



Strategy "Kazakhstan- 2030»

"Kazakhstan-2030" is the Program of development of Kazakhstan until 2030, first announced in the Address of the President of the country to the people of Kazakhstan in 1997. The adoption of this document was the starting point in the rapid movement of Kazakhstan to build a prosperous state in the following years.

Within the framework of this program
and this message were:



Summed up and evaluated
the current state of the
economy of
Kazakhstan
Сформулирова
на Миссия Казахстана



Priority development goals
and strategies have been
identified



Mission Of Kazakhstan: building an independent, prosperous and politically stable Kazakhstan with its inherent national unity, social justice, economic well-being of the entire population. Prosperity, security and improvement of welfare of all Kazakhstanis. Priority goal and development strategies:- National security- - Internal political stability and consolidation of society- - Economic growth based on a developed market economy with a high level of foreign investment- - Health, education and well-being of citizens of Kazakhstan- Energy resources- Infrastructure, especially transport and communications- - Professional state

The main results:



- For 15 years since the adoption of the Strategy-2030, our country has entered the five most dynamically developing countries in the world. As a result, by the end of 2012, Kazakhstan will be among the 50 largest economies in the world in terms of GDP.



- incomes of Kazakhstanis increased 16 times.



- The number of citizens with income below the subsistence minimum decreased 7 times, the number of unemployed decreased by half. The state has gained clear, internationally recognized borders." Delimitation is the state border-and this is 14 thousand kilometers.



- The national economy grew from 1.7 trillion tenge in 1997 to 28 trillion in 2011. The country's GDP has increased more than 16 times.



- The annual GDP growth of Kazakhstan amounted to 7.6% and overtook the advanced developing countries. GDP per capita grew more than 7 times – from \$ 1,500 in 1998 to 12 thousand dollars in 2012. From the very beginning, Kazakhstan became the leader in the CIS in terms of attracted foreign direct investment per capita.



- Today it is already \$ 9200. Foreign trade has increased 12 times, while the volume of industrial production - by 20 times. Oil production increased 3 times, natural gas-5 times.



Strategy "Kazakhstan- 2050»

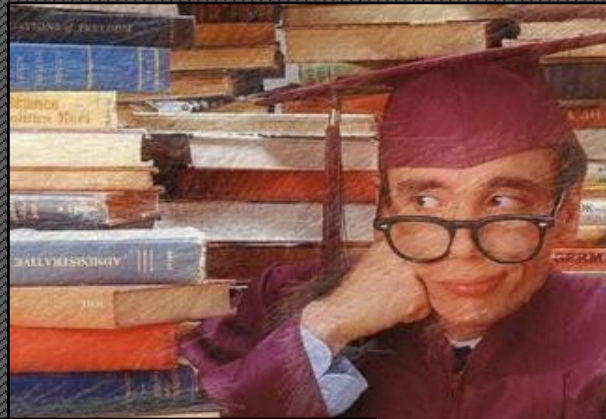
In December 2012, in the Address of the Head of state to the people of the country, the development Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2050 was presented. Its main goal is to create a welfare society on the basis of a strong state, a developed economy and opportunities for universal labor, Kazakhstan's entry into the thirty most developed countries of the world.

Message Of the President of Kazakhstan to the people of Kazakhstan. January 17, 2014

In his speech, the Head of state noted that the new stage of Kazakhstan's path is a new task of strengthening the economy, improving the welfare of the people. In the modern world, this is a fundamental issue of socio-economic modernization. This is the main vector of development of Kazakhstan in the next decade. - Kazakhstanis are a United, Mature and strong people. However, we live in a difficult time, full of new challenges and threats. Our duty is to prepare the economy for this test, to continue its diversification, " Nursultan Nazarbayev said. The President stressed that Kazakhstan needs to implement a set of tasks in ten areas.



First.



Employment of Kazakhstanis. This is the creation of an effective system of training and assistance in employment, promotion of entrepreneurship in rural areas, increasing the mobility of labor resources, priority employment in the centers of economic activity of Kazakhstan.

