



**Conceptual approaches on the  
development of the territory of the  
Republic of Kazakhstan**

# Republic of Kazakhstan



<b>Capital</b>	<b><i>Astana</i></b>
<b>Largest city</b>	<b><i>Almaty</i></b>
<b>Government</b>	<b><i>Presidential Republic</i></b>
<b>Area</b>	<b><i>2,724,900 km<sup>2</sup> (9<sup>th</sup>)</i></b>
<b>Population</b>	<b><i>16,600,000</i></b>
<b>Density</b>	<b><i>5,94 km<sup>2</sup></i></b>
<b>Neighbouring states:</b>	<b><i>Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan</i></b>
	<b><i>Also borders on a significant part of the Caspian Sea</i></b>



## Astana city: general information



*The bank of the river Ishim at the night*

Area	722 km <sup>2</sup>
Population	708, 794

The capital was officially moved from Almaty on December 10, 1997. The new name, Astana, was bestowed in 1998.

Government officials cited several problems with keeping the capital in Almaty, such as the city's risk of seismic activity, insufficient room for expansion, and proximity to international borders.

**Moving the capital to this area may have been an attempt to anchor it more closely with the rest of the country**

## Astana city: economy



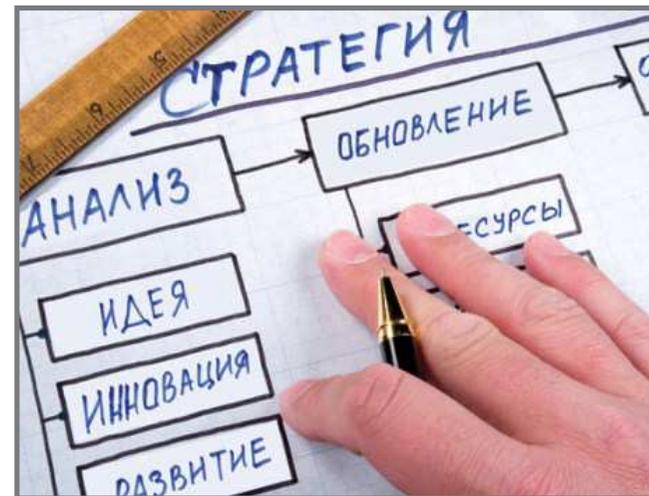
Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Politics and government are the main economic activities in the capital, which also forms a Special Economic Zone. Since the move, Astana has seen one of the world's greatest building projects, as oil money has been spent on government buildings, a massive home for the president, a mosque, and numerous parks and monuments. The project is designed to make the town the centre of not only Kazakhstan, but all of Central Asia

# Working out the conceptual development scenarios of productive forces, social and economic bases of planning organization of the territory



**Development scenarios**



***Inertial scenario***

preservation of operating tendencies of the regional development with preservation of available tendencies



***Operated scenario***

realization of state active regional policy by using modern spatial planning instruments

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**The purpose** of the development of the General Scheme is an improvement of quality of people's life, sustainable development of Kazakhstan



## TASKS

**Maintenance of state regulation of the system of population settling down and distribution of industrial forces**

**Establishment of the status, appointment and character of the use of territories taking into account the administrative and territorial division of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

