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## **AN INTERACTION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THE UNITED NATIONS: ACTIVITIES, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS**

**Abstract.** This article provides a holistic analysis of cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the UN. This study examines a holistic system of relations starting with the development of independent Kazakhstan as a participant in international relations, and ends with an analysis of current trends and the direction of political and economic interaction between the Republic and the UN. In this work, special attention was paid to problematic issues, as well as to the prospects for further cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UN, in the framework of the development of international cooperation.

Today, considering the development of international law, it should be noted that Kazakhstan, in the framework of the activities of large international organizations, is actively involved in their activities, and is also a stably developing state.

The integral relevance of the article is determined by the need to study the contribution of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the development of modern international relations and international law. One of the important organizations regulating the processes of international interaction between countries is the United Nations. In the current conditions of globalization, as well as the ever-increasing independence of individual states, issues of regulation of relations between countries become the most acute problems affecting world geopolitics. In this regard, the role of individual states and countries in organizing stable international relations in the world is growing.

In this case, Kazakhstan has already managed to establish its own position in the international arena as an open and peace-loving state. Kazakhstan's refusal of nuclear weapons made a significant contribution to the nuclear disarmament process, the cessation of nuclear testing and the strengthening of the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The progressive formation of the economic and political systems of the state, active work in leading international organizations allowed the Republic to gain significant experience and political authority on the world stage.

Kazakhstan's well-known initiatives in the field of sustainable development allow the Republic to position itself as a state committed to peaceful policy, as well as having the main goal of creating full and good-neighborly relations with other countries.

**Key words:** United Nations, UN Charter, UN General Assembly, UNESCO, CICA, Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, UN peacekeeping operations, protection of human rights, gender equality.

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**Қазақстан Республикасы мен Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы  
арақатынасы: әрекеттері, мәселелері және келешегі**

**Аңдатпа.** Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы мен БҰҰ ынтымақтастығына талдау жүргізілген. Қазақстанның тәуелсіз мемлекет ретінде қадам басқан алғашқы сатысынан бастап, халықаралық қатынастардың қатысушысы ретінде республиканың және БҰҰ-ның саяси және экономикалық бағыттағы өзара қарым-қатынастардың біртұтас жүйесін, өзара іс-қимылының қазіргі тенденциялары мен бағыттарына талдау жасалынған. Халықаралық ынтымақтастықты дамыту шеңберінде проблемалық мәселелерге, сондай-ақ Қазақстан мен БҰҰ арасындағы одан әрі өзара іс-қимылының келешегіне тоқталып зерттелген.

Бүгінгі таңда халықаралық құқықтың дамуын қарастыра отырып, ірі халықаралық ұйымдардың қызметі аясында Қазақстан өз қызметін жүзеге асыру барысында белсенді қатысып қана қоймай, сондай-ақ тұрақты дамып келе жатқан мемлекет болып табылатынын атап өткен.

Мақаланың өзектілігі халықаралық қатынастар мен халықаралық құқықтың дамуына Қазақстан Республикасының қосқан үлесін зерттеу қажеттілігімен анықталды. БҰҰ халықтар

арасындағы өзара халықаралық қатынастар процестерін реттеу үшін арналған маңызды ұйымның бірі болып табылатыны анық. Қазіргі жаһандану жағдайында, сондай-ақ жеке тәуелсіз, дербес мемлекеттердің өсу қарқынына сай, халықтар арасындағы қатынастарды реттеу мәселелері әлемдік геосаясатқа әсер ететін аса өткір мәселеге айналып отыр. Осыған байланысты әлемдегі тұрақты халықаралық қатынастарды ұйымдастырудағы тәуелсіз мемлекеттер мен елдердің рөлі артып келеді.

Қазақстан көрсетілген зерттеу барысында халықаралық аренадағы ашық және бейбітсүйгіш мемлекет ретінде өз орнын бекітті. Қазақстанның ядролық қарудан бас тартуы ядролық қарусыздану процесіне, ядролық сынақтарды тоқтатуға және ядролық таратпау режимін нығайтуға елеулі үлес қосқан болатын. Мемлекеттің экономикалық және саяси жүйелерінің қарқынды қалыптасуы, жетекші халықаралық ұйымдардағы белсенді қызметінің арқасында республикаға әлемдік аренада елеулі тәжірибе мен саяси беделге ие болуға мүмкіндік берді.

