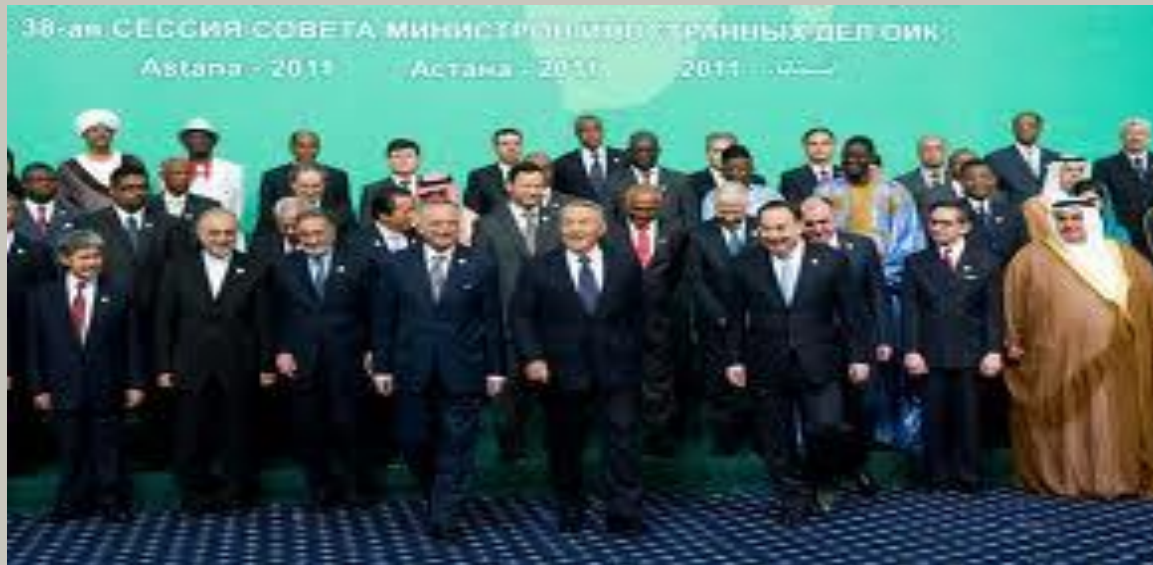




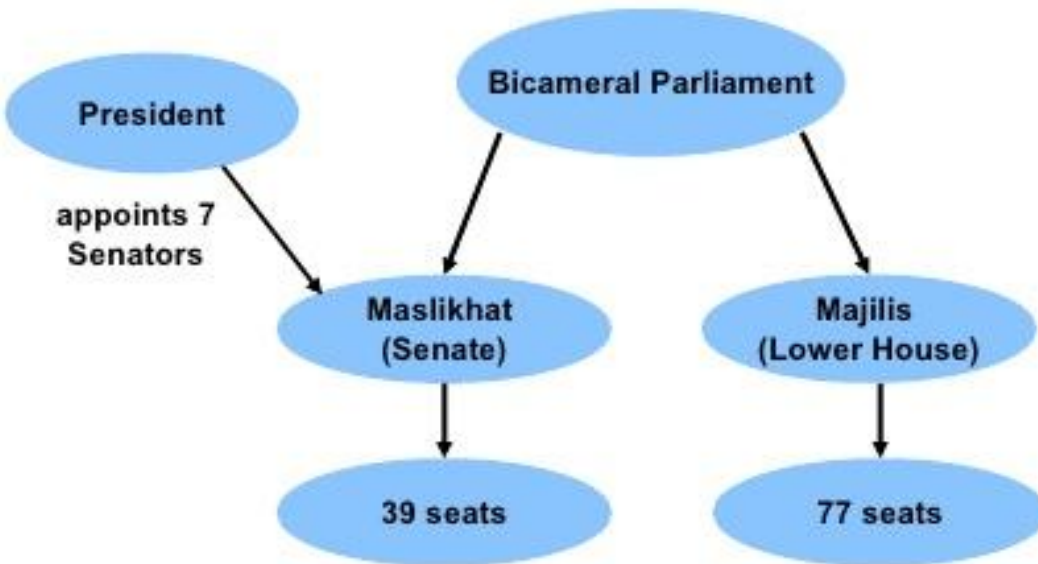
Political system of Kazakhstan

Political system of Kazakhstan

According to the Constitution, adopted at the national referendum on August 30, 1995, the Republic of Kazakhstan is a unitary state with a presidential form of government, which has three independent branches: executive, legislative and judicial.