**Coordination of inter-regional and interbranch state interests under the programs of social and economic development**

# The structure of the General Scheme

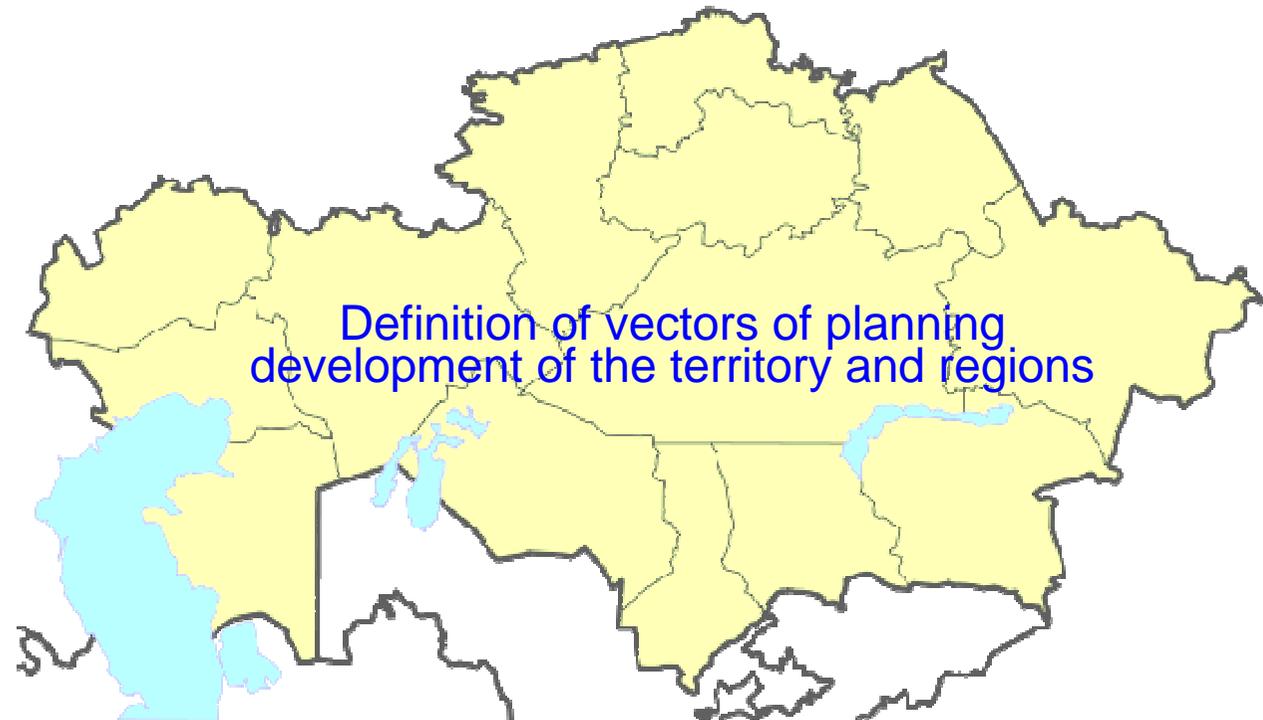
Major principles of population settling down and distribution of industrial forces in accordance with positions of strategic and economic planning

Substantive provisions of rational management of environmental and economic activities, development of industrial, transport, engineering, social and recreational infrastructure of republican level

**General Scheme's  
key sections**

Basic measures on improvement of ecological conditions in regions, preservation of territories with minerals, valuable landscape and objects of historical and cultural heritage

# Definition of vectors of planning development of the territory and regions



The analysis of world experience of strategic spatial organization

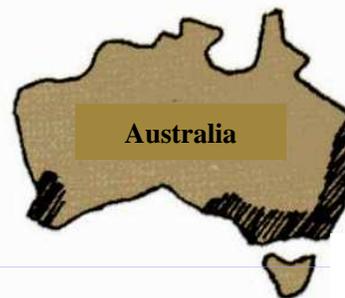
Internal features of the organization of the territory of Kazakhstan, influencing the choice of further development direction

