

Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of the established state
Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Leader of the Nation
N.A. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan, Astana, December 14, 2012

Dear Kazakhstanis!

Dear compatriots!

Today we gathered on the eve of Independence Day. For more than 20 years now, we have all been celebrating this great holiday with pride. On December 16, 1991, we, the people of Kazakhstan, chose sovereignty, freedom, and openness to the world. Today, these values have become a part of our daily lives. Back then, at the beginning of the journey, everything was completely different. Now, thanks to our joint efforts, the country has transformed beyond recognition.

Today we are a successful state that has its own face, its own characteristics and its own position.

The capture of the first frontier came at a high price. The country has been working for more than 20 years to strengthen its sovereignty and political weight. 20 years later, this goal has been achieved. The formative period has been successfully completed.

Kazakhstan at the beginning of the 21st century is independent and self-confident. The changes taking place in the world under the influence of the prolonged global crisis do not frighten us. We are ready for them. Now our task is to preserve everything we have achieved over the years of sovereignty and continue our sustainable development in the 21st century.

Our main goal is to create a Welfare Society by 2050 based on a strong state, a developed economy and opportunities for Universal Labor.

A strong state is especially important to ensure conditions for accelerated economic growth.

A strong state is not engaged in the policy of survival, but in the policy of planning, long-term development and economic growth. That is why today, on the eve of Independence Day celebrations, I am addressing you, my dear fellow citizens, with a new Message.

This is my vision of the development prospects of our country.

This is a new political course.

I. Kazakhstan, which has taken place, is being tested by the crisis of our statehood, national economy, civil society, social harmony, regional leadership and international authority.

Exactly 15 years ago, we adopted the Strategy for the Development of Kazakhstan until 2030.

It was 1997 – the post-Soviet chaos had not yet been completely overcome, the crisis was feverish in Southeast Asia and some other markets. It was very difficult for us too. All these years, our strategy has been shining a beacon on our path, allowing us to move forward without straying from our main goal. Do you remember 1997? After my speech in Parliament, there was confusion and confusion. Many people asked questions: "What is this – propaganda? The promise of manna from heaven?" The tasks set at that time seemed so ambitious. But, as they say, the eyes are afraid, but the hands do. We faced a gigantic task – to turn the tide of events. To build a new country. To solve it, we had to carry out a triple modernization: build a state and make a breakthrough into a market economy, lay the foundations of a welfare state, and rebuild public consciousness. We had to define our own path. And this path was outlined in the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030". This document gave us a vision of strategic goals and objectives, and became an important ideological breakthrough.

Folk wisdom says: "Maksat – zhetiktin zhelkeni". Only correctly set goals lead to success. Today it is a great honor for me to say that we have made the right choice. And the global crisis of 2008 – 2009 confirmed this. Kazakhstan has resisted. The crisis did not destroy our achievements and made us stronger. Our chosen political, socio-economic and foreign policy model of the country's development has proved its effectiveness.

1. A strong and successful state Our main achievement is that we have created an independent Kazakhstan. We have legally established our borders. We have formed an integrated economic space of the country. Industrial relations in the country have been re-established and strengthened. Today, all regions work inextricably with each other. Historically important constitutional and political reforms have been carried out, which have created a modern system of public administration based on the separation of branches of government. Astana, the new capital of the country, was built. It is a modern city that has become our symbol and pride. We were able to use the potential of the capital in order to show the world the possibilities of our country. That is why the international community chose Kazakhstan as the venue for the World Exhibition EXPO-2017. This would not have happened if Astana had not existed. Not everyone gets this honor. Suffice it to say that our country became the first in the entire post-Soviet space to chair the OSCE, hold a summit of this organization and host EXPO-2017, a global event.

2. Sustainable process of democratization and liberalization We are moving according to a clear formula: "Economy first, then politics." Each stage of political

reforms is linked to the level of economic development. Therefore, we are consistently following the path of political liberalization. This is the only way to modernize the country and make it competitive. Step by step, our society is approaching the highest standards in the field of democratization and human rights. We have enshrined fundamental rights and freedoms in the country's Constitution. Today, all citizens of Kazakhstan have equal rights and opportunities.

3. Harmony and peace of various social, ethnic and religious groups We have restored historical justice to the Kazakh people, our culture and language. Despite the ethnic, cultural and religious diversity, we have preserved peace and political stability in the country. Kazakhstan has become a home for representatives of 140 ethnic groups and 17 faiths. Civil peace and interethnic harmony are our main values. Peace and harmony, dialogue of cultures and religions in our multinational country are justly recognized as the world standard. The Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan has become a unique Eurasian model of cultural dialogue. Kazakhstan has become a center of global interfaith dialogue.

4. National economy. Our role in the international division of labor We were the first in the Commonwealth of Independent States to form a modern model of a market economy based on private property, free competition and the principles of openness. Our model is based on the active role of the state in attracting foreign investment. We have attracted more than 160 billion dollars of foreign investments to the country. The basic conditions for entrepreneurial activity and the modern tax system have been formed. We are systematically diversifying the national economy. In the program of accelerated industrialization, I set the task: to change the face of our economy in two five-year plans, to make it independent of fluctuations in world prices for raw materials. In the 15 years since the adoption of the 2030 Strategy, our country has become one of the five most dynamically developing countries in the world. As a result, by the end of 2012, we will be among the 50 largest economies on the planet in terms of GDP. There are recognized ratings by which all countries of the world compare their development. Six years ago, I set a national goal to become one of the 50 most competitive countries in the world. Kazakhstan is already ranked 51st in the World Economic Forum ranking. Today we are one step away from our goal.

5. Strong social policy that ensures social stability and harmony The main criterion for me has always been and will always be the standard of living of the people. In 15 years, the incomes of Kazakhstanis have increased 16 times. The number of citizens with incomes below the subsistence level has decreased by 7 times, the number of unemployed has halved. We have laid the foundations of a socially oriented society. We have made significant progress in improving the health of the nation. In order to

increase the efficiency of the healthcare sector, its system of organization, management and financing has been reformed. Over the past five years, maternal mortality has decreased by almost 3 times, and the birth rate has increased by one and a half times. Equal educational opportunities are being created. Over the past 15 years, spending on education has increased 9.5 times. The State Program for the Development of Education is being implemented, aimed at radically modernizing all levels of education – from preschool to higher education. Thanks to our policy of long-term investments in human development, we have formed the current talented generation of young people.

6. A country recognized by the international community Our country is a responsible and reliable partner in world politics, enjoying indisputable international prestige. We play an important role in strengthening global security and support the international community in the fight against international terrorism, extremism and drug trafficking. We have initiated the convening of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia, an important international dialogue platform for our security. Today, the CICA unites 24 countries with a population of more than 3 billion people. Over the past 2-3 years, the Republic of Kazakhstan has chaired the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Collective Security Treaty Organization. At the Astana Economic Forum, we proposed a new format for dialogue – G-global. The essence of this initiative is to unite the efforts of all in the creation of a just and secure world order. We are making a worthy contribution to ensuring global energy and food security.

7. Our active role in promoting the nuclear non-proliferation regime Our initiatives to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime are an unconditional contribution to global stability, order and security. By closing the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site and renouncing atomic weapons, we were the first in the world to receive strong international guarantees of our security from the leading nuclear powers – the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France and China. We played a key role in the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia and actively support the creation of similar zones in other regions of the world, primarily in the Middle East. We support the efforts of the international community to counter the threat of nuclear terrorism. We are now firmly talking about the need to take further decisive measures to eliminate the nuclear threat. We believe that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons has been and remains the cornerstone of the non-proliferation regime. The early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty should be an important catalyst for strengthening the non-proliferation regime. Three years ago, the UN General Assembly supported my proposal to declare August 29 as the International Day against

Nuclear Testing. All this is a recognition of our role in global politics. Thanks to such a responsible policy, Kazakhstan is rightfully recognized as the leader of the non-proliferation regime and a model for other states.

8. Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030". Main results In the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030" we have planned the success of our country. We have consistently and persistently moved towards our goals. Even at the peak of the global crisis of 2008-2009, the national economy continued to grow. And today it is a great honor for me to summarize the results of the implementation of the 2030 Strategy, which we managed to achieve ahead of schedule in a number of parameters.

(1) NATIONAL SECURITY. Our task was to develop Kazakhstan while maintaining its territorial integrity. We managed to do more than planned. For the first time in history, our state has acquired clear, internationally recognized borders. The state border has been delimited, which is 14 thousand kilometers. Kazakhstan reliably controls the situation in its waters of the Caspian Sea. From now on, the threat of any territorial disputes in the future has been removed. We have not left any disputed territories with our neighbors for posterity. We have created a strong, modern, defensive army, and an effective law enforcement system that ensures the security of individuals, society, and the state.

(2) We have preserved and strengthened INTERNAL POLITICAL STABILITY AND NATIONAL UNITY in a country inhabited by representatives of 140 ethnic groups and 17 faiths. Our policy has been successful. We are consistently forming civil society institutions based on the democratic model of development. The institution of the Ombudsman for Human Rights has been established. If we have never had a multiparty system before, now there are parties in the country representing the entire political spectrum. We have a multiparty Parliament, a Government with a parliamentary majority. Civil society is developing, independent media are functioning. There are over 18,000 NGOs operating in various fields. There are about 2.5 thousand media outlets, about 90% of them are private. Kazakhstan is an important international center of intercultural and interfaith dialogue today. It was on our land that the first four congresses of leaders of world and traditional religions were held. In the 21st century, Kazakhstan should become a bridge for dialogue and interaction between East and West.

(3) ECONOMIC GROWTH BASED ON AN OPEN MARKET ECONOMY WITH A HIGH LEVEL OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT AND DOMESTIC SAVINGS. Our goal was to achieve a real, sustainable and increasing pace of development. We managed to solve this problem in the shortest possible time by historical standards. It was in the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030" that the emphasis was shifted to economic

growth. As a result, in 15 years the volume of the national economy has grown from 1.7 trillion tenge in 1997 to 28 trillion tenge in 2011. The country's GDP has increased by more than 16 times. Since 1999, Kazakhstan's annual GDP growth has been 7.6% and has overtaken advanced developing countries. GDP per capita increased by more than 7 times, from 1,500 US dollars in 1998 to 12,000 US dollars in 2012. From the very beginning, Kazakhstan has become a leader in the CIS in terms of attracted foreign direct investment per capita. Today it is already 9200 US dollars. We have achieved a 12-fold increase in foreign trade, and a 20-fold increase in industrial production. Over the years, oil production has increased 3-fold, and natural gas production has increased 5-fold. We have sent the proceeds from the raw materials to the National Fund. This is our reliable shield against possible economic and financial shocks. This is a guarantee of safety for current and future generations. As part of the accelerated industrialization program, 397 investment projects worth 1,797 billion tenge have been implemented since 2010 and more than 44,000 jobs have been created. Over the two years of the implementation of the Business Roadmap 2020 program, 225 projects with a total volume of loans in the amount of 101.2 billion tenge were approved. Today we are a dynamic country with an average income level and a dynamically growing economy.

