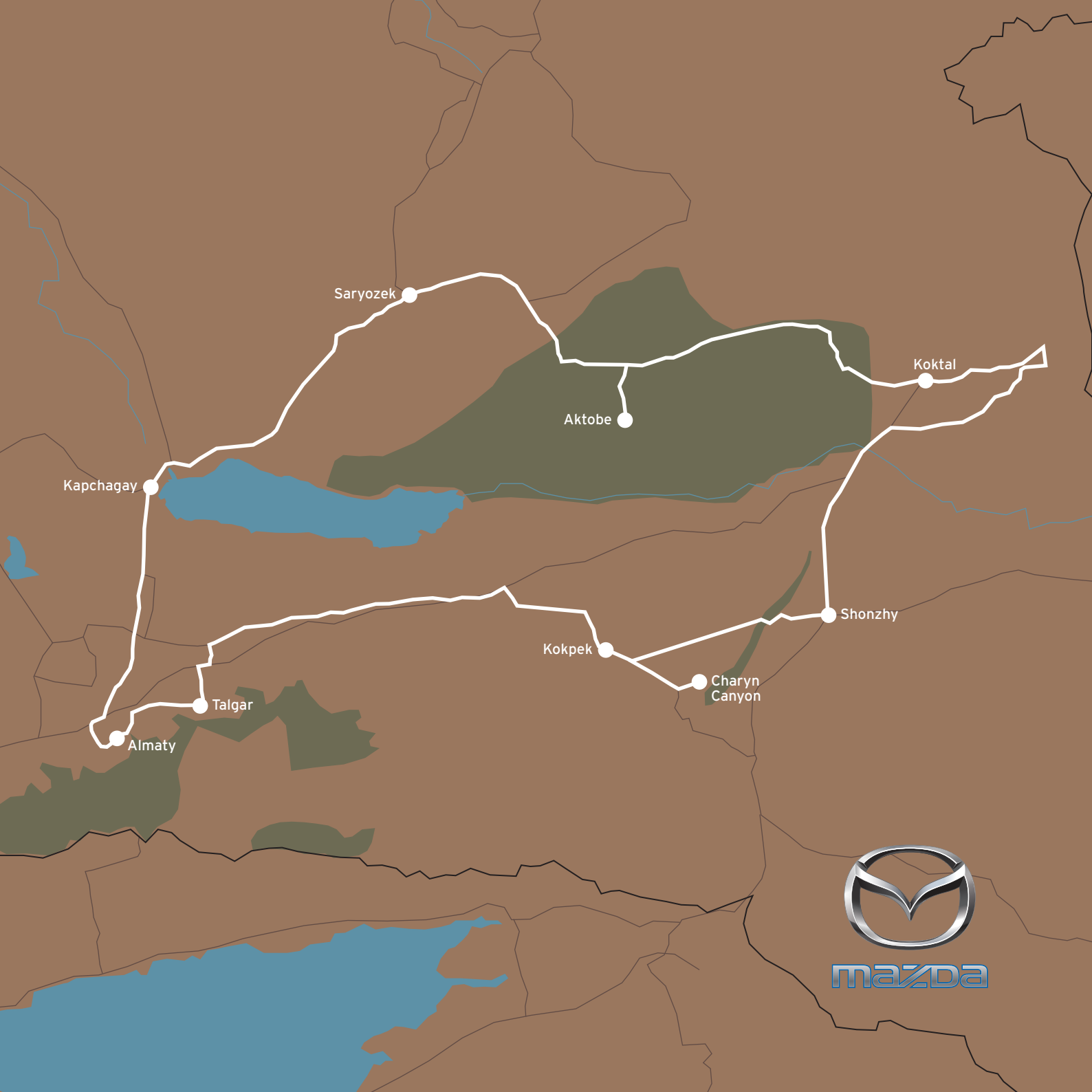
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