# Conceptual approaches on the development of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

## Urban reclamation of the territories of certain countries



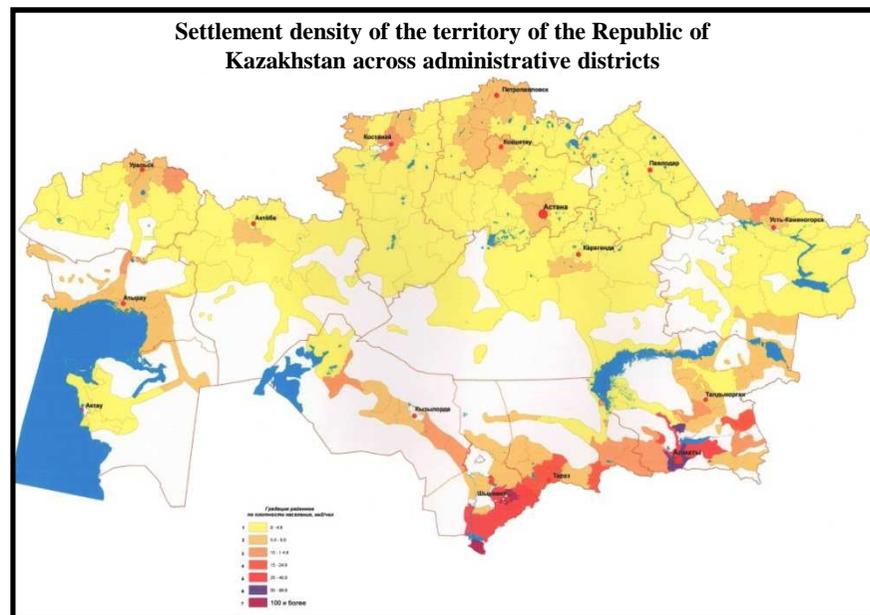
Ottawa



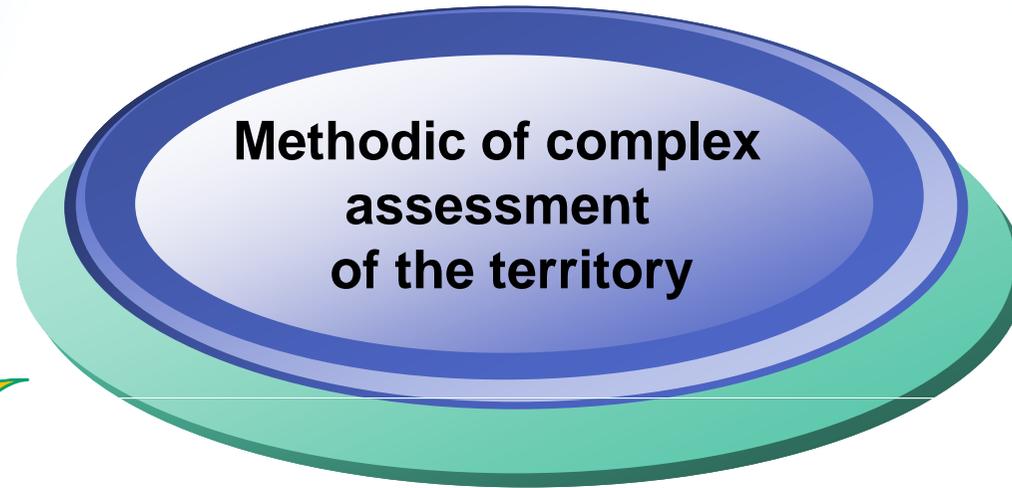
Canberra



Astana



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Potential of the settlement system

