

Profile of Republic of Kazakhstan



Kazakhstan at a Glance

Capital:	Astana
Official language:	Kazakh
Population:	17,948,816 (July 2014 est.)
Government:	presidential republic
Establishment	
National or Regional Currency:	Tenge, KZT
Area:	total: 2,724,900 sq km land: 2,699,700 sq km water: 25,200 sq km

Location: Central Asia, northwest of China; a small portion west of the Ural (Zhayyq) River in eastern-most Europe

Geographic Coordinates: 48 00 N, 68 00 E

Map References: Asia

Area: total: 2,724,900 sq km ; land: 2,699,700 sq km ; water: 25,200 sq km

Area - Comparative: five times the size of Ohio; slightly more than twice the size of Nevada

Terrain: vast flat steppe extending from the Volga in the west to the Altai Mountains in the east and from the plains of western Siberia in the north to oases and deserts of Central Asia in the south

Elevation Extremes(M): lowest point: Vpadina

Kaundy -132 m ; highest point: Khan Tangiri Shyngy (Pik Khan-Tengri) 6,995 m

Land Boundaries(Km): total: 13,364 km ; border countries: China 1,765 km, Kyrgyzstan 1,212 km, Russia 7,644 km, Turkmenistan 413 km, Uzbekistan 2,330 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked); note - Kazakhstan borders the Aral Sea, now split into two bodies of water (1,070 km), and the Caspian Sea (1,894 km)

Maritime Claims: none (landlocked)

Geography - Note: world's largest landlocked country; Russia leases approximately 6,000 sq km of territory enclosing the Baykonur Cosmodrome; in January 2004, Kazakhstan and Russia extended the lease to 2050¹



History

Kazakhstan, also spelled Kazakstan, officially Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakh Qazaqstan Respublikası, country of Central Asia. It is bounded on the northwest and north by Russia, on the east by China, and on the south by Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, the Aral Sea, and Turkmenistan; the Caspian Sea bounds Kazakhstan to the southwest. Kazakhstan is the largest country in Central Asia and the ninth largest in the world. Between its most distant points, Kazakhstan measures about 1,820 miles (2,930 kilometres) east to west and 960 miles north to south. While Kazakhstan was not considered by authorities in the former Soviet Union to be a part of Central Asia, it does have physical and cultural geographic characteristics similar to those of the other Central Asian countries. The capital is Nursultan (formerly Astana, Aqmola, and Tselinograd), in the north-central part of the country. Kazakhstan, formerly a constituent (union) republic of the U.S.S.R., declared independence on December 16, 1991.

Kazakhstan's great mineral resources and arable lands have long aroused the envy of outsiders, and the resulting exploitation has generated environmental and political problems. The forced settlement of the nomadic Kazakhs in the Soviet period, combined with large-scale Slavic immigration, strikingly altered the Kazakh way of life and led to considerable settlement and

¹ <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/Kazakhstan/Geography/>

urbanization in Kazakhstan. The Kazakhs' traditional customs uneasily coexist alongside incursions of the modern world.²

Government

Country name:	Republic of Kazakhstan
Government type:	presidential republic
Capital:	Astana
Administrative divisions:	14 provinces (oblyslar, singular - oblys) and 2 cities* (qalalar, singular - qala); Almaty (Taldyqorghan), Almaty*, Aqmola (Kokshetau), Aqtobe, Astana*, Atyrau, Batys Qazaqstan [West Kazakhstan] (Oral), Mangghystau (Aqtau), Ongtustik Qazaqstan [South Kazakhstan] (Shymkent), Pavlodar, Qaraghandy, Qostanay, Qyzylorda, Shyghys Qazaqstan [East Kazakhstan] (Oskemen), Soltustik Qazaqstan [North Kazakhstan] (Petropavl), Zhambyl (Taraz)
Independence:	16 December 1991 (from the Soviet Union)
National holiday:	Independence Day, 16 December (1991)
Constitution:	previous 1937, 1978 (preindependence), 1993; latest approved by referendum 30 August 1995, effective 5 September 1995
Legal system:	civil law system influenced by Roman-Germanic law and by the theory and practice of the Russian Federation
Suffrage:	18 years of age; universal
Executive branch:	Executive branch: chief of state: President Nursultan Abishuly NAZARBAYEV (chairman of the Supreme Soviet from 22 February 1990, elected president 1 December 1991) head of government: Prime Minister Bakytzhan SAGINTAYEV (since 9 September 2016); First Deputy Prime Minister Askar MAMIN (since 13 September 2016) cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president elections/appointments: president directly elected by simple majority popular vote for a 5-year term (eligible for a second consecutive term); election last held on 26 April 2015 (next scheduled for 2020); prime minister and deputy prime minister appointed by the president, approved by the Mazhilis; note - constitutional amendments in May 2007 shortened the presidential term from 7 to 5 years and established a 2-consecutive-term limit; NAZARBAYEV has official status as the "First President of Kazakhstan" and is allowed unlimited terms election results: Nursultan Abishuly NAZARBAYEV reelected president; percent of vote - Nursultan Abishuly NAZARBAYEV (Nur Otan) 97.8%, other 2.2%