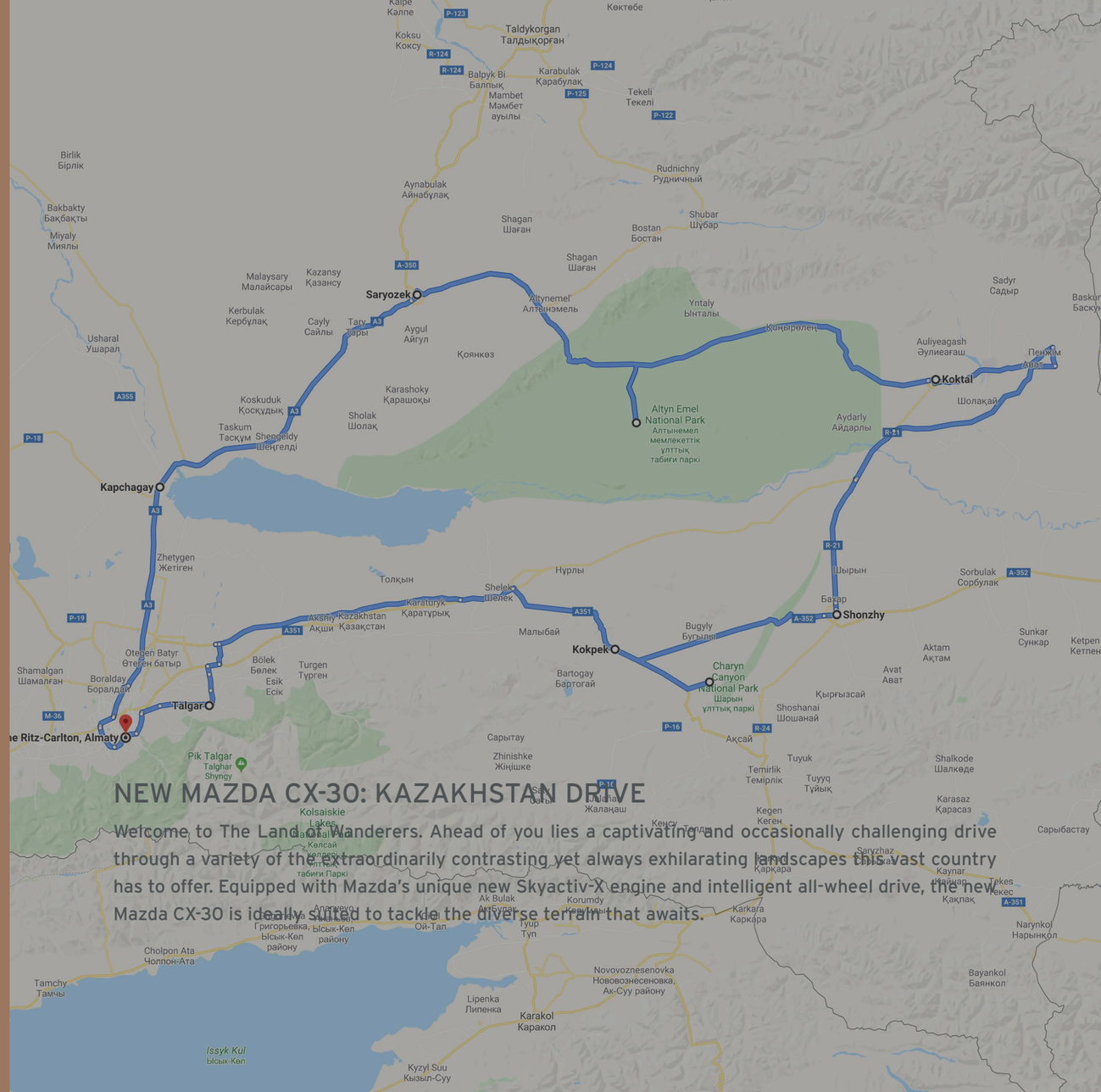
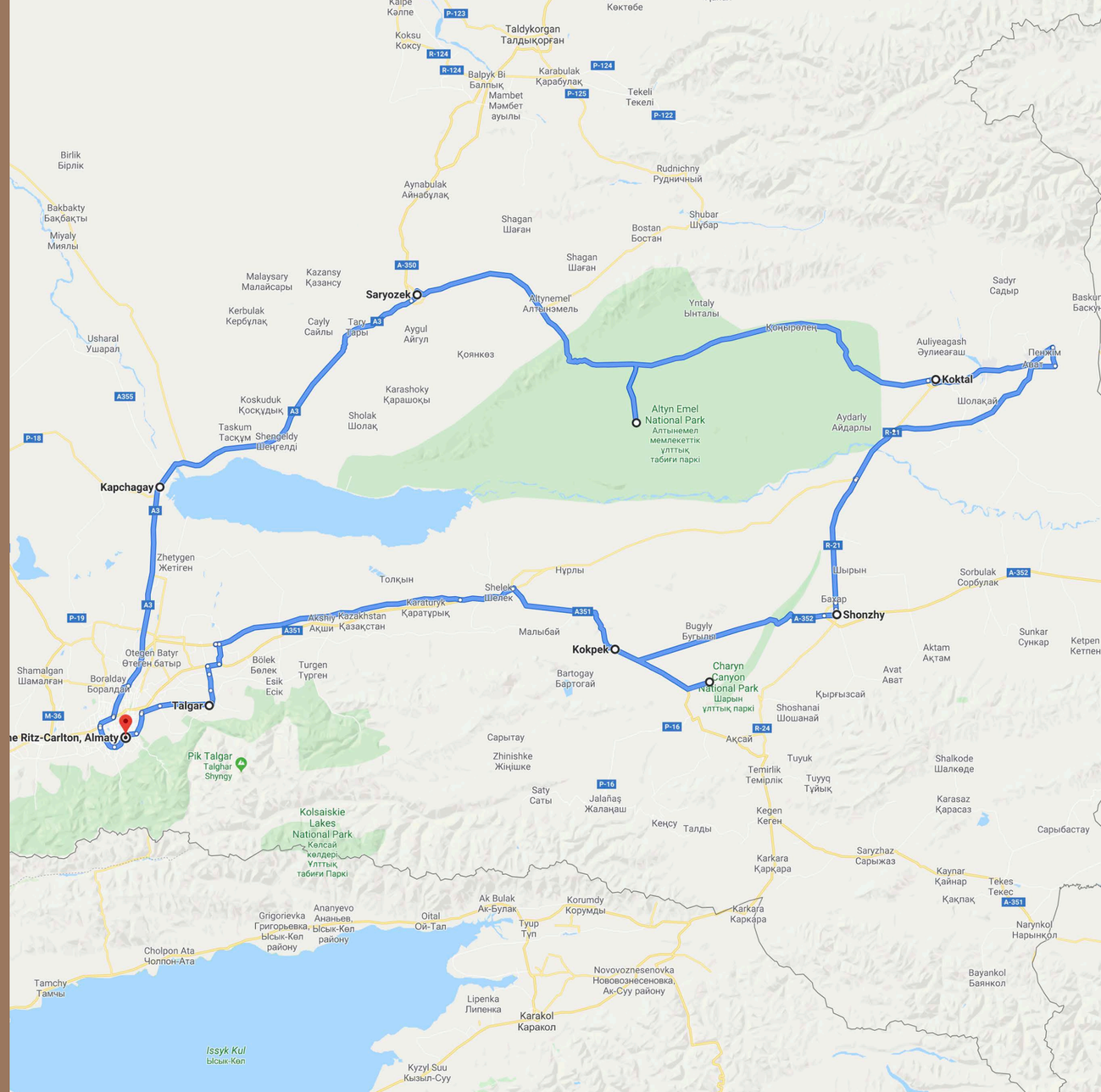
WELCOME TO KAZAKHSTAN



