

ANNOUNCEMENT**Demographic trends in Kazakhstan based on the results of 2023, long-term challenges and their impact on the pension system**

According to the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the population of the country as of January 1, 2024 was more than **20 million** people. At the same time, the following breakdown by age group was observed: under 25 years old - 8.5 million people. (42.6%), from 25 to 65 years old - 9.7 million people. (48.5%), over 65 years old - 1.8 million people. (8.9%).

It is predicted that in Kazakhstan the population will reach **26.3 million** people by the end of 2050.

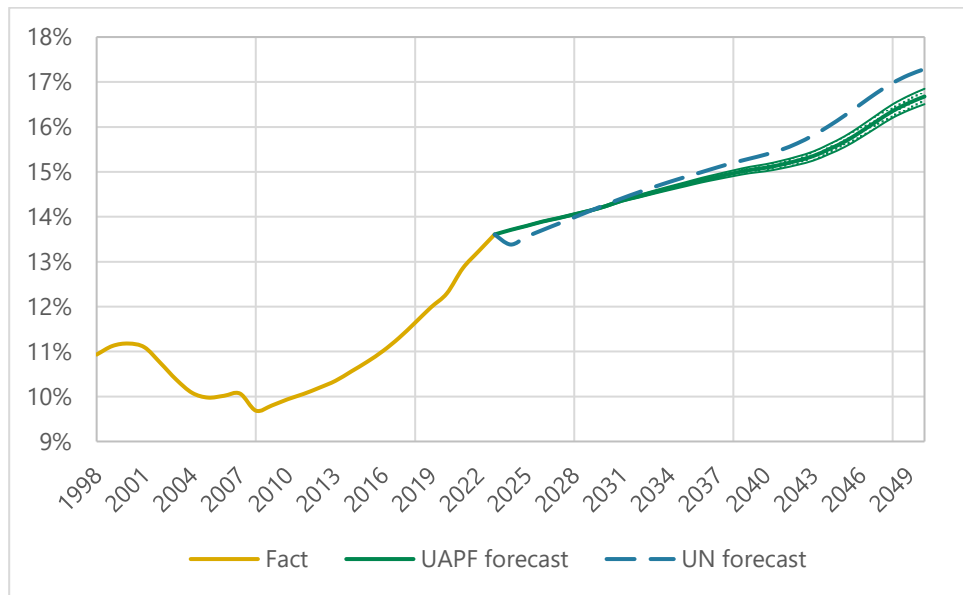
- **Life expectancy and proportion of elderly people**

Life expectancy (the average life expectancy that a person will live provided that the mortality rate of the population remains the same as in the year under review) after a decrease due to the pandemic (2020 - 2021) **increased** from **70.23** in 2021 to **75.09** years in 2023.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Population in whole	70.62	71.44	71.97	72.41	72.95	73.15	73.18	71.37	70.23	74.44	75.09
Men	65.91	66.90	67.49	67.99	68.72	68.84	68.82	67.09	66.33	70.26	70.99
Women	75.23	75.82	76.26	76.61	76.92	77.19	77.30	75.53	74.03	78.41	79.06

Forecasts from both the UAPF and the UN show that by 2050 there will be a **high level of demographic old age due to increasing life expectancy** (the proportion of people aged 60 years and older has increased from **9.7%** in 2008 to **13.6%** in 2023 and will continue to grow to **16.7%** by 2050, that is, by 2050, on average, every **sixth** Kazakhstani will be 60 years of age or older).

Fact and forecast of the proportion of people aged 60 years and older



- **Total fertility rate**

One of the key factors influencing the structure of the population is the **total fertility rate (TFR)**, which shows how many women on average would give birth to during the entire reproductive period (i.e., from 15 to 50 years).

Since 2022, **there has been a decrease in this indicator** from **3.05** to **2.96** in 2023. According to UN forecasts, **the fertility rate in Kazakhstan is expected to further decrease to 2.42 children per woman by 2050.**

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TFR – children per a woman	2.77	2.73	2.84	2.90	3.13	3.32	3.05	2.96

The decline in fertility is a global trend for the whole world. In the context of a gradual decline in fertility rates and an increase in life expectancy, the demographic burden per 1 working-age person is increasing.

- **Migration balance**

The UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) office in Kazakhstan in the report *Analysis of the Population Situation of the Republic of Kazakhstan*¹ predicts a gradual achievement of a migration balance of **0 per 1000 people by 2050**, which is motivated by

¹ <https://kazakhstan.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/АНАЛИЗ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ.pdf>

“the economic development of the republic, which is accompanied by high demand for labor, the gradual depletion potential for significant ethnic emigration, rapid population growth in countries south of Kazakhstan.”