Қазақстан орнықты дамуға бағытталған бастамалардың негізінде, бейбітшілік сүйгіш саясатты жақтайтын, сондай-ақ басқа елдермен толыққанды және тату көрші қарым-қатынастарды қалыптастыруға бағыт алған мемлекет ретінде танытып отыр.

**Түйін сөздер:** Біріккен Ұлттар Ұйымы, БҰҰ-ның Жарғысы, БҰҰ-ның Бас Ассамблеясы, ЮНЕСКО, АӨСШК, Ядролық қаруды таратпау туралы Шарт, БҰҰ-ның бітімгершілік операциясы, адам құқығын қорғау, гендерлік теңдік.

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### **Взаимодействие Республики Казахстан и Организации Объединённых Наций: деятельность, проблемы и перспективы**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье проводится целостный анализ сотрудничества Республики Казахстан и ООН. А точнее, рассматривается целостная система взаимоотношений, начиная с развития независимого Казахстана, как участника международных отношений, и заканчивая современными тенденциями и направлениями политического и экономического взаимодействия Республики с ООН. В данной работе особое внимание было уделено проблемным вопросам, а также перспективам дальнейшего взаимодействия Казахстана и ООН в рамках развития международного сотрудничества.

Сегодня, рассматривая развитие международного права, следует отметить, что Казахстан в рамках деятельности крупных международных организаций принимает активное участие в их деятельности, а также является стабильно развивающимся государством.

Целостная актуальность статьи определяется необходимостью изучения вклада Республики Казахстан в развитие современных международных отношений и международного права. Одной из важных организаций, проводящей регулирование процессов международного взаимодействия между странами, является ООН. В настоящих условиях глобализации, а также всё возрастающая независимость отдельных государств, вопросы регулирования отношений между странами становятся наиболее острыми проблемами, влияющими на мировую геополитику. В связи с этим возрастает роль отдельных государств и стран в организации стабильных международных отношений в мире.

Казахстан в данном случае уже успел утвердить собственное положение на международной арене как государства открытого и миролюбивого. Отказ Казахстана от ядерного оружия внес заметный вклад в процесс ядерного разоружения, прекращения ядерных испытаний и укрепления режима ядерного нераспространения. Прогрессивное становление экономической и политической систем государства, активная деятельность в ведущих международных организациях позволили Республике обрести существенный опыт и политический авторитет на мировой арене.

Известные инициативы Казахстана в области устойчивого развития позволяют Республике позиционировать себя как государство, приверженное миролюбивой политике, а также имеющее основной целью создание полноценных и добрососедских отношений с другими странами.

**Ключевые слова:** Организация Объединённых Наций, Устав ООН, Генеральная Ассамблея ООН, ЮНЕСКО, СВМДА, Договор о нераспространении ядерного оружия, миротворческие операции ООН, защита прав человека, гендерное равенство.

## Introduction

The development strategy of the state “Kazakhstan 2050”, the main goal of becoming one of the thirty most competitive countries in the world, determines new horizons for the development and strengthening of the country’s international prestige. In the 21st century, the importance of the United Nations as the only supranational interstate association on a global scale is growing, as new global challenges and problems require the organization of new conditions for cooperation and interaction between participants in the global dialogue.

The decisive role of the UN in various aspects of the activities of the world community within the framework of the disarmament international legal peacekeeping political, socio-economic, cultural and humanitarian agenda makes an indispensable contribution to strengthening multilateral cooperation and interaction.

In this context, the relevance of the topic of the article is the need to analyze the results of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UN at the present stage in the context of globalization, taking into account the set priorities and development objectives, as well as upholding the national interests of the state. The issues of ensuring international security based on the UN Charter continue to play a key role in the organization’s activities.

Possessing unprecedented opportunities and rights in the field of peace for individual states, the UN in the last decade has often been faced with the unilateral nature of resolving international conflicts.

In these circumstances, the United Nations should be more adapted to the new political realities and changes in the international situation. One of the priority tasks in this direction is the reform of the main UN bodies and its decision-making mechanisms. Today, many experts question the relevance of UN policies, highlighting the need for structural change.

In the era of globalization and the rapidly changing global political and economic situation, the general scientific relevance of the study is also determined by the end of the term for fulfilling the goals.