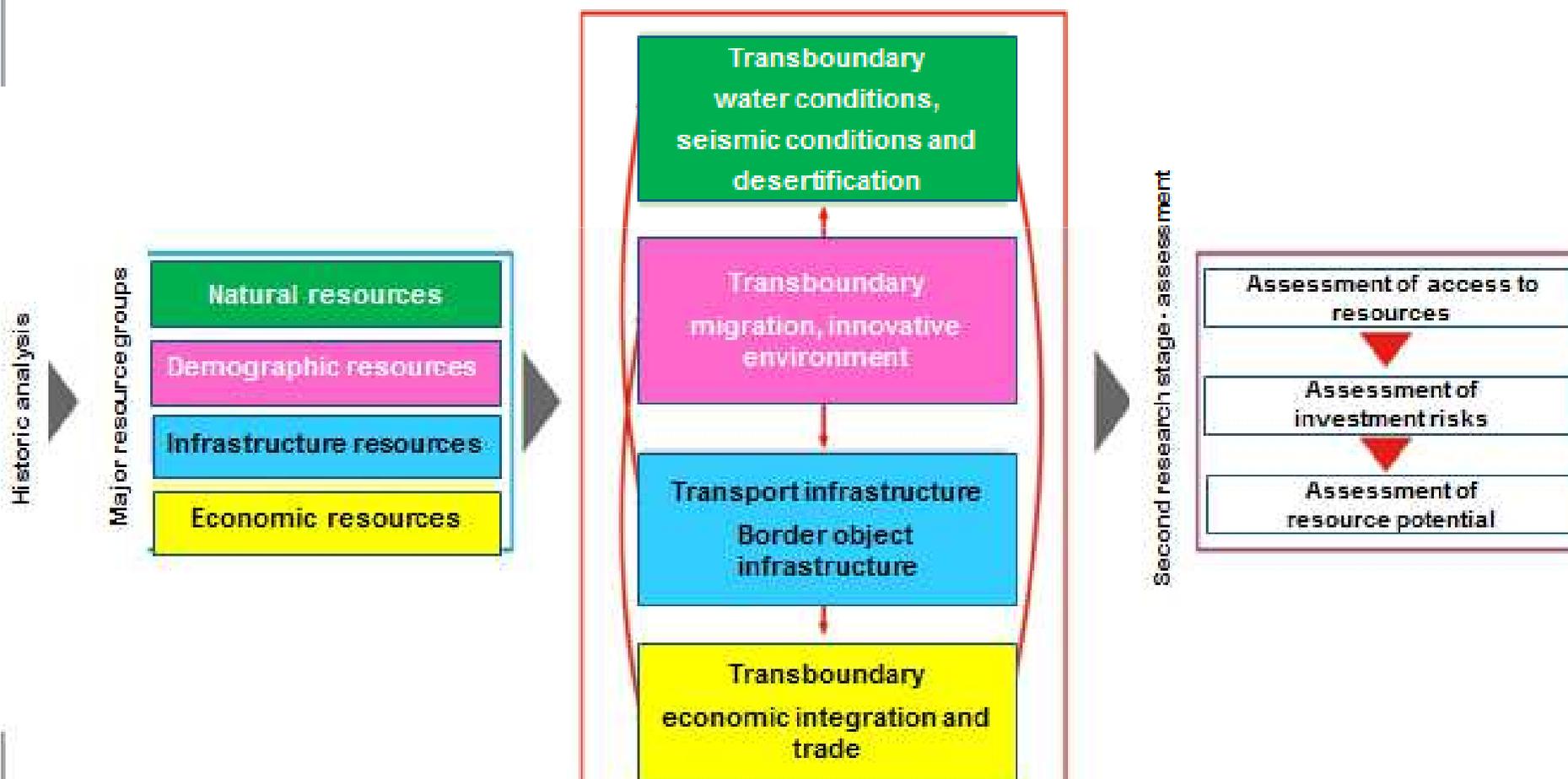
Social and economic potential

Resource potential

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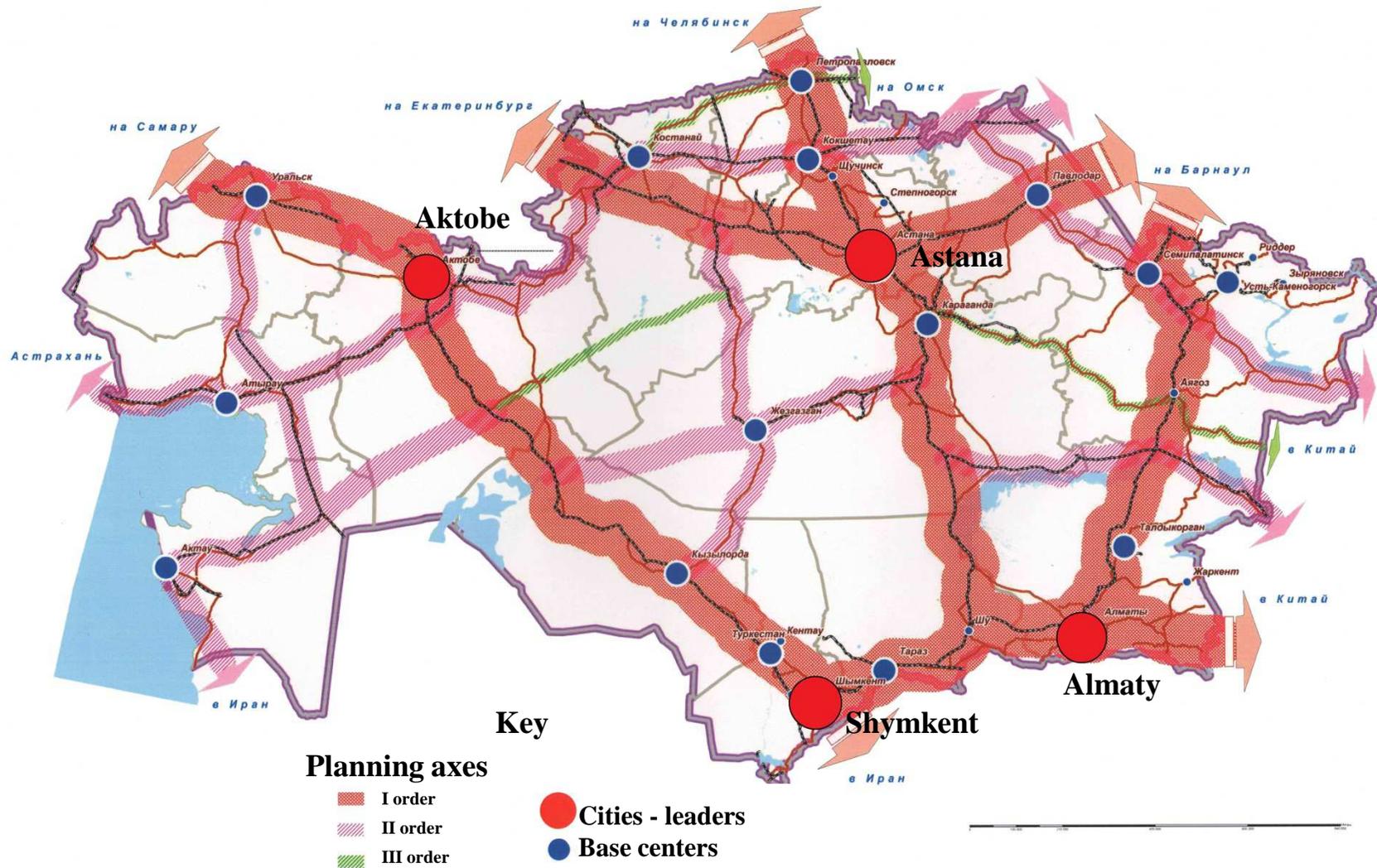
**Complex analysis of certain groups of resources**

Key factors influencing the potential development of the border territories of Kazakhstan



# Conceptual approaches on the development of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

## Planning framework



## Analytical system of the General Scheme

Analytical system «General scheme of the organization of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan»  
(version 01)



Monitoring of current situation



Complex development analysis of territories



Planning decisions modeling (scenario analyses)

# Analytical system of the General Scheme

## AS of the General Scheme/ Monitoring of current situation

**The system of settlements**



**Monitoring of settlement system**

**Natural and climatic conditions**

**Allocation of mineral and raw resources**

**Land resources**

**Ecological situation**

**Industry**

**Agriculture**

**Recreational resources**

**Engineering infrastructure**

**Social infrastructure**

**Labour, demography and quality of life**

# CONCLUSION

Offered development variants of strengthening of the border territories and growth-poles can become one of the vectors of the organization of the territory of Kazakhstan

Sustainable and rational organization and development of the territory should become basic principles at the definition of development vector of the country

Planning development stage of the General Scheme on formation of variants of the organization of territory of Kazakhstan will be undertaken in 2012



Massive work needs to be undertaken on a way to achievement of effective organization of territory of the country, sustainable development of the entire Kazakhstan.



Welcome to Kazakhstan!