

The Role of Kazakhstan in World Association

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ABSTRACT The main achievement of this year is the anniversary of Kazakhstan's independence. It is clear that the country is the symbol of unity and independence. Their biggest achievement is successfully determining their role in world organization and becoming a country accepted by the world. Young Kazakhstan has managed her sovereignty like other powerful countries in the last 25 years of independence, and achieving this is due to her self-sufficient policies on many fronts. Kazakhstan is one of the reputable countries who can make others respect them; because she has been able to create a value for herself in world association. The successful experience of Kazakhstan is giving purpose to solve her all problems in a peaceful way according to International Right System. The result is that Kazakhstan plays a peaceful foreign policy with her immediate neighbors and other countries around the world which makes their relationships constant and systematic.

INTRODUCTION

The main achievement of this year which has an important meaning in Kazakh history is the anniversary of Kazakhstan's independence. It is clear that the country is the symbol of unity and independence. 25 year history of Kazakhstan is an assurance of the nation's unity and power. The state system based on Constitution marked border, determined the main principle of her external policy, improved the heart of internal engagements and helped achieve civilized relationships with neighbors and farther countries. The most significant achievement is determining their role in world organization and becoming the country accepted by the world.

The foundation and formation of Independent Kazakhstan are given in the researches and proceedings of political and public personalities, historians and politics especially, proceedings of scientists from "National idea- the base of Independence: Scientific-educational and journalistic critiques" (Tolepbergen 2016).

This paper establishes that the main documents which helped to shape the foreign policy of Kazakhstan are the courses of research's theme. Foreign scientists are interested in the significance and role of current Kazakhstan in the world association. For example, the proceeding of Turkish scientist Abdul Wahab Kara is very substantial. The list of scientific proceedings and necessary materials are given at the end of this paper. The main directions of Kazakhstan's external policy and the role of Kazakhstan in world organization are defined by schol-

ars of Social Sciences in their proceedings and papers. The mentioned proceedings are given at the end of the paper in the list of literature.

Objectives

To determine the significance of Independent Kazakhstan in world arena.

Tasks

To determine the main advantages of Kazakhstan's external policy from the first year of independence;

To figure out the importance of Kazakhstan in regional and worldwide organizations;

To indicate the main relationship directions of Kazakhstan and her neighboring countries.

METHODOLOGY

According to the formation of Independent Kazakhstan and the objective laws of the development process, Kazakhstan demonstrated herself as a country with a new systematic structure.

Comparative historical regularities have the opportunity to prove that Kazakhstan has a new political system with the aim to defend national interests. On the basis of such methodological approaches Kazakhstan is determined as a peer entity in worldwide association.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

Kazakhstan's Independence Day is very important to every citizen of Kazakhstan because

it exalts the Independence which was a dream for centuries. Wars to protect native lands and eventual revolutions are unforgettable events which led us to this day. We have to remember this never dying heritage. Everybody knows that achieving independence was not easy. As a result, they reached their purpose and the dream of the nation came true. Today, Kazakhstan is one of the developing countries (Tolepbergen 2016).

The history of Kazakhstan is the foundation for our country which strikes others by its achievements and is recognized by the world. The past, present and future of Kazakhstan is of interest not only to the people of Kazakhstan, but also by the world. Kazakhstan has to prove to people who were saying “there is no nation as Kazakhs”, that we have our own history and culture. In order to bring it on, the mass media should help promulgate Kazakhstan’s history and make people pay attention to this situation (Asylbekov 2010).

“Democracy and transparency” years, which became an official policy brought with it a new range of independence idea, and in 1980, people got the opportunity to speak up and write everything they wanted. By 1988, there was issued a decree about acquitting the people who were involved in the Central Committee of the Kazakh SSR’s repression in 1920-1950. Based on this, Alash, science and art figures like A. Bokeykhanov, A. Baitursynov, M. Dulatov, Sh. Kudaiberdiuly, M. Zhumbabayev, Zh. Aimaurov, Kh. Dosmukhamedov and M. Tynyshpayev were acquitted and their spiritual heritage was saved. On the 25th of October in 1990 “Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR” was accepted by Kazakh SSR’s Supreme Court. This historical document became an important step to Independence. The Republic of Kazakhstan announced her Independence on the 16th of December in 1991 (Sagyngali et al. 2008).