Over more than twenty years of independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan has reaffirmed its commitment to peaceful politics, and the desire to resolve all contradictions through a constructive dialogue. The renunciation of nuclear weapons, as well as the country’s position on many problems of resolving disputed and conflict situations, allowed

Kazakhstan to determine its own significance and authority on the world stage.

The object of research in this article is the process of interaction between Kazakhstan and the United Nations in the ever-changing realities of modern international relations.

The subject of the research in the article is the level of effectiveness, as well as the result of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UN.

The purpose of the study in the article is a general analysis, as well as a systematization of the results, cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the UN at the present stage of development.

In accordance with the goal, the following research objectives are identified in the article:

- to consider the process of forming an independent Kazakhstan as a participant in international relations;
- identify and systematize the main aspects of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and its interaction with international organizations;
- to analyze the development and establishment of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UN;
- to consider the foreign policy initiatives of the Republic of Kazakhstan as part of its interaction with the UN;
- highlight the main aspects of the activities of Kazakhstan in the UN at the present stage, as well as note the problems and prospects of cooperation in the future.

The chronological framework of the article’s research covers the period of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UN during 1992 – 2019.

The source research base of the study in question in the article uses a significant range of sources and materials, which we can divide into several main groups.

First, a significant part of the sources used in writing the article are the main normative documents and materials of the UN, as well as other international organizations: the UN Charter, the UNESCO Charter, resolutions and declarations. Also, a significant place among the source materials is also determined by international conventions and agreements on the studied problem. An analysis of this group of sources made it possible to most fully and qualitatively consider the legal and theoretical framework regarding the work of the UN, as well as the integrated functionality for maintaining and organizing the world security system.

The second group of sources that we reviewed is presented by official materials and reports on the UN and its specialized agencies on international security issues. This group of sources of materials most fully

represents the main trends in the development of modern international relations on globalization and international security policy.

The third group of sources is the materials of official speeches by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, on the issues being studied. An analysis of this group of works allows us to draw conclusions regarding the holistic policy of the Republic in cooperation with the United Nations, as well as the main priority areas in the political line of Kazakhstan.

The fourth group of works consists of a system of speeches by both ministers and diplomatic representatives of Kazakhstan at the UN, as well as other officials at sessions of the General Assembly and international forums.

The fifth group of source materials consists of documents from government departments and strategic program documents regarding the development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and a holistic political strategy of the state.

Thus, the sources used represent a holistic basis for resolving the issues and tasks posed, allowing to reveal the goals and ensure the objectivity of conclusions on the work.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research in the article is represented by official documents and publications of the United Nations, as well as the works of domestic and foreign authors. The article is devoted to the cooperation of Kazakhstan and the UN at the present stage of development, which, in turn, involves the use of certain scientific methods and approaches that provide objective and comprehensive analysis. In the course of the study, we mainly implemented a systematic approach, synthesis and analysis method, comparative, normative, comparative methods, as well as a method of political analysis of the study of topics.

Thus, the method of political analysis made it possible to trace the evolution and dynamics of the development of interaction between Kazakhstan and the UN in the field of key areas of cooperation on international security, sustainable development and the cultural and humanitarian dimension.

System analysis revealed the role and place of the UN in the context of increasing interdependence of various factors affecting the stability and sustainability of the system of international relations.

The normative method for studying the research topics was to analyze the provisions of international legal and regulatory documents, in particular the UN Charter, UNESCO Charter, resolutions of the

General Assembly and the UN Security Council, international conventions and treaties.

The scientific novelty of the study lies in a holistic analysis of the previously not extensively studied period of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UN. Also of great importance is the analysis of the events of the end of 2016, the beginning of 2019, when there are significant changes in the global structure, which causes numerous negative aspects for the development of world cooperation and security.

Within the framework of recent events, the relevance of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the United Nations is carried out, as well as the negative aspects and ways to resolve them are determined. As new aspects of the study, the article should highlight:

identification of the growing dynamics of relations between Kazakhstan and the UN;

determining the future prospects of this cooperation, both at the present stage of interaction and in the future;

determination of the need to strengthen the role of Kazakhstan in the international arena, as well as the reorientation of the republic from the recipient country to the donor country.

