan summary information on the progress of implementation of the Comprehensive Plan.

4. Control over the implementation of this resolution shall be entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

5. This resolution shall be enforced from the date of its signing.

*Prime Minister
of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

O. Bektenov

Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Livestock in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2026-2030

Introduction

About the livestock industry

Animal husbandry is a traditional and important branch of agriculture for Kazakhstan. At present, livestock accounts for about 40% of the gross agricultural output. In recent years, industry has seen a certain increase in production and livestock at the level of 2-3%.

Given the significant potential of the industry, the current growth rates do not fully reveal the available export opportunities. The country remains dependent on imports of certain types of livestock products, in particular, poultry meat, cheeses, cottage cheese and sausages.

Currently, animal husbandry is represented by 11 sub-sectors: meat and dairy cattle breeding, sheep breeding, goat breeding, horse breeding, camel breeding, poultry farming, pig breeding, maral breeding, beekeeping and rabbit breeding.

A strong breeding nucleus has been formed in **beef cattle breeding**, a significant part of which was created thanks to the import of high-quality pedigree cattle within the framework of the Sybaga program, which was in effect until 2020. The country has formed a network of modern feedlots that meets international standards, which was an important step towards improving the efficiency of the industry.

At the same time, there is still a low productivity of beef cattle breeding. For example, the average daily weight gain of bulls is about 600-800 grams per day, while the world standard is on average 1,800-2,000 grams per day.

Active construction of modern dairy farms continues **in the dairy sector**. The program being implemented with a flexible collateral policy ensures the availability of credit resources. Thanks to preferential lending and the subsidy mechanism, the payback period of projects is reduced from 15-17 to 12 years.

Since the beginning of the implementation of this program, more than 100 such farms have been put into operation. At the same time, more than 900 dairy farms have been commissioned in the Russian Federation over the past 5 years, about 3,000 dairy farms operate in the Republic of Belarus, of which 1,683 are modern, or 56% of the total.

The average annual milk yield per cow in dairy farms is 5,700 liters, and on the front lines it averages 10,000 liters, which corresponds to the level of the leading dairy countries in Europe.

Sheep and goat breeding play a strategic role, especially in the southern and western regions. The number of small cattle is recovering and has reached 20.2 million heads. Interest in the export of mutton is growing. At the same time, the industry faces problems of low productivity and insufficient infrastructure. Thus, the average daily weight gain of rams is 150-200 grams per day, while the world standard is 350-500 grams per day.

Kazakhstan preserves the unique traditions **of horse breeding**. There is a steady increase in the number of horses: if in 1990 their number was 1.6 million heads, today it has reached 4.4 million heads. The demand for horse meat, mare's milk and mare's milk powder is also growing both in the domestic market and abroad. However, in general, the sector remains predominantly extensive and lacks modern technologies.

Camel breeding is traditionally concentrated in the western and southern regions. To date, the number of camels is about 300,000 heads. Products like camel milk, camel milk powder and camel meat are in demand, but production volumes remain limited and unstable.

Poultry farming occupies a special place among the sub-sectors of animal husbandry, demonstrating high rates of development and providing a significant share of meat and egg consumption in the domestic market. Thanks to the implementation of a number of investment projects over the past five years, the level of self-sufficiency in poultry meat has increased from 58% to 79%.

In terms of food eggs, Kazakhstan has achieved complete independence from imports.

However, there is still a high dependence on the import of hatching eggs, parent flocks and feed additives, which hinders further growth and technological renewal.

Pig breeding has a significant potential for increasing export supplies. Existing farms are equipped with modern equipment and demonstrate high production indicators. At the same time, their number remains limited, and the breeding base is formed mainly due to imported genetics. For the sustainable development of the industry, it is necessary to create specialized genetic centers capable of providing domestic farms with high-quality pedigree material.

Maral breeding is a highly specialized, but promising sub-sector, concentrated in East Kazakhstan and Pavlodar regions. In connection with the development of tourism, Kazakhstan's velvet antler products are in demand both in the domestic market and in international markets and have a high export potential.

Favorable natural and climatic conditions create ample opportunities for the development of **beekeeping**. The annual production of honey reaches 5,000 tons, forming the prerequisites for active export. However, most apiaries are represented by small farms that are not integrated into production and supply chains, which limits the scaling of the industry and the introduction of modern technologies.

