Kazakhstan adopts new version of Latin-based alphabet

By Maria Alipourova

ASTANA – Kazakhstan is committed to the type of gender equality called for in the UN Women report published Feb. 14, officials said. Kazakhstan has also committed to implementing the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) and, along with the other member states of the United Nations, advancing gender equality and eliminating inequities between women and men. Kazakhstan will demonstratively boost Kazakhstan toward a goal of becoming one of the 30 most-developed countries in the world. Is it easy to say that gender equality can be a game changer for women by becoming one of the 30 most-developed countries in the world? Women’s participation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can hardly be achieved without gender equality. The breakdown of goals illustrates the gender inequality, obstacles in all countries, is related to lapses of sustain- able development and therefore essential for its fullfillment.

The document goes far to highlight that meeting SDGs, however, by advancing that sustainable de- velopment can hardly be achieved without gender equality. The break- down of goals illustrates the gender inequality, obstacles in all countries, is related to lapses of sustain- able development and therefore essential for its fullfillment.

The first incubation programme has three forms: accelerators, development, and online lectures. The regional digital public service centre (DPSC) is being opened in each region. The paper-free project will no longer be a need for the services to obtain a signature. The services to obtain a signature will be provided online. The 761 services are being extended to online application. The government previously published 260 services that can be applied without an application.

The country ranks 36th, rising five places from 41st, and improvement in the SDG index indicates that Kazakhstan and its work is primarily on the right track. The digital public service centre (DPSC) is being opened in each region.

The government previously published 260 services that can be applied without an application. Approximately 200 start-up companies will be launched with the support of the Telecommunications committee. The telecommunications committee is responsible for the transfer to the digital alphabet.
Aral Sea revival challenges discussed in Astana

By Alexander Serdyukov

ASTANA – Kazakh government officials and representatives of the UN discuss ways to revive the Aral Sea during the 150 International Forum for Saving the Aral Sea (FAST) Executive Council’s session held in Astana from June 13 to 17.

The Aral Sea is the world’s fourth largest inland body of water located in the Central Asian countries of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (the ECO region). The Caspian Sea Basin Region (CSBR) comprises 20 countries spread over 3 continents, 460 million people, and an area of 50 million square kilometres.

The Aral Sea, which is 3600 km² in size, is located on the border of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

The Aral Sea is one of the world’s largest inland bodies of water, at 45,500 square kilometres, and it ranks third in length, behind the Great Salt Lake and the Caspian Sea. It is the world’s fourth largest lake and the world’s 41st largest water body.

In the past 40 years, the Aral Sea has shrunk by more than half due to rising temperatures and increased water consumption for agriculture, particularly in the former Soviet Union and now Central Asia. The sea is a key source of water for the economy and a vital ecosystem for the region.

A key feature of the FAST meeting was the discussion on the Aral Sea’s recovery and the role of the FAST project. The FAST project, which began in 2004, is a joint initiative of the ECO countries to protect the Aral Sea and its coastal regions.

The FAST project is focused on developing a comprehensive plan for the recovery of the Aral Sea and its catchment area. The project involves the implementation of a range of measures, including water conservation, reduction of salinity, and the protection of wetlands and other ecosystems.

The FAST project was initiated in 2004, with the aim of reducing the rate of decline of the Aral Sea and improving the living conditions of people in the region. The project has been scaled up and encompasses the region’s four countries: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

The FAST project’s goal is to stabilize the level of the Aral Sea through the implementation of a range of measures, including water conservation, reduction of salinity, and the protection of wetlands and other ecosystems.

The FAST project is a joint initiative of the ECO countries and is supported by the UN and other international organizations. The project has received funding from various sources, including the World Bank, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Programme.

In its twelfth year, the FAST project has made significant progress in improving the Aral Sea’s condition and the living conditions of people in the region. The project has implemented a range of measures, including water conservation, reduction of salinity, and the protection of wetlands and other ecosystems.

The FAST project’s achievements include the establishment of the Aral Sea Basin Management Authority, which is responsible for implementing the project’s measures; the construction of a network of desalination plants; the introduction of water conservation measures; and the development of alternative water sources.

The FAST project is an example of successful international cooperation in addressing a major environmental challenge. The project demonstrates the importance of collaboration and the need for countries to work together to tackle global environmental problems.

The FAST project’s success will have implications for other regions facing similar challenges. The project’s achievements can be replicated in other areas, such as the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna River Basin in South Asia and the Great Lakes Basin in North America.

The FAST project’s success also highlights the importance of international cooperation in addressing global environmental challenges. The project’s achievements can be replicated in other areas, such as the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna River Basin in South Asia and the Great Lakes Basin in North America.

The FAST project’s achievements also demonstrate the importance of international cooperation in addressing global environmental challenges. The project’s achievements can be replicated in other areas, such as the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna River Basin in South Asia and the Great Lakes Basin in North America.
Kazakhstan calls for roadmap with EU

EU wants to continue to be real partner for Central Asia, says official

By: A3

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2018

The EPCA's consistent implementation will significantly increase the volume of high-tech products, and generate new opportunities for economic growth and job creation.

The European Commission for International Cooperation and Development (AFC) has prepared the new document to deepen cooperation with each Central Asian nation through its enhanced partnership agreement (EPA) with Kazakhstan, while the EU has given its consent, in principle, to the EPA for 2016, which eventually will cover nearly 50 percent of cooperation once it is in full force, ranging from cooperation in institutional and regulatory procedures.

Strategic cooperation with the EU is a "major driver of development, modernisation, and sustainable development for the Central Asian countries," according to the Commission's statement.

The European Union (EU) has thus far continued to develop its partnership with Central Asia, focusing on four priority areas: security, energy, trade, and education. According to the EU, the relationship with Central Asia is important not only because it is a key player in regional security and stability, but also because of the region's growing importance in the global economy and its role as a transit country for energy and trade routes.

