


To what extent can (post-)socialism explain the contemporary socio-economic structure of Astana?




Carla Hyenne

December 5, 2021

Abstract



Post-socialism is a concept that characterises ex-Soviet cities after independence from, and the dissolution of, the Soviet Union in 1991. Astana is the capital of Kazakhstan, and was created by authoritarian president Nazarbayev in direct response to Kazakhstan's independence. At the same time, the country was undergoing projects of nation building, state building, and economic recovery. In this sense Astana it was never a city under socialism, but still exhibits features of post-socialist cities. In this paper, we use post-socialist theory and take an empirical approach to understand to what extent Astana's contemporary socio-economic structure can be explained by post-socialism. We focus on the marketisation of the economy and the stratification of society. More than thirty years after Soviet independence, it becomes apparent that cities like Astana warrant a new theory. Do mainstream, neoliberal, western-centric theories apply? We will discuss Astana's position between Europe and Russia in a globalising world, and whether conventional theories are useful. **The conclusion is that neoliberal globalisation does not fully explain Astana today. The government's political and economic ambitions for the country are elsewhere, and are to be understood as an amalgam of ideologies from the east and the west.**



Introduction

The dissolution of the Soviet union in 1991 left in its wake an enormous project for the ex-Soviet states in East Central Europe and Central Asia. The processes of nation building, state building, and economic reform that ensued greatly defined the countries we know today. It is particularly interesting to analyse Astana in the context of post-socialist cities, because of the way it came to be Kazakhstan's capital. Until 1994, the capital was Almaty - the biggest city still today. However, it made strategic sense to move the capital to a more north-central location.

First, Almaty's location in the southeast is close to the Chinese border, which poses a potential risk. It is also surrounded by mountains which makes it hard to physically expand and accommodate a larger population. Second, Almaty is a well established city, carrying cultural and architectural traditions. This clashed with first president Nazarbayev's intention to build a modern, independent and prosperous image of Kazakhstan. Third, the north of the country was predominantly Russian. Situating the capital in the north would give the State a reason to encourage Kazakh migration to the north and promote ethnic integrity. Lastly, the president was looking for a tabula rasa to conduct his post-socialist project. Akmola, an industrial city with 200,000 habitants, in a north central location, with better connections to major Kazakh cities, surrounded by steppe, and on the Ishim river, was chosen as the ideal place.

Thus, Astana is a capital city built in direct response to Kazakhstan's independence from the Soviet Union. This is why the research question, "to what extent is Astana's contemporary socio-economic structure influenced by post-socialism", is relevant. This question is approached in two parts. First using post-socialist theory, and second using the opposite of socialism - neoliberalism - to capture how far the city has come from the former.

To answer this, we will first provide contextual background on the city since its formation in 1994. Then, we will give an overview of literature on post-socialist urban studies, and focus on two socio-economic features of post-socialist cities: the marketisation of the economy and the stratifying social structure and inequalities in Astana. This will lead us to discuss whether post-socialist theory is still useful. We will conclude that Astana's contemporary socio-economic structure exhibits characteristics of post-socialism, but does not fit as neatly into this category as it might once have.



However, it does not fit ‘conventional’ western theories, either. Finally we will argue that the social, economic and political landscapes have changed and merit a new analysis. Perhaps this exists somewhere between socialism and neoliberal capitalism.

Creating a Capital City after Socialism

The rebuilding of Kazakhstan after its independence in 1991 was strongly shaped by the first president, Nursultan Nazarbayev. The collapse of the USSR offered a great opportunity for politicians in the communist party to become the leaders of their independent nations. This resulted in the rise of several authoritarian regimes in Central Asian countries, whereby the leaders exercised their power similarly to that of the authoritarian communist leaders of the 20th century. However, Nazarbayev was widely accepted thanks to his success in meeting the nation’s demands (Isaacs 2010). Indeed, the post-Soviet economic prosperity and the emergence of a new middle class with disposable income helped legitimise his regime domestically and internationally, even if prosperity was not uniform across the country. Nazarbayev stood by his motto “economy first, then politics”, believing that only with a high standard of living would a country be stable enough to adopt democracy (Kassymbekov 2020).