Rabbit breeding is at the stage of its inception and is represented by single small farms. Meanwhile, this sub-industry is characterized by high early maturity, profitability and low

production costs, which makes it one of the most promising under the condition of comprehensive support and attraction of investments, including the creation of workshops for processing rabbit products.

All sub-sectors of animal husbandry are characterized by a lack of working capital and difficulties with access to credit resources. This, in turn, affects the competitive cost of livestock production. The solution to these problems is the launch of preferential loan programs to replenish working capital for the purchase of feed, livestock, fuels and lubricants, veterinary drugs and related costs.

To improve the breed and productive quality, as well as to increase the breeding stock of farm animals, it is necessary to introduce preferential lending for the purchase of breeding cattle both within the country and abroad. For example, due to the import, the number of pedigree cattle reached 927,800 heads, while the total specific number was brought to 11%, while in 2011 it was 344,100 heads or 5.6% of the total livestock. At the same time, in order to preserve the domestic genetic pool, measures will be taken to further develop domestic breeds of cattle, including the Kazakh white-headed and Auliekol breeds of cattle. Selection and breeding work on domestic breeds will be strengthened, including by expanding the participation of scientific organizations in supporting breeding programs, introducing mechanisms to stimulate farms engaged in targeted breeding of domestic breeds of livestock, and strengthening state control over selection and breeding activities.

In parallel, it is necessary to introduce modern technologies for animal reproduction, such as artificial insemination using sexed sex semen and embryo production.

Thanks to the measures taken in crop production, today the issue of fodder has been solved in the country: there is enough affordable feed grain on the market. However, the problem of pasture fodder production remains acute: a significant part of pastures is degraded (27 million hectares) and is not used efficiently. In this part, the work on the restoration of pastures will be strengthened through the implementation of measures for the radical improvement of pastures within the framework of the budget program 066 ("Implementation of measures to combat the degradation and desertification of pastures").

Also, within the framework of the task set by the Head of State to introduce a system of production cycle in beef cattle breeding with an emphasis on the rational and rotational use of pastures, the potential of pasture grazing will be used. To implement this task, it is necessary to finance livestock grazing projects aimed at providing pasture infrastructure through a single credit product at preferential rates.

To provide the industry with equipment, it is necessary to introduce a new credit/leasing product for the purchase of forage machinery and equipment.

At the same time, the implementation of the above lending programs is impossible without resolving the issues of collateral. It is necessary to introduce a guarantee mechanism with a coverage up to 85%, which will significantly expand farmers' access to finance, increase the renewal of livestock and accelerate the modernization of the livestock sector.

One of the key factors hindering the development of livestock farming remains the lack of attractiveness of this industry for workers. Animal husbandry is a year-round production that requires a constant presence. Along with the provision of living infrastructure in the countryside, it is important to create social conditions, primarily for shepherds and herd men, since there is a shortage of this category of workers.

The industry is also facing issues of personnel shortages. There is a need to train highly specialized specialists focused on specific production processes in animal husbandry. Today, most educational programs remain too general, not providing the knowledge and skills necessary for modern technologies for keeping, reproducing and feeding animals. The formation of programs of narrow specialization and dual training on the basis of real production will make it possible to manage the personnel shortage in the industry.

At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen systematic work on scientific support of the industry. To date, scientific research is carried out separately and does not always meet the real needs of production. For the effective development of animal husbandry, scientific research should be closely integrated with the needs of production: research topics should be formed on the basis of real problems of farms, the experimental base should be developed together with enterprises, and the results should be put into practice.

The implementation of the above measures will be a key factor in the sustainable growth of livestock production, import substitution and increasing the export potential of Kazakhstan.

Expected results:

1. Increase in the cattle population from 7.9 to 12 million head, small cattle from 20.2 to 28 million head, and horses from 4.8 to 7.0 million head (Appendix 1 to the Comprehensive Plan).
2. Increase in meat production from 1.2 to 1.8 million tons (Appendix 2 to the Comprehensive Plan).
3. Increase in milk production in agricultural enterprises from 1.4 to 2.1 million tons (Appendix 3 to the Comprehensive Plan).
4. Doubling of meat export volumes from 82,000 to 165,000 tons.