People relied on the first President, N.A. Nazarbayev firstly, to retain the young country’s independence and secondly, to maintain her internal unity. Kazakhstan set important goals: to find her own position in the world, to identify state behooves, to form policy advantages by taking into consideration these behooves for the short time. The state government created good conditions to expand political, economic and investment relations by conducting external policy. The security occupied an important position. In the

message “Kazakhstan-2030” the president of Kazakhstan claimed that prioritizing helps to provide a foundation for building her foreign policy and establishing relations with leading countries. Foreign policy took into consideration geopolitical factor (neighborhood with leading countries such as Russia and China, global position of the USA), transit location and having no direct route to open sea. Due to this policy of tranquility, that factor became Kazakhstan’s authority and value. More strategically, Kazakhstan is located at intersection of Europe and Asia and this geopolitical feature fostered profitable relations with other countries. 120 countries of the world accepted Kazakhstan. There are 68 embassies and members of international organizations. Kazakhstan is a member of International Organizations and our envoys are working in more than 100 countries of the world.

The concept of Kazakhstan’s foreign policy (accepted in 1995, 2000, 2005) led to the realization of her foreign policy. The relationship between Kazakhstan and Russia leveled up between 1992-1994. In January 2005, a new document was signed which outlined a border between Russia and Kazakhstan which is 7591 km. The relationship between China and Kazakhstan has developed very well. On the 3rd of January in 1992, diplomatic relations were formed between the two countries. The president of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev had gone on an official trip to China invited by president of People’s Republic of China (PRC) Jiang Zemin. As a result of contracts, they signed agreements and declaration about air traffic, visa for residents based on a friendly relationship between China and Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan and China improved their relations with the help of Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Shanghai Cooperation Organization holds an important position as international regional organization which was founded by Presidents of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan in 2001 (Ayagan 2012).

The USA accepted the Independence of Kazakhstan on the 25th of December in 1991. It was the beginning of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The embassy of the USA was opened in September 1992 in Kazakhstan. During the official trip of the President N.A. Nazarbayev to the USA, the presidents of two countries signed document called “Charter on Democratic Partnership between the United

States of America and the Republic of Kazakhstan” which was directed to develop relationships between them. Since 2007 Kazakh-American program has been on, based on the states’ proper partnership (Sadykuly 2014a).

After receiving Independence, Kazakhstan was to become a member of the United Nations. The President, N.A. Nazarbayev sent a petition on the 31st of December in 1991 to the General Assembly of the United Nations which announced a ruling about accepting Kazakhstan to the UN on the 2nd of November in 1992. Kazakhstan became a member of North Atlantic Cooperation Council which was later renamed as Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council in 1997. The United Nations is becoming more difficult, but it is improving in order to develop security. The President of Kazakhstan delivered a speech during the 70th anniversary of UN’s General Assembly. He noted the contributions of UN’s main founder to his country’s independence. Also he claimed that even then, this organization performed duties which have a historical meaning. The president of the country said “Firstly, till today people have been living for 70 years without a war. Secondly, the UN included 51 countries 70 years ago. That time, most part of the world was filled from colonies and dependent regions. Nowadays there are 193 independent countries all over the world. Thirdly, the United Nations is becoming more difficult, but it is improving in order to develop security.”

N.A. Nazarbayev had an official trip to Brussels in February 1993. An agreement about opening a membership was signed after the meeting with the chairman of European Commission Jacques Delors. In December 1993 the membership of Kazakhstan was opened. Also, it was opened in 1994 in Almaty. A protocol about partnership and cooperation was signed with the European Union (EU) (including new 10 members of EU) in May 1994. The president of Kazakhstan signed a Law about fixing this protocol in May 2005. Kazakhstan became trade and investment partner of the EU in central Asia. In July 2007, the membership of EU moved to Astana (Independent Kazakhstan: day after day. The Chronicles of Events 2011).

From 1990-2000, it became very important for Kazakhstan to make bilateral relations with central Asia countries such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. Kazakhstan has a friendly relationship with all of them.

Economic cooperation is developing in two ways: two-sided and regionally.

Turkey was the first country to accept Kazakhstan’s independence. In 1994 Kazakhstan and Turkey signed an agreement about Friendship and Cooperation. The President, Abdullah Gul’s trip to Astana in May 2010 made friendship between the two countries more flexible. During the meeting, they determined advantages of political, economic and humanitarian cooperation (Abdukap 2012).

