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FEATURES OF THE NEW CONCEPT OF KAZAKHSTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY: THEORETICAL ANALYSIS

Abstract

Kazakhstan's foreign policy is determined by its multi-vector nature. This means that Kazakhstan is developing relations on an equal footing with global and regional powers. Such a foreign policy understanding ensures the independence of Kazakhstan and creates a basis for its equal interaction with other states. On March 19, 2019, the head of state, who has the official status of the "Elbasy" leader of the nation, N. Nazarbayev, resigned and handed over the post of president to the chairman of the upper house of Parliament, Kassym - Jomart Tokayev. In this regard, the state of the main directions of Kazakhstan's foreign policy during the transition of power is one of the most important issues that currently needs to be studied. The change of power in Kazakhstan after almost 30 years of the rule of Nursultan Nazarbayev is going through a very important stage in shaping the course of foreign policy. The most important legacy of the period of Nazarbayev's rule is a "multi-vector" foreign policy. The continuity of the concept of "multi-vector foreign" policy is very important on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan today, during the period of the rule of "post-Nazarbayev" or Tokayev's regime. It is very important for the new leadership to determine the foreign policy directions of Kazakhstan in ensuring territorial security. This article analyses the features of a multi-vector foreign policy in the period of K. Tokayev and determines the trajectory of the vector of Kazakhstan's multi-vector foreign policy in the near future.

The most relevant factor is to determine the model of transformation of power in Kazakhstan and its impact on the trajectory of foreign policy. In the formation of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, the personal image of N. Nazarbayev in international politics played a great role. The image of Nazarbayev is materialized, identified with Kazakhstan, became its authority and brand. Kazakhstan's foreign policy is connected with the personality of the leader of the nation, an authoritative diplomat, author and founder of the Eurasian Union. The personality of Elbasy is associated with a system of values focused on stability, change, and traditional values. This is due to the fact that the balance of Kazakhstan's foreign policy between the Russian Federation, China and "Western" countries is important for ensuring the security of the entire territory of Central Asia.

Key words: multi-vector foreign policy, transformation of power, the image of the Elbasy, state, universalism.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ЖАҢА СЫРТҚЫ САЯСИ БАҒЫТЫНЫҢ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ: ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ АНАЛИЗ

Аңдатпа

Қазақстанның сыртқы саясаты көпвекторлы сипатымен анықталады. Бұл Қазақстанның жаһандық және өңірлік державалармен тең деңгейдегі қарым-қатынастарды дамытып жатқанын білдіреді. Мұндай сыртқы саяси түсінік Қазақстанның тәуелсіздігін қамтамасыз етуде және оны басқалармен тең құқылы қарым-қатынас жасауға негіз жасауда. Осыған байланысты Қазақстанның сыртқы саясатының негізгі бағыттарының билік транзиті кезеңіндегі жайы қазіргі таңда зерттелуі тиіс аса маңызды мәселелердің бірі. Қазақстандағы билік трансформациясының өзіндік моделі мен оның сыртқы саясаттың траекториясына ықпалы ең негізгі сұрақ болып қала береді. Қазақстанның сыртқы

саясатын қалыптастыруда Н.Назарбаевтың халықаралық саясаттағы жеке имиджінің рөлі аса зор. Себебі, Назарбаевтың соңғы 30 жыл бойына қалыптастырған мультивекторлы сыртқы саясатында Назарбаевтың тұлғалық харизматикасы мен жеке имиджінде қалыптастырған болатын. Назарбаев имиджі материалданып, Қазақстанмен сәйкестендірілді, елдің беделі мен брендіне айналған. Қазақстанның сыртқы саясаты саясаткер, беделді дипломат, Еуразиялық Одақтың авторы және негізін қалаушы Елбасы тұлғасымен байланыстырылады. Елбасы тұлғасы тұрақтылықты, өзгеріске де, дәстүрлі құндылықтарға да бағытталған құндылықтар жүйесімен байланысты.