Implementation plan for the Program

No	Name	Completion Form	Deadline	Responsible office	Amount of funding, million tenge	Sources of funding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Measures to stimulate an increase in the number of farm animals						
1.1. Subsidies and credits in the field of animal husbandry						
1.	Subsidizing the development of livestock breeding, increasing the productivity and quality of livestock products within the framework of the current Rules	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	annually	LEB	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
2.	Increase in the standard for reducing the cost of purchasing sexed semen to 18,000 tenge and cattle embryos to 120,000 tenge	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	December 2026	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Finance, LEB, Atameken NCE (as agreed)	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
3.	Revision of the mechanism for subsidizing the reduction in the cost of milk production by agricultural production cooperatives	Order of the Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	December 2026	Ministry of Agriculture	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
4.	Implementation of a program of preferential lending to replenish working capital at 5% per annum with the expansion of livestock farming, including for livestock farms (cattle, small cattle, poultry farming, horse breeding, camel breeding, pig breeding, beekeeping, rabbit breeding and maral breeding)	concluded loan agreements with agricultural entities	annually	MA, MNE, MF, MB, NIH Baiterek JSC (as agreed)	Year 2026 – 104,000 million tenge; Year 2027 – 250,000 million tenge; 2028 – 250,000 million tenge; Year 2029 –	attracted funds from second-tier banks and financial institutions

					250,000 million tenge; 2030 – 250,000 million tenge	
5.	Introduction of a new loan product at 6% per annum for the purchase of highly productive livestock of farm animals	concluded loan agreements with agricultural entities	annually	MA, MNE, MF, MB, NIH Baiterek JSC (as agreed)	2026 – 260,000 million tenge; 2027 – 300,000 million tenge; 2028 – 300,000 million tenge; 2029 – 300,000 million tenge; Year 2030 – 300,000 million tenge.	attracted funds from second-tier banks and financial institutions
6.	Sale of a leasing product at 5% per annum for the purchase of forage harvesting machinery and equipment, including self-propelled and trailed feed dispensers, as well as mobile/modular feed shops	concluded leasing agreements with agricultural entities	annually	MA, MNE, MF, MB, NIH Baiterek JSC (as agreed)	Year 2026 – 50,000 million tenge; 2027 – 50,000 million tenge; 2028 – 50,000 million tenge; 2029 – 50,000 million tenge; 2030 – 50,000 million tenge.	attracted funds from second-tier banks and financial institutions
7.	Introduction of a single loan product at 6% per annum, aimed at financing beef cattle breeding projects, including for the provision of pasture infrastructure	concluded loan agreements with agricultural entities	annually	MA, MNE, MF, MB, NIH Baiterek JSC (as agreed)	Year 2026 – 50,000 million tenge; 2027 – 50,000 million tenge; 2028 – 50,000 million tenge; 2029 –	attracted funds from second-tier banks and financial institutions

					50,000 million tenge; 2030 – 50,000 million tenge.	
8.	Introduction of a mechanism for guaranteeing loans for financing: – grazing projects; – acquisition of breeding stock of farm animals; – replenishment of working capital for livestock through DAMU Entrepreneurship Development Fund JSC with a coverage level of up to 85%	concluded guarantee agreements with the subjects of the agro-industrial complex	annually	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Economy, LEB, Baiterek (as agreed)	Year 2026 – 29,800 million tenge; Year 2027 – 40,300 million tenge; Year 2028 – 40,300 million tenge; Year 2029 – 40,300 million tenge; Year 2030 – 40,300 million tenge.	MB
9.	Implementation of investment projects in animal husbandry within the framework of the program of concessional lending to projects in the agro-industrial complex at 2.5% per annum (through SPK)	Commissioning Act	annually	MA, MNE, MF, MIO	within the limits of available budget funds	RB
10.	Implementation of investment projects in animal husbandry through financing through JSC "ACC" and second-tier banks within the framework of an investment order	Commissioning Act	annually	MA, MNE, MF, MB, BVU (as agreed)	within the limits of available budget funds	RB
11.	Lending to livestock projects within the framework of the "Auyl Amanats" program	concluded loan agreements with agricultural entities	annually	MNE, MIO, MSH	within the limits of available budget funds	RB
1.2. Development of breeding and selection and breeding work						
12.	Improvement of the legislative framework of	information to the	I Q 2027	MA, MNE, NASEC	Not required	-