Political and Legal System



- Unitary state with the presidential form of government
- President elected every 7 years by direct, universal suffrage
- Head of the Executive Power: Government
- Head of the Government: Prime Minister
- Judicial Branch consists of Supreme Courts (44 members) and Constitutional Councils (7 members)
- Political Decisions are approved by President, Government and the Parliament

The main principles of independence and the political system were declared by the first Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted in January 1993 and approved by the referendum in August 1995

Foreign Policy Issues:

- Russian Federation – oil and gas reserves claims, territorial claims as well as political/military support
- China - pipeline from the Caspian Sea, but also territory and fresh water. „To defeat your enemy, do so from the inside“
- The United States of America - the integration of democratic governance in Kazakhstan
- Uzbekistan – „Thank you for drying up the Aral Sea“, drugs transport, politically unstable situation, high level of poverty

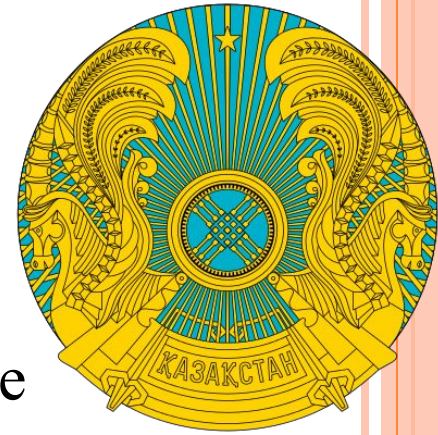
PRESIDENT



President is the head of the state, elected by a national popular vote. Presidential term is seven years. Current President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is Nursultan Nazarbayev (since 24 april 1990).



THE GOVERNMENT



- The Government of Kazakhstan exercises executive power, heads the system of executive bodies and provides guidance of their activities. The Head of the government is appointed by the President when the candidature of the **premier** has been approved by the majority of Parliament. Personal composition of the government is appointed by the President by the presentation of candidatures by premier.
- Structure and composition of the government of Kazakhstan.
- **Prime-minister** submits for a consideration to the President the structure of the government. The structure of the government is - the Prime-Minister, **Vice Prime-Minister, 3 Prime-Minister deputies and 16 ministers.**



PARLIAMENT

The legislative branch in Kazakhstan is represented by a bicameral Parliament: a **Lower Chamber** - the Majilis, and an **Upper Chamber** - the Senate. According to the Constitution, the Parliament is a high representative body of the Republic which carries out legislative functions.





SENATE

The Senate is established by elections in each region, city and the **capital of Kazakhstan** deputies at joint session of deputies of all representative bodies of regions, cities of republican importance and the capital. **Seven deputies of Senate** are appointed by the president.

There 39 deputies in the Upper Chamber, 32 of them are elected, 7 are appointed by the **Head of state**





© Kommersant Photo Archive

MAJILIS



- Majilis deputies are elected on the basis of direct, equal and universal suffrage at secret ballot. Deputy corps of Majilis is formed by deputies elected by proportional and majority systems.
- There are 77 deputies in the Lower Chamber of Parliament.
- 10 deputies of Majilis are elected on the proportional system by single national constituency. The rest 67 deputies are elected by single candidate territorial constituency according to the administrative and territorial division of the country.



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Executive power is exercised by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Composition of the Government is formed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with the Constitution.



LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

- Legislative power is vested in the bicameral parliament. Parliament has two chambers: the Senate and the Majilis. The Senate consists of deputies: two persons from each province, city of national importance and the capital. The Majilis consists of 107 members. Member of the Parliament cannot be simultaneously a member of both chambers. The term of office of the Senate members is six years; the term of office of the Majilis members is five years.



JUDICIAL BRANCH

- Judicial power is vested in the Constitutional Court and a system of local courts. Courts of the Republic are the Supreme Court of the Republic, local courts and other courts of the Republic, established by the legislation.



LOCAL AUTHORITY

- Akimat is a regional executive body in Kazakhstan. Akim is the head of akimat and represents the President and the Government of the Republic in the province.



**THANKS
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!!!**



QUESTION №1

When the
referendum was
accepted?



ANSWER:

30 august, 1995



QUESTION №2

Who is the president
of the Republic of
Kazakhstan ?



ANSWER:

Nursultan
Nazarbaev



QUESTION №3

What independent offices of the state you know?



ANSWER:

executive,
legislative and
judicial



QUESTION №4

How much years the president elected by direct universal suffrage?



ANSWER:

Every 7 years



QUESTION №5

How many chambers
are in parliament?
Call them.



ANSWER:

Parliament: a **Lower Chamber** - the Majilis, and an **Upper Chamber** - the Senate.



QUESTION №6

How many deputies
on the Lower
Chamber of
parliament?



ANSWER:

There are 77 deputies in the Lower Chamber of Parliament.



QUESTION №7

How many deputies
on the Upper Chamber
of parliament?



ANSWER:

There 39 deputies in the Upper Chamber, 32 of them are elected, 7 are appointed by the **Head of state**



QUESTION №8

What enters into duties of the prime minister?



ANSWER:

Prime-minister submits for a consideration to the President the structure of the government.



QUESTION №9

When the first president of the Republic of Kazakhstan was elected?



ANSWER:

24 april 1990



QUESTION №10

What is the Akimat?



ANSWER:

Akimat is a regional executive body in Kazakhstan.



**THANKS
FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!!!**