The EU has been working closely with Central Asian countries to strengthen their economic and political cooperation, with a particular focus on trade, investment, and regional integration. The EU has also been supporting Central Asian countries in their efforts to improve their governance and rule of law, as well as their participation in international trade and investment.

Kazakhstan, a key partner of the EU, has consistently demonstrated its commitment to deepening its partnership with the EU, and has been a strong advocate for its expanded cooperation. The country has made significant progress in implementing the EU's policy agenda, and has been a strong proponent of regional integration and trade liberalization.

The EU has expressed its commitment to continue working closely with Kazakhstan to deepen their partnership, and to support the country's efforts to achieve sustainable and inclusive development.

The EU has also been working with Kazakhstan to support its ongoing efforts to improve its governance and rule of law, as well as its participation in international trade and investment. The EU has been a strong advocate for the implementation of the EU-Kazakhstan Joint Action Plan, which is designed to support Kazakhstan's transition to a market economy and to improve its governance and rule of law.
Economy grows 4 percent in 2017 on increases in manufacturing, non-extraction industries

By Almira Sahnayekova

ASTANA – The Ministry of National Economy leadership outlined Kazakhstan’s main achievements in 2017 and shared in plans for the current year at a Feb. 23 press briefing.

The outcome was determined by the following factors of 2017 growth: non-extraction industries grew 5 percent compared to 2016, manufacturing 5 percent, agriculture 6 percent, and a 4 percent annual growth in the mining sector. The country’s agricultural output grew by 3 percent, and the livestock herd increased by more than 3.5 percent.

The gross domestic product (GDP) grew 4 percent in 2017, an 12-percent increase compared to the growth rate recorded in 2016. The market attracted new foreign investments, as external financial inflows rose to $44.5 billion, compared to $18 billion in 2016. In January 2017, the country joined the World Trade Organization (WTO).

China’s Development Bank registers at AIFC

By Zainab Dzhabysheva

ASTANA – A representative of China’s Development Bank (CDB) Financial Centre (CDBFC) recently met with the officials of the Astana International Financial Centre (AIFC) to discuss further cooperation. As a result of the meeting, the President of the CDB announced that the Bank would open a representative office in AIFC.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Director General of AIFC Financial Services Regulatory Commission, Nurlan Shlyamkhanov, and the Chairman of AIFC Special Economic Zone, Yerlan Zhumagulov.

The representatives of CDBFC affirmed their interest in strengthening the Bank’s presence in the region and emphasized that the Bank intended to increase its official representation in AIFC. Therefore, it was decided to open a special office in AIFC.

China’s chief representative in AIFC will be appointed by the Bank, while the local office will be managed by a branch office of CDBFC in Beijing.

Ministry to cut public debt, boost tax to GDP ratio

By MarzECT Sattarkulova

ASTANA – Kazakhstan’s public debt is projected to swell to 26 percent of GDP by 2022, according to the socio-economic development strategy. Since 2012, the government plans to cut public debt ratio by 5 percent, which means 2022 will end with 21 percent. The ratio will be reduced to 16 percent by 2025. To achieve this goal, the government plans to increase tax revenue and cut spending.

In the 2017–2020 period, the government plans to increase the monthly tax base by 6 percent through the modernization of customs and tax administration systems. The ministry plans to increase tax revenue by 5 percent. The share of non-tax income in the tax revenue will be cut to 75 percent in 2018 and to 57 percent by 2020. The ministry plans to reduce government spending by 5 percent in 2018 and by 3 percent in 2019.

To achieve the Ministry’s goals, the government plans to increase the tax base by 0.9 percent of GDP in 2017 and 2 percent in 2018. The non-tax income share will be cut from 75 percent in 2017 to 57 percent in 2020.

In monetary terms, the 2017 indicator was $274.2 million, which is 6 percent lower than in 2016. Similar small-scale rate and payment decreases were in place in 2016 as well. In 2017, the ministry plans to increase the tax base by 2.6 percent of GDP, which is $2.6 billion.

The central government budget is $5.4 billion lower than in 2017. The overall state budget deficit is expected to be 0.6 percent of GDP. The government plans to increase the tax base by 0.9 percent of GDP in 2017 and 2 percent in 2018. The non-tax income share will be cut from 75 percent in 2017 to 57 percent in 2020.

The ministry plans to increase tax revenue by 5 percent. The share of non-tax income in the tax revenue will be cut to 75 percent in 2018 and to 57 percent by 2020. The Ministry plans to reduce government spending by 5 percent in 2018 and by 3 percent in 2019.

To achieve the Ministry’s goals, the government plans to increase the tax base by 0.9 percent of GDP in 2017 and 2 percent in 2018. The non-tax income share will be cut from 75 percent in 2017 to 57 percent in 2020.

In monetary terms, the 2017 indicator was $274.2 million, which is 6 percent lower than in 2016. Similar small-scale rate and payment decreases were in place in 2016 as well. In 2017, the ministry plans to increase the tax base by 2.6 percent of GDP, which is $2.6 billion.
Alageul Electric expands export borders

By Zhakira Dyussembekova

ASTANA, The Jantblt Consultancy Plant nearby in the Zhumbik-1 region, the line in Kazakhstan is considered to be ideally located for cement production. Bocharov pointed out that the company has already been licensed in the territory and is waiting for the start of production...}

Alageul Electric, one of Kazakhstan’s largest electric power producers, has been conducting preparations for the launch of a new facility in the central part of Central Asia. The plant has been in operation since 2005, supplying power to the Kostanai region and neighboring countries. The new facility in the Kostanai region is scheduled to begin operation in the second half of this year, the company said.

Alageul Electric is one of the largest power producers in Central Asia and is currently the largest power producer in the country. The company has been operating since 1994 and is a member of the KazMunayGas group. The company has been expanding its production capacity and currently has an installed capacity of 1,250 MW.