NEW MAZDA CX-30: KAZAKHSTAN DRIVE

Welcome to The Land of Wanderers. Ahead of you lies a captivating and occasionally challenging drive through a variety of the extraordinarily contrasting yet always exhilarating landscapes this vast country has to offer. Equipped with Mazda's unique new Skyactiv-X engine and intelligent all-wheel drive, the new Mazda CX-30 is ideally suited to tackle the diverse terrain that awaits.

WELCOME TO KAZAKHSTAN



MAZDA CX-30

Slotting into the company's award-winning SUV range between the CX-3 and CX-5, the CX-30 enters a new market segment for Mazda. It fulfils the requirements of customers who wish to combine the compact, urban-friendly dimensions of the former with the space and practicality of the latter.

The new Mazda CX-30 showcases the latest developments in the company's ground-breaking KODO design language - the greater styling prestige and elegance of a minimalist, less-is-more aesthetic inspired by the purest traditions of Japanese art and the beauty of space between objects.

The spacious and versatile human-centric interior has all the practicality and comfort demanded by customers in this popular sector, and features premium materials and painstaking fit and finish to create an interior ambience of high quality and genuine refinement.

It integrates ergonomic excellence with state-of-the-art technology in the design of everything from the driving position and field of view to the Human-Machine Interface (HMI) and audio sound quality. And a 430-litre loadspace (VDA) ensures it's as practical as it is desirable.

The CX-30 offers customers Mazda's characteristically generous range of comfort and convenience enhancing equipment, with such high-grade features as a windscreen-projecting, colour head-up display, radar cruise control and LED headlights fitted as standard across the entire model range.

The new compact SUV features all the latest developments in Mazda's new-generation Skyactiv-Vehicle Architecture, which not only harnesses people's inherent balance ability for more natural and intuitive control of the vehicle, but also affords a reduction in, and control of, NVH facilitating a unique 'quality of quietness' in the cabin.

Smart technologies such as an evolved i-Activ all-wheel-drive (AWD) system promote an even more engaging Jinba Ittai driving experience. The Mazda CX-30's comprehensive suite of i-Activsense active safety features now includes a newly-added Driver Monitoring system, equipping the compact SUV with a further evolved capacity to provide all occupants with a safe, secure and enjoyable driving experience.

The powertrain line-up showcases the latest Mazda Euro 6d-TEMP Skyactiv-D diesel and Euro 6d Skyactiv-G petrol engines, as well as the revolutionary Skyactiv-X petrol engine. The new CX-30 is available with a choice of 2.0 litre, 122 PS Skyactiv-G (WLTP fuel consumption 7.3-6.2 l/100km, WLTP CO2 emissions 165-141g/km),, 150 PS Skyactiv-G (WLTP fuel consumption 7.3-6.2 l/100km, WLTP CO2 emissions of 165-141g/km)1, or 180 PS Skyactiv-X (WLTP fuel consumption 7.0-5.9 l/100km, WLTP CO2 emissions of 160-133g/km)1, petrol units, all of which feature the 24V Mazda M Hybrid mild-hybrid system as a standard. A 1.8 litre, 116 PS Skyactiv-D diesel engine (WLTP fuel consumption 6.6-5.1 l/100km, WLTP CO2 emissions of 173-135g/km)1, completes the engine line-up.

