

## THE STRATEGY OF “KAZAKHSTAN – 2050”: A NEW POLITICAL COURSE OF THE ESTABLISHED STATE

### Аңдатпа

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы Президентінің энергоэкологиялық, әлемдік қаржы дағдарысы және әлеуметтік модернизация мәселелеріндегі бастамалары қарастырылады. Қазақстанның ұзақ мерзімді тұрақты дамуының негізгі бағыттары сарапталады.

**Тірек сөздер:** диалог, әріптестік, сауда-экономикалық қатынастар, сыртқы саясаттың басымдықтары.

### Аннотация

Статья рассматривает инициативы Президента Республики Казахстан в вопросах энергоэкологии, мирового финансового кризиса и социальной модернизации. Анализируются основные направления устойчивого долгосрочного развития Казахстана.

**Ключевые слова:** финансовый кризис, экономический курс, социальная модернизация, принципы международного права, стабильность.

### Abstract

The article reviews the initiatives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on energy and ecology, the global financial crisis and social modernization issues. Analyzes basic directions of long-term sustainable development of Kazakhstan.

**Keywords:** financial crisis, economic policy, social modernization, the principles of international law, stability.

In 2011 President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev published the book *Global Energy and Environment Strategy for Sustainable Development in the XXI Century* [1]. This book is considered to be the end of the cycle of the fundamental theoretical and methodological studies of the challenges of building a global energy and environmentally safe development of the world and the countries of Eurasian Economic Community.

Earlier in 2009, in his previous book entitled *Strategy of Radical Renewal of the Global Community and Partnership of Civilizations* [2] the head of our state proposed to develop a scientific action program to transform the world community, the transition from conflict and confrontation to dialogue and partnership for sustainable development of global civilization.

In February 2009, in his article *Keys to the Crisis* published in the *Rossiyskaya Gazeta* [3], President Nazarbayev, having analyzed the causes of global financial crisis, urged the international community to recognize that we are at the turn of the formation of a radically new, otherwise constructed model of the world economy, politics, and global security. The core of this model should be the new world currency, established on the basis of the universal law on the world currency. In the opinion of our President, the whole mechanism of the new world currency should be based on a special system of predictive monitoring of the future challenges of the century, world, and mankind. Only through this the new world currency system will remain modern and defect-free and a productive source of sustainable development of the world and prosperity of mankind rather than the source of global crises. Surely, establishing such a system will entail enormous efforts of the international community and mobilization of its intellectual and material resources and considerable time.

These ideas of establishing a truly democratic global monetary and financial system were developed by the President of Kazakhstan in his article *The Fifth Way*, published in *Izvestia Newspaper* in September 2009 [4].

Through his initiatives the “Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists” was established in 2008 designed to find the ways out of the global financial crisis and initiated the activities of Astana Economic Forum, which held its fifth meeting in the capital of Kazakhstan on May, 22–23, 2012. More than 8 thousand participants from over 90 countries attended the meeting. The World Anti-Crisis Conference is scheduled to take place in Astana in May 2014.

In May 2013 the 6th Forum took place in Astana which included conduction of the International Anti-Crisis Conference. About 10 thousand scientists, experts, public figures, and other professionals from 132 countries of the world attended these events.

And finally, on December 15, 2011, during the ceremony commemorating the 20th anniversary of Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev proposed the development of an online communication platform G-Global, which was launched on January 12, 2012. It is an international virtual project based on annual Astana Economic Forum and aimed at discussing and development of the global financial crisis management strategies.

In 2012, Nursultan Nazarbayev twice appealed to the nation with the messages: The Socio-Economic Modernization as the Main direction of Development of Kazakhstan, January 27; and The Strategy 'Kazakhstan–2050' as a New Political Course of the Established State, December 14. On July 10 Kazakhstan leader published in Kazakhstan Today Newspaper an article entitled Social Modernization of Kazakhstan: Twenty Steps towards the Society of Universal Labor [5].

These three documents represent the vision of Nazarbayev on domestic policy in the light of the growing threat of global financial, energy and environmental crisis so as to prepare the economy and the population of Kazakhstan to these crises in the long-term, strategic perspective, development of established social policies. In fact, they mark the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the new stage of development – the stage of socio-economic modernization of the sovereign, independent state.

In the July article, our president pointed out the vital importance of finding the optimal balance between economic successes and providing public goods. According to him, this balance is the key task of socio-economic modernization. It is not about "bottomless" financial injections into the social sphere; rather, the goal is get rid of the false social guidelines, to overcome the inertia of paternalism, dependency and social infantilism, to abandon the principle of "working less and earning more". The government is not an infinite donor, but rather a partner that forms the conditions for increased welfare of citizens. The president also highlighted the fact that the primitive philistinism and social infantilism can very well hinder modernization.

The point of social modernization is to prepare people and society to face fierce global competition, the acceleration of economic processes and the accelerated industrial and innovative development. The economic and social modernization must happen in synch, must be based on real economic developments, and built by all citizens without exception. In fact, it is a continuation of the well-known formula: "economy first – politics afterwards". Social modernization is simply impossible without a strong economy and active life position of citizens capable of competing.

