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## KAZAKHSTAN AND ITS 2050 STRATEGY

### Аңдатпа

Жарияланымда Қазақстан Республикасы сыртқы және экономикалық саясатының негізгі бағыттары қарастырылады. Автор «Қазақстан – 2050» ұлттық стратегиясын жүзеге асырудың келешегін талдайды.

**Тірек сөздер:** *сыртқы саясат, нарықтық экономика, аймақтық интеграция.*

### Аннотация

Публикация рассматривает основные направления внешней и экономической политики Республики Казахстан. Автор анализирует перспективы реализации национальной стратегии «Казахстан – 2050».

**Ключевые слова:** *внешняя политика, рыночная экономика, региональная интеграция.*

### Abstract

The publication reviews main directions of Kazakhstan's foreign and economic policy. The author analyzes implementation perspectives of «Kazakhstan – 2050» national strategy.

**Keywords:** *foreign policy, market economy, regional integration.*

A profound analysis of Kazakhstan's foreign and economic policy makes it clear that President Nursultan Nazarbayev's government is about to embark on a major international campaign to establish and ensure its country's place as a significant regional power broker capable of projecting economic power abroad and playing a significant role in global politics and economics, especially in the energy sector. While the government in Astana is going to continue with its good relations with the Russian Federation in the framework of the Eurasian Customs Union, the People's Republic of China is one of the most important clients of fossil fuels for Kazakhstan.

The Republic of Kazakhstan is half-way through its „Kazakhstan 2030» strategy, which it adopted 16 years ago. In 1997, the post-Soviet chaos had not yet been overcome and an economic crisis in South East Asia surrounded a difficult period domestically. However, all of the envisaged aims of the strategy have now been successfully met.

During the violent crises between the supporters of former Kyrgyz President Bakiyev and the Uzbek population in Southern Kyrgyzstan in 2010, Kazakh diplomacy played an important role as a peace mediator, calming the situation.

Kazakhstan was the first country in the post-Soviet space to develop a modern market economy based on private property, free competition and openness. This model is based on the proactive role the government takes in attracting foreign capital. To date, the country has attracted over \$ 160 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI). Basic conditions for entrepreneurship have been established, as well as a modern taxation system. In recent years the country has systematically diversified its national economy.

In 2012, the government in Astana developed a new strategy, which it named Kazakhstan 2050» to define the country's long-term development. On 14 December 2012 President Nursultan Nazarbayev announced that the strategy aimed to build a modern, free and prosperous state in the heart of Central Asia.

Centrally, the strategy aimed to further strengthen the country's statehood, embrace and adopt new economic policy principles, support entrepreneurship, shape a new social model, develop modern and efficient systems of education and healthcare, work to improve the operability of the government, and to develop an international and defense policy that meets global challenges.

Kazakhstan's new economic agenda promotes a pragmatic vision. One where the nation will work together as one corporation with decisions made based on economic expediency to ensure Kazakhstan's global competitiveness. The economy will be reformed through the liberalization of key policies on entrepreneurship and a second wave of privatization that would enhance the role of the private sector in the Kazakh economy.

Monetary and credit policy will be reviewed to ensure the support of projects that help implement the next phase of the industrialization taking into account the third industrial revolution, that includes development of an alternative economy, creation of highly technological materials, renewable energy sources, training personnel and other issues.

According to the strategy, the country will stay actively engaged in regional economic integration that will be based on mutually beneficial prospects and joint endeavors to address pressing socio-economic problems.

Kazakhstan's foreign policy will remain balanced, consistent and predictable. Kazakhstan fully realizes its responsibility for regional security and remains committed to supporting the stability of Central Asia and beyond.