² <https://www.britannica.com/place/Kazakhstan>

Legislative branch:	<p>Legislative branch: description: bicameral Parliament consists of the Senate (47 seats; 32 members indirectly elected by majority 2-round vote by the oblast-level assemblies and 15 members appointed by the president; members serve 6-year terms, with one-half of the membership renewed every 3 years) and the Mazhilis (107 seats; 98 members directly elected in a single national constituency by proportional representation vote to serve 5-year terms and 9 indirectly elected by the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, a 350-member, presidentially appointed advisory body designed to represent the country's ethnic minorities)</p> <p>elections: Senate - last held on 28 June 2017 (next to be held in 2020); Mazhilis - last held on 20 March 2016 (next to be held by 2021)</p> <p>election results: Senate - percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - Nur Otan 16; Mazhilis - percent of vote by party - Nur Otan 82.2%, Ak Zhol 7.2%, Communist People's Party 7.1%, other 3.5%; seats by party - Nur Otan 84, Ak Zhol 7, Communist People's Party 7</p>
Judicial branch:	<p>Judicial branch: highest court(s): Supreme Court of the Republic (consists of 44 members); Constitutional Council (consists of 7 members)</p> <p>judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court judges proposed by the president of the republic on recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council and confirmed by the Senate; judges normally serve until age 65 but can be extended to age 70; Constitutional Council - the president of the republic, the Senate chairperson, and the Majilis chairperson each appoints 1 member for a 3-year term and each appoints 1 member for a 6-year term; chairperson of the Constitutional Council appointed by the president of the republic for a 6-year term</p> <p>subordinate courts: regional and local courts</p>

Source: <https://www.indexmundi.com/kazakhstan/#Government>

International Human Development Trend

Human Development Index

Ranking: 58

Year	value
2010	0.765
2012	0.781
2014	0.793
2015	0.797
2016	0.797
2017	0.800

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Human Development Indicators

Health

Indicator	value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)(%)2015	3.9
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live birth) 2016	11.4
Life expectancy at birth 2017	70.0

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Education

Indicator	Value
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%) 2012-2017	3.0
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) 2007-2016	1.7
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) 2017	15.1
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	99.8
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	11.8

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Economic Outlook

Kazakhstan possess abundant commercially valuable natural resources like fossil fuel reserves and metals. Principal Kazakhstani exports include metals, oil and grain. GDP growth is 8.5%. The unit of currency is Tenge.

Kazakhstan is the biggest economy in Central Asia. The nation possess considerable metals and minerals reserves. The central Asian country also possess substantial fossil fuel reserves. The immense steppe lands exhibit prime agricultural potential. South Kazakhstan is known for its walnut and apple production. Kazakhstan's economic outlook depends upon the extraction and subsequent processing of these natural resources.

The middle to end 1990s saw rapid privatization of Kazakhstani government resources. Oil exports from the country received a boost by the signing of Caspian Pipeline Consortium in 1996. A new pipeline was constructed linking the country's Tengiz Field to the Black Sea.

Kazakhstan Export, Import and Trade

Kazakhstan's economy is efficiently managed. Inflation is kept at 10.8% (consumer prices). GDP with respect to purchasing power parity was \$168.2 billion in 2007. GDP growth rate is computed to be 8.5%. GDP per capita is \$11,000 (2007). Services form the biggest component of the GDP pie with 54.8%, followed by industry (39.4%) and agriculture (5.8%). Unemployed persons consist of 7.3% of the working population. Service industries are the biggest employers with 49.8% of total population. approximately 13.8% of the total population lives below poverty line.