(4) HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELL-BEING OF THE CITIZENS OF KAZAKHSTAN. It was vital to radically change the situation of people and improve their living conditions. The results of the work done are obvious. The average monthly salary increased 9.3 times. The average amount of pension payments has increased 10 times. Nominal monetary incomes of the population have increased 16 times. The volume of healthcare financing is increasing every year. If in 1999 the financing amounted to 46 billion tenge, then in 2011 – 631 billion tenge. A medical cluster has been created, which includes five innovative healthcare facilities: a children's rehabilitation center, maternity and childhood centers, neurosurgery, emergency medical care, and a cardiology center. The necessary conditions for obtaining high-quality medical services are being created in all regions of the country. Transport medicine is developing at an accelerated pace, providing medical services to the most remote areas of our country. The national screening system makes it possible to detect and prevent diseases at an early stage. Free and preferential drug provision has been introduced. Over the past 15 years, the population has increased from 14 to almost 17 million people. Life expectancy has increased to 70 years. We consistently pursue a policy of developing affordable and high-quality education. The implementation of the Balapan program has allowed us to increase the coverage of children in preschool education to 65.4%. Compulsory pre-school education has been introduced, and today 94.7% of preschoolers are covered by it. Since 1997, 942 schools have been built

throughout the republic, as well as 758 hospitals and other healthcare facilities. We are developing a network of world-class intellectual schools and vocational colleges. Over the past 12 years, the number of grants for higher education has increased by 182%. In 1993, we adopted the unique Bolashak program, thanks to which 8,000 talented young people received excellent education at the best universities in the world. A modern scientific research university operating according to international standards has been established in Astana.

(5) ENERGY RESOURCES. The oil and gas complex of Kazakhstan is a locomotive for the entire economy and contributes to the development of other industries. We had to create a modern, efficient oil and gas and mining sectors of the economy. We have completed this task. Today, we are using the revenues of the raw materials sector to build a new economy of the future. There is a steady growth trend in the share of the oil and gas industry in the country's GDP, which increased from 3.7% in 1997 to 14.7% in 2006 and 25.8% in 2011. We have diversified our sales markets and firmly consolidated our positions, thereby reducing our dependence on one area of our products.

(6) INFRASTRUCTURE, ESPECIALLY TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS. Our goal was to develop the infrastructure. And we were able to do it. Over the past years, many large strategic industrial, transport and life infrastructure facilities have been put into operation. These include highways and railways, pipelines, logistics centers, terminals, airports, train stations, ports, and so on. All this has given jobs to many Kazakhstanis, integrated us into the system of regional and global economic relations. The number of consumers in the telecommunications industry is growing every year. This applies to landlines, mobile communications, and the Internet. "E-government" has significantly facilitated the interaction of citizens with the state. Over the past 11 years, 1,263.1 billion tenge has been allocated for the development of the road industry. Over the years, more than 48,000 kilometers of public roads have been built and reconstructed, as well as 1,100 kilometers of railways. We are currently reviving the New Silk Road by creating the Western Europe–Western China main transport corridor. We have opened access to the countries of the Persian Gulf and the Greater East by building the Uzen–Turkmenistan border railway line. Having built the Korgas–Zhetygen road, we opened the eastern gate, paving the way to the markets of China and the entire Asian subcontinent. We have started the construction of the Zhezkazgan–Beineu railway.

(7) PROFESSIONAL GOVERNMENT. We had to finally get rid of the managerial traditions of the administrative and command system and create a modern and effective management corps. The system of personnel selection and promotion that

we have created, in which all citizens have equal rights and opportunities, has ensured a fairly high level of professionalism and transparency in the activities of the state apparatus. We have managed to make a kind of revolution in public administration and refocus it on improving the quality of public services to the public. Thus, the main tasks set by the 2030 Strategy have been completed, while others are in the process of being completed.

Today, each of us can say: "Strategy 2030 has worked, modern Kazakhstan has taken place. This is the result of our unity, hard, painstaking work, and the living embodiment of our aspirations and hopes." We are all proud of our achievements. The global crisis has confirmed that we have established ourselves as a state and society. Our borders, political system, and economic model are no longer the subject of serious disagreement and discussion either inside or outside the country. Now we face a new challenge. We must strengthen the vector of further development of our state for a long-term period.

II. Ten global challenges of the 21st century Humanity is currently facing new global challenges. I identify ten main challenges for our country and the region. We must take each of them into account if we plan to continue to achieve new successes in our development.

The first challenge is the acceleration of historical time. Historical time has accelerated rapidly. The world is being intensively transformed, and the speed of the changes is amazing. Over the past 60 years, the world's population has tripled and will reach 9 billion people by 2050. During the same period, global GDP grew 11 times. The acceleration of the world historical process always opens up limitless new opportunities for States, and I am proud that we have taken full advantage of them. In just over 20 years, we have been modernizing all spheres of society at a very high pace. And they did something that took many other countries 100 or even 150 years to do. However, we still have social groups that have not integrated into the overall modernization process. There are objective reasons for this. There is still some imbalance in society, affecting people's morale and social expectations. We must eliminate this imbalance and provide all segments of society with the opportunity to integrate into the modernization process, find their rightful place in society, and take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the new political course.

The second challenge is the global demographic imbalance. The global demographic imbalance is getting worse every day. The global trend is the aging of humanity. In 40 years, the number of people over the age of sixty will exceed the number of those under 15. The low birth rate and the aging of humanity in many countries inevitably provoke problems in the labor market, in particular, a shortage of labor

resources. The growing demographic imbalance is creating new migration waves and increasing social tensions around the world. In Kazakhstan, we are facing migration pressure in certain regions of the country, where illegal migrant workers are destabilizing local labor markets. We also need to understand that it is likely that in the foreseeable future we may face the opposite process – labor immigration outside our country. We are a young nation. The average age in our country is 35 years. This gives us a great opportunity to preserve our human potential and position ourselves correctly in the world. And today we have a good base for moving forward. We have a job in our country, and anyone can find it. Moreover, everyone has the opportunity to create a job for themselves and take care of themselves. This is our great achievement. I am leading you to a Society of Universal Labor, where the unemployed will not just be recipients of benefits, but will learn new professions, where people with disabilities will be able to actively engage in creative activities, and corporations and companies will create decent working conditions for them. Our youth must learn, master new knowledge, acquire the latest skills, and use knowledge and technology skillfully and effectively in their daily lives. We must create all the opportunities for this and provide the most favorable conditions.

The third challenge is the threat to global food security. The high growth rates of the global population sharply exacerbate the food problem. Tens of millions of people in the world are already hungry, and about a billion people are constantly experiencing food shortages. Without revolutionary changes in food production, these terrifying numbers will only grow. There are huge opportunities for us in this challenge. We are already one of the largest exporters of grain crops. We have huge ecologically clean territories and can produce environmentally friendly food. We are quite capable of making a qualitative breakthrough in agricultural production. For this, we will need a new type of government thinking.

The fourth challenge is an acute shortage of water. The world's water resources are also under great pressure. Over the past 60 years, the consumption of drinking water on the planet has increased 8 times. By the middle of the century, many countries will be forced to import water. Water is an extremely limited resource, and the struggle for possession of sources is already becoming an important factor in geopolitics, being one of the causes of tension and conflicts on the planet. The problem of water supply is also acute in our country. We don't have enough quality drinking water. A number of regions are in urgent need of it. There is also a geopolitical aspect to this problem. We are already facing a serious issue of using the water resources of transboundary rivers. Despite the complexity of this issue, we must not allow it to be politicized.

The fifth challenge is global energy security. All developed countries are increasing investments in alternative and "green" energy technologies. By 2050, their use will generate up to 50% of all energy consumed. It is obvious that the era of the hydrocarbon economy is gradually coming to an end. A new era is coming in which human life will be based not only and not so much on oil and gas, but on renewable energy sources. Kazakhstan is one of the key elements of global energy security. Our country, which has large world-class oil and gas reserves, will not deviate one step from its policy of reliable strategic partnership and mutually beneficial international cooperation in the energy sector.

The sixth challenge is the exhaustion of natural resources. In conditions of limited and exhausted natural resources of the Earth, an unprecedented increase in consumption in the history of mankind will fuel both negative and positive processes in different directions. Our country has a number of advantages here. God has given us many natural resources. Other countries and peoples will need our resources. It is fundamentally important for us to rethink our attitude towards our natural resources. We must learn how to manage them properly, accumulating income from their sale in the treasury, and most importantly, transform our country's natural resources into sustainable economic growth as effectively as possible.

The seventh challenge is the Third Industrial Revolution. Humanity is on the verge of the Third Industrial Revolution, which is changing the very concept of production. Technological discoveries are fundamentally changing the structure and needs of global markets. We are already living in a completely different technological reality than before. Digital and nanotechnology, robotics, regenerative medicine and many other scientific achievements will become an everyday reality, transforming not only the environment, but also the person himself. We must be active participants in these processes.

The eighth challenge is growing social instability. Currently, one of the world's biggest problems is increasing social instability. Its main reason is social inequality. Today, there are about two hundred million people in the world who cannot find work. Even in the European Union, unemployment is at its highest level in recent decades and provokes numerous mass riots. Against this background, I must admit, the situation in Kazakhstan looks pretty good. Today we have the lowest unemployment rate in recent history. This is certainly a great achievement. Nevertheless, we cannot rest on our laurels. The global economic crisis, turning into a socio-political crisis, will inevitably put pressure on Kazakhstan and test our strength. Therefore, the issue of social security and social stability is on the agenda. An important task for us is to strengthen social stability in our society. The ninth challenge is the crisis of the values of our civilization.

