



**ADVISORY PERIOD
ON THE TOPIC:**

**«The history of
independence.
The Kazakh way»
29 achievements of
Independent Kazakhstan.**

Almaty 2025



**On August 29, 1991, the
Semipalatinsk nuclear test site was
officially closed**



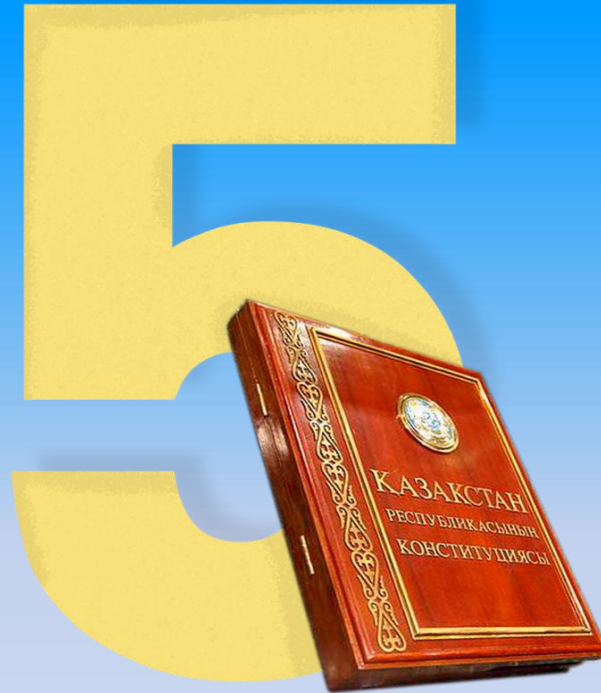
**On December 16, 1991, the
Constitutional Law on the
Declaration of State Independence
was officially enacted**



**On March 2, 1992, the Republic
of Kazakhstan was admitted to
the United Nations**



**July 6, 1994 - the Supreme Council
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
decided to transfer the capital from
Almaty to Akmola**



**On August 30, 1995, the
Constitution of Kazakhstan was
adopted in a referendum**



**In 1995, the Assembly of the
People of Kazakhstan was
established**



**Since 1991, the average salary of
citizens of Kazakhstan has increased
17-fold, while pensions have grown
10-fold**



**In 1999, the Unified National Testing
system for university applicants was
introduced**



**At Kazakhstan's initiative, the UN
proclaimed August 29 as the
International Day against Nuclear
Tests**



**In 2000, Kazakhstan launched its
largest project - the Kashagan oil and
gas field**



In 2017, Kazakhstan became a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council until 2019



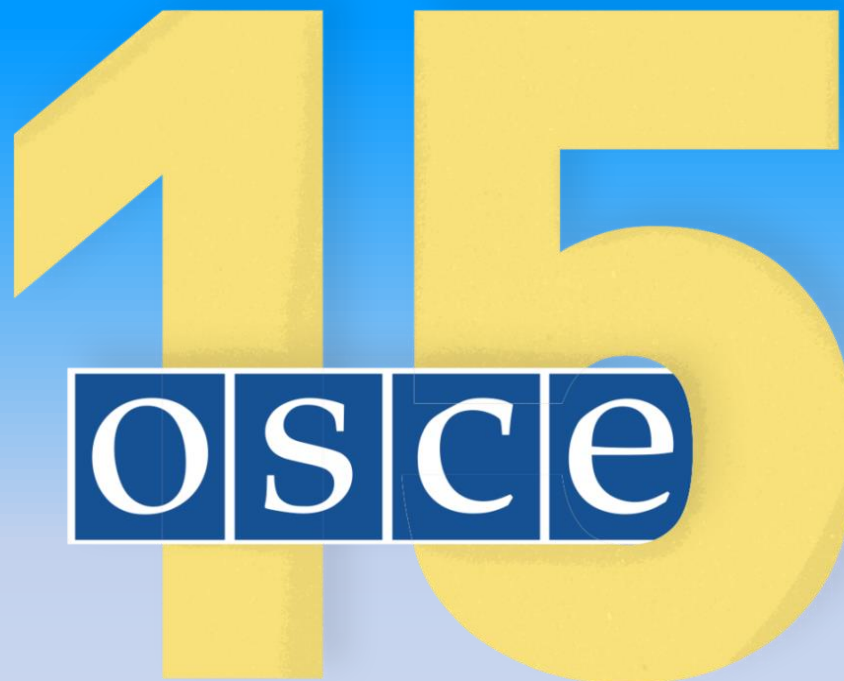
**Kazakhstan exports more than
2,500 types of goods to over 100
countries around the world.**



The birth rate in Kazakhstan has increased by 60%. The average life expectancy of Kazakhstan's population has risen from 64 to 72 years.



More than 100 million square meters of housing have been commissioned. 1,500 schools and over 2,700 kindergartens, as well as hundreds of colleges, have been built.



**Kazakhstan chaired
the OSCE in 2010**



**In January–February 2011, the
7th Winter Asian Games were
held in Astana and Almaty**



**During the years of independence,
Kazakhstan has won more than 60
Olympic medals.**



**In 2012, Kazakhstan ranked among
the 50 most competitive economies
in the world**



**In 2017, the international
specialized exhibition EXPO was
held**



**On May 29, 2014, a treaty on the
establishment of the Eurasian
Economic Union was signed in
Astana**



**In 2015, Kazakhstani Aydyn Aimbetov
flew into space**



**On November 30, 2015, Kazakhstan
became a full member of the World
Trade Organization**



On December 7, 2015, at Kazakhstan's initiative, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration on the Achievement of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World



**During its years of independence, Kazakhstan
has established diplomatic relations with 182
countries around the world**



Kazakhstan is a member of leading international organizations, including the UN, OSCE, OIC, SCO, CIS, EAEU, and CSTO



**Since January 2017, Kazakhstan has
become a platform for the peaceful
settlement of the Syrian conflict**



**On November 25, Kazakhstan
participated for the first time in the
Junior Eurovision Song Contest 2018**



A key event of 2019 was when the First President of Kazakhstan – Elbasy Nursultan Nazarbayev – announced his resignation as Head of State. Presidential elections were held, and Kassym-Jomart Tokayev became the Head of State



In 2025, the 30th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the 80th anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the 180th anniversary of the birth of Abai Kunanbayev were celebrated



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