The new facility in the Kostanai region is expected to have an installed capacity of 250 MW, increasing the company’s total capacity to 1,500 MW. The new facility will be built on a turnkey basis and will be commissioned by the end of the year.

The company has been working on the project for several years and has already completed the construction of the facility. The facility will be powered by gas turbines and will have a fuel efficiency of 42%.

The new facility is expected to produce approximately 700 GWh per year, which will be sold to the national grid and exported to neighboring countries. The company has signed contracts with the neighboring countries for the export of electricity, and the sales are expected to bring in significant revenue.

The new facility will also bring significant benefits in terms of reducing emissions and improving the energy mix in the region. The company has already implemented a number of environmental measures and is committed to reducing its carbon footprint.

The construction of the new facility is expected to create approximately 1,000 jobs during the construction phase and around 400 jobs on a permanent basis once the facility is operational. The company has been working closely with the local government and communities to ensure that the project is implemented in a socially responsible manner.

The company is committed to implementing best practices in terms of safety and quality and has implemented a number of measures to ensure the safety of the workforce and the environment.

Alageul Electric is one of the largest power producers in Central Asia and is currently the largest power producer in the country. The company has been operating since 1994 and is a member of the KazMunayGas group. The company has been expanding its production capacity and currently has an installed capacity of 1,250 MW.

The new facility in the Kostanai region is expected to have an installed capacity of 250 MW, increasing the company’s total capacity to 1,500 MW. The new facility will be built on a turnkey basis and will be commissioned by the end of the year.

The company has been working on the project for several years and has already completed the construction of the facility. The facility will be powered by gas turbines and will have a fuel efficiency of 42%.

The new facility is expected to produce approximately 700 GWh per year, which will be sold to the national grid and exported to neighboring countries. The company has signed contracts with the neighboring countries for the export of electricity, and the sales are expected to bring in significant revenue.

The new facility will also bring significant benefits in terms of reducing emissions and improving the energy mix in the region. The company has already implemented a number of environmental measures and is committed to reducing its carbon footprint.

The construction of the new facility is expected to create approximately 1,000 jobs during the construction phase and around 400 jobs on a permanent basis once the facility is operational. The company has been working closely with the local government and communities to ensure that the project is implemented in a socially responsible manner.

The company is committed to implementing best practices in terms of safety and quality and has implemented a number of measures to ensure the safety of the workforce and the environment.
Radicalisation, drug trafficking, are key security challenges 
EU, Central Asia: security, challenges; key experts and officials

Asiya Shyzenbayeva

Kazakhstan well on its way to gender equality 
BY AYNA MAKSUTKAZA

In the digital era, the rapid development of which we are now witnessing, everything is changing: the economy, the state system and even society. At the forefront today are people who have the skills of the future and who can easily navigate the digital world. Many countries believe that the digital economy opens up new opportunities.

The level of computer literacy in Kazakhstan is 67.2 per cent, and as a result, demand for roles involving IT specialists is growing. The number of women in the IT sector is increasing, and they are represented in the highest ranks of government and business. In addition, there are more than 31,000 educational grants for IT specialists in the country, as digitalisation processes are developing much faster than the pace at which the demand for IT specialists is changing.

The Digital Kazakhstan state programme, in which Astana is celebrating Women’s Day here in Kazakhstan, is a good example of this. The programme, launched in 2001, has set a whole new direction devoted to an important issue, one that involves many initiatives and is the key priority of our society.

One of the initiatives of the programme is the CODE Kids project, which funds the Programme Your Future is the first step in the world of high technologies. Children aged 8-16 years. Courses take place in small groups of up to eight children three times a week. The duration of each session is one hour. The program includes teaching basic Python, a programming language, online community for children and the online game that teaches children how to code. The second module is called Gaspar and offers children the opportunity to be explored with the study how language and coding, and the development of games for mobile devices and computers. The duration of each session is two-three months. From the first day of the course, children learn the basics of programming and animation. After the third module, children will begin to study the basics of developing websites and programs. The third module is dedicated to the development of mobile applications.

The young generation has to be included into the field and to become a “more realistic goal than others,” said Olimov, referring to the need to include girls in the field of IT. The Astana Times is interested in the current situation in the region and in the future of the region.

AFANTA – Fighting terrorism and radicalisation in Central Asia can be accomplished by taking advantage of digital and media tools and ensuring control of religion that makes people, especially young ones, seek knowledge prompting people, especially young ones, seek knowledge. The Astana Times is interested in the current situation in the region and in the future of the region.

Panelists from the European Union and Central Asia at the international conference marking the 25th anniversary of the Astana Times noted that terrorism and radicalisation are still a major threat in the region.

The challenge for both the EU and the Astana Times is to ensure that all security and anti-terrorism efforts in Afghanistan and radicalisation processes in Central Asia are effective. According to Tursunov, the Astana Times is interested in the current situation in the region and in the future of the region.

The challenge for both the EU and the Astana Times is to ensure that all security and anti-terrorism efforts in Afghanistan and radicalisation processes in Central Asia are effective. According to Tursunov, the Astana Times is interested in the current situation in the region and in the future of the region.

The Astana Times is interested in the current situation in the region and in the future of the region.

The Astana Times is interested in the current situation in the region and in the future of the region.
Digital Kazakhstani: transforming modern technology

By Rakan Yasinovskiy

The Digital Kazakhstani state programme was approved in December 2018 as a programme that aims to improve the competitiveness of the country by developing the Kazakh citizen through the use of digital technologies and thus implement the programme within five phases. The programme includes five key areas of digitalisation: the transformation of digital government, implementation of the Digital Silk Road, human capital development and creating an innovation ecosystem. Within these five areas, there are 17 specific goals to accomplish.

In the economy digitisation sphere, the aim is to increase productivity in all sectors. Digitalisation is one of the most essential projects—this information system collects data through sensors in industrial equipment, provides data to the programme, and already produces results.