The world is experiencing an acute ideological and value crisis. Increasingly, there are voices proclaiming the clash of civilizations, the end of history, and the failure of multiculturalism. It is fundamentally important for us not to get involved in this ideological discourse, protecting our values that have been proven over the years. We know from our own experience how we have turned what was called our Achilles heel – multi-ethnicity and multi-confessionalism - to our advantage.

III. The strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" is a new political course for the new Kazakhstan in a rapidly changing historical context

1. The paradigm of the tasks that we have to solve has changed qualitatively. The framework of Strategy 2030 is no longer sufficient to adequately meet new challenges. It is important for us to expand the planning horizon and, like 15 years ago, make another ideological breakthrough. First of all, Kazakhstan is a modern state. Our society has reached maturity. Therefore, the current agenda differs from the one that we had at the stage of the formation of the state. The nature and depth of the transformations taking place in the world, global interdependence require sustainable long-term development. Many countries are already trying to look beyond the 2030s and 50s. "Guided forecasting" is becoming an important tool for the development of states in the current unstable times. Secondly, the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030" was created for the period of formation of our statehood. According to its basic parameters, it is fulfilled. Thirdly, we are facing challenges and threats generated by the new reality. They are comprehensive and affect all countries and regions. When we were developing the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030", no one imagined that such an unprecedented global financial and economic crisis would descend, as a result of which new, completely unforeseen economic and geopolitical circumstances would arise. The 2030 Strategy was created in 1997 as an open document. We initially included the possibility of adjustments in it. Realizing that the situation in the world is changing and that life can make its own adjustments, a working group was created on my instructions to work on understanding our situation and our possible strategy in the new conditions. Taking into account its developments, I propose to build a new political course of the nation until 2050, within which the implementation of the objectives of the 2030 Strategy will continue. We must be clearly aware that time and conditions will make their own adjustments to our plans, as happened with the Kazakhstan 2030 program. The year 2050 is not just a symbolic date. This is the real deadline that the world community is currently focusing on. The UN has developed a Global forecast for the development of civilizations until 2050. The forecast report for 2050 has been published by the World Food Organization. An increasing number of countries are now developing and adopting such long-term

strategies. China has defined the same strategic planning horizon for itself. Even large multinational companies are developing development strategies for half a century ahead. A decade and a half ago, when the 2030 Strategy was adopted, the first generation of Kazakhstanis, who were already born in our new country, were just about to go to school. Today they are already working or completing their studies at universities. And in two or three years, the second generation of independence will begin to appear. Therefore, it is important for us to think about giving them the right guidelines right now. Our main goal is to become one of the 30 most developed countries in the world by 2050. Our achievements and our Kazakh model of development should become the basis of a new political course. The Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy is a harmonious development of the Kazakhstan-2030 Strategy at a new stage. This is the answer to the question of who we are, where we are going and where we want to be by 2050. I am sure that this is what the younger generation is interested in. Based on all this, I propose a draft of a New political Course for the nation until 2050. This will be my Message to the people of Kazakhstan.

2. Where are we going? By 2050, Kazakhstan should be among the thirty most developed countries in the world. Competition for a place in this club will be fierce among developing countries. The nation must be prepared for a global economic confrontation, clearly realizing that only the strongest are guaranteed a place in the sun. We must work with purpose and inspiration, without losing sight of our primary goals.: Further development and strengthening of statehood. The transition to new principles of economic policy. Comprehensive support for entrepreneurship, the leading force of the national economy. Formation of a new social model. Creation of modern and effective education and healthcare systems. Increasing the responsibility, efficiency and functionality of the state apparatus. Building an international and defense policy adequate to the new challenges. Today, I will also name the priorities of 2013, which will ensure the successful launch of the New Political Course - 2050. In accordance with these objectives, the Government needs to immediately develop a National Action Plan in 2013. This crucial document should include specific instructions and provide for the personal responsibility of the heads of the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. The Presidential Administration should take special control over the course of its preparation and subsequent implementation. And now I would like to give my vision of the main directions of the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050".

1. The economic policy of the new deal is comprehensive economic pragmatism based on the principles of profitability, return on investment and competitiveness.

Comprehensive economic pragmatism is the essence of the economic policy of the new deal - comprehensive economic pragmatism. In fact, this is a fundamental change in our current views and approaches. What does this mean?

First. Making all economic and managerial decisions without exception from the point of view of economic expediency and long-term interests.

Second. Identification of new market niches where Kazakhstan can participate as an equal business partner. Creation of new points of economic growth.

The third. Creating a favorable investment climate in order to increase economic potential. Profitability and return on investment.

Fourth. Creation of an effective private sector of the economy and development of public-private partnership.

Government export incentives. New personnel policy The key condition for the success of the new economic policy must be supported by human resources. To do this, we must: To improve the management resource, and we have reserves for this. It is necessary to introduce modern management tools and principles of corporate governance in the public sector.

At the same time, we should benefit from the international division of labor, in particular, by attracting external human resources to implement some of the tasks of our new course through outsourcing programs. We must also attract the best foreign specialists on the open market and invite them to work in our country. Using management personnel with extensive international experience and knowledge will have a double effect: we will not only modernize our production management, but also train our domestic staff.

This is a new practice for us. It is fundamentally important to ensure that the following tasks are solved in stages, by 2050: First, the macroeconomic policy of the state must be modernized. Budget policy We must arm ourselves with a new principle of fiscal policy – to spend only within our means and reduce the deficit to the lowest possible minimum. It is necessary to build up reserves for a rainy day, ensuring their safety in the long term. The attitude towards the budgetary and financial process should be as careful and thoughtful as towards private investments. In other words, not a single budget tenge should be wasted. The State budget should focus on long-term productive national projects, such as economic diversification and infrastructure development. It is necessary to strictly select objects for investments for their expediency and return. It is important to remember that even the most modern facilities become a burden on the budget if they require maintenance costs, but do not generate income and do not solve the problems of the country's citizens.

Tax policy

It is necessary to introduce a favorable tax regime for taxable entities engaged in the field of production and new technologies. This work has now begun. I set a task to improve it: to conduct an audit of all existing tax benefits and make them as effective as possible. We must continue the policy of liberalizing tax and systematizing customs administration. It is necessary to simplify and minimize tax reporting. We need to encourage market participants to compete, not to look for ways to avoid taxes. A pragmatic reduction in tax supervision should minimize the dialogue between business entities and the tax service. In the next five years, everyone needs to switch to online electronic reporting.

Starting from 2020, we must introduce the practice of tax crediting.

The main task is to stimulate the investment activity of entrepreneurs. The new tax policy should have a social orientation. To do this, starting in 2015, it is necessary to develop a set of incentive measures, including providing for the practice of tax exemption for companies and citizens who invest in education and health insurance for themselves, their families, and employees. Thus, the future tax policy at the business level should stimulate domestic growth and domestic exports to foreign markets, and at the citizen level stimulate their savings, savings and investments.

Monetary policy

Given the unfavorable situation in the global economy, we will have to protect the income of every citizen of Kazakhstan and maintain an acceptable level of inflation for economic growth. This is not just a macroeconomic issue, it is a matter of the country's social security. And this has been the main issue of the work of the National Bank and the Government since 2013. Kazakh banks, in turn, must fulfill their mission and meet the demand of the real sector of the economy for credit resources. At the same time, control over the financial system should not be weakened, banks should be cleared of problem loans and funding issues should be dealt with closely. To do this, the National Bank and the Government, under the coordination of the Presidential Administration, need to develop a conceptually new monetary policy system aimed at providing the economy with the necessary monetary resources.

Public and external debt management policy

We must keep the level of the country's public debt under constant control. It is necessary to reduce the budget deficit relative to GDP from 2.1% in 2013 to 1.5% in 2015. The national debt should remain at a moderate level. This is a fundamental task, because this is the only way we can ensure the stability of our budget and national security in the face of global instability. It is necessary to strictly control the debt level of the quasi-public sector of the economy.

Secondly, our approach to infrastructure development should be fundamentally new. Infrastructure should expand opportunities for economic growth. It is necessary to develop infrastructure in two directions: to integrate the national economy into the global environment, as well as to move to regions within the country. It is important to focus on going outside the country to create production transport and logistics facilities outside of Kazakhstan, carefully calculating their benefits. We need to go beyond existing concepts and create joint ventures in the region and around the world – Europe, Asia, America, such as ports in countries with direct access to the sea, transport and logistics hubs in transit hubs around the world, and so on. To this end, a special program "Global Infrastructure Integration" should be developed. We must develop our transit potential. Today, a number of major nationwide infrastructure projects are being implemented, which should result in a doubling of transit traffic through Kazakhstan by 2020. This figure is expected to increase 10-fold by 2050. Everything should be subordinated to the key task of promoting our exports only to those world markets where there will be long-term demand for our products and services. The creation of infrastructure should also be subject to the law of profitability. It is necessary to build only where construction will lead to the development of new businesses and create jobs. Internally, we must create "infrastructure centers" to "cover" remote regions or regions with insufficient population density with vital and economically necessary infrastructure facilities. To do this, it is necessary to ensure the creation of an advanced infrastructure of the transport system. I instruct the Government to develop and adopt a state program for infrastructure development in 2013.

Third, the modernization of the public asset management system. Kazakhstan is a small economy on a global scale. And it needs to be managed very effectively. The country should work as a single corporation, and the state should be its core.

The power of corporate thinking lies in the fact that all processes are considered as a single whole. Government managers at all levels should learn this business mindset. I repeat once again: it is necessary not just to allocate the country's budget, but to invest thoughtfully and carefully. The main criterion of efficiency is the level of return on our investments. The sooner we can increase the country's production potential, the sooner Kazakhstan will become a full-fledged player rather than an appendage of the international market. The National Fund should become the "locomotive" of the transition to a new economic policy. First of all, the funds of the National Fund should be directed to long-term strategic projects. In 2013, the accumulation of funds in the National Fund should be continued, but these funds should be used very rationally and thoughtfully. The state, represented by national companies, should stimulate the development of the economy of the future, taking into account the sectors that will

appear as a result of the Third Industrial Revolution. The domestic industry must consume the latest composite materials, which we must produce in our country. The state should stimulate the development of transit potential in the field of information technology. By 2030, we must pass at least 2-3% of the world's information flows through Kazakhstan. This figure should at least double by 2050. Private companies should also be encouraged to invest in research and innovation. Innovation is very important, but it is not an end in itself. The country will receive real benefits only when our new technologies are in demand, when they are in demand on the market. Otherwise, innovation is a waste of money. It is necessary to put an end to the practice of selective support for individual companies or industries. We must support only those industries that perform socially important strategic functions and prove their effectiveness.