	livestock breeding in terms of strengthening state control over selection and breeding work	Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan		"NASEC" (as agreed), WP (as agreed)		
13.	Step-by-step transition to modern methods of assessing breeding value (index valuation) in sheep breeding	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	I Q 2027	Ministry of Agriculture, Nenets Autonomous Okrug "NASEC" (as agreed), WP (as agreed)	Not required	-
14.	Introduction of genomic analysis technology for predicting the assessment of breeding qualities of cattle	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	December 2026	NASEC (as agreed), WP (as agreed)	Not required	-
15.	Study of the issue of subsidizing the cost of genomic analysis of cattle	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	II Q 2027	Ministry of Agriculture	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
16.	Continuation of work on the development of new breeding achievements in cattle and sheep breeding, adapted to the weather conditions of Kazakhstan, with improved productive qualities	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	annually	NASEC (as agreed), WP (as agreed)	within the limits of available budget funds	RB
17.	Improvement of the IBSPR digital platform with advanced functionality for accounting for ongoing selection and breeding work	Technical Documentation	II Q 2027	Ministry of Agriculture, MIICR, AEC (as agreed), NASEC (as agreed)	Not required	-
1.3. Scientific support of the livestock industry						
18.	Study of the issue of creating training centers in each region in the format of public-private partnership on the basis of existing advanced livestock farms with the provision of scientific material in the following areas: dairy farm,	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	December 2026	NASEC (as agreed), Ministry of Agriculture	Not required	-

	reproducer, feedlots, fodder production					
19.	Conducting free seminars and webinars for agricultural entities to disseminate knowledge in all sectors of animal husbandry	reports to the Ministry of Agriculture	annually until December 25	NASEC (as agreed)	within the limits of the available budgetary funds provided for under subprogram 101 of program 267 "Increasing the availability of knowledge and scientific research"	RB
20.	Introduction of innovative technologies in livestock breeding	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	2026 – 2028 years	LEB	within the limits of the available budget funds provided for by the within the framework of the program 019 "Services for the dissemination and implementation of innovative experience"	MB
21.	Development and adoption of a selection and breeding plan for each breed of cattle, sheep and horses	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	annually	WP (as agreed), NASEC (as agreed)	Not required	-
22.	Revision of the training of specialists in the field of "Animal Husbandry" in agricultural higher educational institutions, including consideration of the issue of introducing the educational program "Animal Husbandry"	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	December 2026	MA, MNE, NASEC "NASEC" (as agreed)	Not required	-
1.4. Creation of a solid fodder base and pasture infrastructure						
23.	Diversification of sown areas towards an increase in fodder crops in accordance with	information in the Ministry of	annually	LEB	Not required	-

	Appendix 4 to the Comprehensive Plan	Agriculture				
24.	Development of maps of groundwater water availability in the context of regions	Electronic card	I Q 2027	MVRI, MSH	within the limits of available budget funds	RB
25.	Increase in the share of reimbursement for the purchase of fodder crop seeds by 20%	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	December 2027	MA, MNE, MIO	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
26.	Involvement of irrigated land for fodder crops in agricultural turnover	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	annually	MA, MVRI, MIO	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
27.	Development and implementation of new incentive mechanisms for the creation of enterprises for the production of premixes and feed additives within the framework of the investment subsidy program	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	December 2026	MA, MNE, MIO	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
28.	Introduction of new pasture areas into circulation due to their watering	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	annually	LEB	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
29.	Radical improvement of pastures around rural settlements through the allocation of funds under the program 066 "Implementation of measures to combat degradation and desertification of pastures"	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	annually	LEB	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
30.	Consideration of the issue of introducing into land lease agreements a mandatory norm to prevent the degradation of pastures and the annual implementation of radical (at least 1% of the total pasture area) and surface (at least 5% of the total pasture area) improvement of pastures by land users	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	December 2026	MA, MNE, MIO	Not required	-