Себебі, Қазақстанның сыртқы саясатындағы РФ, Қытай және «Батыс» елдері арасындағы балансы тұтас аумақтың қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етуде аса маңызды болып табылады. Мақалада көп векторлы сыртқы саясаттың «Тоқаев» кезеңіндегі сипатына талдау жасап, Қазақстанның көпвекторлы сыртқы саясатының даму векторының траекториясына талдау жасалынады. қарастырылады. 2019 жылғы 19 наурызда Елбасы-Ұлт көшбасшысы атты ресми мәртебесі бар мемлекет басшысы Н.Назарбаев өкілеттігін доғарып, президент лауазымын Парламенттің жоғарғы палатасының төрағасы Қасым Жомарт Тоқаевқа тапсырды. Нұрсұлтан Назарбаевтың 30 жылға жуық басқаруынан кейін Қазақстан билігінің ауысуы сыртқы саясаттың бағытын қалыптастыруда өте маңызды кезеңді бастан кешуде. Назарбаевтың билік еткен кезеңнің ең маңызды мұрасы «көп векторлы» сыртқы саясат. Қазақстан Республикасы мысалындағы «көп векторлы сыртқы» саясат ұғымының негізі бүгінгі таңда, «пост - Назарбаев» немесе Тоқаев билігі кезеңінде сабақтастығы өте маңызды. Сөзсіз, аумақтық қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз етуде жаңа басшылық тарапынан Қазақстанның сыртқы саясаттағы бағыттарын айқындап алу өте маңызды.

Түйін сөздер: Көп векторлы сыртқы саясат, билік трансформациясы, тұлғалық имидж, Елбасы, универсализм.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ НОВОЙ КОНЦЕПЦИИ ВНЕШНЕЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КАЗАХСТАНА: ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

Аннотация

Внешняя политика Казахстана определяется многовекторным характером. Это означает, что Казахстан развивает отношения на равных с глобальными и региональными державами. Такое внешнеполитическое понимание обеспечивает независимость Казахстана и создает основу для его равноправного взаимодействия с другими государствами. 19 марта 2019 года глава государства, имеющий официальный статус Лидера Нации, Н.Назарбаев сложил с себя полномочия и передал пост президента председателю верхней палаты Парламента Касым Жомарту Тоқаеву. В связи с этим состояние основных направлений внешней политики Казахстана в период транзита власти является одним из важнейших вопросов, который в настоящее время должен быть изучен. Смена власти Казахстана после почти 30 лет правления Нурсултана Назарбаева переживает очень важный этап в формировании курса внешней политики. Важнейшим наследием периода правления Назарбаева является «многовекторная» внешняя политика. Очень важна преемственность понятия «многовекторная внешняя» политика на примере Республики Казахстан сегодня, в период правления «пост - Назарбаева» или Тоқаева. Безусловно, новому руководству в обеспечении территориальной безопасности очень важно определить внешнеполитические направления Казахстана. В статье анализируется особенности многовекторной внешней политики в период К.Тоқаева анализируется траектория вектора многовекторной внешней политики Казахстана.

Самой актуальной остается модель трансформации власти в Казахстане и ее влияние на траекторию внешней политики. В формировании внешней политики Казахстана играл велика роль личного имиджа Н.Назарбаева в международной политике. Имидж Назарбаева материализуется, отождествляется с Казахстаном, становится его авторитетом и брендом. Внешняя политика Казахстана связана с личностью лидера нации, авторитетного дипломата, автора и основателя Евразийского союза. Личность Елбасы связана с системой ценностей, ориентированных как на стабильность, изменения, так и на традиционные ценности. Это связано с тем, что баланс внешней

политики Казахстана между РФ, Китаем и «Западными» странами имеет важное значение для обеспечения безопасности всей территории ЦА.

Ключевые слова: многовекторная внешняя политика, трансформация власти, имидж личности, Елбасы, универсализм.

Introduction.

Since the first days of its sovereign history, Kazakhstan has taken a firm course towards a multi-vector foreign policy, trying to develop cooperation with all centers of economic power and key geopolitical players. Such a rational policy found the understanding of all and quite naturally contributed to the growth of the country's authority and weight in the international arena.