Central to Kazakhstan’s post-socialist success was the creation of a brand new capital, Astana. As a tabula rasa for Nazarbayev’s “pet project” (Koch 2010), it was branded as the image of a modern, prosperous and independent Kazakhstan. It projected the future of the country’s society, politics, and economy. Today, the relocation of the capital is seen as one of the most important events that cemented the post-socialist economic and political reforms (Kassymbekov 2020).

The left bank of the Ishim river is where the new administrative, monumental and recreational buildings are located. They were planned and developed on mostly virgin land, since Akmola existed predominantly on the right bank. In this sense, the urban landscape changed dramatically and quickly, which is unusual for a city. The built environment is normally slow to change, in comparison to political and economic structures which can revolutionise in a matter of days (Stanilov 2007). The built environment played an important role in cities after socialism, especially because it was used instrumentally as a site for political representation under communism. In the case

of Astana, the urban landscape not only changed in parallel with, but created a new society and economy.

During the socialist era there was a strong segregation between Russians and Kazakhs. The post-socialist nation building project emphasised the importance of social integrity, and displayed the multi-ethnic and multi-religious composition of the country as a strength. The government had to create opportunities for the populations to mix while promoting Kazakh culture. It was important that the Russian community not dominate the capital, so that Kazakhstan could be seen as a self-standing nation, not controlled by or relying on the imperial power. Astana became the place to promote (modern) Kazakh culture. Campaigns were launched to attract Kazakhs to the capital, the Kazakh language was promoted in schools, and more recently, Kazakh proficiency has become mandatory for government officials. Efforts were successful: between 1991 and 2019, Astana's Kazakh population surged from 44% to 78.2% (Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan Committee on Statistics and UNFPA 2020), a significant majority. Internal migration is the primary driver of population growth of the city. Nazarbayev especially served as an inspiration to many, as a self-made man himself. He came from a poor family in a rural town, worked on a steel mill, and paved a successful path for himself in politics by using his working class background and his intellect. All over Kazakhstan, people are attracted by the job opportunities and the promise of a better life that Nazarbayev embodies.

Given its history, Astana proves interesting to study as a post-socialist city precisely because it did not exist under socialism, but was built from the ground up as a post-socialist achievement.

Post-socialist theory

In the 1990s, analyses of ex-Soviet cities emerged to explain the transition from a socialist system towards a new socio-economic system. The challenge for ex-Soviet countries in East Central Europe and Central Asia in the 1990s was to rebuild the nation, the state, and the economy; they focused on processes of democratisation and marketisation (S. Ferencuhova and Gentile 2016). Conventional urban theories, from the Chicago School, to the global cities paradigm and neo-Weberianism (Häußermann and Haila 2005), do not apply in this context

On the contrary, it would be surprising to use western-centric theories in the context of Astana after socialism, when the city’s economy and society were undergoing completely different processes. Cities like Astana warrant a different analytical approach. This critiques ‘universal’ urban theories that are in reality only applicable to cities in the global North (Ferencuhova and Slavomira 2016) (Robinson 2013), and characterises cities on the periphery of the neoliberal, capitalist world system, as “backwards” and needing to catch up to western ideals. This distinction is visible in the cities in the global North that dominate the world’s finance and trade.

Therefore, post-socialism is helpful to understand the processes that states underwent after communism. The analysis is typically done from one of two perspectives: by comparing the city to the socialist ideal (Sailer-Fliege 1999), or by following the ‘conventional’ literature and comparing to the capitalist city (Smith 1996) (Häussermann 1996). Although the perspectives are different, the outcomes of the analyses are similar. Coming from the second approach, Smith summarises the differences between (post-) socialist and capitalist cities by their “general physical organisation, socio-economic differentiation and ethnic segregation” (Smith 1996). Coming from the first approach, Sailer-Fliege develops a comparative model of socialist and post-socialist city ideologies in East Central Europe that overlap with Smith (see Table 1). Furthermore, even though Sailer-Fliege developed the model specifically for East Central European cities, the overarching themes are still applicable to Central Asian cities like Astana.