Foreign investment plays a vital role in the economy of Kazakhstan and comprise 30.3% of total GDP. Principal export commodities include chemicals, grain, machinery, ferrous materials, chemicals, oil and its associated products. Main export markets are China (15.6%) and Germany (11.5%). Total exports was \$48.35 billion in 2007. Kazakhstan exported oil to the tune of 1 million bbl/day in 2007.

Kazakhstan imported \$33.21 billion worth of goods in 2007. Main import goods were metal products, foodstuffs and machinery. The banking system of Kazakhstan is similar to those found in Central Europe.³

Economic Indicators

GDP	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	159	137	16.9:237	%	Sep/18	Quarterly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	4.1	4.2	-9.2:14.1	%	Sep/18	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA	10857	10583	3738:10857	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	24056	23447	8283:24056	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
Labor	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
POPULATION	17.92	17.67	10:17.92	Million	Dec/17	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8	4.8	4.8:9.7	%	Feb/19	Monthly
Prices	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INFLATION RATE	4.8	5.2	1.9:2961	%	Feb/19	Monthly
Money	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INTEREST RATE	9.25	9.25	5.5:300	%	Mar/19	Daily
Trade	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
BALANCE OF TRADE	3091	3465	-22.1:6772	USD Million	Jan/19	Monthly
CURRENT ACCOUNT	1431	180	-3081:6656	USD Million	Dec/19	Quarterly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-3.2	-6.2	-51.7:5.42	%	Jan/17	Yearly

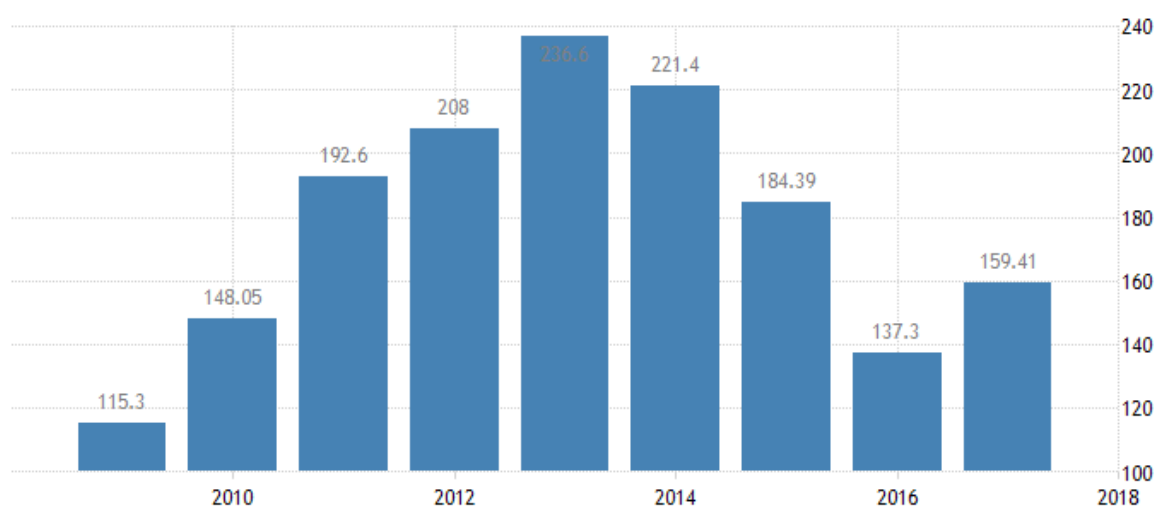
³ http://www.economywatch.com/world_economy/kazakhstan

EXPORTS	5337	6126	286:9788	USD Million	Jan/19	Monthly
IMPORTS	2246	2662	253:4587	USD Million	Jan/19	Monthly
Government	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	17.4	21	5.9:21.9	%	Dec/17	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-2.8	-1.6	-4.2:0.8	%	Dec/17	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	61.25					Monthly

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/kazakhstan/indicators>

GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Kazakhstan was worth 159.41 billion US dollars in 2017. The GDP value of Kazakhstan represents 0.26 percent of the world economy. GDP in Kazakhstan averaged 83.66 USD Billion from 1990 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 236.60 USD Billion in 2013 and a record low of 16.90 USD Billion in 1999.⁴



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

GDP Annual Growth Rate

Kazakhstan's gross domestic product expanded 4.2 percent in the first nine months of 2018. Economic growth was mostly driven by the trade and construction sectors, Kazakh National Economy Minister Timur Suleymenov said at a government meeting on October 16th. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Kazakhstan averaged 4.94 percent from 1995 until 2018, reaching an all