Fourthly, it is necessary to introduce a fundamentally new natural resource management system. We must use resources as an important strategic advantage of Kazakhstan to ensure economic growth, large-scale foreign policy and foreign economic agreements.: It is already necessary to maximize the release of raw materials to international markets, which will be destabilized in the event of a new financial collapse. Our main importers may significantly reduce their purchases of raw materials, and prices may drop sharply. Our proactive strategy will allow us to accumulate funds very quickly before the destabilization of the markets, which will then help the country survive the period of a possible global crisis. The technological revolution is changing the structure of raw material consumption. For example, the introduction of composite technology and new types of concrete devalues iron ore and coal reserves. This is another factor in order to increase the pace of extraction and supply of natural resources to world markets in order to use the current high global demand in the interests of the country. Remaining a major player in the hydrocarbon market, we must develop the production of alternative forms of energy and actively introduce technologies using solar and wind energy. We have all the possibilities for this. By 2050, alternative and renewable energy sources in the country should account for at least half of the total energy consumption. If the nation wants to benefit from the revenues from raw materials in 35 years, then it is necessary to prepare for this now. We need to develop a special strategy - to identify priorities and partners in order to plan all the work for all the coming years in the same way as all large corporations and concerns do. This is the main lesson from our own history: we started preparations and negotiations on Kashagan almost 20 years ago, and we are only now starting to get results. The main directions of strategy development: In order for the regions to be interested in attracting investments, it is necessary to lift the moratorium on subsurface use. We must move from simple supplies of raw materials to cooperation in the field of energy processing and the

exchange of the latest technologies. By 2025, we must fully supply our own market with fuels and lubricants in accordance with new environmental standards. We must attract investors only on the terms of the supply of the most modern mining and processing technologies to our country. We should allow investors to extract and use our raw materials only in exchange for the creation of new production facilities in our country. Kazakhstan should become a regional investment magnet. Our country should become the most attractive place in Eurasia for investment and technology transfer. This is fundamentally important. We need to show investors the advantages we have. All mining enterprises should introduce only environmentally friendly production.

Dear compatriots! In the interests of the future of the nation and the security of the state, it is necessary to create a strategic "reserve" of hydrocarbon raw materials. The strategic reserve will become the foundation of the country's energy security. Thus, we will create another defensive echelon in case of possible economic shocks.

Fifth, we need a plan for the next phase of industrialization. In two years, the first five-year period of the accelerated innovative industrialization program will be completed. The Government should develop a detailed plan for the next phase of industrialization. A scenario for the development of promising technological areas is needed. As a result, the share of non-primary exports in total exports is expected to double by 2025 and triple by 2040. What needs to be done for this? By 2050, Kazakhstan must fully upgrade its production assets in accordance with the latest technological standards. In the most competitive industries, we need to actively develop strategies for creating new market niches for domestic manufacturers. This will avoid the potentially destructive effects of deindustrialization, especially given the prospect of WTO accession. Domestic products must become competitive. On January 1, 2012, the practical stage of creating a Single Economic Space with the participation of Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus began. This is a huge market with a total GDP of 2 trillion US dollars, uniting 170 million consumers, which should teach our business how to compete. At the same time, Kazakhstan will not lose any part of its political sovereignty in this economic integration process. We must develop new production facilities with an emphasis on expanding the export-oriented non-resource sector. We must focus the State Program for Accelerated Industrial and Innovative Development on the import of industrial capacities and technology exchange. To do this, we need a subprogram for the creation and development of joint international companies and beneficial partnerships for the country. By 2030, Kazakhstan should expand its niche in the global space services market and bring a number of initiated projects to a logical conclusion. I am referring to the assembly and testing complex of spacecraft in Astana, the space remote sensing system, the national space monitoring and ground

infrastructure system, and the high-precision satellite navigation system. It is necessary to continue the development of two leading innovation clusters – Nazarbayev University and the Park of Innovative Technologies. We need to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

I propose to create the international organization "Green Bridge" in 2013, as well as to start the implementation of the Green4 project based on four satellite cities around Almaty. The upcoming EXPO-2017 exhibition in Astana should give a powerful impetus to the country's transition to a "green" development path. The best world achievements of science and technology will be presented in the capital. Many Kazakhstanis will be able to see with their own eyes the "energy of the future" that we strive for. I have now raised the most fundamental issues that will determine the country's preparation for the Third Industrial Revolution.

Sixth, large-scale modernization of agriculture is necessary, especially in the context of growing global demand for agricultural products. In order to become a leader in the global food market and increase agricultural production, we need to: Increase the acreage. I would like to note that not all countries have this opportunity. To ensure a significant increase in yields, primarily through the introduction of new technologies. We have great potential to create a world-class livestock feed base. We must create national competitive brands with an emphasis on environmental friendliness. As a result, I set the task for our agro-industrial complex to become a global player in the field of environmentally friendly production.

Development of farming and SMEs in agricultural processing and trade

This is a key task. Here we need to: To change the culture of agriculture and to revive our traditions of animal husbandry, taking into account new scientific, technological, and managerial achievements. To determine which products we will rely on for mass production in order to gain major export markets. The result of the measures taken should be a 5-fold increase in the share of agricultural products in the country's GDP by 2050. Already in 2013, I am instructing the Government: Adopt a new Program for the development of the country's agro-industrial complex until 2020. To increase the volume of state support for agriculture by 4.5 times by 2020. To develop a system of legislative and economic incentives for the creation of medium-sized and large-scale agricultural industries focused on the use of the latest agricultural technologies. To introduce increased tax rates on lands that have not started to be developed within a certain period after their provision.

Seventh, it is necessary to develop a new policy regarding our country's water resources. We need huge amounts of water for agricultural needs. In this regard, we must: Carefully study the best practices in solving water supply problems in other

countries, for example, in Australia, and use them in our conditions. To introduce the most advanced technologies for the extraction and efficient use of groundwater, of which we have significant reserves. In the agro-industrial sector, it is necessary to comprehensively switch to moisture-saving technologies. It is necessary to change the thinking of our society as a whole. We must stop wasting water, which is one of our most precious natural resources. By 2050, Kazakhstan must solve the problem of water supply once and for all. I am instructing the Government to develop a long-term state water program, which will consistently solve the problem of providing the population with drinking water by 2020, and irrigation by 2040.

2. Comprehensive support for entrepreneurship, the leading force of the national economy Domestic entrepreneurship is the driving force behind the new economic course. The share of small and medium-sized businesses in the economy should at least double by 2030.

First, we must create conditions so that people can try their hand at business and become a full-fledged participant in the economic transformations being carried out in the country, rather than waiting for the state to solve all their problems for them. It is important to raise the overall level of business culture and stimulate entrepreneurial initiative. To do this, it is necessary to encourage the desire of small and medium-sized businesses to unite and cooperate and create a system to support and encourage them. To develop the domestic market by encouraging local business initiatives and minimal but strict regulation. Envisage the introduction of a new, tougher system of responsibility for government officials who create artificial obstacles for business. Taking into account the new realities, including our participation in the Common Economic Space and the upcoming WTO accession, we need to improve the mechanisms for supporting domestic producers and take all necessary measures to protect and promote their interests. Today's task is to create the necessary conditions and prerequisites for the transition of small enterprises and individual entrepreneurs to the category of medium-sized enterprises. Unfortunately, currently existing distortions in the taxation system of small and medium-sized businesses hinder their development and growth. Therefore, the Government needs to amend the legislation by the end of 2013, aimed at a clear distinction between the concepts of micro, small, medium and large businesses. At the same time, we should not increase the burden on small and medium-sized business segments. I am instructing the Government to cancel all permits and licenses that do not directly affect the safety of life of citizens of Kazakhstan by the end of the first half of 2013 and replace them with notifications. On a legislative basis, it is necessary to create conditions under which the business itself will regulate issues of quality control of the goods, works and services provided. We need to develop a new

system of consumer protection, eliminating a multi-level judicial decision-making system for them.

Secondly, in order to build a reliable dialogue based on the principles of public-private partnership, it is necessary to continue business consolidation, which solves the problem of broad coverage and involvement of all entrepreneurs in the implementation of this new strategy. An analysis of international experience shows that the consolidation of entrepreneurs in chambers is one of the important factors of economic efficiency, and where this has been done, the principle of "strong business – strong state" has been implemented. The Government, together with the Atameken Union, has developed a conceptual model for mandatory membership in the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs. This model will ensure that the newly created National Chamber of Entrepreneurs will delegate broad powers and functions of government agencies in the field of vocational education, comprehensive service support for small businesses, especially in rural areas and single-industry towns, and foreign economic activity. The National Chamber of Entrepreneurs will become a reliable and competent partner of the Government. In this regard, I am instructing the Government to develop an appropriate bill and submit it to Parliament in the first quarter of next year.

Thirdly, the State must change its role. We need a second wave of large-scale privatization. This is not an easy step, as it will mean a redistribution of responsibility between the state and the market. But we must take it in order to maintain high rates of economic growth. Private business is always and everywhere more effective than the state. Therefore, we must transfer non-strategic enterprises and services to private hands. This is a fundamentally important step to strengthen domestic entrepreneurship. The first step on this path was the successful launch of the People's IPO program. This is primarily the distribution of national wealth into the hands of the people. KazTransOil JSC announced the placement of shares worth 28 billion tenge, while now the bids have almost doubled the offer.