Linguistic taste of time

By Almas Kartysheva

Linguistic scholars easily step into the spotlight of the nation’s future success. Their research work is routine and monotonous, but a good language is an asset in the current stage of history, however, a dialogue of experts turns into a large discussion platform. Different opinions have been expressed about the transition of the Kazakh language into Latin script, which can be viewed as a new generation’s reaction on the background of history. There are objections and controversies, and language is an asset as well.

In addition, to highlight in technical issues, study the relationship between society and language, the evolution of the Kazakh language, the importance of using “bilingual” in contemporary media, and the competition between languages. We have not yet linguists the Kazakh language saw an infringement of their rights because of the transition to the new script, according to the concept or the changes in the single language state. And the youth, who have more susceptible to the "bilingual" concept, is still guided by the propagation and the so-called demand, took a quick skill and began to learn the language. Lastly, we need to study the "bilingual" and "unbilingual" patricians of ethnic groups that call it a home-spoken one to study Russian. Today, however, many of them are driven not only by the desire to connect with the motherland the Kazakh language preserves, but to gain a competitive advantage in current society.

Experts from university schools where Russian is taught in a foreign language say that the primary motivation to study it is economic one: fluency in Russian stands, "an expert in a rare skill" is an "export demand" and is a real work skill.

Economics is increasingly re-emerging as a central aspect of the challenges of today: only one need to emphasise the "bilingual" and "monolingual" competition of people in the language, personalisation of ethnic groups, identity and hence, the future of Kazakh language. But the facts are framed in Russian and in English.

By injectating the Latin script into the Kazakh language, it is possible to make this process one of several challenges for the development of teaching methods, the adequate use of achievements, and a new generation of researchers. After thorough linguistic studies, discourse and methodology of practitioners, the basic principles of Kazakh linguistics have been formed into a single Latin alphabet in the Kazakh language, the development of teaching methods, and their gradual introduction into the educational system, systemic and terminological corpus of the Kazakh language in Latin script and adaptation of the Kazakh-based language in the Kazakh educational system. These are all the basic principles of this national language's full and unordered regular consensus development.

Since 2001, East Kazakhstan State University is the Educational Expansion of a well-known school. The concept of human capital, the Key indicators of Kazakh linguistics, the essence of the project, the development of research, and the development of a language re-quires appropriate qualification and technical support, combined with both the expertise under conditions of linguistic isolation and multidisciplinary, and a new generation of researchers. A recent milestone in the development of a language re-quires appropriate qualification and technical support, combined with the expertise under conditions of linguistic isolation and multidisciplinary, and a new generation of researchers.
The coalition was announced Feb. 12 during the sixth World Government Summit (WGS) in Dubai. The group will meet during the annual WGS to review achievements and exchange ideas that may help members im- prove their country’s happiness. The agreement’s main goal is to ensure happiness is sustained. All the signatories expressed their support for the happiness initiative. What this means is not clear. A coalition of five nations including the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand has been formed to work on improving global happiness. The coalition will meet annually to discuss progress and challenges. The first meeting will be held in Astana in March 2018.

The coalition aims to promote policies and programmes that contribute to the well-being of people around the world. It is not clear how these policies will be developed or funded. However, the coalition hopes to work with governments and other organizations to improve the lives of people around the world. The coalition is led by the United Nations Office for Global Happiness and Well-being (UNOGH). It includes representatives from government, civil society, academia and business.

The coalition is open to all countries that want to join. It is not clear how many countries will eventually join the coalition. However, it is expected that the coalition will grow over time.

The coalition is an important step in the global effort to improve happiness. It brings together countries that share a common goal. It is a promising start, but much more work needs to be done to make happiness a reality for everyone.
Garage incubator selects 14 projects ahead of Astana Hub accelerator launch

By Arik Berezin

ASTANA – The Kazakh capital recently hosted the launch of Garage, an initiative seeking to provide a platform for start-up development. The event was held in conjunction with the upcoming launch of Astana Hub, Astana’s second startup accelerator program in September. With more than 150 applications, only 14 were selected for the incubator.

Garage is a free start-up incubator offering office space and mentorship, as well as business courses, a team of mentors, and a network of development and marketing workshops and events.

Mentors are selected based on their expertise and success in their fields.

KazISS climbs seven spots in global think tank ranking

By Marcella Magalhães

ASTANA – The Kazakh think tank also took the 25th anniversary this year. The Institute for Strategic Studies (KazISS), founded by Nazarbayev in 1993, celebrates its 25th anniversary this year. The think tank was ranked second among top think tanks in Central Asia.

KazISS ranked sixth in the region, while its international ranking remained in 55 nominations. In a list of top 280, the think tank was ranked 91st place in the region.

The Global Go To Think Tank Index, produced by the Think Tanks and Public Policy Forum, assessed 7,815 think tanks according to their role in governments and civil societies.

The think tanks ranked, after the Centre for Strategic and Military Research, the National Analytical Centre for Strategic and Military Research, and the Centre for Political and Economic Development.

KazISS ranked 91st place in the world, after 998 think tanks were assessed.

The ranking also listed think tanks in the region, with 248 in Kazakhstan, 125 in Uzbekistan, and 17 in Kyrgyzstan.

The ranking also listed think tanks globally, with 248 in Kazakhstan, 125 in Uzbekistan, and 17 in Kyrgyzstan.

The government pays attention to the region, especially to developing and strengthening its economic and political policies.

The government is developing a new national strategy for economic and social development, as well as improving the quality of education and health care.

The government is also developing a new national strategy for economic and social development, as well as improving the quality of education and health care.

The government is developing a new national strategy for economic and social development, as well as improving the quality of education and health care.

The government is developing a new national strategy for economic and social development, as well as improving the quality of education and health care.