⁴ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kazakhstan/gdp>

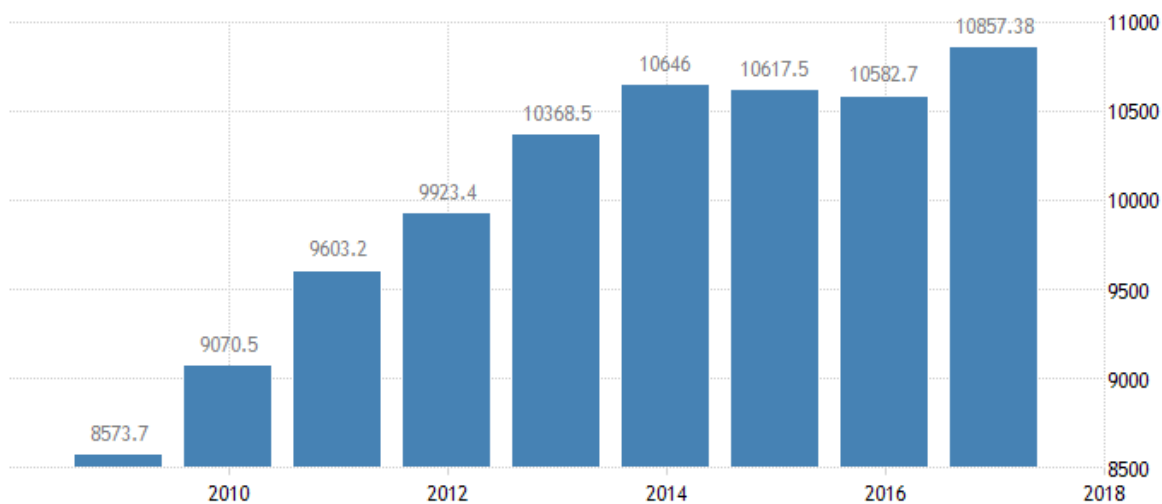
time high of 14.10 percent in the second quarter of 2001 and a record low of -9.20 percent in the third quarter of 1995.⁵



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | AGENCY OF STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

GDP Per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Kazakhstan was last recorded at 10857.38 US dollars in 2017. The GDP per Capita in Kazakhstan is equivalent to 86 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Kazakhstan averaged 6951.01 USD from 1990 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 10857.38 USD in 2017 and a record low of 3738.50 USD in 1995.⁶



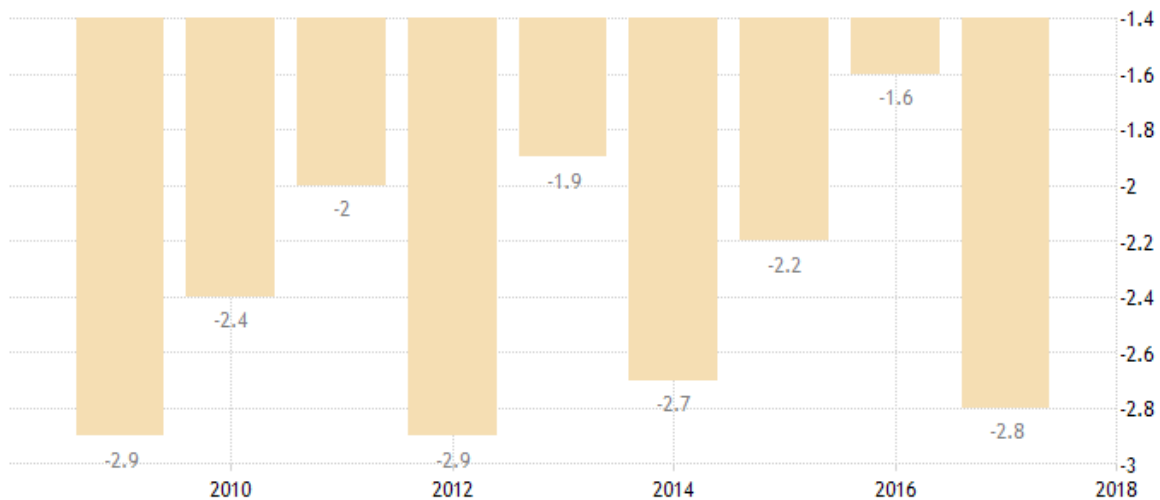
SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

⁵ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kazakhstan/gdp-growth-annual>