The concept of the consumer society, which was widely popular in the 60's of the past century, has become obviously illusory. Today, the whole world has become strongly convinced that this ideology of consumption was disastrous. It gave birth to the massive social dependency in developed countries and is a major cause of the global crisis.

This false idea that cannot be realized anywhere in the world, including the developed countries, might have a constructive alternative.

And the alternative, according to Nazarbayev, is the idea of the Society of Universal Labor.

In the end, all the values of the world civilization, all the economic and cultural wealth are created by human labor, not by virtual financial institutions.

Therefore, it is a real productive labor, creation of a competitive and strong society of universal labor which we must put in the foundation of our policy of social modernization, noted the President in his article.

Kazakhstan, as a leader of social reform, is taking the initiative to develop an integrated model of social modernization, attractive for all partners in the Eurasian integration, so that every person would overcome the inertia of dependency and infantilism, beginning with themselves.

In his message in December the leader of Kazakhstan, summing up 15 years of implementation of the Strategy "Kazakhstan 2030", stated that the Republic of Kazakhstan has been established as a modern, forward-looking and confident state, and a responsible partner in the international arena.

However, today the development of any nation depends on the ability to adequately and timely respond to the new challenges of a rapidly changing world. Nursultan Nazarbayev identified ten global challenges of the XXI century for Kazakhstan and our region, as following:

1. Acceleration of historical time;
2. Global demographic imbalance;
3. Threat of global food security;
4. Water famine;
5. Global energy security;

6. Depleting natural resources;
7. The third industrial revolution;
8. Growing social instability;
9. Crisis of our civilization's values;
10. Threat of the new global destabilization.

In order to resolve this problem, a new Strategy "Kazakhstan 2050" has been developed, which will define the vector of sustainable long-term development of our country in the twenty-first century. The main points of this Strategy are the following:

- Further strengthening of statehood;
- Transition to new principles of economic policy;
- Full support of entrepreneurship;
- Formation of a new social model;
- Development of modern and effective education and healthcare systems;
- Increasing accountability, effectiveness and functionality of the state apparatus;
- Alignment of international and defense policy adequate to new challenges.

The new economic policy has states the pervasive economic rationality. The country will be run as a single corporation, where the decisions will be made only in terms of economic viability and development of the global competitiveness of Kazakhstan.

The economic system of Kazakhstan will be radically liberalized through minimizing government involvement in the regulation of business, large-scale privatization and increasing the share of private sector in almost all spheres of activity.

Monetary policy will be reconsidered in order to prioritize and support projects which will implement the next phase of industrialization, already considering a third industrial revolution.

Best conditions will be created for foreign investment throughout Eurasia. Moreover, the development of mineral resources will be effectively accelerated and so will their export to world markets in exchange for access to advanced technologies and the creation of new industries in our country. Kazakhstan will make the transition to a green development path.

Kazakhstan, as in the past, will be an active participant in the regional economic integration, which should be based on the principles of mutual benefit and common solutions to pressing social and economic problems.

As part of synergizing social security policy and citizens' responsibilities, everyone would be guaranteed minimal social standards of quality of life, healthcare and education.

Kazakhstan is firmly committed to further progressive development of democracy with an emphasis on decentralization of governance, combating corruption, and promoting gender equality.

Steps will be taken to decentralize the management and transfer of responsibility from the center to the regions, endowing them with the necessary authority and the formation of a new professional state apparatus that does not engage in any forms of corruption. The new style of government will be based on the principle of public-private partnerships.

Kazakhstan will become the benchmark of tolerance and stability. Every ethnic group living in the territory of Kazakhstan is and will be an integral part of the Kazakh nation. Remaining a secular state with full respect for the religions of the world remains a major objective for our society.

All of these measures are considered as the key to further strengthening of our nationhood.

Kazakhstan's foreign policy will continue to be based on the principles of balance, consistency and predictability. Kazakhstan fully accepts the responsibility for regional security and intends to actively contribute to the strengthening of security in Central Asia and beyond. Furthermore, we are committed to ensuring global stability and will be at the frontline of efforts to strengthen the nuclear nonproliferation regime, promoting the principles of inter-ethnic and inter-religious tolerance, combating extremism and terrorism.

The international partners of Kazakhstan are given great importance in the implementation of strategic priorities. Kazakhstan fully relies on the support and cooperation for the implementation of these tasks, which will contribute to further development of cooperation between our countries and peoples.

In conclusion, I would like to say the following.

Obviously, it is the time for Plato's philosopher-rulers, capable of covering the whole range of human problems with their ideas. There is no doubt that the time has come for practical efforts in the preparation of a «universal law» or «universal rights», which have been the subject of interest of

philosophers and scientists at all times. The process of forming a unified global community should undoubtedly bring these ideas to life; like the ordinary law that becomes a state law as a result of consolidation of communities, the international law should become universal as a result of realization of interdependency. The principles of international law in the era of globalization and interdependence of the world are no longer sufficient; additionally, it is necessary to develop new legal mechanisms to harmonize the interests of all participants of the world politics. Priority norms of universal rights should predetermine the actions of man and State, to aid in forming their global thinking.

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