

COLLABORATORS

	<i>TITLE :</i> 127		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		August 10, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

Contents

1	127	1
1.1	127.guide	1
1.2	127.guide/Kazakhstan	1
1.3	127.guide/Geography (Kazakhstan)	2
1.4	127.guide/People (Kazakhstan)	3
1.5	127.guide/Government (Kazakhstan)	4
1.6	127.guide/Government (Kazakhstan 2. usage)	5
1.7	127.guide/Economy (Kazakhstan)	6
1.8	127.guide/Economy (Kazakhstan 2. usage)	7
1.9	127.guide/Communications (Kazakhstan)	8
1.10	127.guide/Defense Forces (Kazakhstan)	8

Chapter 1

127

1.1 127.guide

Texified version of data for Kazakhstan.

Texified using wfact from

Gerhard Leibrock
Neuhäuselerstr. 12
D-66459 Kirkel
Germany

Tel.: 06849 / 6134
INTERNET: leibrock@fsinfo.cs.uni-sb.de
fach5@cipsol.cs.uni-sb.de

Project Gutenberg

P. O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

When all other email fails try our Michael S. Hart, Executive
Director:

hart@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (internet) hart@uiucvmd (bitnet)

We would prefer to send you this information by email (Internet,
Bitnet, Compuserve, ATTMAIL or MCI mail).

Kazakhstan

1.2 127.guide/Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan

Geography (Kazakhstan)
 People (Kazakhstan)
 Government (Kazakhstan)
 Government (Kazakhstan 2. usage)
 Economy (Kazakhstan)
 Economy (Kazakhstan 2. usage)
 Communications (Kazakhstan)
 Defense Forces (Kazakhstan)

1.3 127.guide/Geography (Kazakhstan)

Geography (Kazakhstan)

=====

Location:

South Asia, between Russia and Uzbekistan, bordering on the Caspian Sea and the Aral Sea

Map references:

Asia, Commonwealth of Independent States - Central Asian States, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

2,717,300 km²

land area:

2,669,800 km²

comparative area:

slightly less than four times the size of Texas

Land boundaries:

total 12,012 km, China 1,533 km, Kyrgyzstan 1,051 km, Russia 6,846 km, Turkmenistan 379 km, Uzbekistan 2,203 km

Coastline:

0 km

note:

Kazakhstan borders the Aral Sea (1,015 km) and the Caspian Sea (1,894 km)

Maritime claims:

landlocked, but boundaries with Uzbekistan in the Sea of Azov and with Russia, Azerbaijan, and Turkmenistan in the Caspian Sea are yet to be determined

International disputes:

none

Climate:

continental, arid and semiarid

Terrain:

extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the plains in western

Siberia to oasis and desert in Central Asia

Natural resources:

petroleum, coal, iron, manganese, chrome, nickel, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, bauxite, gold, uranium, iron

Land use:

arable land:

15%
 permanent crops: 0%
 meadows and pastures:
 57%
 forest and woodland:
 4%
 other:
 24%
 Irrigated land:
 23,080 km2 (1990)
 Environment:
 drying up of Aral Sea is causing increased concentrations of chemical
 pesticides and natural salts; industrial pollution
 Note:
 landlocked

1.4 127.guide/People (Kazakhstan)

People (Kazakhstan)

=====

Population:
 17,156,370 (July 1993 est.)
 Population growth rate:
 0.65% (1993 est.)
 Birth rate:
 19.55 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Death rate:
 7.95 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Net migration rate:
 -5.06 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)
 Infant mortality rate:
 41.8 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)
 Life expectancy at birth:
 total population:
 67.83 years
 male:
 63.17 years
 female:
 72.73 years (1993 est.)
 Total fertility rate:
 2.45 children born/woman (1993 est.)
 Nationality:
 noun:
 Kazakhstani(s)
 adjective:
 Kazakhstani
 Ethnic divisions:
 Kazakh (Qazaq) 41.9%, Russian 37%, Ukrainian 5.2%, German 4.7%, Uzbek 2.1%,
 Tatar 2%, other 7.1%
 Religions:
 Muslim 47%, Russian Orthodox 15%, Protestant 2%, other 36%
 Languages:

Kazakh (Qazaq; official language), Russian (language of interethnic communication)

Literacy:
 age 9-49 can read and write (1970)
 total population: 100%
 male:
 100%
 female:
 100%

Labor force:
 7.563 million

by occupation:
 industry and construction 32%, agriculture and forestry 23%, other 45% (1990)

1.5 127.guide/Government (Kazakhstan)

Government (Kazakhstan)

=====

Names:

conventional long form:
 Republic of Kazakhstan
 conventional short form:
 Kazakhstan
 local long form:
 Kazakhstan Respublikasy
 local short form:
 none
 former:
 Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

Digraph:

KZ

Type:

republic

Capital:

Almaty (Alma-Ata)

Administrative divisions:

19 oblasts (oblystar, singular - oblys) and 1 city (qalalar, singular - qala)*; Almaty*, Almaty, Aqmola, Aqtobe, Atyrau, Batys Qazaqstan, Kokshetau ←
 ,, Mangghystau,

Ongtustik Qazaqstan, Qaraghandy, Qostanay, Qyzylorda, Pavlodar, Semey, Shyghys Qazaqstan, Soltustik Qazaqstan, Taldyqorghhan, Torghay, Zhambyl, Zhezqazghan,

Independence:

16 December 1991 (from the Soviet Union)

Constitution:

adopted 18 January 1993

Legal system:

based on civil law system

National holiday:

Independence Day, 16 December

Political parties and leaders:

Peoples Congress, Olzhas SULEYMENOV and Mukhtar SHAKHANOV, co-chairmen;
 Kazakh Socialist Party (former Communist Party), Nursultan NAZARBAYEV,
 chairman; December (Zheltoksan) Movement, Khasan KOZHAKMETOV, chairman;
 Freedom (AZAT) Party, Kamal ORMANTAYEV, chairman

Other political or pressure groups:
 Independent Trade Union Center (Birlesu; an association of independent ↔
 trade
 union and business associations), Leonid SOLOMIN, president

Suffrage:
 18 years of age; universal

Elections:
 President:
 last held 1 December 1991 (next to be held NA 1996); percent of vote by
 party NA; Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV ran unopposed

Supreme Council:
 last held NA April 1990 (next to be held NA December 1994); results -
 percent of vote by party NA; seats - (358 total) Socialist Party 338

Executive branch:
 president, cabinet of ministers, prime minister

Legislative branch:
 unicameral Supreme Soviet

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court

Leaders:
 Chief of State:
 President Nursultan A. NAZARBAYEV (since NA April 1990); Vice President ↔
 Yerik
 ASANBAYEV (since 1 December 1991)

1.6 127.guide/Government (Kazakhstan 2. usage)

Government (Kazakhstan 2. usage)

=====

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Sergey TERESHENKO (since 14 October 1991); First Deputy ↔
 Prime
 Minister Davlat SEMBAYEV (since NA November 1990); Supreme Council Chairman
 Serikbolsyn ABDILDIN (since NA July 1991)

Member of:
 CIS, CSCE, EBRD, ECO, IBRD, IDA, IMF, OIC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU

Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador Alim S. DJAMBOURCHINE
 chancery:
 3421 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20007
 telephone:
 (202) 333-4504

US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador William H. COURTNEY
 embassy:
 Furumanova 99/97, Almaty

mailing address:

US Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20521-7030

telephone:

(3272) 63-24-26

Flag:

sky blue background representing the endless sky and a gold sun with 32 ↵
rays

soaring above a golden steppe eagle in the center; on the hoist side is a
"national ornamentation" in yellow

1.7 127.guide/Economy (Kazakhstan)

Economy (Kazakhstan)

=====

Overview:

The second-largest in area of the 15 former Soviet republics, Kazakhstan ↵
has

vast oil, coal, and agricultural resources. Kazakhstan is highly dependent
on trade with Russia, exchanging its natural resources for finished ↵
consumer

and industrial goods. Kazakhstan now finds itself with serious pollution
problems, backward technology, and little experience in foreign markets. ↵
The

government in 1992 continued to push privatization of the economy and freed
many prices. Output in 1992 dropped because of problems common to the
ex-Soviet Central Asian republics, especially the cumulative effects of the
disruption of old supply channels and the slow process of creating new
economic institutions. Kazakhstan lacks the funds, technology, and
managerial skills for a quick recovery of output. US firms have been
enlisted to increase oil output but face formidable obstacles; for example,
oil can now reach Western markets only through pipelines that run across
independent former Soviet republics. Finally, the end of monolithic
Communist control has brought ethnic grievances into the open. The 6 ↵
million

Russians in the republic, formerly the favored class, now face the ↵
hostility

of a society dominated by Muslims. Ethnic rivalry will be just one of the
formidable obstacles to the prioritization of national objectives and the
creation of a productive, technologically advancing society.

National product:

GDP \$NA

National product real growth rate:

-15% (1992 est.)

National product per capita:

\$NA

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

28% per month (first quarter 1993)

Unemployment rate:

0.4% includes only officially registered unemployed; also large numbers of
underemployed workers

Budget:

revenues \$NA; expenditures \$NA, including capital expenditures of \$1.76

billion (1991)

Exports:

\$1.5 billion to outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

oil, ferrous and nonferrous metals, chemicals, grain, wool, meat (1991)

partners:

Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Imports:

\$500 million from outside the successor states of the former USSR (1992)

commodities:

machinery and parts, industrial materials

partners:

Russia and other former Soviet republics, China

External debt:

\$2.6 billion (1991 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate -15% (1992 est.); accounts for 30% of net material product

Electricity:

19,135,000 kW capacity; 81,300 million kWh produced, 4,739 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

extractive industries (oil, coal, iron ore, manganese, chromite, lead, zinc ↔
,
copper, titanium, bauxite, gold, silver, phosphates, sulfur), iron and
steel, nonferrous metal, tractors and other agricultural machinery, ↔
electric
motors, construction materials

1.8 127.guide/Economy (Kazakhstan 2. usage)

Economy (Kazakhstan 2. usage)

=====

Agriculture:

accounts for almost 40% of net material product; employs about 25% of the labor force; grain, mostly spring wheat; meat, cotton, wool

Illicit drugs:

illicit producers of cannabis and opium; mostly for CIS consumption; ↔
limited

government eradication program; used as transshipment point for illicit drugs to Western Europe

Economic aid:

recipient of limited foreign aid (1992)

Currency:

retaining Russian ruble as currency (May 1993)

Exchange rates:

rubles per US\$1 - 415 (24 December 1992) but subject to wide fluctuations

Fiscal year:

calendar year

1.9 127.guide/Communications (Kazakhstan)

Communications (Kazakhstan)

=====

Railroads:

14,460 km (all 1.520-meter gauge); does not include industrial lines (1990)

Highways:

189,000 km total; 108,100 km hard surfaced (paved or gravel), 80,900 km earth (1990)

Inland waterways:

Syr Darya

Pipelines:

crude oil 2,850 km, refined products 1,500 km, natural gas 3,480 km (1992)

Ports:

inland - Atyrau (Guryev; on Caspian Sea)

Airports:

total:

365

useable:

152

with permanent-surface runways:

49

with runways over 3,659 m:

8

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

38

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

71

Telecommunications:

telephone service is poor, with only about 6 telephones for each 100 persons; of the approximately 1 million telephones, Almaty (Alma-Ata) has 184,000; international traffic with other former USSR republics and China carried by landline and microwave, and with other countries by satellite ↔ and

through 8 international telecommunications circuits at the Moscow international gateway switch; satellite earth stations - INTELSAT and ↔ Orbita

(TV receive only); new satellite ground station established at Almaty with Turkish financial help (December 1992) with 2500 channel band width

1.10 127.guide/Defense Forces (Kazakhstan)

Defense Forces (Kazakhstan)

=====

Branches:

Army, Navy, National Guard, Security Forces (internal and border troops)

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 4,349,509; fit for military service 3,499,718; reach military age (18) annually 154,727 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

69,326 million rubles, NA% of GDP (forecast for 1993); note - conversion of the military budget into US dollars using the current exchange rate could produce misleading results