

**МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**



**INTERNATIONAL
UNIVERSITY**

ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN

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The foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is determined by the President of the country and carried out the work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan currently has become a major player in international politics, which caused him a good geographical location on the border of two continents, Europe and Asia, between the key players in international relations, the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China. The presence of vast territories (9th largest in the world), huge reserves of minerals and other natural resources allows the country to improve its international political rating.

Kazakhstan and the United Nations

The Republic of Kazakhstan became a full member of the United Nations, 2 March 1992 (GA resolution 46/224). The United Nations began its work in Kazakhstan in early 1993, after the October 5, 1992 an agreement was signed between President Nazarbayev and while UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali.





Kazakhstan and the OSCE

In January 1992, the Republic of Kazakhstan joined the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. This organization primarily sees in Kazakhstan a partner in the solution of the Afghan issue.

The main achievement in this organization is its chairmanship in 2010. During this year, Kazakhstan has achieved good results, chief among which is to hold the OSCE Summit in Astana after an 11-year hiatus. The summit adopted the Astana Declaration "Towards a Security Community".

Kazakhstan and the SCO

Kazakhstan pays special attention to relations with neighboring states. Kazakhstan - one of the five countries that stood at the origins of the emergence of this organization. Since the founding of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization Kazakhstan actively participates in the work of the organization for 2010-2011 and became its chairman.



Kazakhstan and the OIC



In 1995, Kazakhstan became a member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The organization consists mainly of Arab countries, relations with which are called strategic. A special achievement in this organization is the election of the Chairman from July 2011.



Kazakhstan and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

Kazakhstan was among the first six countries to sign the treaty on collective security. After the session of the Collective Security Treaty in Moscow in 2002, member states decided to create an organization based on the contract. In February 2009, we organized by Collective Rapid Reaction Force, whose first joint military exercises held in Kazakhstan on a military training ground Matybulak.

Kazakhstan and CIS



The organization was founded by the heads of the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine by signing a December 8, 1991 in Viskuli (Bialowieza Forest) "Agreement on the Establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States" (known in the media as Belovezhskoe Agreement).



Kazakhstan initially actively participated in the work, and establish a framework of the CIS. At the initiative of the Kazakh side December 21, 1991 was held in Almaty summit and signed the Almaty Declaration.

Today, the Commonwealth of Independent States plays an important role in the foreign policy of Kazakhstan due to a deep mutual integration of the participating countries in all fields of international relations.

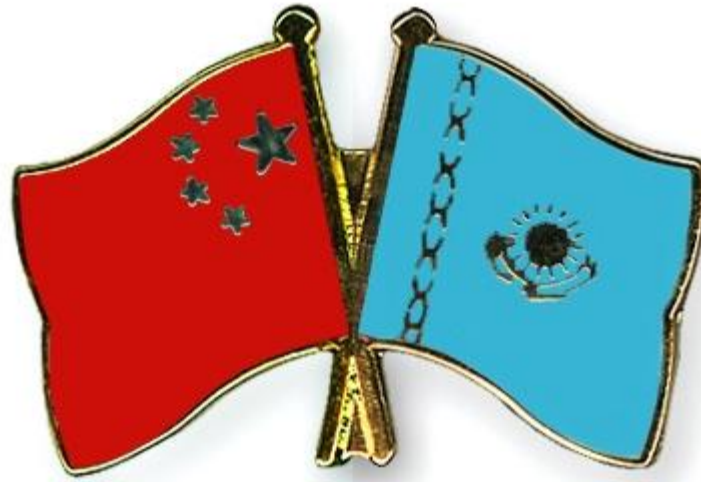
Strategic Partners

- Kazakhstan's foreign policy is primarily aimed at Russia, China, US, EU and Arab countries. These are countries with which relations official government of Kazakhstan has identified as strategic.





Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan with the northern neighbor set October 22, 1992. [10] The two countries develop relations in many international organizations and treaties which cover the territory, as the post-Soviet countries, and the state and abroad. The main ones are the UN, SCO, CSTO, OSCE, CIS and the Customs Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia.



Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China established January 3, 1992. The relationship between the two countries, mainly related to economic interests, rather than political. An example of this is the largest investment in the oil and gas sector, continued participation of Chinese companies in other sectors of the economy of Kazakhstan.



Diplomatic relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan with the United States established the next day after the recognition of the US side of the sovereignty of Kazakhstan.

The main contacts of the two countries are in the field of defense and security. Kazakh soldiers are trained in the United States, Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan partially fitted with American equipment. Kazakhstan also participates in the program "Partnership for Peace", initiated by NATO.