Depending on the market, the clean and efficient Skyactiv-G, Skyactiv-D and Skyactiv-X engines are available with a choice of front- or all-wheel drive, and six-speed Skyactiv-MT manual or six-speed Skyactiv-Drive automatic transmissions.

The Skyactiv-X unit features the company's revolutionary Spark Plug Controlled Compression Ignition (SPCCI) technology. It combines the benefits of a spark-ignition petrol engine – expansiveness at high rpm and cleaner exhaust emissions - with those of a compression-ignition diesel engine – superior initial response and fuel economy.

The ideal alternative to diesel in a segment that has seen demand for diesel powered cars dramatically reduce in certain markets, Skyactiv-X offers drivers a combination of excellent response, engaging, free-revving performance, smoothness and superior real world fuel and emission efficiency.

Vehicles are homologated in accordance with type approval procedure WLTP (Regulation (EU) 1151 / 2017; Regulation (EU) 2007/715).
To provide comparability NEDC footnote values in line with Implementation Regulation (EU) 1153 / 2017.
NEDC fuel consumption (combined): 6.0-5.1 l/100km; CO2 emissions (combined): 136-116g/km.
NEDC fuel consumption (combined): 6.0-5.1 l/100km; CO2 emissions (combined): 136-116g/km.
NEDC fuel consumption (combined): 5.6-4.6 l/100km; CO2 emissions (combined): 128-105g/km.
NEDC fuel consumption (combined): 5.2-4.4 l/100km; CO2 emissions (combined): 137-116g/km.

INTELLIGENT I-ACTIV ALL-WHEEL DRIVE

Thanks to newly developed control system and new technologies to reduce friction, Mazda's i-Activ AWD system delivers a refined and stable ride in any driving situation while also achieving real-world fuel economy almost on a par with a front-wheel drive vehicle.

Mazda's evolved four-wheel drive system adds 'four-wheel vertical load' detection and works in harmony with GVC (G-Vectoring Control) to control torque distribution between the front and rear wheels, enhancing traction and grip regardless of the driving scenario. It also significantly reduces overall mechanical loss and contributes to improved fuel economy.

Newly adopted friction-reducing technologies include a rubber damper inside the power take-off unit that greatly reduces fluctuations in input torque sent to the rear-wheel-drive unit, and a new setting that applies a slight difference in the deceleration ratio between the power take-off and rear differential. By quickly adjusting torque distribution only when necessary, the system features positive response and enhanced real-world fuel economy.

The rear differential reduces mechanical loss by adopting ball bearings and the use of low-viscosity oil, along with a design that stores oil in the upper part and supplies just the necessary amount where and when required. Acting in combination, these measures increase the precision of the AWD control unit while significantly reducing overall mechanical losses.

At the beginning of a turn, the AWD system will maintain the existing front/rear torque distribution to prioritise better turning response through the GVC unit's engine torque control. After the initial turn-in, the AWD system gradually increases the amount of torque sent to the rear wheels to realize neutral steering and more stable vehicle motion.

Harmonisation with GVC also substantially improves rear torque response and linearity with respect to the driver's accelerator inputs. When accelerating, more torque is distributed to the rear wheels, and more to the front wheels when decelerating, maximising the traction performance of all four tyres. It also improves controllability, so the vehicle responds faithfully to the driver's intentions when engaging in active steering.


SNOWY HILL START
Front wheels turned, steep gradient, below 0°C, drive split 60:40 (front:rear) for take off, then 50:50 as slip detected


SNOWY HIGHWAY
Temperature below freezing, torque split 75:25 when cruising and up to 50:50 for maximum traction when cornering
RAINY HIGHWAY
Wipers operating, rain detected, 90:10 torque split, increasing to 70:30 at the first sign of wheel slippage
DRY ROAD
Good road conditions, torque split typically 99:1, rising to 95:5 or more for cornering stability

THE LAND OF WANDERERS

Those of you who consider your knowledge of Kazakhstan to be, at best, slim, fret not; you are by no means in the minority... When a Kazakh marksman won the shooting gold medal at a 2012 international sporting event in Kuwait, the organisers honoured him not with his country's national anthem but, rather, the theme music from Sacha Baron Cohen's movie Borat.

Kazakhstan is vast - some 1,820 miles west to east and 960 miles north to south, you could pop it on top of Western Europe and very little indeed of the latter would remain in view. Its 4,668 mile border with Russia is the longest continuous land border on the planet, and it's the largest landlocked country in the world, with a navy consigned entirely to sploshing about in the Caspian Sea.

Quite how we know so little of the world's ninth largest country may be attributed not only to the fact that, until relatively recently, its population was almost entirely nomadic - 'Stan' is an ancient Persian word meaning 'land' and 'Kazakh' means 'wanderer' - but also that, to largely disastrous effect, it spent the majority of the 20th century behind the Iron Curtain...

Since it was first domesticated in the north of Kazakhstan at some time between 3500 and 3000 BC, the horse was to prove the major force in the shaping of early Central Asian history; most notably that ridden by one Mongolian warlord, Temujin, in the early 13th century.