The analysis and introduction into the scientific circulation of many documents on the development of relations between Kazakhstan and the UN, which have not previously been analyzed, redistributes the basis of the novelty of this study.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research in the article is determined by the need for holistic scientific processing, as well as the systematization of the available material on cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UN. Studying the evolution of the role and place of the republic in the UN system can serve as a useful experience for the development of similar trends in other countries.

The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of further use of work materials in the development of theoretical and conceptual foundations for the implementation of an effective state foreign policy. The study may also be useful in the practical work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Chairmanship of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the UN.

The main provisions of the topic of the article:

1. In the context of growing globalization processes, as well as the close relationship between countries, international security, as well as the process of its regulation in the framework of the activities of international organizations,

should become one of the main tasks of international law.

The experience of cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in this case confirms the growing role of each individual state in regulating the system of international relations.

2. The Republic of Kazakhstan considers cooperation with the UN as a guarantor of maintaining peace and security. Especially in light of the growing political and economic opposition between individual regions.

3. The interaction of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United Nations in the field of sustainable development requires significant economic, social and political transformations from the republic (Topornin 1994: 226)

### **Main part**

With the collapse of the USSR, many new states that were previously unknown and of great interest to the entire world community are emerging on the world stage. Immediately with these processes, the stage of recognition of our republic by many states, as well as international organizations, begins. With the beginning of independence, we can talk about the beginning of the evolutionary entry of the Republic of Kazakhstan into international communities. (Torkunov 2000: 22)

It is starting from this stage that the formation of independent Kazakhstan begins, as a full-fledged participant in international relations. (Gabdullina 2001: 266-270)

The foreign policy activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan itself receives significant incentive. Concepts are being developed and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is being created. The Republic of Kazakhstan has been building diplomatic activities from the very beginning, guided by universally recognized norms, taking an active part in the work of the UN, Kazakhstan has a real opportunity to actively participate in the development of decisions on many international issues, especially those that are part of the republic's vital interests. In this case, of course, membership in the UN should give Kazakhstan political, economic and other returns, contribute to the progressive development of the state – strengthening national security.

Officially, the beginning of full-fledged diplomatic relations between the states can be considered January 28, 1992, when the sovereign Republic of Kazakhstan began to establish cooperation in various fields with various countries.

In the political and diplomatic life in the 90s, the concept of “partnership” became widespread. Although in international legal theory, this concept is still poorly developed, it reflects the intention to increase the level of existing relations. So, the basis of relations of the European Union with any third state, not a member of the EU, is the conclusion and operation of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. (Gabdullina, 2001: 12-15)

Such agreements, as a rule, become the main instrument of political dialogue with new states, and the Central Asian republics are no exception.

The main objective of such a partnership is to create favorable conditions for the integration of new independent states into the European economy. Along with economic, political, military cooperation, the partnership attaches particular importance to the provisions on the rule of law and respect for human rights, especially the rights of minorities. Partnership implies the principle of equality. Before signing the first partnership agreements, it was necessary for the CIS countries to begin a comprehensive reform of the legal mechanism. Initially, deideologization of legal documents was carried out. Further, preliminary criteria were identified in establishing contractual relationships that would allow a non-discrimination approach.

These agreements should be based on general principles and objectives: a rule of law, the development of political freedoms and the establishment of a market economy. One of the necessary conditions for partnership is that a country concluding an agreement with the EU should demonstrate a desire to get involved in the process of democratization and respect for international principles. Thus, joining the well-known international institutions for the protection of human rights can be considered as evidence of this desire.

Today in the world, as we mentioned in relations between countries and alliances, we can observe greater mobility of movement of citizens, especially in nearby regions, if at the beginning of the 20th century, the very concept of traveling to another country was inherent only to a certain class of people, now go to visit another country, to visit, to rest or to study is an ordinary occupation which, in fact, any citizen can afford.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan, as for a region with the potential for development, especially in the framework of cooperation with the countries of East Asia, the EAEU and the SCO, the development of the fundamentals of the law of the legal status of foreigners is an important necessity.

For many years the formation and formation of international relations and law, there has been an acute question regarding cooperation and the development of diplomacy between states, in which the legal status of citizens in various countries occupies the main place. And also the need to ensure their protection and penalties from the constitution. (Sultanov 2002: 11)

As you know, in the Middle Ages, merchants were forced to stay in other states for a long time, there were also hostages, amanats, and diplomatic embassies. It is not surprising that since antiquity many states have sought to support both the conditions of stay of foreigners.

