

# Presentation

Team: Almaty city

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## SIGNIFICANCE OF ALMATY CITY

Almaty City. In 1854 the Zailiskoe fortification was founded and later renamed as city-fortress Vernyi. In 1921 Vernyi was renamed as Alma-Ata, and in April of 1927 it became the capital city of Kazakh SSR (From 1991 to 1997 – the capital of the RK). Almaty is traditionally and historically a large financial, tourism, cultural, scientific and educational center of the republic and Central Asia, which possesses a unique natural landscape, a favorable investment potential and all necessary modern infrastructure to live and do business there.

# Almaty city



- Almaty is a rapidly growing city and the largest city in Kazakhstan.
- And the most visited place in the country.
- Everyone who arrives in Almaty admires its unique style, green dress of trees, mountain peaks, cascading fountains, straight wide streets, unique buildings and structures.
- Almaty city is full of parks, lots of free space and vegetation. There are numerous theaters, museums, parks, restaurants, nightclubs and casinos in the city.
- Magnificent city at the foot of the emerald ridges of the Tien Shan is called «garden city».

# Welcome to Almaty!



Almaty is the largest city in Kazakhstan. It is the cultural, educational, financial and economic center of the Republic. All major universities are in this city, giving it the largest number of students, the best educational activities and the most active students life.

# Almaty

- Almaty today - is the most important public cultural and scientific center, where the main universities of the country, the Academy of Sciences, the National Theatre. Almaty is the sports capital of Kazakhstan, and this is where the 2011 Asian Winter Games will be held.






# Invest in Almaty





The city has demonstrated the outcomes of work of Danish architect, Yan Gail, on the concept of 'creating the city for people'. Proposals have been received to create a comfortable environment for life. Works have been launched in city districts to create zones for pedestrians and bicycle lanes. The new phase of city development will attach the priority to public areas of the city (sidewalks, parks, squares, alleys), and will focus on improving the quality of public services.



To improve traffic capacity 6  
interchanges have been constructed in  
the city within the recent 5 years. 200  
trolleybuses 400 gas-fired buses Taking  
into account a large impact of road  
transport on city's environment, in  
recent years a special attention is paid to  
development of environment-friendly  
types of public transport.



The second phase of FEZ “PIT” is under construction, for which the area with infrastructure will be expanded by 169.2 ha (currently–14 ha). Currently 151 companies operate there, of which 35 – based on “ex-territorial” principle.

Among operating companies 14 are with participation of foreign investors (RF. South Korea, Israel, China, Germany, Italy).

## Modernization of Markets



16 markets have been dismantled to be replaced with new up-to-date trading centers.

# Industrial Zone



The key objective for establishing the cluster is to support production of environmentally-clean non-primary products, which also aimed for export, and creation of jobs. Seven manufacturing sectors have been identified : - food industry; - machine-building; - construction industry; - pharmaceutical industry; - chemical industry; - furniture industry; - light industry. 33 projects have been approved with the total investment amount of US\$1.6 billion. Key indicators include the output for US\$1.2 billion (about 30% of total industrial output today).

The strengths of the current status of the city include:

- Unique natural conditions (picturesque mountains nearby the city, favorable climate conditions for all-year-round tourism);
- Developed economy with a high share of services-oriented small and medium businesses capable to become growth drivers;
- A relatively high level of paying capacity of the population as compared to many cities of the country and Central Asia;
- Developed sports infrastructure (international-level sports complexes);
- Significant human capital (highly educated population, a large number of higher education institutions);
- Good transport accessibility of the city for international and inter-city communication (an international airport, railway station, proximity to interstate highways);
- Availability of quality pre-school, school, health, educational and cultural institutions to meet the population's demand for social services;
- Successes in public transport development (construction of new subway stations, procurement of new road transport fleet, launching a pilot on a designated lane for road transport, development of a city taxi network)
- Road infrastructure development (construction of roads and interchanges)