Kazakhstan signed an agreement about political, economic and cultural cooperation with Asian countries such as Mongolia, The Republic of Korea, Japan, Qatar, India, South Africa, Singapore, Pakistan, Malaysia, Iran, Bahrain, Israel, Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Palestine, United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Egypt, Jordanian, Morocco, Syria and Libya (Ayagan 2012).

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe is the largest regional organization which engages security problems. It consists of 56 countries from North America, Europe and central Asia (Ayagan et al. 2011b).

Kazakhstan’s presidency of Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe in 2010 was a historical event. This event shows an aspiration of Kazakhstan to exchange experiences and to perform in Pan-European process based on Helsinki Final Act. The presidents of Customs Union countries signed an agreement about founding Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC) as international economic organization on 10th of October in 2010.

The summit of Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) was held in Astana in 2010. This summit became an indicator of mending symbols of polarization which was noticed by OSCE member President’s international policy.

The main themes of the summit were security problems in Euro Atlantic and Eurasian space, anxieties of Afghanistan and other actual problems. The president of Kazakhstan, N.A. Nazarbayev directed a speech to participants of forum. He informed about a new paradigm of providing security, that is, about importance of forming unified space in the border of 4 oceans: from Atlantic ocean to Pacific ocean and from Arctic Ocean to Indian Ocean (Abzhanov 2011).

At the end of the meeting, the Declaration of Astana was accepted. Participants of the OSCE summit supported obligations, principles and

values which were spelt out in the Organization's documents, Helsinki Act and Paris Charter devoted to New Europe. Also member country participants obligated to continue working in a triple measure, namely: to solve problems in the responsibility of organization, to protect humanity rights, and to provide the dominance of law and take a new direction of Organization work. The leaders of the delegations were full of praises for the summit in Astana. For example, the OSCE Secretary General Marc Perrin de Brichambaut noted that decisions made in Astana would help to make a unified strategy of being against common dangers. The secretary-general of the UN Ban Ki-moon remarked that presidency of Kazakhstan in OSCE had been successful. The U.S. secretary of state Hillary Clinton remarked that OSCE summit in Kazakhstan is a proof that Kazakhstan has an important role in the world community.

The president of Kazakhstan, N.A. Nazarbayev designated that the two-day Summit "became a historical event in the OSCE community" and turned into the symbol of "Astana's spirit".

Kazakhstan is an active participant of EXPO exhibition since 2005. Currently, Kazakhstan became the first country to get the honor of holding an international exhibition among central Asia and Commonwealth of Independent States. The President of the country noted that decision to conduct "EXPO-2017" exhibition in Astana is a historical event (Bakiruly 2012).

Community was interested in the initiative of N. A. Nazarbayev of holding Congress of leaders of world and traditional religions. The Presidents of leading countries such as the USA, France, England, Egypt, influential politicians and religious confession's leaders supported this idea. The first Congress of leaders of world and traditional religions was held in Astana from 23-24 September, 2003. In the congress, there were members of Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism, Shintoism and Daoism and other confessions, 17 religious communities who came from Europe, Asia, Africa and Near East's 13 countries. Congress revealed actuality of unity and cooperation ideas of different religious figures which are on the way to peaceful life and the need to realize them. The decisions of Congress became an index of Declaration; it means that edifying such values as justice, truth, humanity, and tolerance should be the purpose of every

religion. Kazakhstan became the country which help achieved public, inter-religious agreement and unity of nation. That is the main achievement of this Congress. During the first Congress, participants of Congress of leaders of world and traditional religions made a decision about conducting meetings of Congress frequently and founding the Congress Secretariat for Congress of leaders of world and traditional religions (The First Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions 2003).

The second Congress of leaders of the world and traditional religions which included 29 religious delegations from 26 countries was held in Palace of Peace and Reconciliation, Astana from September 12-13, 2006. It addressed the two key areas: "Freedom of religion and respect for other religions" and "Role of religious leaders in strengthening international security." The Congress was dedicated to the theme "Religion, Society and International Security". Participants of the forum discussed problems such as role of religious leaders in strengthening international security, freedom of religion and respect for other religions. The president of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev gave a speech about keeping modern values and strengthening inter-religious partnerships during the forum. It was indicated in document called "The Principles of Interreligious Dialogue" (The Second Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions 2006).