Below are the numbers of immigrants and emigrants for the years 2016–2023:

Below are the numbers of immigrants and emigrants for 2016–2023:

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Arrived	13,755	15,595	12,747	12,255	11,370	11,039	17,425	25,387
Departed	34,900	37,725	41,868	45,225	29,088	32,256	24,147	16,094

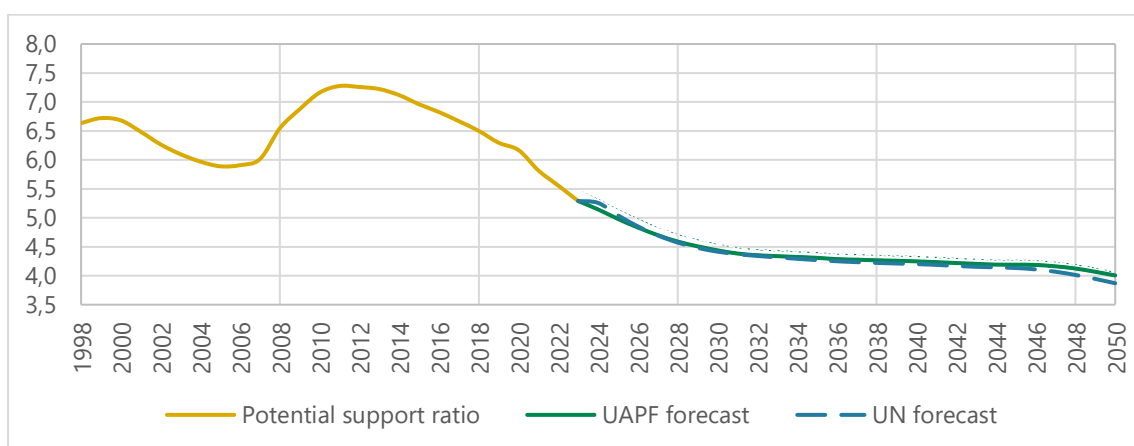
As you can see, after the pandemic, the annual number of arrivals to Kazakhstan over the past two years has more than doubled, while the number of departures has decreased by 2 times since 2020.

- **Potential support ratio**

There has been a decline in the potential support ratio, calculated as the number of people of working age (25 to 64 years old) divided by the number of people aged 65 years and older.

The ratio of people of working age (25-64 years) to pensioners (65+ years) **decreased** from **7.7** in 2012 to **5.49** in 2023. According to forecasts of both the UAPF and the UN, **the potential support ratio in Kazakhstan will continue to decline** to about **4.0** by **2050**, which will increase the “burden” on the working-age population.

Fact and forecast of potential support ratio



Current demographic trends and long-term challenges pose a serious challenge to society related to its pension provision. This problem is solved by the funded pension system, which is more resistant to demographic and economic development processes.

The funded pension system allows citizens to form their own pension savings during their working lives in proportion to their income. This helps reduce the burden on the state

budget and increase pensions in the future by redistributing responsibility for pensions between the state, citizens and employers.

Thus, the development and strengthening of the funded component in the pension system is a key factor to ensure its sustainability and adaptation to demographic changes, comfortable living conditions for future generations of pensioners, and neutralization of financial risks. To achieve these goals, the Social Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan also provides for the phased introduction of 5% of employer's compulsory pension contributions (ECPC) from 2024.

UAPF was founded on August 22, 2013 on the basis of GNPf APF JSC. The founder and shareholder of the UAPF is the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by the State Institution Committee of State Property and Privatization of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Trust management of UAPF pension assets is carried out by the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In accordance with the pension legislation, the UAPF attracts compulsory pension contributions, employer's compulsory pension contributions, compulsory occupational pension contributions, voluntary pension contributions, as well as carries out enrollment and accounting of voluntary pension contributions formed at the expense of the unclaimed amount of guaranteed compensation for the guaranteed deposit, transferred by the organization carrying out mandatory guarantee of deposits, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On mandatory guarantee of deposits placed in second-tier banks of the Republic of Kazakhstan", ensures the implementation of pension benefits. The Fund also carries out accounting of target assets and target requirements, accounting and crediting of target savings (TS) to target savings accounts, payments of TS to their recipients in bank accounts, accounting for returns of TS in the manner determined by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan within the framework of the National Fund for Children program (More details at www.enpf.kz).