Smith	Sailer-Fliege
General physical organisation	Compact city with slightly less homogeneity; Extensive industrial blight; new industrial areas of urban fringes
Socio-economic differentiation	Deindustrialisation; take-off of the tertiary sector; increase of foreign direct investment; commodification of the housing sector
Ethnic segregation	Stratified society according to efficiency; sharp rise in social inequalities; suburbanisation; luxurious housing enclaves

Table 1: Post-socialist city characteristics according to two analyses coming from two different angles. Smith, from a capitalist city perspective, and Sailer-Fliege, from the socialist city perspective. The list is not exhaustive.

To analyse the extent to which post-socialism played a role in Astana's contemporary socio-economic structure, we will examine two post-socialist ideologies. First, the marketisation of the economy. This is the transition from a centrally planned economy with a priority given to 'productive' economic sectors, towards a market economy and the take off of the tertiary sector. Second, the transition from an egalitarian society towards a stratified society, with rising social inequalities and growing differences in living conditions.

Afterwards, we will discuss the extent to which post-socialism is useful to understand Astana today, and whether it can be better explained with a west-European perspective. It makes sense for post-socialist urban theories to exist, but should not be the end-all theory for ex-Soviet cities; especially because it is process of transition, to a state somewhere between socialism and capitalism.

Astana's contemporary socio-economic structure

Neoliberalisation of the economy

The collapse of the Soviet Union created an economic crisis in Kazakhstan. The country had to pivot from a centrally planned, industrial economy trading with the Soviet Bloc, to a marketised economy opening up to the world. Today, the economy of the Akmola region where Astana is located is predominantly based on industry, agriculture and manufacturing which together make up over 50% of the GRP since 2010. In contrast, Astana's economy is predominantly based on wholesale and retail trade, real estate activity, and professional scientific and technical activities, which together make up over 40% of its GRP since 2010¹. We also find that employment in Astana is highest in wholesale and retail trade, followed by construction and education. Even though construction is the fourth largest contributor to Astana's GRP, we can still see the disparity between the most lucrative and most employable sectors. The conclusion is that the construction and education sectors pay relatively less than trade and real estate.

→ *Todo: maybe add figure with x axis=years, y axis=on one side GRP contributions for 5 biggest*

¹Calculation based on the sum of the average GRP of the three most lucrative economic sectors (agriculture, industry, manufacturing for Akmola, and wholesale and retail trade, real estate and professional scientific and technical activities for Astana) divided by the average total GRP between 2010-2020

sectors in million tenge, on the other side=employment numbers for 5 largest sectors;

Astana was never an industrial city, although it is embedded in an industrial region and in a country whose economy relies heavily on oil, gas and metal exports. It is in line with the post-socialist transition towards a de-industrialised economy with a growing tertiary sector. Indeed, Astana was deliberately chosen as the location for new economic sectors and investments in technology, innovation and entrepreneurship as Kazakhstan diversified its economy. Special economic zones were created to attract foreign investors and businesses, especially in the technology industry; the number of small and medium enterprises grew fourfold between 2005 and 2020; → *todo: the share of the economy dedicated to the tertiary sector grew from X% to X% since 2010; → todo: growing number of private businesses.*

To marketise and globalise the economy after socialism, the government took a Eurasian approach and looked for opportunities outside the Soviet Bloc, in Europe and Asia. Today for example, Astana has the Astana International Financial Centre (AFAIC) whose aim is to “position itself as a global centre for business and finance” (AIFC 2021).

Commodification of housing

Another important feature of the post-socialist economy in Astana is the real estate market. It emerged when housing changed from a social service to a commodity, and resulted in a significant decrease of public investments in and construction of housing, the decay of the existing (Soviet) housing stock, and an increase in housing prices. As the government reduced its role in the provision of housing, it created conditions for private investors and individuals to build and own homes. The beginning of the 1990s had a significant drop in housing construction compared to Soviet times. But, the neoliberalisation of the housing sector via the introduction of bank loans and mortgages led to a rapid increase in construction in the mid 2000s (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 2018).