3. New principles of social policy – social guarantees and personal responsibility
Our main goal is the social security and well-being of our citizens. This is the best guarantee of stability in society. There is a growing demand in our society for an updated and more effective social policy capable of meeting the challenges of the times. As world experience shows, there is no ideal and universal model of social policy. Just as there is no society where all citizens would be satisfied with the existing social system. Solving issues of social security and well-being of citizens is a difficult and very serious task that concerns every citizen of Kazakhstan. Therefore, there must be carefully considered approaches. I want to outline my vision of the principles that we must adhere

to and take into account which we can adjust our approaches to social justice and social security issues. New principles of social policy

First, the state, especially in the context of the global crisis, must guarantee citizens a minimum social standard. The main task is to prevent the growth of poverty. Poverty should not become a social prospect for any Kazakhstani. We must establish minimum social standards and guarantees for our citizens, which should directly depend on the growth of the economy and the budget. These should include: First of all, the expansion of the list of individual needs and the inclusion of articles on education and healthcare (including for the unemployed and disabled in order to better socialize them), healthy nutrition and a healthy lifestyle, satisfaction of intellectual and informational needs, etc. Calculating the cost of an individual's needs at real prices (therefore, it is necessary to improve statistics in the country). Gradual qualitative improvement of quality of life standards, linked to economic growth. Compliance with these standards should determine the amount of budget financing for the entire social sector. This will increase the transparency of budget processes and enhance the targeting of our allocated funds. I am instructing the Government to develop an appropriate law.

Secondly, the State should provide social support only to those groups that need it. What needs to be done for this? The State will be fully responsible for targeted support for socially vulnerable segments of society – pensioners, the disabled, the disabled, sick children, etc. It is necessary to constantly improve the system of social and pension provision, to protect motherhood and childhood in every possible way. We must have clear training and retraining programs for the unemployed, tailored to the needs of the labor market. The state should provide social support to the unemployed, provided that the person who falls into this category learns a new profession and goes to retrain. It is important to create conditions under which employers will actively involve socially vulnerable segments of the population in work, providing them with wages. First of all, this applies to people with disabilities. That's what they do in the developed world. We must create conditions for their full-fledged work. Only those who are really unable to work should receive state benefits. Those companies and corporations that employ people with disabilities and create conditions for them should be encouraged.

Thirdly, we must focus on solving the problems of social imbalances in the development of the regions. Currently, the weak economic development of a number of regions leads to a lack of employment. The income level of the population is being polarized.

(1) First of all, it is necessary to strengthen the coordination of the work of government agencies in the field of regional development. The task is to synchronize the implementation of all state and sectoral programs with the solution of priority tasks

of regional development. The Government needs to identify and rate a list of necessary and promising projects in the regions in the first half of 2013.

(2) Over the past year, we have started implementing a program for the development of single-industry towns. Significant resources have been allocated to create new jobs, address social issues of the population, and improve the work of enterprises. We will improve the quality of local governance. This work is under my personal control. At the same time, we need new effective mechanisms to equalize socio-economic conditions in the regions. I instruct the Government, together with the akims of the regions, to adopt a program for the development of small towns in 2013. It should become long-term, creating a number of industrial projects based on them. Their task is to help build a system of sectoral specialization of the regions, to become industrial and manufacturing satellite cities of large agglomerations, and ultimately to raise the standard of living of the local population and provide jobs for rural youth.

(3) We generally need to take measures to comprehensively address migration issues that affect labor markets in the country's regions. It is necessary to strengthen control over migration flows from neighboring countries. As a long-term goal, we need to create favorable conditions for domestic qualified personnel in order to prevent their excessive outflow to foreign labor markets. In 2013, the Government should develop and approve a comprehensive plan to address migration issues.

(4) Special attention should be paid to the border areas. Their potential has not been fully developed yet. It is necessary to make them more attractive for life. The Government needs to work with the akims in 2013 to develop a set of additional measures for the development of border areas.

Fourth, we must modernize our employment and wage policies.

(1) The main threat to global instability is rising unemployment. Actual employment should be provided by all programs implemented in the country, both state and sectoral, and not just some of them. Therefore, I am instructing the Government and akims in 2013.: Integrate all previously adopted entrepreneurship development and business support programs. To develop mechanisms for allocating budget funds to those regions where there is a high percentage of unemployed and low-income people. I assign responsibility for the implementation of this updated program personally to the Prime Minister and the akims.

(2) Six months ago, after the publication of my article "Social Modernization: Twenty Steps towards a Society of Universal Labor," the drafting of the Law on Trade Unions and on Labor Regulation began. Our goal is to create a fundamentally new model of labor relations that combines support for entrepreneurship with consideration

for the interests of employees. It is necessary to speed up the adoption of this law so that it enters into force faster and protects the interests of all workers.

(3) The Government needs to take measures to develop completely new approaches to remuneration and reduce the existing imbalances. I declare the protection of motherhood and childhood to be the most important component of social policy at the new stage. Protection of motherhood. Appeal to women For the state, as for me personally, motherhood is a special concern. Dear women! You are the backbone of the family, which means you are the backbone of the state. What our country will be like in the future directly depends on what we bring up in our children today. First of all, it is necessary to pay great attention to the upbringing of our daughters. They are the future wives, future mothers, keepers of the hearth.

Kazakhstan is a secular state. While providing citizens with freedom of conscience, the state will nevertheless very harshly resist amateur attempts to impose any social norms on society that run counter to our traditions and legislation. We must create all conditions for the girls of Kazakhstan to receive high-quality education, good jobs and be free. They should be able to use a bank card, drive cars, pursue a career, be modern, not dress up or wrap themselves in clothes that are alien to us, which we have never worn. Our people have their own culture, traditions and customs. The people emphasize: "Kizdyn zholy zhinishke." The path of a girl, the path of a daughter, is thin, it cannot be cut short. A girl, a woman, has always been an equal member of our society, and her mother is its most revered person. We must restore unconditional respect for a woman – a mother, a spouse, a daughter. We must protect our motherhood. I am concerned about the growing domestic violence against women and children in families. There should be no disrespectful attitude towards a woman. And I must say right away that such violence must be suppressed extremely harshly. The state should especially harshly suppress the very egregious cases of sexual slavery, treating women as a commodity. We have a lot of single-parent families in our country. The state should help mothers who raise their children alone. We must provide women with flexible forms of employment and create conditions for working from home. The law, the state and I will be on the side of our women. We will continue to create all conditions for the role of women in the life of the country to increase. A modern Kazakhstani woman should strive to make a career. Women should be actively involved in government and public administration, especially at the local level in the regions. Create favorable conditions for women to start and run businesses. Child protection In peacetime, we have thousands of orphans – our orphanages and orphanages are overcrowded. Unfortunately, this is a global trend and a challenge to globalization. But we must counteract this trend. Our State and society should encourage the adoption of orphans and the construction of

family-type orphanages. The number of cases of extremely irresponsible attitudes of men towards women and children is increasing. This is in no way typical of our traditions and culture. Children are the most vulnerable and most vulnerable part of our society, and they should not be disenfranchised. As the Leader of the nation, I will demand the protection of the rights of every child. Any child who was born on our land is a Kazakhstani. And the state should take care of him. I am against divorce, it is necessary to educate young people in the spirit of the value of the family, the harmfulness of divorce, because because of them, children suffer first of all. "Akesi koi бага bilmegennin, balasi kozy бага bilmeidi – (if the father does not know how to graze sheep, the son does not know how to graze lambs). Parenting is the task of both parents, not just the mother. But if it happened that way, then the father has to pay alimony. The state should support single mothers and increase penalties for non-payment of alimony. Parenting is a huge investment in the future. We must approach this issue in this way and strive to give our children the best education. I have devoted a lot of effort to providing the younger generation with great opportunities to get a better education: the Balapan program is being implemented, Intellectual Schools, Nazarbayev University, and the Bolashak program are operating. As you know, only trained or talented children can get there. It is the duty of parents to prepare a child for knowledge and work. The slogan "All the best for children" should become a principle for all parents. I instruct the Government: Radically revise legislation in the field of protection of motherhood and childhood, as well as in the field of family and marriage. Toughen penalties for crimes against motherhood and childhood, as well as for violations of legislation in this area, down to the smallest. To reform the system of stimulating fertility and supporting large families is to develop a set of measures that include tangible and intangible incentives, such as preferential taxation, medical and social services, the provision of new opportunities in the labor market, and similar measures. Thus, we must put an end to dependency attitudes and help women who take an active lifestyle to believe in their strengths and capabilities. To prevent gender discrimination in the country and to ensure in practice gender equality and equal opportunities for women along with men. In this case, I primarily appeal to employers. The health of the nation is the foundation of our successful future As part of the long-term modernization of the national healthcare system, we must introduce uniform quality standards for medical services throughout the country, as well as improve and unify the material and technical equipment of medical institutions. Key priorities: Ensure the provision of high-quality and affordable medical services. To ensure the diagnosis and treatment of the widest possible range of diseases. Preventive medicine should become the main tool in preventing diseases. It is necessary to place great emphasis on information and explanatory work with the

population of the country. To introduce the services of "smart medicine", remote prevention and treatment, and "electronic medicine". These new types of medical services are especially in demand in a country as large as ours. We must consider introducing new approaches to ensuring the health of our children. I believe it is necessary to cover all children under the age of 16 with the full range of medical care. It is necessary to legislate this in the minimum standards of living. This step will be an important contribution to ensuring the health of the nation. Radically improve the medical education system. The system of medical universities should be supported by a network of specialized secondary-level educational institutions. Daily practice should be integrated into the learning process as much as possible. To give priority to the practical scientific and research component of the work of medical universities. It is universities that should concentrate the latest knowledge and technological achievements of mankind. An example is university hospitals in the United States, which are the largest and most efficient medical centers. It is necessary to develop public-private partnership in this direction as well. Create conditions for the growth of private medicine. Throughout the developed world, a significant portion of medical services are provided by the private sector. We must create conditions for an early transition to private hospitals and polyclinics. Establish international accreditation of medical universities and institutions at the legislative level. Until now, people have a lot of complaints about the quality of medical care in rural areas. Meanwhile, we have 43% of the total rural population. Physical education and sports should become a special concern of the state. It is a healthy lifestyle that is the key to the health of the nation. However, there are not enough sports facilities, sports equipment and equipment available to everyone in the country. In this regard, the Government and local authorities need to take measures to develop physical education, mass sports and the construction of sports and recreation facilities according to standard projects, including courtyards. We need to start this work next year.

4. Knowledge and professional skills are key landmarks of the modern education system, training and retraining of personnel To become a developed competitive state, we must become a highly educated nation. In the modern world, simple universal literacy is clearly no longer enough. Our citizens must be prepared to constantly master the skills of working with the most advanced equipment and the most modern production facilities. It is also necessary to pay great attention to the functional literacy of our children, in general, of the entire younger generation. It is important that our children are adapted to modern life. The priorities of our work in the field of education

(1) As in the rest of the world, Kazakhstan needs to switch to new methods of preschool education. You know that I initiated the Balapan program, the main task of

which is to equalize the starting opportunities of our children. Since its implementation, 3,956 new kindergartens and mini-centers have been put into operation. Given the high birth rate and the continuing demographic growth, I have decided to extend the Balapan program until 2020. I set a task for the Government and the akims to achieve 100% coverage of children in preschool education and upbringing.