31.	Involvement of large land users engaged in crop production in animal husbandry by including requirements for land users who have arable land of more than 10 thousand hectares, but are not engaged in animal husbandry, to use at least 15% of the sown area for fodder crops	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	December 2026	MA, MNE, MIO	Not required	-
1.5. Measures to increase the attractiveness of the livestock industry						
32.	Study of the issue of quotas for the state educational order in the direction of "Animal Husbandry": – with mandatory work for 3 years at an agricultural enterprise; – with the determination of the responsibility of the LEB for employment	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	I Q 2027	MNH, MA, MIO, MNE	Not required	-
33.	Study of the issue of organizing a pilot project together with universities, employers and colleges in secondary education organizations of Akmola, North Kazakhstan and Kostanay regions for early career guidance of students in agricultural specialties	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	August 2026	MP, MNVO, MA, NJSC "NASEC" (as agreed), LEB	Not required	-
34.	Strengthening the Requirements for the Material Base of Higher Educational Institutions Engaged in the Training of Personnel in the Field of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	annually, until January 10 following the reporting year	MNVO, NAKOTS (as agreed), Ministry of Agriculture	Not required	-
35.	Training of highly specialized veterinary specialists in the master's program, including through the redistribution of allocated grants	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	2027 – 2029 years	Ministry of Agriculture, Moscow Military District, NASEC (as agreed)	within the limits of available budget funds	RB, MB
36.	Improvement of measures of state support for employers who have built rental housing in a village, settlement, rural district for specialists in animal husbandry, in terms of establishing a	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of	December 2026	MPS, MNE	within the limits of available budget funds	RB

	standard at the level of 50% of the cost of construction, taking into account the cost of construction and the development of design and estimate documentation with the establishment of a limit on the maximum cost	Kazakhstan				
37.	Study of the issue of extending subsidies to shepherds and shepherds, if necessary, amendments to regulatory legal acts	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	December 2026	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Economy, LEB	Not required	-
38.	In order to ensure social protection, the inclusion of the professions of shepherds and shepherds in distant-pasture cattle breeding in the list of workers engaged in work with harmful working conditions	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	December 2026	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Economy	Not required	-
39.	Elaboration of the issue in terms of calculating the preferential length of service of shepherds and shepherds in distant-pasture cattle breeding when forming the length of service in harmful working conditions	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	I Q 2027	MLSPP	Not required	-
40.	Strengthening the prestige of the profession of shepherd, shepherd, cattleman, milkmaid, calf barn, sakman and poultry house through media, education and culture	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	III Q 2026	MA, MCI, MTIPP, MP	Not required	-
41.	Study of the issue in terms of revising the classification of the category of livestock facilities that have a negative impact on the	information to the Office of the Government of the	January 2027	MA, MEPR, MNE	Not required	-

	environment, towards increasing the threshold value for the number of livestock	Republic of Kazakhstan				
1.6. Development of veterinary safety and expansion of export markets for livestock products						
42.	Provision of veterinary facilities to local executive bodies – acquisition of veterinary stations; – acquisition of veterinary stations; – acquisition of cattle burial grounds	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	2026 – 2027 years	MIO, Ministry of Agriculture	Year 2026 – 36,382 million tenge; 2027 – 29,818 million tenge	MB
43.	Bringing anthrax burials in line with veterinary and sanitary requirements, including the installation of concrete fences, signposts, etc.	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	annually	MIO, Ministry of Agriculture	within the limits of available budget funds	MB
44.	Study of the issue of export of live pedigree farm animals and livestock products	Protocols and veterinary certificates	annually	Ministry of Agriculture	Not required	-
45.	Improvement of the information base in the field of veterinary medicine: – modernization of digital solutions with the creation of a single platform; – integration with the information system of the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan; – development and implementation of an information system for control over the circulation of veterinary drugs for the purpose of traceability of veterinary drugs from production, sale, use and disposal	Technical Documentation	annually	Ministry of Agriculture, MIICR, AEC	-	Funds raised on the market
46.	Connection of public catering facilities to the module "Veterinary and sanitary expertise" for the purpose of traceability of livestock products	Technical Documentation	annually	MA, MP, MNVO, MO, MNE, MTSIR	Not required	-
47.	Improvement of legislation in the field of veterinary medicine	information to the Office of the	December 2027	Ministry of Agriculture	Not required	-

		Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan				
48.	Increasing the salaries of veterinary specialists and providing them with specialized clothing	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	2027 – 2028 years	MIO, Ministry of Agriculture	2027 – 23,878.2 million tenge; 2028 – 22,588.7 million tenge	RB
1.7. Market Development and Introduction of Compensatory Mechanisms for the Internal Market						
49.	Introduction of an obligation for beef exporters to supply at least 15% of export volumes to the domestic market	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	annually	MSA, MTI, MNE, MF	Not required	-
50.	Opening of new markets and inclusion of Kazakhstani enterprises in the register of domestic producers for the export of livestock products	information to the Office of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	annually	MAA, MPS, MIT	Not required	-
1.8. Introduction of modern technologies in animal husbandry						
51.	Scaling up the application of RFID tags (chips and collars) for digital accounting and traceability of farm animals	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	March 2026	LEB	Not required	-
52.	The use of electric fencing for pasture fencing, as well as the use of UAVs for livestock monitoring	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	annually	LEB	Not required	-
53.	Using Artificial Intelligence to Predict Productivity and Herd Management	information in the Ministry of Agriculture	2027 – 2028 years	LEB	Not required	-

Abbreviations:

Food Contracting Corporation JSC – National Company Food Contracting Corporation Joint-Stock Company
Agro-Industrial Complex

NCE "Atameken" – National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Atameken"

ACC JSC – Agrarian Credit Corporation Joint-Stock Company

Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan

SEC – social and entrepreneurial corporations of local executive regions, regions, cities of republican significance

Baiterek National Investment Holding JSC – Baiterek National Investment Holding Joint-Stock Company

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan

STBs – second-tier banks

MLSP – Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan

LEB – Local Executive Bodies

MB – Local Budget

MIICR – Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan

HEI – Higher Education Institution

KAF JSC - Kazagrofinance Joint Stock Company

MF – Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan

MT - Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Kazakhstan

MKI – Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan

MP – Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Ministry of Industry and Construction of the Republic of Kazakhstan

UAV – Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

RB – Republican Budget

RP – Republican Chambers for Livestock Breeding, established within the framework of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 9, 1998 No. 278 "On Livestock Breeding"

IBSPR – information base of selection and breeding work (an automated system for collecting, accumulating and processing data on breeding animals and animals involved in the breeding process, used to improve and increase the genetic potential of animals, as well as accounting for breeding products (material), accompanied by an operator determined by an authorized body)

MIT – Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan

MWRI – Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

NASEC - National Agrarian Scientific and Educational Center Non-Profit Joint-Stock Company

MRS – small cattle

MNE – Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Cattle – cattle

AEC – Limited Liability Partnership "Analytical Center for Economic Policy in the Agro-Industrial Complex"

MENR – Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan

RFID - Radio Frequency Identification (a method of automatic identification of animals using radio signals, based on the interaction between a tag and a special reader).

Annex 1, the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Livestock in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2026-2030

Number of cattle, 000 heads

Regions	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Abai	781	836	911	1,011	1,143
Akmola	386	413	451	500	565
Aktobe	630	674	735	816	922
Almaty	614	657	716	795	899
Atyrau	249	266	290	322	364
East Kazakhstan region	387	415	452	502	567
Zhambyl	464	497	541	601	679
Zhetisu	513	549	599	665	751
West Kazakhstan region	1,075	1,150	1,254	1,392	1,573
Karaganda	449	481	524	582	657
Kostanay	411	439	479	531	601
Kyzylorda	389	416	453	503	568
Mangystau	22	24	26	29	32
Pavlodar	499	534	582	646	730
North Kazakhstan region	298	319	348	386	436
Turkestan	1,160	1,241	1,353	1,502	1,697
Ulytau	150	161	175	194	220
Republic of Kazakhstan	8,479	9,072	9,889	10,976	12,403

Number of small cattle, 000 heads

Regions	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Abai	1,211	1,283	1,373	1,483	1,616
Akmola	561	594	636	687	748
Aktobe	1,254	1,329	1,423	1,536	1,675
Almaty	2,591	2,746	2,938	3,173	3,459
Atyrau	573	607	650	702	765
East Kazakhstan region	568	602	644	696	758
Zhambyl	3,385	3,588	3,839	4,147	4,520

Zhetisu	1,621	1,719	1,839	1,986	2,165
West Kazakhstan region	1,451	1,538	1,645	1,777	1,937
Karaganda	716	758	812	876	955
Kostanay	450	477	511	552	601
Kyzylorda	654	693	742	801	873
Mangystau	308	326	349	377	411
Pavlodar	654	693	742	801	873
North Kazakhstan region	430	455	487	526	573
Turkestan	4,609	4,886	5,228	5,646	6,154
Ulytau	228	241	258	279	304
Republic of Kazakhstan	21,263	22,539	24,116	26,046	28,390