Providing security and benefits, protecting and ensuring the rights of foreign merchants at that time, was considered one of the foundations of good neighborly relations. Ensuring their legal status was also the responsibility of the host State. In Byzantium, if the merchants rake the state reimbursed them the full cost of the goods brought. Of great importance is how foreigners were given to diplomats and consuls. In many ways, their status was the basis of their immunity. A foreigner, in fact, is a representative of his state in another country. For many years, a holistic diplomatic policy has been a priority for the Asian region. (Manilov 2002: 17)

From the point of view of the prospects for the development of relations between the European Union and Central Asian states, it is important that, with the introduction of the PCA, the relations between them acquire a solid international legal basis. PCA by their nature are “mixed”, i.e. halfway between model agreements, such as those that the Commission has signed with a number of countries in the world, and “European agreements” existing with CEE. The system of Partnership and Cooperation Agreements is the principal means of political dialogue with the governments of Central Asian states. (Aubakirova 2003: 91)

It was then that it became important to create full-fledged legislation and legal acts regarding international regulation. Kazakhstan initially had significant potential and historical ties with China, Korea, Russia and other states of the Eurasian region, as well as rich diasporas of many peoples. Which is also within the framework of its attractiveness was a big plus for cooperation with the republic. With the advent of independence, for example, the Korean diaspora in the republic partially left for its historical homeland, but a large number remained, and began to attract both tourists and foreign capital from their historical homeland. (Laumulin 2005: 55)

As it is worth noting, today the formation of the legal framework is not yet completed and is in a state of development, this is due to the development of the republic itself, as well as an increase in the number of foreign citizens.

Considering the Republic of Kazakhstan as a whole, we should note that Kazakhstan, initially a state located at the crossroads of cultures, has great potential for becoming both a country with many foreign citizens who are in the republic, both for travel and for business and unofficial purposes.

Now the Republic of Kazakhstan is a developing country, it is especially worth noting the need and importance of such a factor as the need to coordinate actions between states, and the development of such associations as the SCO and the EAEU, which in the future will require a holistic formed base, both legal and legislative. Regarding the status of stay, we can distinguish such groups as legal and illegal foreigners. Those. Arriving in the state legally with registration and execution of all necessary documents, either secretly and illegally and without a visa, and registration in the state of arrival. (Ermekbayev 2006: 19)

Today, through the experience of Europe, we were also able to make sure that even good legislation and a legal framework are not a guarantee for the stable regulation of a large influx of foreigners. (Lebedeva 2006: 18)

To summarize, it is important to note, despite the difficulties in the formation of current legislation, as well as significant changes in international law. The Republic of Kazakhstan, in spite of everything, has rich roots in international politics and relations with a number of countries in the Asian region. (Laumulin 2006: 7)

Historically, during the Middle Ages, very saturated relations were in full swing, and significant trade interaction took place between the largest, cultural centers. Today, considering and analyzing the current state and complexities of world politics, as well as the general destructuring and destabilization of society. When, at first glance, such a rich cultural and personal development, even the modern political strong states of Europe can not eliminate the national and cultural hostility. The Republic of Kazakhstan should, taking into account the rich historical multicultural past, transfer relations, both interstate and interethnic, to a high level of development.

It is also important to note that in conditions when borders between countries are blurring and global processes penetrate deeper into the social environment, we can attribute the regulation of

this issue to the number of necessary. (Lebedeva 2006:57)

Today, the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan only spells out the basic elements of legal statuses and regulations of foreigners, the main goal is to consider all the nuances of this legislation in accordance with international standards.

That is, we can say that today in the Republic at the moment there is a legislative base capable of functioning and working in conditions of a small number of foreign citizens. If we consider this aspect in the future, we can conclude that it is necessary to improve and develop its institutions, since in the future, with favorable developments in relations with the UN, as well as with other countries, the number of foreigners will increase.

Considering how the Republic is developing today, we can say that today most of the development of any state depends on the globalization of the country and its cooperation with other states. (Lebedeva, 2006: 45)

Today, to a greater extent, in times of crisis, the formation of so-called small groups and the creation of a holistic system, microeconomics between the states of one region, are of great importance.