(2) Taking into account the new course "Kazakhstan-2050", I instruct the Government, starting in 2013, to ensure the development of the system of engineering education and modern technical specialties with the awarding of international certificates. Vocational and higher education should focus primarily on maximizing the current and future needs of the national economy for specialists. In many ways, this will solve the problem of employment. Higher education institutions should not be limited to educational functions. They need to create and develop applied and scientific research units. Universities, to which we have guaranteed academic autonomy, should not limit themselves to improving their curricula and actively develop their research activities.

(3) The social responsibility of private business, non-governmental and charitable organizations, and individuals should be particularly evident in the field of education. First of all, this concerns helping young people who are unable to pay for their own education to get a decent education. Necessary: To create a network of public-private partnerships for the development of higher and secondary education. To develop a multi-stage system of grants for training. To create a system of specialized educational institutions of scientific research and applied education throughout the country, taking into account regional specialization. To legislate mandatory production practice at enterprises, starting from the second year of study at the university.

(4) We need to modernize teaching methods and actively develop online education systems by creating regional school centers. We must intensively introduce innovative methods, solutions and tools into the domestic education system, including distance learning and online learning, accessible to everyone. It is necessary to get rid of outdated or unclaimed scientific and educational disciplines, while strengthening the sought-after and promising areas. To change the focus and accents of the curricula of secondary and higher education, including programs for teaching practical skills and obtaining practical qualifications. Create entrepreneurship-oriented training programs, educational courses, and institutes. New policy for the development of innovative research As global practice shows, trying to reproduce the entire innovative production cycle in a single country means reinventing the wheel. This is a very expensive and not always productive activity. Success requires a separate scientific base based on the experience of many generations of scientists, many terabytes of special information and knowledge, and historically established scientific schools. Not all countries can be on

the crest of a new technological wave and create absolute innovations. We must be very aware of this. Therefore, we should build a very realistic, maximally pragmatic strategy. We should not focus on expensive research and development. We need to transfer the technologies necessary for the country and train specialists to use them. EXPO-2017 should give an impetus to this process and help us select the latest technologies for the development of the energy of the future. We are a young nation, and we will succeed. In addition, we can actively participate in large-scale international research projects. This will give us the opportunity to integrate the efforts of our scientists with the foreign research community in strategic innovative areas. Our goal is to become a part of the global technological revolution. We should take measures for full-fledged cooperation between science and business as early as 2013. I instruct the Government to identify cross-industry sectors where technology transfer is possible and create demand for them from large subsurface users and national companies. It is important to develop clear roadmaps for the formation of promising national clusters. It is also necessary to accelerate the definition of the legal framework for public-private partnerships. The task is to introduce the most advanced tools and mechanisms of such partnership to date. To conduct an audit of the legislation governing copyright and patents. The Government needs to analyze all previously issued patents and registered copyrights for their possible commercialization by the end of 2014. Dear compatriots! I would like to address our youth in particular. The new political and economic course I announced today is aimed at giving you a better education, which means an even more worthy future. I am relying on you, the new generation of Kazakhstanis. You must become the engine of the new course. As the Head of State, I have always tried to create all the necessary conditions for your education and growth. He created a world-class university, intellectual schools, and established the Bolashak program. A new concept of youth public policy is currently being developed. All conditions will be created for you. The government is doing everything to open up new opportunities for you. Opportunities that your parents couldn't even imagine. Remember: your personal success is the success of your parents, the success of your relatives and friends, the success of your families, the success of all your compatriots, the success of our Motherland. 5. Further strengthening of statehood and development of Kazakhstan's democracy Our goal is to create a new type of public administration. It must meet the new challenges of serving society and strengthening statehood.

First. We need to further improve the system of state planning and forecasting. My goal is to strengthen the responsibility of government agencies for developing plans and programs. In this regard, I instruct the Government: Taking into account my vision of

the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2050, to "reset" the strategic documents according to which the country operates and lives.

To develop a concept for the implementation of state audit in the country, and to submit a corresponding bill to Parliament next year. We need to create a comprehensive state audit system based on the most advanced international experience. In order for our economic strategies to be implemented, the state must effectively anticipate and counteract crisis situations. To do this, we need to create a multi-level anti-crisis response system. We must have standard action packages for possible crisis situations. This is especially important for the regions. When developing this system, it is necessary to take into account all the challenges that I have already mentioned. Second. We must properly decentralize management. The essence of the idea of decentralization is to provide the rights and necessary resources for decision-making from the center to the regional authorities. In 2013, we must take concrete measures to delineate responsibilities and powers between the center and the regions, and strengthen local executive bodies.

The powers of local authorities will be supported by financial and human resources. Society and citizens should be directly involved in the process of making government decisions and their implementation. Through local governments, it is necessary to provide the population with a real opportunity to independently and responsibly resolve issues of local importance. I have approved the Concept of Local Government Development.

It will improve the quality of governance at the village and rural levels and expand the participation of citizens in local issues. We are giving rural akims additional powers and strengthening their influence on the situation in the villages. But at the same time, we need to strengthen public control and the influence of citizens on the situation on the ground. Therefore, I decided to introduce the election of village akims through maslikhats. We will start holding elections in 2013. A total of 2,533 akims will be elected, including the akims of rural districts, towns, as well as 50 akims of cities of regional significance. This is 91.7% of the total number of akims at all levels! Thus, we will cover the electability of all akims who work directly with citizens and solve problems on the ground. It is time for citizens to be actively involved in solving pressing issues on the ground, to monitor the work of local authorities. I instruct the Government, together with my Administration, to accelerate the development of the necessary legislative acts, and the Parliament to ensure their adoption as a matter of priority. We must follow a civilized path together with the rest of the world, and set a course for the further democratization of society. We need to continue our policy of strengthening the Parliament's powers. At the same time, decentralization should not be considered solely

as a process of creating new authorities at the local level, to which certain powers can be transferred. Decentralization is primarily a qualitative change in the system of public administration, a change in the system of solving problems at the local level. At the same time, decentralization should not lead to a weakening of the vertical of power, a decrease in executive discipline and order. This cannot be allowed. Local akims, the Government should keep this under special control.

The third. It is necessary to form a professional state apparatus, for which, in accordance with the principles I have proclaimed today, service to the people and the state is above all. We must improve the quality of the civil service staff through the introduction of improved selection and training methods. Management decisions at the state level must meet the following requirements: Taking into account not only short-term, but also long-term results. Accounting for the multiplicative effect of a management decision. Ensuring the rules of fair competition and freedom of entrepreneurship. Exclusion of double interpretation of official duties of civil servants. Clear legislative regulation of their activities. Taking into account the new requirements, we have already started the second stage of administrative reform. First of all, the state apparatus will be reformed. I have signed a law on a new civil service system. It provides for strengthening anti-corruption measures, increasing transparency in the selection of civil servants, and introducing the principle of meritocracy, that is, promoting the best personnel. We will create a National Commission on Personnel Policy. A fundamentally new class of professional managers will be formed – corps "A", responsible for the implementation of specific areas of public policy. The "A" building will primarily include executive secretaries and heads of regional akims, chairmen of committees, akims of districts and cities. I am instructing my Administration to prepare a draft decree on the qualification requirements for applicants to the "A" building. From now on, a civil servant must move up the career ladder in stages, moving from one step in the hierarchy of power to another, improving their skills and raising their professional level. Exceptions should apply to those who exceed the established targets, show their effectiveness and ensure high results. I instruct the Agency for Civil Service Affairs to ensure the introduction of such a fundamentally new mechanism for career development of civil servants by the end of 2013. Special emphasis should be placed on improving the quality of public services. The task is to move away from unilateral power-based approaches in the relationship between the state apparatus and the population to the effective and prompt provision of public services to citizens. A draft law on public services has now been submitted to Parliament. It must be adopted by the end of the first quarter of 2013. We must free government agencies from performing functions that are not typical of them, and qualitatively expand the independence of state institutions.

The Government needs to link its implementation with the introduction of a new mechanism for forming local budgets starting in 2014.

Fourth. The state apparatus must build a new system of interaction with the business community. We should not interfere in business and "lead everyone by the hand." We need to give businesses confidence in the future. Entrepreneurs should count on their strength and know that the state will not deceive them and protect them. They are only required to work honestly. I believe that to do this, we must, firstly, guarantee the de facto inviolability of private property rights.

Secondly, it is necessary to guarantee the protection of contractual obligations. The State's duty is to provide citizens with maximum opportunities to realize their business activities. This means taking care of creating infrastructure for domestic businesses.

(1) To this end, it is necessary to begin the next stage of modernization of the national legal system in the new year 2013. Legislation should not only protect national interests, but also synchronize with the dynamically developing international legal environment. I instruct the Government to take systematic measures to increase the competitiveness of our legal system in all its basic branches of both public and private law.

(2) I instruct the Government, together with my Administration, in 2013: To begin the reform of Criminal and Criminal Procedure legislation. Emphasis should be placed on further humanization, including decriminalization of economic offenses. To prepare and submit to Parliament drafts of 4 new codes: the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Criminal Code, the Penal Enforcement Code and the Code of Administrative Offences. The adoption of these key legislative acts will conceptually modernize the criminal justice system and bring our law to a level that allows us to adequately respond to modern challenges.

Fifth. The State should follow the principle of zero tolerance for disorder. A developed society begins with discipline and order in everything: a comfortable entrance, a tidy courtyard, clean streets and friendly faces. We should not put up with even the smallest offenses, hooliganism, and lack of culture, as this violates public peace and reduces the quality of life. The feeling of disorder and permissiveness creates the ground for more serious crimes. The atmosphere of intolerance towards minor offenses is an important step in strengthening public safety and combating crime. We need to overcome legal nihilism and involve society in the protection of public order. We need to link destructive social behavior with the opportunity to get a job. We must introduce penalties for hooligan behavior in public places, which must necessarily be reflected in personal files and resumes and taken into account when applying for a job and moving up the career ladder. All this should become the norm of public life. Sixth. The State

and society must present a united front against corruption. Corruption is not just an offense. It undermines faith in the effectiveness of the State and is a direct threat to national security. We must dramatically strengthen the fight against corruption, including by improving anti-corruption legislation, in order to achieve our ultimate goal of eradicating corruption as a phenomenon. Seventh. We must continue the reform of law enforcement agencies and special services. Without this, we will not solve the task of creating "zero tolerance" for unrest and eradicating corruption.