Once acclaimed as emperor Genghis Khan - The Fierce Ruler - in 1206, said illiterate nomad set about creating the largest empire the world has ever known. There were three great Mongol campaigns between 1206 and 1242, during which Genghis and his sons waged war on two fronts simultaneously and conquered Russia in winter - feats that eluded both Napoleon and Hitler.

By 1240 the Mongol empire covered 12 million contiguous square miles (an area the size of Africa) stretching from the Adriatic to the Pacific, and held sway over some three billion of the world's seven billion-strong population. Not bad going for a land of just two million illiterate nomads...

The use of mounted archery was the key to Mongol military success: the speed and mobility of the archers, the accuracy of their long-range shooting and their uncanny horsemanship was without equal in the known world. This, combined with Genghis' realisation that cavalry had no need of infantry back-up and his grasp of the importance of massed artillery barrages in the form of firebomb-lobbing catapults, made the Mongols unbeatable.

That and, of course, the 'surrender or die' policy that has made Genghis Khan a byword for barbarity ever since. In truth, being relatively few in number the Mongols were obsessed with casualties, and their best-case scenario was the surrender of the walled cities they feared and hated without even token resistance. The inhabitants of such cities who capitulated immediately received relatively good treatment. But those who did not...

In 1219 Genghis led his army westwards from China towards the cities that formed the eastern outposts of Islam - wherein its scholars led the world in maths, science, astronomy and general knowledge - boasting a degree of civilisation undreamed of on the Mongol steppes.

Sadly, this proved of absolutely no interest to invaders whose sole raison d'etre was to live off the fat of the lands they conquered. In Merv - an oasis on the Silk Road and once the world's largest city, whose ten libraries contained some 150,000 volumes, the greatest collection in Central Asia - each solder in the 7,000-strong army was allotted around 300 men, women and children to kill. Most had their throats slit, others were drowned, 20 at a time, in a trough of blood.

Genghis Khan built nothing. He left no legacy; no philosophy, no palaces, not a word in writing, nothing but territories which owed allegiance to him. His grandson Kublai Khan, however, managed just enough to inspire Coleridge's opium-addled poem, even if the latter misspelled his name Kubla and his new capital, Shang Du, Xanadu, and even if the fabled 'stately pleasure dome' was little more than a circle of bamboo canes supported by carved wooden columns...

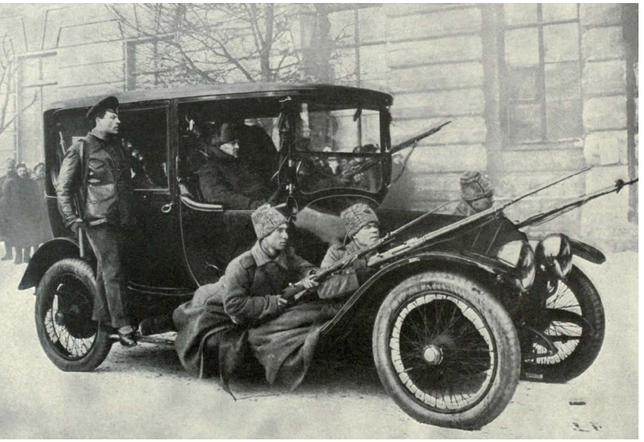
It wasn't until some three hundred years after his death in 1227 that Genghis' empire began to fracture, by which time nomadic Uzbek separatists, known as Kazakhs, were already the masters of virtually the entire steppe region, their army of 200,000 horsemen universally feared.

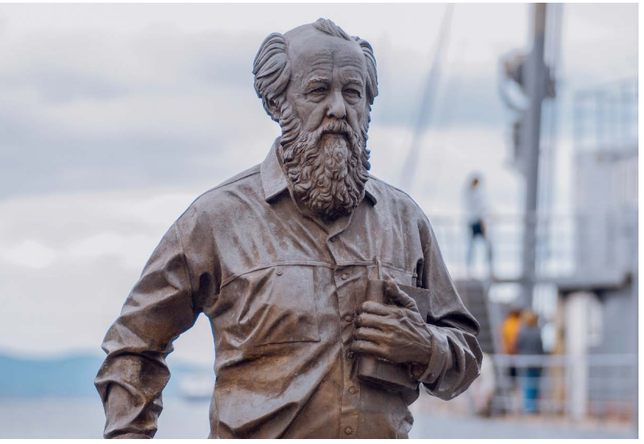
The weakening of the khan's authority in the early 16th century saw the khanate disintegrate into separate hordes - the Great, Middle and Little Hordes. And by the beginning of the 17th century Kazakh central power had almost entirely dissipated amongst a plethora of petty rulers, leaving the region, once again, ripe for conquest.

And, once again, it was Mongol tribes, led by the Dzungars, who mounted the offensive. Kicking off in 1681, the resultant dust-up rattled on for the best part of a century, the Great Horde bearing the brunt of hostilities whilst the Middle and Little Hordes moved westwards towards the security of Russian-held territory.