Today, the biggest participants in Kazakhstan’s housing market are the real estate developers (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 2018). According to national statistics, between 2005 and 2018, the volume of services related to real estate in Astana grew from 29.8 to 267.5 million **tenge**

At the same time, the cost of housing tripled between 2001 and 2015 (Seitz 2021) and it has become unfeasible for most households to move to the city despite the job opportunities and higher wages. To put it into perspective, Astana is 240% more expensive to live in than the national average (Seitz 2021). The housing affordability crisis is further exacerbated by the virtual inexistence of the rental market: in 2015, over 80% of the dwellings in Astana were owner-occupied (Seitz 2021).

Commodification hasn't meant a complete abandonment of housing by the government. In 2016, the government launched the Nurly Zher programme, which aims to facilitate housing construction, provide better access to mortgages, and access to housing for vulnerable populations. However, the majority of the low-middle class does not qualify as "vulnerable" and thus isn't eligible for social housing, which itself is extremely limited in Astana. (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe 2018).

Social inequalities

The neoliberalisation of the economy and of the welfare state contributed to the socio-economic inequalities in Astana, a trend visible across post-socialist cities. The surge in housing prices can be explained in part by the government projections in the early 2000s that grossly underestimated the population growth. Today, Astana has more than 1 million inhabitants, and was originally projected to have 600,000 by 2030 (JICA 2001). Contrary to post-socialist trends, Astana did not experience an urban-to-rural migration observed of East Central European cities due to the growing unaffordability. In Astana, the promise of employment and a better life attracted rural Kazakhs to the new capital. However not everyone benefited equally from the structure of the economy.

The influx of construction labour created pressure within the city, and reinforced social and spatial inequalities especially with the highly educated population with high-skilled jobs. Despite the government's promotion of ethnic mix in the 1990s, the rural Kazakh population who migrated to Astana for work (predominantly in construction) lives in the city but with a strong "rural mentality" that is not cosmopolitan (Koch 2014). They have a lower income, live in the right bank and in the remaining Soviet era housing complexes that escaped demolition but are sometimes in need of reconstruction.

On the other side of the river, you will find glamorous shopping malls like Khan Shatyr, luxurious residential condos, and impressive government buildings like the Presidential Palace. The modern and consumerist amenities were built to cater to the middle class that emerged after socialism, thanks to the new economic structure. To the extreme, marketisation created a capitalist oligarchy whereby the Kazakh elites² living in Astana profit disproportionately from the wealth created by the oil and gas industries in the rest of the country (Gallo 2021).

Nonetheless, Astana's economic success since independence has improved the standards of living and created a more equal society. The poverty gap has been closing over the last decades. Educational attainment is high, and students come from all over the country to attend Nazarbayev University that opened in 2010. The inequality index has been comparable to north European countries in the last few years. Gentrification is virtually inexistent in Astana, but this has to do with its **recency** more than because of social interventions.

Post-post-socialism - a melting pot of east and west?

It has been thirty years since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, an era that spanned fifty-five years in the history of a nation that is thousands of years old. Post-socialism is a transitional process characterised by rapid change, and, by definition, assumes there exists a state after which the cities are no longer 'post-socialist' per se. As we have seen, Astana's economy and society was definitely shaped by post-socialism, even if social inequalities are not as pronounced as in the 1990s. But, to understand the extent of post-socialism on Astana's socio-economic structure, we should ask ourselves: marketisation, globalisation, neoliberalisation, but to what extent?

It follows that post-socialism will need to be phased out. The term is not future oriented. At some point, all cities will have completed the transition out of Sovietism (if not already), and the outcome of these transitions will look different across all cities and countries. Post-socialist cities will no longer fit into one single category (Hirt et al. 2016).