The third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions was held on July 1-2, 2009 and was attended by 77 delegations from 35 countries. There were more than 300 representatives which included the main religious figures and members, politicians, public personalities and critics, members of international organizations who follow ideas about interreligious dialogue and creating safety in a permanent world. The theme of this congress was "The role of religious leaders in creating the world based on tolerant, mutual respect and cooperation". They discussed major problems such as improving interreligious harmony and solving the emerging problems based on mutual respect and religion (The Third Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions 2010).

In order to get their purpose, the theme for the fourth Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions which was held on May 30-31, 2012 in Astana was "Peace and harmony as the choice of mankind".

The participants of this Congress were religious leaders, well-known theologians, politicians and public personalities. They discussed themes which are very important for world community such as “Role of religious leaders in achieving sustainable development”, “Religion and multiculturalism”, “Religion and woman : spiritual values and contemporary challenges”, and “Religion and youth”. The Council of Religious Leaders which was founded by N. A. Nazarbayev’s initiative started its work during the 4th congress. Partnerships with different organizations and forums were an important event, because it comprised alliance of civilizations UN with congress. Also, the work of congress came with the International Decade for the Rapprochement of Cultures in 2013-2022.

The 5th Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions was held in June, 2015. There were more than 80 delegations from 42 countries of the world, representatives and leaders of international organizations, religious figures, foreign and local politicians.

Unfortunately, the 5th Congress which was held in 2015 was attended by global troubles, arguments, different wars, new improprieties and regional opposition. Also, we should add actions of radical sectors which show activism from the parts of the world. That’s why researchers should make efforts in order to make our world peaceful. Because we will achieve safety and stability in the world only if Kazakh people animate mutual cooperation and join forces to get a common purpose. During such processes, the importance of debate based on dialogue is special. That’s why the main purpose of the spiritual forum in 2015 was to revive dialogue. For example, debates were based on experimental view in this congress. It shows the future of Astana interreligious forum (Religions Congress Turned Into World Spiritual Organization of Diplomacy 2016).

The main task of the 5th Congress was firstly to expand dialogues space, to improve its quality and animate cooperation among spiritual and political leaders. Secondly, it was to conclude the main and actual problems of new millennium. For example, the theme of the first debate was “Responsibility to humanity of religious and political leaders”. Nowadays religious and political leaders have an important role to the development of humanity. Because religious leaders and political figures of leading countries were called to join forces against extremist, radical and

separatist in the 2nd decade of the 21st century. Furthermore, it helped to improve the unity of countries and society and national security. It means that work made by religious representatives and politicians should become the main responsibility of the present leaders. The second theme of the 5th Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions was “The Influence of Religion on Youth: Education, Science, Culture and Mass Media.” Of course, it was not the first time the issue about role of youth was discussed. We can say that the main purpose of 5th Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions was reviving civilizations dialogues and strengthening stability and security in the world (The Fifth Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions 2015).

It means that favorable terms were done for Kazakhstan in order to come into global association. Skilled foreign policy of Kazakhstan had an important role in providing national security, made a good effect on strengthening regional and global stability and became a basis to improve relations and partnership with other countries.

CONCLUSION

Young Kazakhstan could show the same grade as other powerful countries within just 25 years history of her Independence. Also Kazakhstan can conduct self-sufficient policy. It has a value in World Association, so Kazakhstan is one of the reputable countries which can make others respect them. The successful experience of Kazakhstan is giving purpose to decide all problems in peaceful ways which is based on international right system. This makes Kazakhstan an example for others. In the result of such policy, Kazakhstan has agreeable, peaceful policy with neighboring and farther countries which makes their relationships constant and systematic. Kazakhstan runs international relations by diplomatic agreement, not by force or threat.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Kazakhstan should keep its leading role among regional and neighboring countries and continue maintaining this position;
2. Kazakhstan should follow its own position and keep its point of view by being against terrorism and wars raging in different parts of the world;

3. As an organizer of the international exhibition EXPO-2017, Kazakhstan should work in order to reach purposes, as finding new energy sources and attracting more participants;
4. Kazakhstan is interested in conducting a policy directed to the interreligious and confessional communication for the center of global spiritual agreement.

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