Having examined the history of the development of international relations in the Republic, we can say that historically the Republic of Kazakhstan is a state in which with a rich multicultural past. As well as with international relations with the European and Asian region.

This is due to the fact that, being in the center between two large regions, the territory of Kazakhstan has become a kind of bridge in which we can find both western and eastern roots.

In this matter, it is especially important that now the relevance of this region as a cultural bridge has increased significantly, and today, despite the presence of a serious legislative base and relations of regulation of foreign citizens, we can note for the future – the prospects of these facts are not enough.

In this regard, the development of foreign law is becoming an important task. In many respects, the institutes of law act separately from other bodies, and in part, their decisions not only do not support, but vice versa, eliminate the progress made.

Thus, we can say that today the formation and creation of special decisions on foreign citizens, as well as the reform of their own systems and institutions, is of great importance.

In general, considering the legal status and development of the Republic, we can say that Kazakhstan has a stable and developing legal base. But as mentioned above, she will not be able to cope

with critical and emergency situations. The creation of such threats as terrorism and extremism is also of great importance. In this connection, there is a need for better and more detailed control over foreign citizens. (Baizakov 2006: 91-101)

It is also important to note the presence of difficulties in the work of state institutions themselves. When the reform and efforts of one body, which took place over several years, are simultaneously crossed out by an act of another body. (Lebedeva 2006: 7)

Thus, considering the development of the legal framework, we should also note that, in fact, changes and achievement of results cannot occur immediately. The formation and implementation of stable and working legislative systems require some time to evaluate and record the results. The increasing foreign presence requires adequate legal regulation by the state, which has resulted in the development of a special regulatory body of legislative norms specifically dedicated to the rights, freedoms and duties of foreigners. The various goals and grounds for the stay of foreigners in the country also have a significant impact on the particular legal regulation of their statuses. (Baizakov 2006: 14)

Since the Republic of Kazakhstan became independent, the transition period in the state has been associated with both positive and negative consequences. Studying them requires a lot of effort and expense from the Republic and is fraught with difficulties. As mentioned above, the Interpol National Central Bank and interstate interaction play a major role in the conduct and modification of these problems.

Today, the NBC of the Interpol of the Republic of Kazakhstan maintains business contacts with more than 40 countries, seeking to improve the efficiency of its work. (Vishnyakov 2006: 19)

Interpol cooperates with the Republic of Kazakhstan at several levels of interaction, first of all, it takes place at the bilateral level of dialogue. As we can note, this is one of the most initial types of cooperation between the Interpol system and the Republic. Despite its strong obsolescence recently in the system of international relations, this type of cooperation is very popular and has a tendency to popularize. Bilateral projects and agreements are of great importance in relations considered as an internal dialogue, examining in detail each side of the problem.

Of great importance under this agreement is the Kalkan project, implemented in 2005, as necessary for the timely detection and elimination of terrorist threats.

So, as to a greater extent for obtaining financing, within the framework of terrorist groups in almost 90% of cases, the accompanying factor is human trafficking and drug trafficking.

The TACIS project, created on March 18, 2009, also plays an important role. The project includes Interpol in Central Asia. The main goal of this project is to implement and further expand the Interpol information network. An important factor will be the holding of a wide range of trainings and educational programs in the countries of the Central Asian region.

Of great importance was the spread of cooperation and programs to counter terrorism and illegal gangs in the Asian region.

As part of the work of Interpol, it is worth noting that in 80% of cases we can observe in these criminal groups not only the transportation and distribution of drugs, but also whole and complete systems for their production.

In general, an important part of the development of Interpol, as well as projects to combat the spread of narcotic drugs, is a broad information interaction, in the framework of detection and search, terrorist groups and gangs. (Tokayev 1997: 55)

Kazakhstan is a consistent and committed supporter of a collective and comprehensive solution to the problem of terrorism. The Republic has acceded to all twelve universal UN conventions against terrorism. Bilateral agreements have been concluded on cooperation in this field, as well as in the fight against international crime with 13 states. (Vishnyakov 2006: 81)

It must be emphasized that in our opinion a full-fledged program is being implemented and is being implemented to prevent the spread of drugs. In this factor, it is important to understand that it is necessary to carry out the fight against the spread and elimination of drugs precisely in several countries at once. Since, unfortunately, we can note that with the advent of globalization, crime has also become transnational.

