

# The Republic of Kazakhstan in 2030



## Territoire

1. Kazakhstan keeps its area of 2.725 million km<sup>2</sup>.
2. Astana remains as the Capital. Kazakhstan's most important cities outside of the capital are Almaty, Shymkent, Karaganda and Aktobe.

## Démographie et développement

1. The population of Kazakhstan in 2030 has grown to 22,000,000 million people.
2. The population of Kazakhstan is very young with 45% being under the age of 15.
3. The unemployment rate lies at 5%.
4. The GDP of Kazakhstan is US\$ 300 billion nominal.

## Conflits

Kazakhstan has tensions with a variety of neighbouring states due to water management and water shortages, most notably with China and at the Caspian sea. These are invariably caused by climate change.

## Régime politique et relations internationales

Kazakhstan has a political system that, while it does include elections, is widely considered not to be democratic. Reasons include: Lack of opposition, Voting Coercion, State-controlled media. Hence in 2022 president Tokayev was elected with an 88% vote.

Kazakhstan retains close ties internationally with both Russia and the West (US and EU). Although Russia's increasing distancing from the rest has forced Astana to become more Russo-dependent as their ties to Russia are far more crucial than to those in Washington and Brussels.

## Lois et décisions majeure depuis 2024

The Government has passed a wide range of legislation on human rights and rights to assembly, but most laws are either vague or not respected by the government. In effect this has come to mean that these laws are mostly ceremonial and to distract from human right abuses across the country.

## **Avancées**

The Kazakh government has a plan for development goals for 2030. the goals were the following:

“1. National security.

- Domestic political stability and consolidation of the society.
- Economic growth based on an open market economy with high level of foreign investments and internal savings.
- Health, education and well-being of Kazakhstani citizens.
- Power resources.
- Infrastructure, more particularly transport and communication.
- Professional state.

The government considers these goals to have been achieved and this is hard to dispute due to their abstract wording. Kazakhstan has changed little except into the direction of further oil dependency and power of the state.

## **Evènements particuliers**

Both floods and water shortages cause wide-scale damages and extreme problems for the Kazakhstani people. This is proof that the country is heavily affected by the effects of climate change.