The government is developing a new national strategy for economic and social development, as well as improving the quality of education and health care.
One of 100 New Faces introduces new breast cancer diagnosis, treatment methods

By Zhanba Shakenbayeva

ASTANA – Dana Bashibayeva, one of Kazakhstan’s 100 New Faces, has been seen in the media for her success in breast cancer diagnosis and treatment.

“Breast cancer diagnosis, treatment methods are among the main themes of a study being conducted by Bashibayeva,” she said.

Bashibayeva started her career in the pathology department after graduating from a university in Almaty.

“At this time, I learned a lot about the breast diseases with their specific conditions and behavior. I also knew that most women do not go to the medicine on time because they do not know what kind of disease it was and what could have led to it. They do not notice any changes in the early signs of the disease and do not take an effective medicine to control it,” she said.

Bashibayeva said that she had to develop preventive measures for breast diseases and to involve specialists to conduct breast cancer diagnosis and treatment. The breast cancer was diagnosed in an early stage, and Bashibayeva had to develop a method to promote through the social media. The breast cancer is one of the most dangerous diseases, Bashibayeva emphasized.

Bashibayeva focuses on the diagnostic methods of breast cancer diagnosis and treatment because “of the emotional cost of the disease.”

“I conduct all the stages of treatment in full and post-operation period. I understand their social and emotional radiation. I can perform ultrasound, biopsy and remove unnecessary tissue to save your life,” she added.

Currently residing in the capital, Bashibayeva said that the people in Kazakhstan are well aware of the breast cancer and its treatment. Bashibayeva said that she would like to organize a flash mob at breast cancer awareness.

“I become a participant of the Breast Cancer project thanks to my subscribers and patients who wanted to meet me. I was the first who raised this issue and I am happy about it. Bashibayeva plans to implement the programme on a national level because the issues are similar in a number of countries. The selection of all the people was difficult, Bashibayeva said.

“Last year, this campaign was held in Almaty, but this year, many people were examined. I organized a medical tourism in Astana and the other cities. Kazakhstan also attracts some foreign patients, particularly from the U.S., the Czech Republic, Italy, the U.K., and France, Bashibayeva said.

“The fact that Kazakhstan has attracted this number of patients is very important. I am happy for my patients from Kazakhstan, Bashibayeva said.

“I also invited a breast cancer screening campaign on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, with the aim of 20 October, the world holiday of breast cancer,” she added.

“Last year, this campaign was held in Almaty, but this year, many people were examined. I organized a medical tourism in Astana and the other cities. Kazakhstan also attracts some foreign patients, particularly from the U.S., the Czech Republic, Italy, the U.K., and France, Bashibayeva said.

“After finishing the programme, the school offers a community option, where teens can participate in all events, including sports activities, photography, and cinema nights, for free. “They communicate, share experiences, paralellly they say, the environment is 50 percent of the success. So we create such a format, Bashibayeva added.

“Going through the programme, the students are prepared for natural disaster, Bashibayeva added.

“After finishing the programme, the school offers a community option, where teens can participate in all events, including sports activities, photography, and cinema nights, for free. “They communicate, share experiences, paralellly they say, the environment is 50 percent of the success. So we create such a format, Bashibayeva added.

“After finishing the programme, the school offers a community option, where teens can participate in all events, including sports activities, photography, and cinema nights, for free. “They communicate, share experiences, paralellly they say, the environment is 50 percent of the success. So we create such a format, Bashibayeva added.

“After finishing the programme, the school offers a community option, where teens can participate in all events, including sports activities, photography, and cinema nights, for free. “They communicate, share experiences, paralellly they say, the environment is 50 percent of the success. So we create such a format, Bashibayeva added.
Alyosha Lodikovitch

The last to round out the audience is

By Dimas Otooriyeg

ASTANA – Nineteen-year-old dom- 
berner has been named one of 
Kazakhstan’s 100 New Faces. An eth- 
nic Russian, he received his drape-
ment in the Pavlodar region on a tour.

"I am very impressed. It is amaz- 
ing. "The U.S. Embassy pays attention 
the Zhas Otan youth wing at his

Denis Ten participates in Olympic Channel documentary

Denis Ten

To explain how to judge and what it is 
defend its leading position, prepar-
ing a performance for World Uni-
championship as the 2018 ICU World 
said, confirming the participation of

Drum Team

ashi Ten as part of the 10-minute 
attention. I could see the birth of 
tional figure skating culture.

The film demonstrates the difficul-
ties he faced at the Games and how 
win the 2016 Olympic Games, I 
by the KUC president, 

According to the KUC president, 

Olga Kurakina, Mammadov says,

While a student, he received dom-

Gradually, I began to sing," he said. 

The 2014 Games, I won a gold medal 
and the Presiden-
tial Orchestra was 
invited to play in the Presidential 
Orchestra concert in his native city.

"I am very impressed. It is amaz- 
ing. "The U.S. Embassy pays attention 
the Zhas Otan youth wing at his

Denis Ten participates in Olympic Channel documentary

Immortal Music GaLa, received accolades at 
lar Foreign Singer at the Asian 
Awards in Beijing.

Music GaLa, received accolades at 
lar Foreign Singer at the Asian 
Awards in Beijing.

Awards.

aren’t mandatory elements: the appear-
ance of the girls, the presence of pom-
manship demonstrating Kazakh cult-
a, attracting national constants on 
ices and promoting to music 
with elements of Kazakhstan’s tradi-
tional string instrument, the dombra,

and coach Apov and currently studies in the 
other Olympic Committee (IOC) 

I wish him only prosperity.

But most Kazakh musicians have 
their own song, his great-great-grandfather is on 
the list of the 12 most outstanding 
fighters for South Korean inde-
pendence.

"The Presidential Orchestra was 
invited to play in the Presidential 
Orchestra concert in his native city.

Ten put Kazakhstan on the map 
in Olympic Channel documentary.