What does this post-post-socialist city look like? Just like Astana does not look the same as Sarajevo,

²The Kazakh elites are for the most part people in government, or related to the people in government and especially to Nazarbayev

there will not be a single theory to categorise all cities after post-socialism. If capitalism is the antipode of socialism and the communist regime, it can be used as a benchmark to explain how far cities have come from socialism. However, it cannot fully explain a city like Astana. To illustrate this, we can borrow from popular urban theories like global cities.



On the surface, Astana looks like an aspiring global city, integrating into the globalised, capitalist economic and financial network, and positioning itself strategically on a global scale. The city is becoming an autonomous force in Kazakhstan and abroad. But if neoliberalism were the goal for Astana, it would be more obvious in its economy, politics and society. There are multiple reasons why it isn't.

Firstly, Astana is a city on the periphery of the neoliberal 'core', geographically, economically and symbolically. Geographically, Astana is isolated from the world. Even though it is the most connected city in Kazakhstan by air and land, the potential to reach countries outside of Central Asia and Russia is limited. Economically, Astana does not have the same resources as other global cities like Dubai. Up to now, Kazakhstan has profited from its wealth of oil and gas but is vulnerable to falling commodity prices (Batsaikhan and Dabrowski 2017). Natural resources attract the majority of foreign investments into Kazakhstan, but this industry is non-existent in Astana. And, it cannot compete in terms of innovation and technology, at least for now. This is important because what matters in the global economic network is increasingly less the geographical connection, but the exchange of knowledge, ideas and capital. Astana's global potential in this sector today is limited. Symbolically, Astana is closer to Russia than the West. Its regime, culture and population has significant Russian influence. For example, the restriction and censorship of the internet, or local blackouts during protests and elections are reminiscent of recent Russian practices (*Kazakhstan: Freedom on the net 2021 country report* n.d.).



Moreover, the political landscape is not democratised like in most of the global North. Nazarbayev ruled as an authoritarian leader, elections are not free by Western standards, Nazarbayev's cult of personality is visible all over Astana, and there is considerable corruption in the government. This is not to say that a city must be democratic in order to be a global city, but that the government's aspirations for Astana are not easily explained with neoliberal and globalisation discourses. Rather, the government promotes nationalist tendencies and rejects the interference of the West in politics



and the economy (Koch 2013).

Continuing on the political, the economic motivations of the government and the elites are vastly different than that of neoliberal states. Whereas neoliberal governments facilitate capitalism through laws and regulations, to facilitate wealth accumulation by private companies so that they may bring prosperity to the city, the Kazakh government's participation in the neoliberal world economy is motivated by the advantages it can bring to its elites (Gallo 2021). The State is indirectly influencing the economy, especially through dubious contracts and companies that focus on the profitable mining and industry sectors, which do not contribute to the export of knowledge and information.

Thus, it is clear that Astana is not driven purely by the same ideologies as global cities may be. Astana, and Kazakhstan as a whole, are a melting pot of east and west, reflecting their history and landlocked position between Europe, Russia and China, three global superpowers with vastly different socio-politico-economic landscapes. Post-socialism alone cannot explain this unique position, but neither can neoliberal, western theories. The appropriate theory is likely an amalgam of ideologies from the east and west, distinct to Central Asia.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Astana is undeniably a post-socialist city. Imagined and built from the ground up directly following Kazakhstan's independence from the Soviet Union, Astana exhibits many characteristics familiar to post-socialist cities in East Central Europe. These include the marketisation of its economy visible by the growth of the tertiary sector, the increase in foreign direct investments, and the commodification of housing; but also the rise of socio-economic inequalities due to the economic restructuring and political corruption.

At times, it seems odd to apply post-socialist theory to a city that never existed under socialism per se. Plus, what is taking place today can no longer be explained purely with post-socialism. On the other hand, the mainstream theories for capitalist cities are not fully appropriate for Astana, either. In the end, post-socialist urban theory can help us understand the forces that shaped the capital since the 1990s, even if the city begs for a new analysis. And perhaps, without a Soviet past,

Astana would still be called Astana, and not Nur-Sultan - even if the name still lingers, either out of habit or resistance.