The Russians, meanwhile, returned the compliment and began a slow, seldom violent but utterly ineluctable advance onto the Kazakh steppe, their progress southwards punctuated by a line of forts - the classic encroachment of sedentary agriculturalists into the lands of a nomadic regime rent by division and dissent.

Some Kazakhs felt that the Russian presence might offer a degree of security against Dzungar raids and, by 1742 all three Hordes had signed up for Russian protection. No surprise, then, that by 1848, the khanates of all three Hordes had been abolished and replaced by Russian military rule.





Interestingly, things didn't instantly go pear-shaped for the country, and Russian schooling in modern ideas found surprisingly fertile ground amongst the Kazakhs. But then the Bolsheviks took over in 1920 and, from 1927, the Soviet government's collectivisation policies involving the mass requisitioning of grain and cattle spelled ruination, closely followed by starvation, for the nomadic Kazakh herder.

At the start of the 1930s the Kazakhs had some 40 million head of cattle, just three years later only four and a half million remained. Over the same period, famine and disease killed some 2.3 million people - more than one third of the country's pre-collectivisation population. Kazakhstan has yet to recover from this unsolicited cull, and still has one of the lowest population densities in the world, at just six people per square mile.

Under Nikita Krushchev, the role of Kazakhstan within the Soviet Union became increasingly significant. The Virgin and Idle Lands programme launched in 1953 opened up the country's immense acreage of sprawling grasslands to wheat farming by Slavic settlers. Alas, the diversion of the rivers feeding the Aral Sea for commensurate Soviet irrigation projects spelled ecological disaster. By 1997 what was once the world's fourth largest lake had shrunk to a rancid puddle just 10% of its original size.

Joseph Stalin located numerous gulags throughout the country and interred millions, including one Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, who had dared to criticise the dictator in a letter to a friend. At Semey, in north eastern Kazakhstan, the Soviets tested more than 500 nuclear devices between 1949 and 1989; the explosive equivalent of some 20,000 Hiroshima bombs. And the USSR's main launch site for space exploration, the Baikonur Cosmodrome, was established in southern Kazakhstan in 1955.

Despite the typically ruthless behaviour of the Soviets towards their subjugate states, Kazakhstan's relationship with Russia has remained close and largely amicable since the former became an independent country in 1991, and Russian remains a widely spoken official language.

KAZAKHSTAN TODAY

Given the widespread trampling of Kazakh turf by so many interlopers for so long, it's hardly surprising that today, though only 18 million small, the country's population is astonishingly diverse, representing some 120 nationalities. It's also alarmingly young, with 50% aged under 30 and 25% under 15.

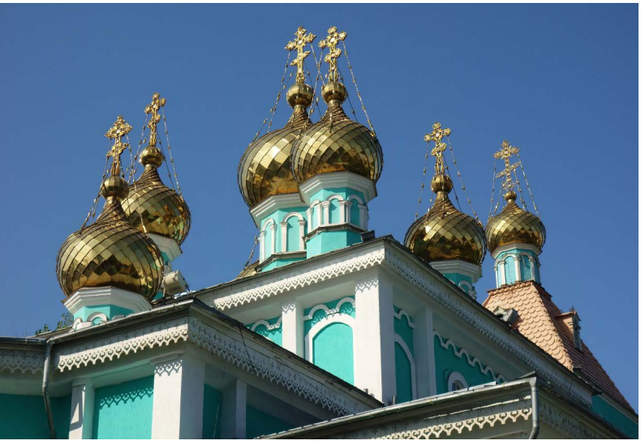
The Kazakh language demonstrates an equally far-flung pedigree - containing words from Russian, Arabic, Mongol, Persian and other Turkic dialects, it wasn't even written down for the first time until the 1860s.

Its nomadic heritage ensures that Kazakhstan's population remains extremely widely dispersed: in the late 1980s, fewer than 100 settlements countrywide fell into the category of town, let alone city, with the lure of urbanisation appealing largely to the immigrant population. Little has changed since then, save the relocation in 1997 of the country's capital city from Almaty in the south east to Astana in the far north.

Pity that, since more than three quarters of the country constitutes over 300,000 square miles of woodland-free steppe grassland bordered by desert or semi-desert, with temperatures ranging from -45 to +45 degrees Centigrade, and Astana is the second coldest city on Earth after Ulaanbaatar in Mongolia.

Whereas, bisected by myriad rivers and cradled by the spectacular backdrop of the Tian Shen, the Heavenly Mountains - peaks of up to 24,000ft giving the Himalayas a run for their money in the oxygen-scarcity stakes, the Almaty region boasts a temperate climate that is, by contrast, a veritable Eden. Indeed, Almaty means 'A Place of Apples', and scientists believe the first apple trees grew here some 20 million years ago...

With a population of over two million souls, Almaty is the largest and most cosmopolitan city in Kazakhstan, and remains the commercial and cultural centre of the country.