Speaking at the 128th Interna-
tional Olympic Committee (IOC) 
session, Ten noted his story is a 
real example of what Kazakhstan 
real example of what Kazakhstan

South Korea’s KBS channel broadcasted the documentary in 
its own 50-minute documentary about the Kazakh figure skater.

The film, Feb. 6, tells of Ten’s career and family, his 
great-grandfather on his 
life. Ten’s story is a real example of what Kazakhstan

While a student, he received dom-

Gradually, I began to sing," he said. 

The 2014 Games, I won a gold medal 
and the Presiden-
tial Orchestra was 
invited to play in the Presidential 
Orchestra concert in his native city.

"I am very impressed. It is amaz- 
ing. "The U.S. Embassy pays attention 
the Zhas Otan youth wing at his

Denis Ten participates in Olympic Channel documentary

Immortal Music GaLa, received accolades at 
lar Foreign Singer at the Asian 
Awards in Beijing.

Music GaLa, received accolades at 
lar Foreign Singer at the Asian 
Awards in Beijing.

Awards.

aren’t mandatory elements: the appear-
ance of the girls, the presence of pom-
manship demonstrating Kazakh cult-
a, attracting national constants on 
ices and promoting to music 
with elements of Kazakhstan’s tradi-
tional string instrument, the dombra,

and coach Apov and currently studies in the 
other Olympic Committee (IOC) 

I wish him only prosperity.

But most Kazakh musicians have 
their own song, his great-great-grandfather is on 
the list of the 12 most outstanding 
fighters for South Korean inde-
pendence.

"The Presidential Orchestra was 
invited to play in the Presidential 
Orchestra concert in his native city.

Ten put Kazakhstan on the map 
in Olympic Channel documentary.

Speaking at the 128th Interna-
tional Olympic Committee (IOC) 
session, Ten noted his story is a 
real example of what Kazakhstan
Precision agriculture technology, digitalisation introduced to boost productivity

By Zhanbaa Shykebayeva

ASTANA – The Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture has plans to introduce precision agriculture technology during this period to increase productivity and save resources. The ministry is expected to make significant investments in technological innovation in the agro-industrial sector. The new technology will allow for better resource management and more efficient use of inputs, leading to higher yields and improved product quality.

The ministry has set a goal of introducing precision agriculture technology at a rate of 5 percent per year. The technology will be implemented in small and medium-sized farms, cooperatives, and agricultural research institutions. The ministry will allocate funds from the state budget and seek additional investment from international development agencies.

The new technology will enable farmers to make more targeted and efficient use of fertilizers, pesticides, and water resources. It will also help to reduce the environmental impact of agriculture by minimizing the use of harmful chemicals and conserving water.

The ministry will work with international partners to ensure that the technology is adapted to the specific needs of Kazakhstan’s agro-industrial sector. It will also provide training and support to farmers to help them adopt the new technology.

The introduction of precision agriculture technology is part of the broader strategy to increase the efficiency of the country’s agricultural sector and improve the competitiveness of its products in the global market.
By Meruyert Abugaliyeva

ASTANA - March 3, 2018

Welcome 767 families from south Kazakhstan province

Kazakhstan's Ministry of Labour and Social Protection on Wednesday terminated the self-employed programmes in the country and announced that all families that were provided with vocational training, support and employment services, will continue engaging in productive employment after the programmes end.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection decided to end the programmes after thoroughly looking at the stages of development and improvement priorities of the employment centres and migrants.

The Ministry has identified 377,536 individuals who are working age and 167,000 are engaged in productive employment. Annually, approximately 50,000 children attend kindergarten and 376,000 families were provided with vocational support related to employment and self-employment services.

As a result of these measures, migration losses were reduced for the first time in several years. In 2017 the number of migrants in Kazakhstan was 5,357, which is less than the 7,532 people in the corresponding period of 2016, the ministry added.

Regional Governor Kamal Akhmetzhanov, who was appointed by the Ministry, said that the ministry will continue to work to reduce migration, and in the coming year it is planned to reorganize centres and employ 60,000 migrants.

"We will develop tax stimulation measures to attract foreign citizens to the state, and will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms," said Akhmetzhanov.

There are plans to develop a fibre-optic network in rural areas, and the construction of new trams will continue in Pavlodar, he said.

Minister. She replaced Tamara Mova reported the ministry will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms. "We will develop tax stimulation measures to attract foreign citizens to the state, and will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms," said Akhmetzhanov.

There are plans to develop a fibre-optic network in rural areas, and the construction of new trams will continue in Pavlodar, he said.

Minister. She replaced Tamara Mova reported the ministry will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms. "We will develop tax stimulation measures to attract foreign citizens to the state, and will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms," said Akhmetzhanov.

There are plans to develop a fibre-optic network in rural areas, and the construction of new trams will continue in Pavlodar, he said.

Minister. She replaced Tamara Mova reported the ministry will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms. "We will develop tax stimulation measures to attract foreign citizens to the state, and will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms," said Akhmetzhanov.

There are plans to develop a fibre-optic network in rural areas, and the construction of new trams will continue in Pavlodar, he said.

Minister. She replaced Tamara Mova reported the ministry will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms. "We will develop tax stimulation measures to attract foreign citizens to the state, and will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms," said Akhmetzhanov.

There are plans to develop a fibre-optic network in rural areas, and the construction of new trams will continue in Pavlodar, he said.

Minister. She replaced Tamara Mova reported the ministry will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms. "We will develop tax stimulation measures to attract foreign citizens to the state, and will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms," said Akhmetzhanov.

There are plans to develop a fibre-optic network in rural areas, and the construction of new trams will continue in Pavlodar, he said.

Minister. She replaced Tamara Mova reported the ministry will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms. "We will develop tax stimulation measures to attract foreign citizens to the state, and will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms," said Akhmetzhanov.

There are plans to develop a fibre-optic network in rural areas, and the construction of new trams will continue in Pavlodar, he said.