One of the clearest confirmations of this was the chairmanship of Kazakhstan in the OSCE. In June 2016, Kazakhstan was elected a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council from the Asia-Pacific Group of States for the period 2017-2018 [1]. Kazakhstan's candidacy was supported by 138 out of 193 UN member States. In the Security Council, our country headed the Committee on Sanctions against ISIS and Al-Qaeda banned in the Russian Federation and Other countries, thereby making a significant contribution to the fight against international terrorism. It is obvious that there is no common of the concept of “multi-vectorism” definition in the modern dictionary. Based on individual observations of politicians, experts and researchers on the subject, primarily on the analysis of the realities of foreign policy activity of States, we can conclude that multi-vector foreign policy is an independent and Autonomous foreign policy, the hallmark of which is a balanced and fair relationship with various important centres of power and major world and regional players.

It can also be said that this means pursuing a subtle and balanced geopolitical course, skilfully playing on the contradictions between the most important centres of power of the modern world, aimed at ensuring the national interests of the country and reducing dependence as much as possible [2].

Another important recognition of Kazakhstan's authority is also the Astana talks on Syria. Along with Geneva, the capital of Kazakhstan has become an important platform for dialogue between the opposing Syrian forces. Here, a ceasefire agreement was reached in several parts of Syria. Several rounds of negotiations have already been held and the preparation of the next round has been announced. Although much remains to be done before the resolution of the intra-Syrian conflict, more importantly, the process of finding ways to resolve it continues in a new format, and Kazakhstan is actively looking for its place in the system of international relations.

The foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan throughout all the years of its sovereign development is based on the concept of multi-vector nature, proclaimed by N. Nazarbayev immediately after his election to the post of President of the country on December 1, 1991. According to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. According to Nazarbayev, multi-vector means " ... the development of friendly and predictable relations with all states that play a significant role in world affairs and are of practical interest to our country. Kazakhstan, due to its geopolitical position and economic potential, does not have the right to focus on narrow regional problems [3]. This would be incomprehensible not only to our multinational population, but also to the entire world community. The future of Kazakhstan is in Asia, Europe, the East and the West. By pursuing such a policy, we will be able to exclude any manifestations of a threat to the security of Kazakhstan. we will be able to strengthen the favorable external conditions for economic and political transformations in our country." this position of Kazakhstan was largely determined and is determined by the geopolitical position of our country, the multi-ethnic and multi-religious composition of the population, the level of development of the economy as a whole [4]. Taking into account the current international realities, the main focus of Kazakhstan's foreign policy strategy is on ensuring an effective security system in Central Asia, aimed at preventing non-traditional challenges and threats (international terrorism, religious extremism, drug trafficking, illegal migration) currently emanating from Afghanistan and other countries adjacent to the region.

Results and Discussion.

Multi-vector foreign policy under new-leadership

Almost every foreign visit of the head of Kazakhstan is marked by important initiatives that attract close attention of the international community and active expert discussion. For example, at the 55th session of the UN General Assembly in New York, Nursultan Nazarbayev raised the question of the need to improve the norms of international law relating to the national sovereignty of states, and taking into account new realities to determine the limits beyond which the participation of the world community in the settlement of internal conflicts is legitimate [5]. This formulation of the question is very relevant, since the West is hatching the

idea of eliminating the national state as a political institution under the dominance of the United States on the planet.

President Nursultan Nazarbayev has repeatedly expressed the view that peace on Earth will become stronger if the UN cooperates more closely with regional security structures. For example, with the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) and the SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organization), of which Kazakhstan has a membership.

How not to recall the proposal of President N. Nazarbayev to start developing a universal declaration of a nuclear-free world. To do this, it is necessary to expand the legal framework and increase the international control of the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) over the implementation of the obligations of all countries in the field of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. German Chancellor Otto Bismarck said: "The great questions of history are resolved not by speeches and not by the vote of the majority, but by iron and blood." N. Nazarbayev proposed to put an end to such a tooth-crushing "philosophy", which has clearly outlived its time [6].