Undoubtedly, it is worthwhile to understand that the spread of drugs in the region takes place with the participation of criminal groups in many countries. And to eliminate them, it is necessary to approach the problem very carefully.

Of particular importance for the republic is cooperation in energy security, trade, and the economy as a whole. This cooperation is supported by the Central Asian Border Management Program (BOMCA). Its main areas are: ensuring the security of the borders of the region, promoting legal trade and also transit.

The existing programs in the fields of education and science, such as TEMPUS and Erasmus Mundus. (Ensebaeva 2012: 65-67)

Their significance is especially great within the framework of enriching the personnel potential of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as increasing the mobility of teachers and government personnel. In 2009, a new regional program is being created, CA – CAREN, using high-speed Internet, to provide maximum fast communication in cooperation between universities. One of the well-known programs is the TACIS program, which in 2007 was replaced by a cooperation development tool. (Ensebaeva 2012: 55)

The main objective of this interaction program is to strengthen democracy. For Kazakhstan, several thematic DCI programs have been proposed. Among them, the “Investing in People” Program is implemented in six main areas of activity: health, knowledge and skills, culture, employment and social cohesion, gender equality, youth and children.

Also in this system, the process of environmental protection in the region occupies a significant place. The DCI program is designed in such a way that it can not only function within its own projects, but also complement existing projects, which is a very flexible and significant function. (Vishnyakov 2006: 300)

It should be noted that along with DCI there are also a number of tools for interaction and cooperation. European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR); Nuclear Safety Instrument; Stability Instrument (IFS) as anti-crisis measures and to eliminate specific global and inter-regional threats that have a destabilizing effect.

Considering these development programs, and the desire of the EU not only to participate but also to attract East Asian countries. Including Kazakhstan. Given the recent events of 2010-2015, and considering the policy of Germany as the leading EU state, we can observe the tendency for the European Union to be inclined towards cooperation and the creation of a multipolar world, and in contrast to NATO’s emphasis on unipolarity.

Of great importance for the establishment and strengthening of the political and economic weight of Kazakhstan in the international arena is its participation in international space organizations that explore space and also use high technology.

Based on an intergovernmental agreement, active cooperation between the Kazakhstan National Company “Kazakhstan Garysh Sapary” JSC and the French company “EADS Astrium” on the implementation of two major projects is carried out:



the creation of a space system for remote sensing of the Earth of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the assembly and testing complex of spacecraft (SCSC) in Astana. (Ensebaeva 2012: 64)

On July 1, 2013, during the official visit of British Prime Minister David Cameron to Kazakhstan, a contract was signed for the creation of a space system for scientific and technological purposes (SC NTN) with Surrey Satellite Technology Ltd (SSTL).

The goal of the project is the creation of a space system designed to develop technologies for designing, assembling and testing a spacecraft, conducting scientific research of the Earth's ionosphere, and obtaining flight history for a technological load of its own design.

In order to increase the economic efficiency of the project, agreements were reached with the English company SSTL on the joint development of the NTN spacecraft, the creation and launch of a scientific and technological spacecraft as part of the Earth Mapper European satellite constellation. This will reduce the risks, timing and costs of creating a spacecraft.

JSC "NC" UC "together with SSTL studied the issues of joint development and creation of the NovaSAR radar spacecraft, which will be funded by UKSA.

In addition, in the production of the Kazakhstan medium-resolution satellite "KazEOSat-2" satellite, SSTL acted as a contractor for Airbus Defense & Space.

Cooperation with China is one of the main and main types of strategic partnership. Given the pace of development in China, especially in technical terms, we can highlight its desire for the need to master space technology. Thus, the Republic of Kazakhstan is very popular in terms of providing both space training grounds for research, and as a strategic partner for joint cooperation. (Lantsov 2008: 8)

Thus, considering cooperation, we can talk about how Kazakhstan is today, an important player, both in the European Region and in Asia. And mentioning the words of Peter the Great, Kazakhstan is the key and the gateway between Europe and Asia, we can say that with the right policies, the Republic in organizing international cooperation can become the link in the interaction of the two cultures.

## Conclusion

In the modern world, international organizations play a significant role. Since the 19th century, the desire for internationalization of many aspects of

society has necessitated the creation of new forms of international cooperation.