Minister. She replaced Tamara Mova reported the ministry will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms. "We will develop tax stimulation measures to attract foreign citizens to the state, and will continue to work on the introduction of digital platforms," said Akhmetzhanov.

There are plans to develop a fibre-optic network in rural areas, and the construction of new trams will continue in Pavlodar, he said.
Mangistau eagle hunters to open falconry school

By Zakirya Dyussembekov

ASTANA – Mangistau region’s berkutchi, or eagle hunters, plan to open their own falconry school in Turnysh village in an effort to preserve the traditional sport, according to Kazakhstan’s Tourism Minister.

"I intend to promote the art of hunting with birds among young people. Fourteen-year-olds are training now to become berkutchi (eagle hunters). We take part in competitions. We are planning to hunt with turms. In the nearest future we want to open a school," said organiser and berkutchi Nikolay Diguek.

Six years ago, Oleg Maslakov held a hunt with a feat of prey and taught as to approximately 15 of his fellow villagers. He hopes to share his experience with others and contribute to preserving the national traditions. His 2-year-old Aksengir, can hunt not only for foxes, but also young birds.

Domesticating and training the predatory birds requires certain skills. "It is not easy to become an eagle hunter. The chick must be taught to the person and then he can be turned to the ground. The process can last long and painstaking," he said.

Aksu-Zhabagly Nature Reserve – on the way to Great Silk Road

By Alina Salikhova

"In old times, traditionally Muslim tourists have been used to travelling on horseback where griffin vultures and berkut birds [golden eagle] fly overhead. Walk in the Aksu Zhabagly Valley is a Hollywood-like Kazakhstan with a canyon. The area is as many red deer live there. The reserve offers walks to the canyons. The Aksu Canyon is not far from the reserve, is a canyon. There is also a famous mountain peak Landmark, which is also a famous mountain peak Landmark. A Hollywood-like Kazakhstan with a canyon. The area is as many red deer live there. The reserve offers walks to the canyons. The Aksu Canyon is not far from the reserve, is a canyon. There is also a famous mountain peak Landmark, which is also a famous mountain peak Landmark. Our group of three tourists and two locals visited this beautiful reserve for three days, each day hik- ing a different trail. Visitors can take a three-day trip to the museum with animals added to the Red Book. "Our group of three tourists and two locals visited this beautiful reserve for three days, each day hiking a different trail. Visitors can take a three-day trip to the museum with animals added to the Red Book. The area has many red deer live there. The reserve offers walks to the canyons. The Aksu Canyon is not far from the reserve, is a canyon. There is also a famous mountain peak Landmark, which is also a famous mountain peak Landmark. Our group of three tourists and two locals visited this beautiful reserve for three days, each day hiking a different trail. Visitors can take a three-day trip to the museum with animals added to the Red Book. "Our group of three tourists and two locals visited this beautiful reserve for three days, each day hiking a different trail. Visitors can take a three-day trip to the museum with animals added to the Red Book. The area has many red deer live there. The reserve offers walks to the canyons. The Aksu Canyon is not far from the reserve, is a canyon. There is also a famous mountain peak Landmark, which is also a famous mountain peak Landmark. Our group of three tourists and two locals visited this beautiful reserve for three days, each day hiking a different trail. Visitors can take a three-day trip to the museum with animals added to the Red Book. "Our group of three tourists and two locals visited this beautiful reserve for three days, each day hiking a different trail. Visitors can take a three-day trip to the museum with animals added to the Red Book. The area has many red deer live there. The reserve offers walks to the canyons. The Aksu Canyon is not far from the reserve, is a canyon. There is also a famous mountain peak Landmark, which is also a famous mountain peak Landmark. Our group of three tourists and two locals visited this beautiful reserve for three days, each day hiking a different trail. Visitors can take a three-day trip to the museum with animals added to the Red Book. "Our group of three tourists and two locals visited this beautiful reserve for three days, each day hiking a different trail. Visitors can take a three-day trip to the museum with animals added to the Red Book.
fight and return to the top ranks of the Sochi Olympics, said Kruglykhina.

His second place in the free skate was a reward for all the athletes and coaching staff of the national team, Kruglykhina added. "This is the result of many years of work, of each small step toward Olympic success," she said.

The event is very important for keeping an eye on my athletes’ preparations. We received a lot of feedback, which we felt throughout the competition. There were a lot of them today, so I would like to thank our fans for their support, which we felt in Astana," said Kruglykhina.

Astonishing comeback

Sporting ended in a 3-3 draw in Lisbon. The Portuguese took the lead in the first half, we could have put the result. If we had realised our chances better, we could have put the score. We wanted to play open football, to attack instead of playing in the defence, and did not think about the score. We wanted to play open football, to increase the difference to 5-1. The Kazakh team, however, did not give up and made it 3-3 with a perfect high cross from the wing, which Sporting’s forward Bas Dost headed into the net. Sporting continued to control the ball, but despite all their efforts, we showed football qualities and we scored two goals as well… But if we could have put the result, it would be great.

Astonishing comeback

“Sporting Under great pressure. We did not score and Sporting punished us due to the individual classes of the Portugal national team," said Kruglykhina.
ALZHIR museum displays artefacts from Soviet-era female political prisoners

By Agabek Suleimenov

ASTANA – The Akmal D. Camp for Women and Mothers of the Motherland (ALZHIR) museum has put on display 45 certificates, photos and personal items belonging to Soviet-era female political prisoners.

The ALZHIR camp was established in 1937 for women, sisters and mothers of Soviet poets, political and public figures, labelled enemies of the state. They were deprived of their surname, nationality and profession, known only as enemies and traitors of the motherland. After two years, the women were allowed to send correspondence, inquiring about the fate of their husbands and children. Almost 18,000 women of 62 nationalities across the USSR were arrested and convicted as enemies of the state and families members of traitors until 1953. The 44 items were restored over the last three years and include more than 30 documents relating to political repression and totalitarianism in the USSR, according to the Astana mayor’s office website. The restoration was part of the national Modernisation of Kazakhstan’s Identity programme, said Museum Curator Zhanar Yergeldina.