⁶ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kazakhstan/gdp-per-capita>

Government Budget

Kazakhstan recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 2.80 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2017. Government Budget in Kazakhstan averaged -1.90 percent of GDP from 1993 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 0.80 percent of GDP in 2006 and a record low of -4.20 percent of GDP in 1998.⁷



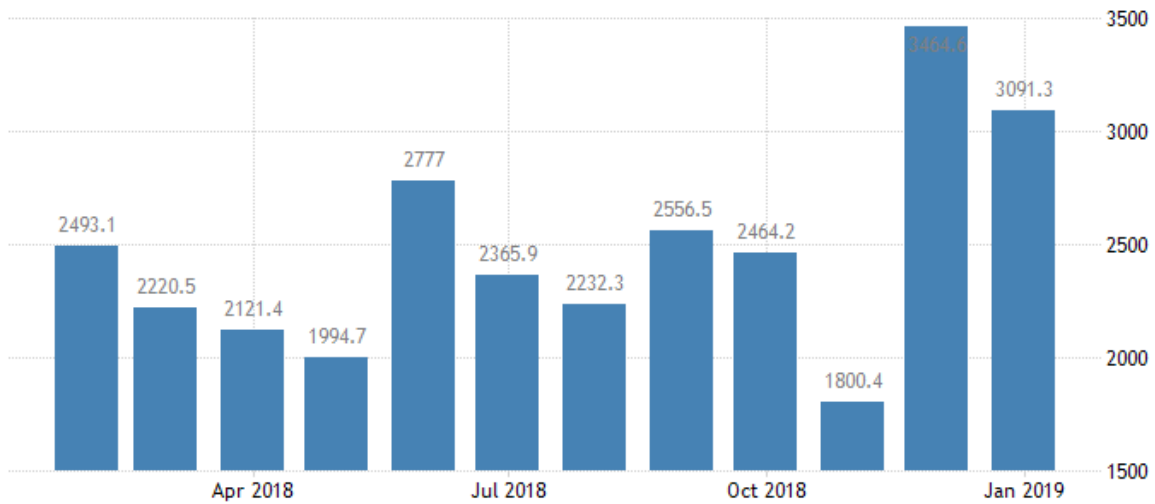
SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | THE NATIONAL BANK OF KAZAKHSTAN

Balance of Trade

Kazakhstan recorded a trade surplus of 3091.30 USD Million in January of 2019. Balance of Trade in Kazakhstan averaged 1502.42 USD Million from 1998 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 6771.90 USD Million in June of 2011 and a record low of -22.10 USD Million in November of 1998.⁸

⁷ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kazakhstan/government-budget>

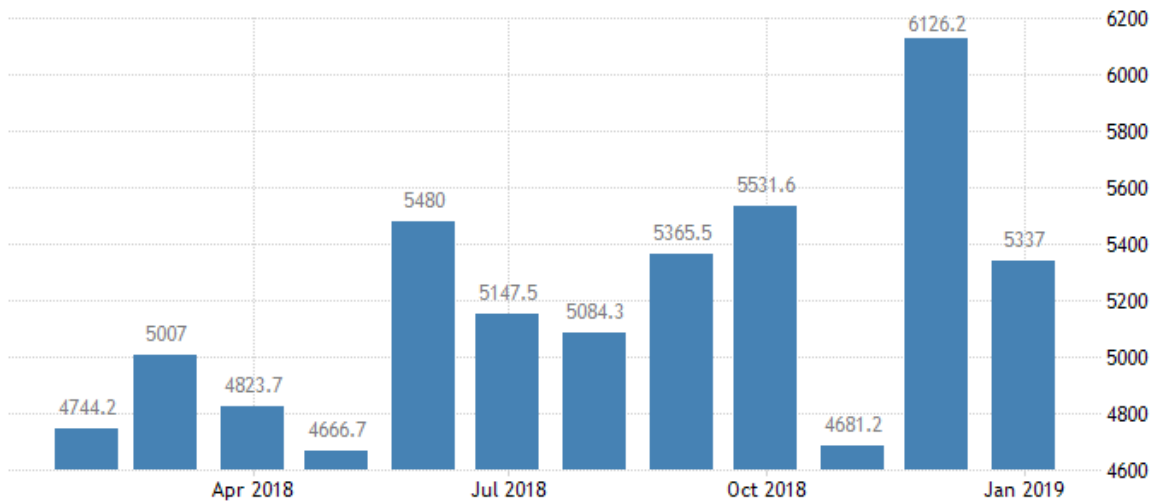
⁸ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kazakhstan/balance-of-trade>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | AGENCY OF STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Exports and Imports