At the same time, he draws attention to the fact that today in the world total spending on weapons is growing twice as fast as during the "cold" war between the USSR and the United States – by 6% per year. They have already reached \$ 1.5 trillion a year. And this is at a time when many global and regional problems remain unresolved around the world. Therefore, he believes, a strategy of peace, a philosophy of creation is necessary [7]. And there is no doubt that every year such a constructive position is gaining more and more supporters and adherents, and Kazakhstan and its leader are becoming more and more recognizable in the world.

At the same time, Kazakhstan is building its foreign policy course, carefully analyzing the emerging international relations. It should be understood that Kazakhstan is not a major player in them. In this regard, it should adequately assess its potential, geopolitical position, and the possibilities of its foreign policy.

In the book "Under the banner of independence", the Speaker of the Senate of the Parliament of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev, who has long held the post of foreign Minister in the government, writes: "In fact, it would be incomprehensible and even ridiculous if Kazakhstan began to claim a leading position in international issues that do not correspond to its status. At the same time, it would be unjustified to close yourself in the circle of your own problems and look indifferently at what is happening around you." [8]

Based on this, Kazakhstan's foreign policy is a reflection of the state of modern international relations. Since gaining sovereignty, Kazakhstan has put forward a number of foreign policy principles, and with them actions and initiatives.

First. Multi-vector approach is an important principle of Kazakhstan's foreign policy. First of all, we are talking about ensuring our own independence, as well as the ability to make the most optimal decisions by building mutually beneficial relations with all states. This principle involves the search for a balance of power in cooperation with different geopolitical and economic "centers of power".

Thus, being between Russia, China and the Muslim world, Kazakhstan develops cooperation with all, while developing relations with the world leader – the United States, the largest international market – the EU, as well as the ASEAN countries and Japan.

Kazakhstan seeks to develop comprehensive cooperation with all major institutions of international cooperation – international forums and organizations.

Second. Strengthening global and regional security. the most important step to strengthen global security was the renunciation of nuclear weapons. kazakhstan cooperates with various international organizations that ensure security, such as the osce, the iaea, nato and others, joining such treaties as the npt, the ctbt, the inf and others. Kazakhstan's entry into the Collective Security Treaty System (CSTO), which is still the only real tool for ensuring the external security of the state in the region, was also a significant action [9].

Another step in strengthening international and regional security was the initiative to convene the conference on interaction and confidence-building measures in asia (CICA), expressed at the 47th session of the un general assembly [10].

The third. Development of regional cooperation. In addition to security and multi-vector issues, as well as taking into account the global trend of economic globalization, Kazakhstan has put forward and supported a number of initiatives on regional cooperation, the most significant of which were: the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Central Asian Economic Community (CAEC), the Eurasian Economic Community, the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and others [11].

Integration in Central Asia is the most important priority in the development of the region's states, issues of creating a market with a population of more than 50 million, issues of solving security problems, water supply issues and other pressing problems.

Conclusion.

To integrate into the world market in the south-eastern direction, Kazakhstan has applied for membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation. In November 1992, he was admitted to its membership at an extraordinary meeting of the ministers of the participating states. The above principles were a significant factor in the implementation of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In this regard, it can be noted that the external doctrine of the state meets all the main paradigms of modern visions of international relations, as well as the real situation in the international geopolitical struggle.

One of the main priorities of the policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to promote the development of the national economy in the context of globalization by ensuring equal positions of the country and Kazakhstan's business in the system of world economic relations.

The Republic of Kazakhstan does not position itself as a global player, the main interests of Kazakhstan are focused on the regional level, which, however, does not exclude the active participation of Kazakhstan in solving global problems of our time. Based on its geographical location and taking into account strategic interests, the Republic of Kazakhstan intends to further strengthen economic and political cooperation in the previously chosen foreign policy areas, while creating a solid foundation for stability, open dialogue and interaction in the region.

Thus, we can conclude that the multi-vector foreign policy is an objective necessity, which during the existence of independent Kazakhstan has made a lot of positive changes on the way to a worthy entry into the world community. One of its results is that Kazakhstan is a successful regional state, the initiator and locomotive of integration processes in the region, as well as an active participant in regional and global structures.

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