

# Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev

President of the  
Republic of  
Kazakhstan



- Nursultan Nazarbayev was born on July 6, 1940 in the village of Chemolgan Kaskelen district of Almaty region of the Kazakh SSR in a peasant family. Provenance Shaprashty clan Zhuz.



- He graduated from the Dneprodzerzhinsk Technical School (1960), Higher Technical Educational Institution at the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant (1967), correspondence Higher Party School of the Central Committee of the CPSU (1976). Doctor of Economic Sciences, Academician.

He began his career in 1960 at the Karaganda Metallurgical Plant in Temirtau laborer, where he rose to senior gasman blast furnace. In 1969 he was transferred to the Komsomol and party work. He worked as the first secretary of Temirtau City Committee of Youth of Kazakhstan (1969-1971), Second Secretary of the Party Committee of Temirtau (1971-1977), secretary, second secretary of Karaganda regional party committee (1977-1979).

On top government and party posts is from 1979, with the election of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU of the Kazakh SSR (1979-1984), first secretary of the CPC Central Committee (June 1989-September 1991), at the same time - a member of the Politburo (1990-1991), Chairman Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR (February-April 1990).



- April 24, 1990, N.A. Nazarbayev was elected the first President of Kazakhstan.



April 29, 1995 on the results of the national referendum of the Republic of Kazakhstan President's powers have been extended until 2000.

Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Chairman of the Security Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Chairman of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan, Chairman of the World Association of Kazakhs.

He was awarded the highest awards and medals of Kazakhstan, Russia, Uzbekistan and a number of foreign countries.

- Nursultan Nazarbayev has strong leadership qualities and self-esteem. It combines the features of a charismatic, rational-legal and traditional types of leadership. Quickly adapting to the changing environment. It has high resistance to stress factors. Good control of his senses, is maintained. Pragmatist. Artfully combining strategy and tactics, in the event of a conflict between the short-term perspective and goals prefers strategic planning.  
Nazarbayev - subtle politician who accepts only well-informed decisions. He is consistent and predictable, but in an emergency situation can decide, who from him, no one expects. In December 1991, when the leaders of the three Slavic republics suddenly all over the world have signed an agreement Belovezhskoe almost became a death sentence for the Soviet Union, Nazarbayev, despite all the predictions and forecasts, did not go on about the events, refusing to add your own - Islamic Union and the Central Asian republics Kazakhstan. Time has shown that Nazarbayev to the difficult situation made the only right decision. Because of this, it was possible to avoid a confrontation between the republics.



Nursultan Nazarbayev is known and respected throughout the world. With his name is associated with the acquisition of independence of our republic, the period of formation and consolidation of the statehood of Kazakhstan.

During the leadership of Nursultan Nazarbayev was the formation of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state, a full member of the United Nations Organization.

Under his direct leadership was introduced the national currency - tenge, institutionalize independent financial and economic system of the Republic. If it were formed by the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other security forces, reliably ensure national security.



- Kazakhstan obtained the guarantee of national security and territorial integrity of the five nuclear powers: the US, UK, Russia, France and China. The Republic of Kazakhstan has become a nuclear-free state. Semipalatinsk nuclear test site was closed. Thanks to Nazarbayev's efforts, our country received the status of a strategic partner of the US - the only superpower after the collapse of the Soviet Union in the world. At the same time, it preserves the traditional friendly relations with Russia: a simplified procedure for the acquisition of citizenship, given the status of the Russian language equal to the state's official language, the Baikonur Cosmodrome saved, signed the Declaration on Eternal Friendship.



- Author of books
  - "Kazakhstan's way"
  - "Steel Profile of Kazakhstan"
  - "Without the right and left"
  - "The strategy of resources and transition to the market"
  - "Kremlin deadlock"
  - "The strategy of the formation and development of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state"
  - "The market and socio-economic development"
  - "On the threshold of the XXI century"
  - "N. Nazarbayev. Eurasian Union: ideas, practice, perspectives. 1994-1997 "
  - "In the flow of history"
  - "Epicenter of Peace"

# Author of scientific articles

- "The master thrift"
  - "Kazakhstan's economy: reality and prospects of renovation"
  - "The problems of the division of labor"
  - "The effect of associations: experience and problems"
  - "New conditions" brake "old"
  - "The problems of the Aral Sea region and solutions"
  - «Terra incognita post-totalitarian democracy"
  - "From the Imperial Alliance for the Commonwealth of Independent States"
  - "Economic integration - no reasonable alternative"
  - "Inter-ethnic unity and economic sovereignty - the main and reliable support for our progress"
  - "Our targets - consolidation, social progress, social partnership"
  - "Critical Decade"
  - "On the acceleration of market reforms and measures to overcome the economic crisis"
  - "Eurasian space: integration potential and its realization" and others.