Number of horses, 000 heads

Regions	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Abai	434	466	508	561	629
Akmola	265	285	311	343	384
Aktobe	424	456	497	549	615
Almaty	265	285	311	343	384
Atyrau	166	179	195	215	241
East Kazakhstan region	243	261	284	314	352
Zhambyl	209	224	245	270	303
Zhetisu	216	232	253	280	314
West Kazakhstan region	350	376	410	453	507
Karaganda	423	455	496	548	613
Kostanay	190	204	222	246	275
Kyzylorda	292	313	342	377	423
Mangystau	148	160	174	192	215
Pavlodar	337	362	395	436	489
North Kazakhstan region	166	179	195	215	241
Turkestan	523	562	612	677	758
Ulytau	198	213	232	257	287
Republic of Kazakhstan	4,848	5,212	5,681	6,278	7,031

Annex 2, the Comprehensive Plan for the Livestock Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2026-2030

Volume of meat production of all types of farm animals, 000 tons

Regions	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Abai	92,6	100,9	108,5	118,8	132,1
Akmola	150,5	157,3	166,4	178,6	194,8
Aktobe	60,8	64,5	69,6	76,6	85,7
Almaty	191,1	203,5	222,2	257,6	301,1
Atyrau	30,3	32,2	34,8	38,3	42,8
East Kazakhstan	114,1	120,3	128,6	138,8	153,8
Zhambyl	77,6	81,8	92,2	110,6	137,0
Zhetisu	60,1	64,0	68,9	75,7	84,5
West Kazakhstan region	49,3	55,2	59,4	65,0	72,4
Karaganda	63,2	67,0	72,1	78,9	88,1
Kostanay	38,2	43,3	46,4	50,5	56,1
Kyzylorda	22,9	24,3	26,3	29,0	32,4
Mangystau	14,4	15,2	16,2	17,5	19,2
Pavlodar	64,2	68,0	73,0	79,8	88,7
North Kazakhstan region	50,4	63,6	68,2	74,3	83,4
Turkestan	134,2	157,0	169,1	185,4	206,7
Ulytau	15,2	16,1	17,5	19,3	21,6
Republic of Kazakhstan	1,229,1	1,334,1	1,439,3	1,594,5	1,800,4

Annex 3, the Comprehensive Plan for the Livestock Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2026-2030

Volume of milk production in agricultural formations, 000 tons

Regions	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Abai	112	119	126	135	146
Akmola	98	104	111	120	132
Aktobe	52	54	55	57	59
Almaty	131	147	166	190	220
Atyrau	8	8	8	8	9
East Kazakhstan region	128	135	143	153	167
Zhambyl	48	49	50	52	55
Zhetisu	63	66	71	77	85
West Kazakhstan region	60	62	64	67	69
Karaganda	102	105	109	114	122
Kostanay	98	105	114	124	139
Kyzylorda	12	12	13	13	14
Pavlodar	181	195	211	230	250
North Kazakhstan region	260	280	303	330	370
Turkestan	133	138	143	150	161
Ulytau	50	50	51	52	53
Shymkent city	32	33	35	38	41
Republic of Kazakhstan	1 567	1 663	1 774	1 909	2090

Annex 4, the Comprehensive Plan for the Livestock Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2026-2030

Expansion of sown areas for feeding crops, 000 hectares

Regions	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Abai	137	143	151	158	166
Akmola	353	370	389	408	429
Aktobe	264	274	285	297	308
Almaty	204	210	219	226	235
Atyrau	5	5	5	5	5
East Kazakhstan region	132	137	142	148	154
Zhambyl	186	188	190	197	206
Zhetisu	96	100	104	108	112
West Kazakhstan region	210	224	240	257	273
Karaganda	195	210	230	245	255
Kostanay	559	581	604	628	645
Kyzylorda	74	78	82	86	90
Pavlodar	264	282	302	313	325
North Kazakhstan region	405	420	435	450	460
Turkestan	230	246	263	282	301
Ulytau	5	5	5	5	5
Republic of Kazakhstan	3,319	3,473	3,646	3,813	3,969

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Attachments:

No Attachments.