(1) Over the past three years, a number of important reforms of law enforcement agencies and special services have been carried out. This is an important step in strengthening statehood. The legal framework for their work has been improved. The functions are clearly defined. Duplication of activities is eliminated. Criminal policy has been humanized. A total certification of employees of all law enforcement agencies has been carried out. Out of more than 100 thousand people, they did not pass certification and 12.5 thousand people were dismissed from the authorities.

(2) We will continue this work further. I am instructing my Administration, together with the Security Council and the Government, to prepare an action plan to increase the salaries and pensions of law enforcement officers. Starting in 2013, I am instructing you to increase the amount of additional payments for special ranks to the level of salaries for military ranks. To develop a concept of personnel policy of law enforcement agencies. Create a permanent structure for personnel policy in law enforcement agencies on the basis of the Higher Attestation Commission. To form a presidential reserve of heads of law enforcement and special agencies.

(3) I instruct my Administration and the Security Council, together with the Government, to form an interdepartmental working group and develop a draft program for further modernization of the law enforcement system by the end of the second quarter of 2013.

(4) The most important issue of legal policy is the realization by citizens of the right to judicial protection, which is guaranteed by the Constitution. To do this, it is necessary to simplify the process of administration of justice, to rid it of unnecessary bureaucratic procedures. With the active introduction of new information technologies, this is not difficult to do. At the same time, the development of out-of-court dispute resolution institutions should be continued in order to unload the courts. It is necessary to provide for a mechanism in which disputes on minor issues will be resolved out of court. The authority of the judiciary is being undermined by unfulfilled court decisions. In this regard, measures should be taken to radically correct this situation.

(5) It is necessary to carry out a large-scale reform of the Border Guard Service. The task is to radically increase the efficiency of its activities, modernize the material and

technical base. To do this, I am instructing the Security Council, together with my Administration and the Government, to prepare a special comprehensive plan for the development of the Border Service and state border management in the medium term.

6. Consistent and predictable foreign policy – promoting national interests and strengthening regional and global security Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has established itself as an equal participant in international processes, and we have managed to create favorable external conditions. Our priorities remain unchanged – the development of partnership with our neighbors – Russia, China, the countries of Central Asia, as well as the United States, the European Union, and Asian countries. We will strengthen the Customs Union and the Common Economic Space. Our immediate goal is to create the Eurasian Economic Union. At the same time, we clearly state that issues will be resolved by consensus. Political sovereignty will not be infringed upon. The balance of our foreign policy means the development of friendly and predictable relations with all States that play a significant role in world affairs and are of practical interest to Kazakhstan. However, the international situation and the geopolitical environment are changing dynamically, and not always for the better. A giant arc of instability stretches from North Africa and the Middle East to Northeast Asia. The balance of power is undergoing major changes both at the global level and in individual regions of the planet. Accordingly, the role of regional security mechanisms such as the UN, OSCE, NATO, CSTO, SCO, CICA and others is increasing. New threats to national security have emerged in Central Asia. In this situation, Kazakhstan's foreign policy must be modernized, as well as its domestic policy. Foreign policy modernization priorities: Strengthen regional and national security in every possible way. Actively develop economic and trade diplomacy. To intensify international cooperation in cultural, humanitarian, scientific, educational and other related fields. Strengthen the legal protection of our citizens, their personal, family, and business interests abroad. First, the foreign policy promotion of national interests is based on purely pragmatic principles. Our objectives are to diversify foreign policy, develop economic and trade diplomacy to protect and promote national economic and trade interests. Secondly, we must continue to be aware of our responsibility for regional security and contribute to the stabilization of Central Asia. Our task is to help eliminate the prerequisites for conflict situations in the region as much as possible. The best way to stabilize Central Asia is through intraregional integration. This is the way we can reduce the conflict potential of our region, solve pressing socio-economic problems, and untie the knot of water, energy, and other contradictions. Our voice must be heard all over the world. Therefore, at the Astana Economic Forum, I proposed a new format of dialogue, which we called G-Global. No country in the world will be able to overcome the challenges of

the coming era alone. The essence of my initiative is to unite the efforts of all in the creation of a just and secure world order.

Thirdly, our country must continue to support all progressive international initiatives and contribute to global security. Together with all interested partners and our neighbors, Kazakhstan will seek an early political settlement and reconstruction of Afghanistan. As an authoritative member of the OIC, Kazakhstan is sincerely interested in the peaceful nature of the Middle East settlement process. It is important that the released energy of the masses of the Arab-Islamic world be directed in a creative direction and serve to solve the socio-economic problems of the region. We must move economically closer to the countries of the Asia-Pacific region at a faster pace. This will not only bring us economic dividends, but will also strengthen the balance of our foreign policy. Fourth, Kazakhstan must strengthen its defense capability and military doctrine, and participate in various defensive deterrence mechanisms. When developing a national defense model, we must cooperate with various countries and organizations. Kazakhstan will work closely with its CSTO allies and contribute to strengthening the potential and combat capability of the Collective Rapid Reaction Forces. 7. New Kazakh patriotism is the basis for the success of our multinational and multi-religious society. Our main goal in this area is simple and clear: we must preserve and strengthen social harmony. This is an indispensable condition of our existence as a state, as a society, as a nation. The foundation of Kazakhstan's patriotism is the equal rights of all citizens and their shared responsibility for the honor of the Motherland. This year, at the London Olympics, our athletes took 12th place among 205 national teams. Our team acted as a united squad of the entire multinational Kazakhstan, a strong and cohesive family of many ethnic groups. The Olympic triumph has further united our people and shown the great power of patriotism. Mass sports and high-performance sports require a comprehensive systematic approach, because only a healthy nation can be competitive. I instruct the Government to develop a program for the development of mass sports and high-performance sports, taking into account international best practices.

First. The new Kazakh patriotism Without confidence in the future, it is impossible to build a full-fledged state. It is vital that the goals of the state and the citizen coincide in all major areas. This is the main task of the state. Citizens trust the state only when there is a prospect, there are opportunities for personal and professional growth. The state and the people should be aware of this and work together. We need to cultivate a new Kazakh patriotism in ourselves and our children. First of all, this is pride in the country and its achievements. But today, at the new stage of the established state, such an understanding is no longer enough. We need to take a pragmatic look at this issue. We love the country, we are proud of it, if the state guarantees every citizen the quality

of life, security, equal opportunities and prospects. Only this approach gives us a pragmatic and realistic view of the issue of patriotism and its upbringing. By 2050, we need to build a political system in which every citizen of Kazakhstan should be firmly confident in the future. Our children and grandchildren should also prefer life at home, because they are much better off here than in a foreign country. Every citizen of our country should find a sense of ownership on his land.

Second. Equality of rights of citizens of all ethnic groups We are all Kazakhstanis who have equal rights and equal opportunities. The new Kazakh patriotism is something that should unite the whole society, regardless of ethnic differences. We are a multinational society. And there should be no double standards in the issue of interethnic relations. Everyone should be equal in the state. There should be no good or bad ethnic or other characteristics. For me, this question is not declarative. If someone has been discriminated against on the basis of ethnicity, then we must assume that all Kazakhstanis have been discriminated against. There will be and should be no preferences for any ethnic groups, and everyone has the same rights and responsibilities. We are building a society of equal opportunities, a society where everyone is equal before the law. We should never even allow the thought that admission to study, employment and career growth will be decided based on ethnicity. I demand that the Government and the akims put the labor policy in order. It is necessary that the best people be recruited for jobs, especially in local authorities, regardless of ethnicity. There is only one criterion – the highest ethics and professionalism. It is necessary to correct the one-sidedness observed in the selection of personnel in ministries and akimats at all levels. There should be no "superfluous" or "strangers", "ours" and "not ours" in our society. We cannot leave a single citizen of our country behind. Every Kazakhstani should feel the support and support of the authorities. Anyone who tries to drive a "wedge" into the interethnic harmony of the nation should be prosecuted. And here a special responsibility lies with us, the Kazakhs. We must understand that the era of mono-national states has sunk into oblivion. Kazakhstan is our land. This is the land that belonged to our ancestors from time immemorial. The land that will belong to our descendants. And we are directly responsible for ensuring that peace and quiet reign on our land. We must be true masters of our land – hospitable, welcoming, generous, tolerant. If we want to see our country as a strong and powerful state, we should not rock the boat ourselves and destroy the fragile peace and order. We must not allow anyone to sow discord and fear in our blessed land. You must remember my requirement and the requirement of the time – to live in peace and harmony. There are many different forces inside and outside the country that want to play the "interethnic split" card, want to blow up our peace from within and hinder the strengthening of our state. Don't go

along with them! We must improve, we must be decent people, and only then will we be respected, our history, culture, traditions, and language will be respected.

The third. The Kazakh language and the trinity of languages Responsible language policy is one of the main consolidating factors of the Kazakh nation.

(1) The Kazakh language is our spiritual core. Our task is to develop it, actively using it in all areas. We must leave a modern language to our descendants, in which our noticeable mark would be harmoniously added to the experience of many generations of our ancestors. This is a task that every self-respecting person must solve on their own. The state, for its part, is doing a lot to strengthen the position of the state language. It is necessary to continue the implementation of a set of measures to popularize the Kazakh language. Starting in 2025, we need to start translating our alphabet into Latin, into the Latin alphabet. This is a fundamental issue that the nation must resolve. We have already taken such a step once in history. For the sake of our children's future, we must make such a decision, and this will create conditions for our integration into the world, for our children to learn English and the language of the Internet better, and most importantly, it will give impetus to the modernization of the Kazakh language. We must modernize the Kazakh language. It is necessary to make the language modern, seek consensus on terminology, and resolve once and for all the issue of translating established international and foreign words into Kazakh. This issue should not be decided by a circle of isolated figures. The government needs to figure this out. There are terms that are equally accepted all over the world, they enrich any language. We begin to complicate our own lives, introduce confusion and confusion into our minds, and delve into the archaic. And there are many such examples. I suggest compiling a list of at least a hundred modern books written in a modern language and translating them into modern Kazakh. Perhaps we should announce a competition among young people: let them tell us what is especially interesting and useful for them. It is necessary that the policy of developing the Kazakh language does not contribute to its rejection, even by Kazakhs. On the contrary, the language should become a consolidator of the people of Kazakhstan. To do this, language policy must be conducted competently and consistently, without prejudice to any language spoken by Kazakhstanis. You know about our policy – by 2025, 95% of Kazakhstanis should be proficient in the Kazakh language. All conditions are being created for this now. Today, more than 60% of schoolchildren in the country study in the state language, and its study has been introduced in all schools. This means that if a child goes to school this year, then in ten to twelve years we will get a new generation of Kazakhstanis who speak the Kazakh language completely. Thus, by 2025, the Kazakh language will become dominant in all spheres of life, will become the language of universal communication. And this, of

course, will be the most important achievement of our state. Our sovereignty, our independence, will finally gain what holds the nation together, cements it – this is our native language. This is the main jewel in the crown of our state's sovereignty.