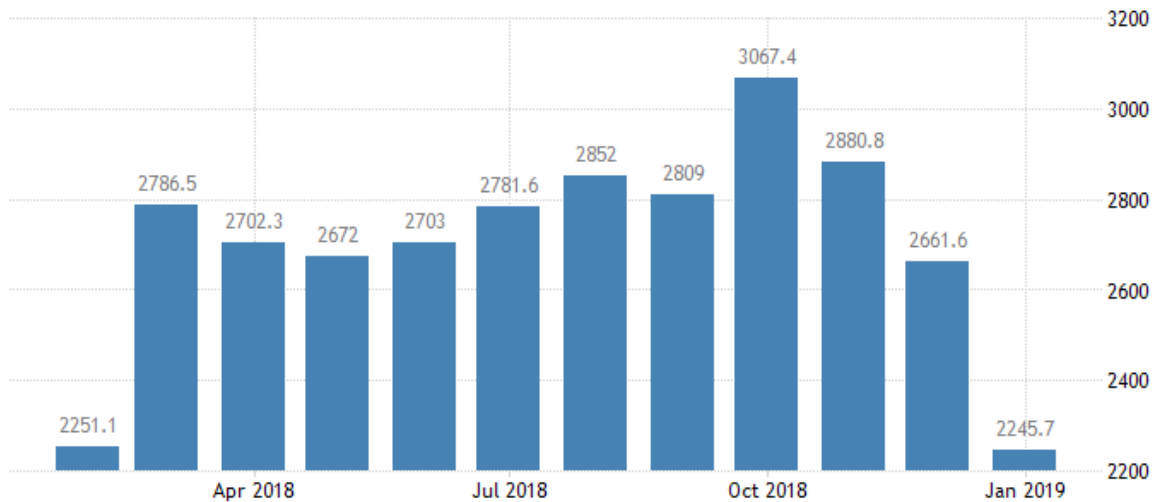
Exports in Kazakhstan decreased to 5337 USD Million in January from 6126.20 USD Million in December of 2018. Exports in Kazakhstan averaged 3525.41 USD Million from 1998 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 9788.50 USD Million in June of 2011 and a record low of 286.50 USD Million in January of 1999.⁹



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | AGENCY OF STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

⁹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kazakhstan/exports>

Imports in Kazakhstan decreased to 2245.70 USD Million in January from 2661.60 USD Million in December of 2018. Imports in Kazakhstan averaged 2022.99 USD Million from 1998 until 2019, reaching an all time high of 4587.30 USD Million in December of 2013 and a record low of 252.60 USD Million in June of 1999.¹⁰



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | AGENCY OF STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	2338.70	2338.70	6771.90	-22.10	USD Million
Current Account	1413.10	1413.10	6655.80	-3081.30	USD Million
Current Account to GDP	0.50	-3.20	5.42	-51.70	percent
Exports	4548.10	5337.00	9788.50	286.50	USD Million
Imports	2209.40	2245.70	4587.30	252.60	USD Million

¹⁰ <https://tradingeconomics.com/kazakhstan/imports>

Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Kazakhstan

Part A.1 Tariffs and imports: Summary and duty ranges

Summary		Total	Ag	Non-Ag	WTO member since	2015
Simple average final bound		6.4	9.7	6.0	Binding coverage:	Total 100
Simple average MFN applied	2016	6.9	9.5	6.5		Non-Ag 100
Trade weighted average	2015	7.3	14.3	6.5	Ag: Tariff quotas (in %)	2.3
Imports in billion US\$	2015	30.5	3.3	27.2	Ag: Special safeguards (in %)	0

Frequency distribution	Duty-free	0 <= 5	5 <= 10	10 <= 15	15 <= 25	25 <= 50	50 <= 100	> 100	NAV
	Tariff lines and import values (in %)								
Agricultural products									
Final bound	6.0	43.2	24.1	20.3	3.2	2.6	0.3	0.3	18.2
MFN applied	2016	9.8	40.5	18.4	25.3	3.1	1.2	1.4	18.3
Imports	2015	8.0	16.3	13.4	38.7	12.1	9.5	2.1	54.3
Non-agricultural products									
Final bound	16.3	45.1	28.8	9.7	0.1	0	0	0	6.2
MFN applied	2016	16.7	41.6	24.6	15.1	1.9	0.0	0	6.5
Imports	2015	27.9	24.5	22.8	17.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	5.7