"I am original documents of prisoners, including photos, various certificates and letters to her sons," Yergeldina said. Deported from Minsk to ALZHIR and sentenced to eight years, Tyshkina sent letters to her son Ben from the camp in 1937.

Kazakh Agrotechnical University to be country’s centre for agro-sector digitisation

By Zhanna Shayakhmetova

ASTANA – Satelyn Kazakh Agrotechnical University will become the scientific and methodological center for digitisation in the agro-industrial sector, university rector Alykkhan Kosherbayev said at a press conference. It stresses the beginning of a new phase of cooperation between the university and the local government.

The university and the Akmola region akimat (local executive body) signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of scientific and innovative development of the agro-industrial sector. The cooperation is intended to benefit both sides: it will improve the quality of student learning and benefit both sides: it will improve the quality of student learning and training courses for regional specialists in all directions on a regular basis.

The agrotechnical university will be installed at regional offices. Scientists and engineers are invited to take part in carrying out research and teaching work, such as developing agricultural production, processing crops and preparing forecasts and reports. They will get valuable practical skills to become highly qualified specialists," he said.

The university plans to organise training courses for regional specialists in all directions on a regular basis.

The agrotechnical university has 20 partner institutions abroad. The University of California in Davis is the major partner in running educational and research systems reforms.

Akmola region Akim (Governor) Malik Murzalin spoke about agricultural producers. It produces 7 percent of its milk and 6 percent of its meat. The region is one of the largest agro-industrial producers. It produces 25 percent of Kazakhstan’s cereals, 7 percent of its milk and 6 percent of its meat. Last year, the harvest was 3.2 million tonnes of grain. Every year, the region expects 0.1-0.2 million tonnes. Good results were achieved due to state support. Last year about 58 billion tenge (US$18 million) was allocated for subsidising foreign equipment and agro-industrial sector using smart technologies. We have high hopes for the memorandum and look forward to the results of our cooperation," he said.

Display stands with advertising materials and information about specific services are expected to be installed at regional offices. Scientists and engineers are expected to participate in internships during the harvest campaigns.

Kazakh Agrotechnical University to be country’s centre for agro-sector digitisation

By Zhanna Shayakhmetova

ASTANA – Satelyn Kazakh Agrotechnical University will become the scientific and methodological center for digitisation in the agro-industrial sector, university rector Alykkhan Kosherbayev said at a press conference. It stresses the beginning of a new phase of cooperation between the university and the local government.

The university and the Akmola region akimat (local executive body) signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of scientific and innovative development of the agro-industrial sector. The cooperation is intended to benefit both sides: it will improve the quality of student learning and training courses for regional specialists in all directions on a regular basis.

The agrotechnical university will be installed at regional offices. Scientists and engineers are invited to take part in carrying out research and teaching work, such as developing agricultural production, processing crops and preparing forecasts and reports. They will get valuable practical skills to become highly qualified specialists," he said.

The university plans to organise training courses for regional specialists in all directions on a regular basis.

The agrotechnical university has 20 partner institutions abroad. The University of California in Davis is the major partner in running educational and research systems reforms.

Akmola region Akim (Governor) Malik Murzalin spoke about agricultural producers. It produces 7 percent of its milk and 6 percent of its meat. The region is one of the largest agro-industrial producers. It produces 25 percent of Kazakhstan’s cereals, 7 percent of its milk and 6 percent of its meat. Last year, the harvest was 3.2 million tonnes of grain. Every year, the region expects 0.1-0.2 million tonnes. Good results were achieved due to state support. Last year about 58 billion tenge (US$18 million) was allocated for subsidising foreign equipment and agro-industrial sector using smart technologies. We have high hopes for the memorandum and look forward to the results of our cooperation," he said.

Display stands with advertising materials and information about specific services are expected to be installed at regional offices. Scientists and engineers are expected to participate in internships during the harvest campaigns.

Kazakh Agrotechnical University to be country’s centre for agro-sector digitisation

By Zhanna Shayakhmetova

ASTANA – Satelyn Kazakh Agrotechnical University will become the scientific and methodological center for digitisation in the agro-industrial sector, university rector Alykkhan Kosherbayev said at a press conference. It stresses the beginning of a new phase of cooperation between the university and the local government.

The university and the Akmola region akimat (local executive body) signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation in the field of scientific and innovative development of the agro-industrial sector. The cooperation is intended to benefit both sides: it will improve the quality of student learning and training courses for regional specialists in all directions on a regular basis.

The agrotechnical university will be installed at regional offices. Scientists and engineers are invited to take part in carrying out research and teaching work, such as developing agricultural production, processing crops and preparing forecasts and reports. They will get valuable practical skills to become highly qualified specialists," he said.

The university plans to organise training courses for regional specialists in all directions on a regular basis.

The agrotechnical university has 20 partner institutions abroad. The University of California in Davis is the major partner in running educational and research systems reforms.

Akmola region Akim (Governor) Malik Murzalin spoke about agricultural producers. It produces 7 percent of its milk and 6 percent of its meat. The region is one of the largest agro-industrial producers. It produces 25 percent of Kazakhstan’s cereals, 7 percent of its milk and 6 percent of its meat. Last year, the harvest was 3.2 million tonnes of grain. Every year, the region expects 0.1-0.2 million tonnes. Good results were achieved due to state support. Last year about 58 billion tenge (US$18 million) was allocated for subsidising foreign equipment and agro-industrial sector using smart technologies. We have high hopes for the memorandum and look forward to the results of our cooperation," he said.

Display stands with advertising materials and information about specific services are expected to be installed at regional offices. Scientists and engineers are expected to participate in internships during the harvest campaigns.