(2) Currently, we are taking active measures to create conditions for our children to actively study Russian and English along with Kazakh. Trilingualism should be encouraged at the State level. We must treat the Russian language and Cyrillic alphabet with the same care as the Kazakh language. It is obvious to everyone that the mastery of the Russian language is a historical advantage of our nation.

We must make a breakthrough in learning English. The mastery of this "lingua franca" of the modern world will open up new limitless opportunities in life for every citizen of our country. Fourth. Culture, traditions and identity Traditions and culture are the genetic code of a nation. Kazakhs and representatives of other peoples living in our country, despite all the hardships and tribulations of tsarism, revolutionary upheavals and totalitarianism, managed to preserve their cultural identity. Moreover, over the years of independence, despite globalization and Westernization, our cultural foundation has been significantly strengthened. Kazakhstan is a unique country. In our society, a variety of cultural elements have combined and complement each other in a bizarre way. We should protect our national culture and traditions in all their diversity and greatness, and piece together our cultural heritage. Our history teaches that a country is strong only when the people are united. Therefore, the unity of the Kazakhs is a key issue for us. Who besides us is interested in building a strong Kazakhstan? The answer is obvious. We are facing problems that all nations have faced in different periods of history. Those who overcame them became strong nations and states. As the Leader of the nation, I am concerned that forces have emerged that want to destroy intra-Kazakh unity. Anyone who goes along with this consciously or unconsciously begins to divide according to different criteria, first of all according to shezhira. We must not forget the deep essence of the Shejire tradition itself, it does not end with one clan, tribe. Shezhire is a Tree of generations that boils down to a single root. Shezhire shows and proves that our roots are united, that we are all Kazakhs – united. Shezhire does not split us, but unites us. I am concerned that the nation is artificially divided into "nagyz Kazakhs" and "shala Kazakhs." I am very ashamed of those who do this, of those who divide society. And it is dangerous that this is done under the guise of holy ideas of love for the Motherland. Our youth must learn to appreciate and love each other as children of the same parent, the same nation, wherever they are. Fifth. The role of the national intelligentsia We are entering a period of development of our statehood when spiritual issues will be no less important than economic and material issues. The intelligentsia always plays a major role in spiritual development. Kazakhstan 2050 should be a society of progressive

ideals. It is the intelligentsia that should provide the basis for the modern views of our society.

(1) The intelligentsia should become a leading force in strengthening national values at the stage of an established state. We need to show and create new heroes of our time – those whom our youth will have to focus on.

(2) The intelligentsia can and should play a key role in designing a mental and ideological model of the country's future based on my vision of the new political course of Kazakhstan-2050.

(3) We need to continue working on shaping the historical consciousness of the nation. The all-Kazakh identity should become the core of the historical consciousness of our people. Today, a Kazakhstani of any ethnic or religious affiliation is an equal citizen of his country. The Kazakh people and the state language act as the unifying core of the developing Kazakh civic community. We are creating a fair society in which everyone can say, "I am a Kazakhstani, and all doors are open to me in my country!" Today, all doors, all opportunities, and all roads are open to our citizens. There are many of us, and we are all one Country, one People. Being useful to your country, being responsible for the fate of your Homeland is a duty and honor for every responsible politician, for every citizen of Kazakhstan. We have made the values of unity and harmony the foundation of society, the foundation of our special Kazakh tolerance. We must carefully pass on these values to each future generation of Kazakhstanis. Sixth. Religion in 21st century Kazakhstan Today, the issue of religious and pseudo-religious movements that are not traditional for our people is acute. Some young people blindly perceive this alien view of life, as part of our society has a weak immunity to alien pseudo-religious influences. Our Constitution guarantees freedom of religion, that's a fact. However, as you know, there is no such thing as unlimited freedom, it is chaos. Everything must be within the framework of the Constitution and laws. Everyone has the right to choose. The choice of religious preferences should be treated very responsibly, because the way of life, way of life, and often the whole life of a person depends on it. Today, in the age of the Internet and high technology, when the information flow is enormous, the "filter" must be inside the person. The internal "filter" should ask questions: do we need our mothers, sisters, and daughters to wear the clothes of other nations and wrap themselves in shawls? Didn't you eat at the same table with us? Have you ever driven a car? All these are well-established traditions of other peoples, but there have never been such customs in our steppe. Read classics, watch movies. Our women have national pride, their own traditional style of dress, but it is covered by modesty, which we men often abuse. We are proud to be a part of the Muslim Ummah. These are our traditions. But we must not forget that we have traditions of a

secular society, that Kazakhstan is a secular state. We must form a religious consciousness that corresponds to the traditions and cultural norms of the country. We must adopt the best behavioral models. The strategy that I am announcing prepares our people to live in the 21st century, not in the Middle Ages. The State and citizens must present a united front against all forms and manifestations of radicalism, extremism and terrorism. The threat of so-called religious extremism is of particular concern. The spiritual hierarchs share the same concern. We must not allow sincere faith in God to be replaced by aggressive and destructive fanaticism. Blind fanaticism is absolutely alien to the psychology and mentality of our peace-loving people. It contradicts the Hanafi madhhab, which is followed by the faithful of Kazakhstan. Extremism and terrorism in Kazakhstan have a criminal basis, not an ideological one. Pseudo-religious rhetoric hides criminal activities that undermine the foundations of society. This is an attack on peace and stability in our country. This is a test of the strength of our statehood and civic maturity. We must improve our legislation in order to neutralize manifestations of religious radicalism and extremism. We must also improve anti-terrorism legislation. The State must stop extremism and radicalism, no matter where they come from. We must create new reliable mechanisms for overcoming social, ethnic and religious tensions and conflicts. It is necessary to strictly suppress the activities of non-traditional sects and dubious pseudo-religious movements. We need to strengthen the prevention of religious extremism in society, especially among young people. It is also necessary to take advantage of the advantages provided by the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions. On the basis of this dialogue platform, we must create a new platform for resolving conflicts on religious grounds. We should be ready to mediate in hot spots in the region, within the Greater Middle East, and even at a more global level to resolve religious and ethnic conflicts. The secular nature of our state is an important condition for the successful development of Kazakhstan. This should be clearly understood by current and future Kazakhstani politicians, all Kazakhstanis. I am instructing the Government, together with my Administration, to develop a State program to combat religious extremism and terrorism.

At the same time, I want to warn the nation. The fight against extremism should not turn into a witch hunt and escalate into a fight against religion. In matters of religion, a thoughtful approach and extreme caution are necessary. The State should not interfere in the internal affairs of religious communities. We must sacredly adhere to the principle of freedom of conscience, traditions of tolerance and religious tolerance. Dear Kazakhstanis! My compatriots! Today, in my Message, I address each of you. The country faces ambitious challenges. And I am confident of our success. How do I see Kazakhstan in the future? I firmly believe that the Kazakhstanis of 2050 are a society of

educated, free people who speak three languages. They are citizens of the world. They're traveling. They are open to new knowledge. They are hardworking. They are patriots of their country. I am convinced that Kazakhstan in 2050 is a Society of Universal labor. This is a state with a strong economy, where everything is done for people. Where there is the best education, the best healthcare. Where peace and tranquility reign. Where citizens are free and equal, and the government is fair. The rule of law is there. I believe that we are on the right course, and nothing can lead us astray. If we are strong, we will be reckoned with. If we hope for a miracle or rely on others, we will lose what we have achieved. And today we must make the only right choice. A special responsibility for the implementation of the new strategic course "Kazakhstan-2050" lies primarily with the Kazakhs. We must not forget that we can provide an adequate response to the challenges of the time only if our cultural code is preserved: language, spirituality, traditions, and values. I will say it in a language that is understandable, especially for young people. When does a computer program crash? When the program code is violated. So it is in life. If a nation loses its cultural code, then the nation itself is destroyed. This cannot be allowed! I believe that our worthy history and the memory of our glorious ancestors will help us overcome the difficulties of the coming time.

History is a witness: in difficult times, our people have always united and turned adversity into their victories. *Altau ala bolsa, auyzdagi ketedi. Torteu tugel bolsa, tobedegi keledi.*

This was the case almost 300 years ago near Anyrakai, where the Kazakhs united. At that moment, devotion to his land and common sense prevailed. This feat was accomplished by the ancestor of each of us. How we get out of the coming difficulties also depends on us, on our unity. Our ancestors did not say in vain: "Otan ottan da ystyk" ("The warmth of the Homeland of fire is hotter"). I am addressing our older generation. Your wisdom should help the younger generations to follow the right path and love their Homeland. I am addressing the middle generation. You have suffered the collapse of one country and the rebirth of an independent state. It was a time of difficult and difficult decisions. Your acquired experience is an invaluable asset that will help us all get through adversity. And finally, I appeal to our youth. You are the embodiment of all our hopes for the future. Everything we do today is done for you. Most of you are the same age as our independent Kazakhstan. And by 2050, you are already mature citizens who have participated in the implementation of this program. The further path of the country is up to you to determine. You were brought up in conditions of independence, something that we did not have. Your new independent thinking is a factor that will lead the country towards new goals that seem distant and unattainable to us today. I call on all the people to arm themselves with eternal qualities – diligence, hard work and

determination, which will help us to resist and create a worthy future for our Motherland. I believe in you. I believe that we will not miss this new historic opportunity.