Part A.2 Tariffs and imports by product groups

Product groups	Final bound duties				MFN applied duties			Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Binding in %	AVG	Duty-free in %	Max	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	17.1	8.7	95	100	15.0	19.0	55	1.0	8.9
Dairy products	14.4	0	15	100	14.9	0	18	0.8	0
Fruit, vegetables, plants	8.1	0.2	15	100	8.2	4.8	20	2.9	6.9
Coffee, tea	5.4	4.2	13	100	5.4	20.8	13	1.1	31.6
Cereals & preparations	9.6	1.9	20	100	9.4	4.0	20	1.9	1.4
Oilseeds, fats & oils	5.6	32.0	15	100	6.6	19.1	15	0.8	20.5
Sugars and confectionery	10.2	0	60	100	11.1	0	54	0.8	0
Beverages & tobacco	20.5	2.1	233	100	21.7	4.4	233	1.4	2.4
Cotton	0.0	100.0	0	100	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	100.0
Other agricultural products	5.3	0.8	10	100	4.8	7.4	10	0.3	0.9
Fish & fish products	0.8	88.6	14	100	7.2	4.5	30	0.2	1.0
Minerals & metals	7.0	6.4	15	100	7.6	6.8	17	20.2	20.4
Petroleum	5.0	0	5	100	4.4	12.7	5	3.1	1.3
Chemicals	4.7	9.1	12	100	5.0	8.7	13	12.9	4.7
Wood, paper, etc.	5.0	37.6	15	100	8.2	6.4	16	4.3	9.5
Textiles	7.4	0.2	15	100	8.0	0.6	20	1.5	0.8
Clothing	8.9	0	24	100	9.1	0	24	1.9	0
Leather, footwear, etc.	6.0	4.2	15	100	6.2	9.9	20	2.7	3.1
Non-electrical machinery	4.4	31.1	15	100	2.6	67.3	15	18.5	62.8
Electrical machinery	4.8	41.1	15	100	4.5	45.1	20	9.9	55.4
Transport equipment	7.5	11.6	15	100	8.1	16.8	23	9.3	6.3
Manufactures, n.e.s.	7.0	22.5	15	100	8.0	21.0	20	4.7	40.8

Part B

Exports to major trading partners and duties faced

Major markets	Bilateral imports		Diversification		MFN AVG of		Pref.	Duty-free imports	
	in million		95% trade in no. of		traded TL		margin	TL	Value
	US\$		HS 2-digit	HS 6-digit	Simple	Weighted	Weighted	in %	in %
Agricultural products									
1. Russian Federation	2015	221	23	165	19.6	14.8	14.8	100.0	100.0
2. European Union	2015	187	4	10	9.6	0.9	0.0	25.9	96.2
3. Kyrgyz Republic	2015	172	14	39	13.5	10.4	10.4	100.0	100.0
4. China	2015	126	5	10	16.6	25.9	0.0	5.0	14.2
5. Mongolia	2015	28	4	6	6.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-agricultural products									
1. European Union	2015	17,258	4	6	3.9	0.2	0.0	24.8	95.1
2. China	2015	5,711	7	8	5.2	1.6	0.0	20.2	63.4
3. Russian Federation	2015	4,279	64	1,177	9.2	7.5	7.5	100.0	100.0
4. Turkey	2015	1,093	5	6	4.5	0.8	0.0	15.8	72.6
5. Japan	2015	808	2	6	1.9	0.4	0.1	75.0	89.8

Source: WTO, ITC, UNCTAD, "World Tariff Profiles 2017", Printed in Switzerland, Page: 85.

Trade Profile 2017

Kazakhstan

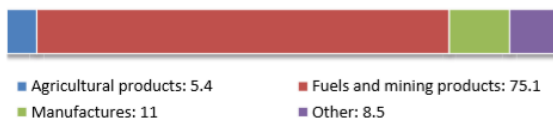
GDP (million current US\$, 2016)	133 757	Rank in world trade, 2016	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	10 170	Merchandise	51	65
Current account balance (% GDP, 2016)	-6.1	excluding intra-EU trade	34	44
Trade per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	3 049	Commercial services	71	55
Trade (% GDP, 2014-2016)	30.0	excluding intra-EU trade	45	38