References

- AIFC. (2021). *Welcome to aifc*. <https://www.aifc.kz/>
- Batsaikhan, U., & Dabrowski, M. (2017). Central asia—twenty-five years after the breakup of the ussr. *Russian Journal of Economics*, 3(3), 296–320.
- Ferencuhova, & Slavomira. (2016). Accounts from behind the curtain: History and geography in the critical analysis of urban theory. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 40(1), 113–131.
- Ferencuhova, S., & Gentile, M. (2016). Introduction: Post-socialist cities and urban theory. *Eurasian Geography and Economics*, 57(4-5), 483–496.
- Gallo, E. (2021). Three varieties of authoritarian neoliberalism: Rule by the experts, the people, the leader. *Competition & Change*, 10245294211038425.
- Häußermann, H., & Haila, A. (2005). The european city: A conceptual framework and normative project. *Cities of Europe: Changing contexts, local arrangements, and the challenge to urban cohesion*, 43–63.
- Häussermann, H. (1996). From the socialist to the capitalist city: Experiences from germany. In G. Andrusz, M. Harloe, & I. Szelenyi (Eds.), *Cities after socialism: Urban and regional change and conflict in post-socialist societies* (pp. 214–231). John Wiley & Sons.
- Hirt, S., Ferencuhova, S., & Tuvikene, T. (2016). Conceptual forum: The “post-socialist” city. *Eurasian Geography and Economics*, 57(4-5), 497–520.
- Isaacs, R. (2010). ‘papa’-nursultan nazarbayev and the discourse of charismatic leadership and nation-building in post-soviet kazakhstan. *Studies in Ethnicity and Nationalism*, 10(3), 435–452.
- JICA. (2001). *The study on the master plan for the development of the city of astana in the republic of kazakhstan: Final report; volume 2 - main report*. Japan International Cooperation Agency: Kisho Kurokawa Architect; Associates: Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. : International Development Center of Japan. https://openjicareport.jica.go.jp/340/340/340_154_11652708.html
- Kassymbekov, M. (2020). Nazarbayev in perspective. the presidency – nazarbayev begins constructing his legacy and kazakhstan reborn. <https://astanatimes.com/2020/06/nazarbayev-in-perspective-the-presidency-nazarbayev-begins-constructing-his-legacy-and-kazakhstan-reborn/>

- Kazakhstan: Freedom on the net 2021 country report. (n.d.). <https://freedomhouse.org/country/kazakhstan/freedom-net/2021>
- Koch, N. (2010). The monumental and the miniature: Imagining ‘modernity’ in astana. *Social & Cultural Geography*, 11(8), 769–787.
- Koch, N. (2013). Why not a world city? astana, ankara, and geopolitical scripts in urban networks. *Urban Geography*, 34(1), 109–130.
- Koch, N. (2014). Bordering on the modern: Power, practice and exclusion in astana. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 39(3), 432–443.
- Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan Committee on Statistics and UNFPA. (2020). We, kazakhstan: Population situation analysis kazakhstan. *UNFPA Kazakhstan*.
- Robinson, J. (2013). *Ordinary cities: Between modernity and development*. Routledge.
- Sailer-Fliege, U. (1999). Characteristics of post-socialist urban transformation in east central europe. *GeoJournal*, 49(1), 7–16.
- Seitz, W. (2021). Urbanization in kazakhstan: Desirable cities, unaffordable housing, and the missing rental market. *International Journal of Urban Sciences*, 25(sup1), 135–166.
- Smith, D. M. (1996). The post socialist city. In G. Andrusz, M. Harloe, & I. Szelenyi (Eds.), *Cities after socialism: Urban and regional change and conflict in post-socialist societies* (pp. 70–99). John Wiley & Sons.
- Stanilov, K. (2007). *The post-socialist city: Urban form and space transformations in central and eastern europe after socialism* (Vol. 92). Springer Science & Business Media.
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. (2018). *Country profiles on the housing sector: Republic of kazakhstan*. United Nations.