Currently, there are more than 4 thousand international organizations operating in various directions. But today, one of the most influential and popular organizations in the world is the United Nations, which was created after the end of World War II (October 24, 1945) by 51 countries in order to maintain peace through the development of international cooperation and collective security. (Lantsov 2008: 8)

On March 2, 1992, at the UN General Assembly (GA), Kazakhstan became one of the members of an authoritative, international organization of peace. Thus, the international recognition of state sovereignty and independence of the country took place.

A new sovereign state appeared on the world map – the Republic of Kazakhstan, which became the 168th member of the UN. It is necessary to highlight the main, significant initiatives of our republic within the United Nations since joining this organization. Having become a full-fledged participant in the universal international forum, Kazakhstan received the opportunity to fully integrate into the world community as a worthy partner in international relations.

The first session in which Kazakhstan participated was the 47th GA session. During the general discussion, the first in the history of Kazakhstan speech of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, in which he reaffirmed the commitment of the new independent state to the goals and principles of the Charter of the Organization.

In December 1992, Nazarbayev put forward the initiative and the need to create SVDM, which would unite the states of the Asian continent, ensuring safe and stable development of the region (Nazarbayev 1995: 94)

The first CICA summit was held in 2002. Since then, the composition of the organization has been significantly replenished by influential participants. Being a member of the UN, Kazakhstan is involved in the search for a solution to many political problems, primarily affecting the security of the Central Asian region, therefore, at the end of 1994, President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev during a meeting with the UN Under-Secretary-General at the OSCE summit in December 1994 proposed the UN on behalf of 3 states – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan – to create a battalion for possible peacekeeping operations in the Central Asian region (Nazarbayev 1995: 32)

This proposal was perceived by the UN as a sincere desire to help strengthen peace and stability in Central Asia. Soon a year later, on December 15, 1995 in Taraz, the Presidents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Uzbekistan signed an agreement on the creation of a collective peacekeeping battalion in Central Asia under the auspices of the UN. In 2000, the leadership of Kazakhstan decided to create an independent Kazakhstan peacekeeping battalion “Kazbat”, the main task of which is peacekeeping, which was carried out by “Kazbat” in the peacekeeping mission in Iraq to destroy explosives and ensure water supply. On the territory of the former USSR, nuclear powers formed – Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus. Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine pledged to join the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) as states without a nuclear arsenal (Durdenevsky 1956: 64)

The historical decision of the leadership of Kazakhstan regarding non-nuclear status was appreciated at the UN. At the 49th session in 1994, the General Assembly in its resolution welcomed the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the NPT. The initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the policy of the former President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, N. Nazarbayev, aimed at ridding humanity of nuclear weapons and strengthening the non-proliferation regime of weapons of mass destruction, has earned the recognition of the international community.

The Republic of Kazakhstan actively supports the work and activities of the UN in all its areas. Of particular importance is the issue of international diplomacy, which considers the multilateralism of the participants as one of the main priorities.

The geopolitical position of the republic in this case is one of the main and determining moments

of this development. Of great importance also is the growing potential of the country. Of course, in these conditions it is still too early to say that the republic is a full member of the UN, other more “strong” members of the organization will listen to their advice and position, but it should be emphasized that for more than 20 years of independence Kazakhstan has managed to determine its own priorities and a holistic position in the system of international relations. (Danenov 2014: 124)

In this case, we are pretty much sure that the main and most important prospect for Kazakhstan in cooperation with the UN is to create our own economic and political potential, which other countries will listen to, which will further allow us to get ahead of the country on a par with other leaders in diplomacy and international relations. (Kazykhanov 2007: 2)

Today, within the framework of the situation under consideration, it is quite difficult to predict the further development of the world system, the positions of world leaders are too uncertain and random, the factor of chance plays a big role in forecasting. But despite this, the implementation of the republic within the framework of international politics, as well as the determination of its own significant place in this system, is the main priority for further development and cooperation with the UN.

The formation of internal political and economic systems that will most effectively realize the country’s potential also plays a greater role.

In general, as already noted, Kazakhstan shows itself among other UN states as one of the active players fighting for the organization of a world security system and stability of common international relations, providing a process of cooperation in the system of interaction between Asia and Europe.

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