MERCHANDISE TRADE

Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change			
		2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	36 776		-8	-42	-20
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	25 175		-3	-26	-18
	2016				2016
Share in world total exports (%)	0.23				0.16

Breakdown in economy's total exports

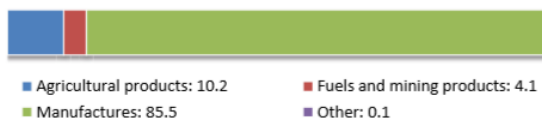
By main commodity group, % (2015)



By main destination, % (2016)

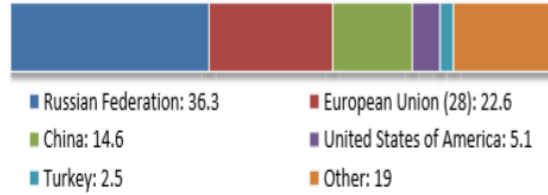
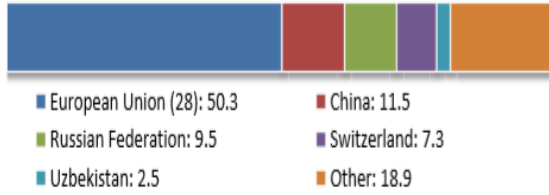
Breakdown in economy's total imports

By main commodity group, % (2015)



By main origin, % (2016)

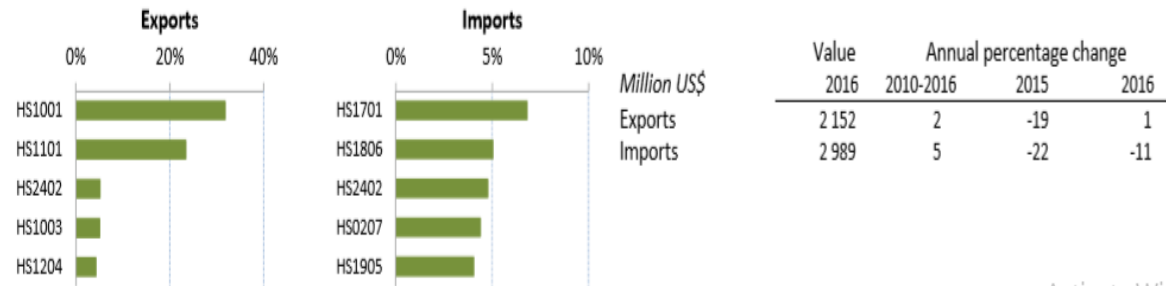
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Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016	Top imported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016
HS1001	Wheat and meslin	685	HS1701	Cane or beet sugar	203
HS1101	Wheat or meslin flour	505	HS1806	Chocolate and other cocoa food	151
HS2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	110	HS2402	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos	142
HS1003	Barley	109	HS0207	Meat and edible offal of poultry	131
HS1204	Linseed, whether or not broken	92	HS1905	Bread, pastry, other bakers' wares	121

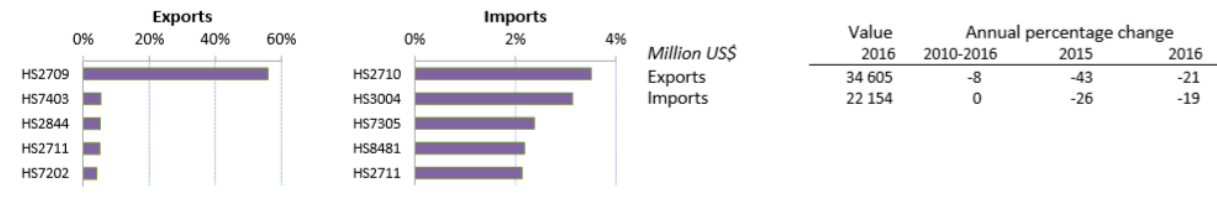
Share in economy's trade in agricultural products



Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016	Top imported products (Million US\$)		Value 2016
HS2709	Petroleum oils, crude	19 378	HS2710	Petroleum oils, other than crude	777
HS7403	Refined copper and copper alloys	1 824	HS3004	Medicaments in measured doses	695
HS2844	Radioactive chemical elements	1 772	HS7305	Other tubes and pipes	526
HS2711	Petroleum gases	1 739	HS8481	Appliances for pipes, boiler shells	483
HS7202	Ferro-alloys	1 400	HS2711	Petroleum gases	473

Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



Extracted from: World Trade Organization (WTO), "Trade Profiles 2017", page 138-139.