Second.



Affordable housing. Kazakhstan will annually introduce 6 million square meters of new housing. First of all, it is important to address the issue of providing their own housing for more than half a million young families. To solve this problem, it is necessary to bring the input of rental residential areas to 1 million square meters.

Third.



Regional development. Strong Kazakhstan is, first of all, strong regions. In promising areas of economic growth, first of all, new factories should be built, industrial jobs and social infrastructure should be created. A separate issue is the development of small towns.

Fourth.



Improving the quality of public services to the population. It is necessary to develop E-government, simplify administrative procedures, improve computer literacy of the population.

Fifth.



Improving human resource capacity. The most important task is to prepare a qualified political class of managers, who form the basis of the new managerial elite, which will lead Kazakhstan in the XXI century. the Government and the Presidential Administration are instructed to prepare proposals for candidates for the presidential personnel corps.

Sixth.



Modernization of judicial and law enforcement systems. It is necessary to radically revise the procedure for the formation of the judiciary. It is necessary to complete this year the development of a new Criminal procedure code, the draft law on private detective activity. An important issue covers the qualitative personnel replacement in law enforcement and special agencies.

Seventh.



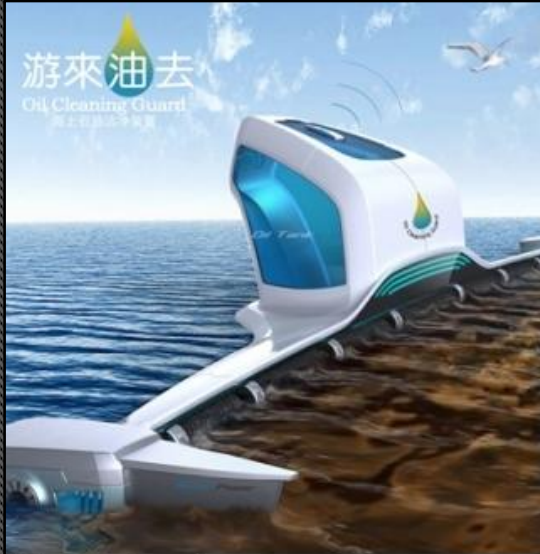
Qualitative growth of human capital in Kazakhstan. This is, first of all, education and health care. It is necessary to introduce modern methods and technologies into the learning process, improve the quality of the teaching staff, create an independent system of qualification confirmation, and expand the availability of education for young people. Education should provide not only knowledge, but also the ability to use them in the process of social adaptation. Another important area of improving the level of human potential is improving the availability and quality of medical services, promoting a healthy lifestyle.

Eighth.



Improving the pension system. The government, together with the National Bank, should develop proposals to improve the pension system.

Ninth.



Industrial and innovative projects. The social significance of projects in the framework of industrial and innovative development is absolute. This program remains the main reference point for the modernization of the economy. A number of new projects of industrialization and infrastructure development have been identified, including the Zhezkazgan-Beineu and Arkalyk-Shubarkol railway lines, a deep oil refining complex at the Atyrau refinery, a gas processing plant at the Karachaganak field, a pipeline system that will provide gasification of the Central region of the country, including the capital, and others.

Tenth.



Development of agriculture. Mechanisms of state support of retail trade without intermediaries will be introduced, a single grain holding will be created, a state system of guaranteeing and insuring loans will be created to reduce the risks of private investment in agricultural production.

To achieve this goal, the strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" provides for the implementation of seven long-term priorities: The new deal economic policy is a comprehensive economic pragmatism based on the principles of profitability, return on investment and competitiveness. Comprehensive support for entrepreneurship-the leading force of the national economy. New principles of social policy-social guarantees and personal responsibility. Knowledge and professional skills are the key reference points of the modern system of education, training and retraining. Further strengthening of statehood and development of Kazakhstan's democracy. Consistent and predictable foreign policy-promotion of national interests and strengthening of regional and global security.- - New Kazakhstan patriotism is the basis of success of our multinational and multi-confessional society.