As architecturally hindered by the concrete apartment blocks that hallmark the stamp of the Soviet boot heel as it is enriched by the shimmering onion domes of Russian Orthodox churches, this is a modern city with its fair share of trendy bars and restaurants, high-end shopping and five star hotels.

And you'll be happy to hear that the horse remains as essential an ingredient to Kazakh cuisine as it was when the country's athletes begged the International Olympic Committee to be able to take supplies of it to the 2012 Games in London.

The national dish, beshbarmak - meaning 'five fingers' because it's eaten by hand, constitutes large chunks of boiled horse meat layered over noodles, and the national drink, kumis, is made from fermented mare's milk and believed to be a cure-all for everything from the common cold to tuberculosis. Kazakhs often serve different cuts of meat to guests by way of symbolic gesture - the tongue is served to someone lacking eloquence, the ears to children in the hope they'll listen more attentively.

In somewhat stark contrast to the nomadic lifestyle of half the country's population - living in yurts, hunting wolves with golden eagles, never shaking a woman's hand in mixed company and believing that whistling inside a building will make you poor for the rest of your life - modern Kazakhstan finds itself rich in natural resources, and increasingly wealthy as a result.

Of the 110 elements identified by Mendeleev's table of chemical elements, 99 have been found here. Kazakhstan is a major producer of lead and copper, and, with 15% of the world's uranium underfoot, is responsible for 35% of global production. One of the largest discoveries in recent history, the 970 square mile Tengiz oil field is one of the biggest in the world, making oil the country's number one export.

No surprise, then, that Kazakhstan became the first former Soviet republic to repay its entire debt to the IMF in 2007, seven years before it was due.

THE SINGING DUNE OF ALTYN EMEL

Unlike other sand dunes, which are inclined to wander off when your back is turned, the Akkum Kalkan singing dune in the Altyn Emel National Park - some 250 kilometres north of Almaty - stays put. This, given that the surrounding, scrub pock-marked semi-desert steppe is relentlessly scoured by the brisk Shilik wind is, frankly, even more peculiar than the dune's propensity to sing...

Turns out that a geographical flat-spot between the adjacent Kysty Kalkan and Ulken Kalkan ridges weakens the strength of said wind, causing it to dump its haul of dust and sand scoured from the nearby basin of the Ile River, thus forming a three kilometre-long, 150 metre high dune which has remained firmly in place for millennia.

Akkum Kalkan is by no means unique in its choral capabilities - there are 35 other locations around the world where the sands sing. But each dune boasts a unique sound signature based on the size and composition of the sand therein.

To understand what's happening, grab a fistful of common-or-garden glass marbles and scrunch them around in your hand. Friction between the marbles causes a grinding sound. If you then wet the marbles, the friction diminishes and the sound disappears, which explains why this dune only gives of its best in dry weather.

You'll probably feel in need of a bit of a sit down by the time you reach the top of the dune and, happily, that's the best way to egg it into song. Gently slide down the side of the dune on your backside and you'll start to feel a vibration building in the sand particles.

The more people do this simultaneously the louder the dune will sing, gathering decibels until you'll be rewarded with a pleasingly passable impression of a squadron of B-17s passing overhead...

CHARYN CANYON

Located some 215 kilometres east of Almaty in the Charyn National Park and dubbed ‘the Grand Canyon’s Little Brother’, the dramatic Charyn Canyon is over 150 kilometres long and up to 300 metres deep. It may not be as spectacular as its distant cousin, but visitors will find it infinitely more peaceful since it’s pretty much guaranteed to be free of relentlessly wittering American tourists.

The story of its creation starts about three million years ago when the land in the area began to burp upwards, forcing the huge lake above to drain away with the assistance of the Charyn River. Over the next million years the river painstakingly chiselled the canyon into existence, a massive earthquake then blocking its flow with a landslide to leave one section with a dry bed whilst the river continued to busy itself along some 90 further kilometres of the gorge.

Geology buffs will need to know that the canyon is cut through sedimentary red sandstone, the softness and multi-layering of which lends itself to colourful and unusual formations at the hands of water and wind erosion. The most eye catching example of said weathering may be found within the one kilometre-long stretch called the Valley of Castles.

Debate rages over the naming of the Charyn River - some attributing it to the Turkic word Char, meaning ‘precipice’, others the Uyghur word Sharyn, which means ‘ash tree’. Either interpretation fits the bill, since the canyon sides are indeed properly vertiginous, whilst the nearby Relic Forest of Ice Age pedigree - a protected reserve - is composed almost entirely of the elegant Sogdian ash tree.

SPUTNIK, MUTTNIK, GAGARIN AND BEYOND

Life was fraught with danger for a stray dog on the streets of Moscow in the mid-1950s. One minute you were happily rummaging amongst the dustbins for scraps, the next you found yourself trapped inside one and shot, shivering with fear and heart going like a frog in a sock, into space from the recently established Baikonur Cosmodrome in southern Kazakhstan.

Such - just one month after Sputnik became the first artificial satellite to go into orbit from the same launch pad in October 1957 - was the fate of the husky-based mongrel Laika, immediately christened Muttnik by American reporters. And fate is, alas, the apposite word here because in their haste to get her aloft no one had bothered to work out how to bring the unfortunate canine home and she expired, along with her air supply, months before Sputnik 2 burned up on re-entry in April 1958.

The great Chuck Yeager disdainfully christened the astronauts of NASA's Mercury programme 'Spam in a Can' for all the control they had over their low orbit destinies, but, ironically, a pig was one of very few animal species not sent quivering into space before mankind himself was prepared to grasp the scorching nettle.

Whilst the Soviets majored in dogs, allocating space shot slots for at least 57 of them, the Americans opted for monkeys and apes. In January 1961, Ham, a chimpanzee - having learned to pull levers to receive banana pellets and, um, avoid electric shocks, became the first animal to interact with, rather than merely cower in, a spacecraft. The French, meanwhile, doubtless to cries of vive la difference, somehow managed to shoehorn a cat, Felix, aboard and yelled it into space.

In April 1961, the 27 year-old Yuri Gagarin's 108 minute odyssey put the space race firmly on a human footing thereafter. However, since the demise of NASA's Space Shuttle programme in 2011, the only way into space for mankind has been via the Baikonur Cosmodrome, now under lease to Russia until 2050.

ON A HORSE, OF COURSE

Those who consider horses to be dangerous at both ends and uncomfortable in the middle would never pass muster as a true Kazakh. Given their pedigree, it's no surprise that the horse remains fundamental to the Kazakhs' recreational, as well as dietary, pursuits. And every public holiday is marked by a selection of inter-tribal, equine-based games inspired by every walk of nomadic life from warfare to courting.

Bayga, straightforward horse racing, takes place over rough ground for distances of up to 50 kilometres - a children's race for seven- and eight-year olds of 11 kilometres, without saddles, being something of a highlight.

Legendary Kazakh horsemanship comes to the fore in Jamby Atu - what was once a mounted archery contest now requiring the collection and throwing of a spear at various targets whilst at a full gallop, and Kumis Alu - a highlight of trick riding skills which necessitates picking a silver coin up from the ground (alas now substituted by a white handkerchief) again at full tilt.

Kyz Kuu, 'catch that girl' does exactly what it says on the label - the successful pursuer rewarded with a quick snog, the unsuccessful a horse-whipping on his way back to the start line...

Most popular of all, perhaps, is Kokpar, 'grabbing the dead goat' - two teams of four riders vie for possession of a 35 kilo, headless goat carcass which must then be thrown through gates located at either end of the pitch.

When not thus tenderising food for the pot, Kazakhs hunt, on horseback, for wolves, with golden eagles, which can kill the former with one swipe of talons to the head or neck. Wielding a golden eagle at a gallop is a far cry from sporting a dainty falcon on the wrist. It has a wingspan of over two metres and somewhat belies the notion that birds don't weight much - just try holding six bags of sugar at arm's length for any length of time at all...

SAIGA ANTELOPE
Saiga Tatarica Tatarica

Recipient of a particularly severe thrashing from nature's ugly stick, the saiga is a goat-sized, steppe-dwelling antelope notable for both its status as a critically endangered species and its enormous conk. Designed to help the animal survive in a semi-desert environment with an annual temperature variation of up to 90 degrees C, that nose serves as both filter and thermostat - in summer it filters dust from the air as it is inhaled, and in winter it warms the -45 degree C air before it reaches the lungs.

GREY WOLF *Canis Lupus*

Kazakhstan is home to the world's largest wolf population, estimated to be some 100,000 strong. With numbers of its natural prey, the saiga antelope, in dramatic decline, wolves now attack farm animals such as cattle and sheep, and, occasionally, humans. The wolf is not a protected species here, so humans get their own back by hunting it on horseback and snow mobile, or in helicopters, with the aid of rifles, wolf hounds and even golden eagles - a bird more than capable of accounting for a 100lb adult.

SNOW LEOPARD *Pathera Uncia*

Shy, elusive and solitary, just four thousand extant examples of the snow leopard, or ounce, range over two million square kilometres of high altitude Central Asia, some eking out an existence at altitudes of up to 19,000ft. This most beautiful of big cats is supremely well adapted to its environment, with paws like snow shoes, dense fur up to five inches long and an extra long tail which doubles as a stole on cold nights. Crepuscular in its hunting habits, its main prey is ibex and other mountain goat species.

BACTRIAN CAMEL
Camelus Bactrianus

There are three key differences between a bactrian and a dromedary camel: the former is much larger that the latter, males weighing up to one tonne; it's far better adapted to cold climate living; and it has two humps rather than one, making it a far more comfortable riding proposition. The two humps are composed of fat reserves, not water, and deflate whilst sustaining the camel in the long absence of food or water. A thirsty bactrian can drink 30 gallons of water in less than 15 minutes.

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SPECIFICATIONS

For full new Mazda CX-30 technical specification and press kit go to **www.mazda-press.com**

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