

PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN N. A. NAZARBAYEV'S REGIONAL, GLOBAL ENDEAVORS IN INTERNATIONAL POLICY (1991-1999): ON THE EXAMPLE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH ASPECT

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Abstract: *This scientific article reports about President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev's regional, global endeavors known in the all over the world. For example, Semey polygon and about its ending, problems of refusal from nuclear weapon, Aral ecological problems, endeavors about unity of countries against terrorism, Eurasian economic union ideas, Asian Integrity and Trust Union matters, relations with European countries, membership of Republic of Kazakhstan in United Nations Organization, reforms about United Nations Organization structure according to the global problems of XXI century.*

Keywords: History of Kazakhstan, International policy, foreign policy, global endeavors, Neuclear weapon, Eurasian Union.

Republic of Kazakhstan has established close international relations with world countries since it gained its Independence. President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev determined the main directions of relations with foreign far and near countries. For example, Kazakhstan has close relations with West Europe, the U. S. A., Asia and Africa countries.

President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev's endeavors in world level found support of world community. His ideas about closing of Semey polygon and life without nuclear weapon were heard by lots of countries of the world.

In 1991 Soviet Union collapsed and Commonwealth of Independent Countries (C. I. S.) was founded. At this point President N. A. Nazarbayev encouraged Slavian and Turkish countries to understanding, proposed to organize a meeting in Ashkhabad and played a great role in regulating the relations between the countries. *перейде ерекше рөл атқарды.*

In 1992 Republic of Kazakhstan became a member of United Nations Organization(U. N. O.). N. A. Nazarbayev made reports and presented his new ideas from U. N. O. tribune and proposed to reform the organization according to the new millennium.

President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev proposed the idea of the foundation of Union of Cooperation and Trust measures in the 47 the session of the Head Assembly on October, 5 in 1992.¹

In 1993 the Central Asian state governors founded International Centre of Aral protection in order to improve the social-economic situation and ecological crisis of the Aral Sea which was considered as the greatest disaster of the XX century by the world community.

President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev brought up a point of the idea of Eurasian Economic Union in 1994. The Union exists now and since 2010 Kazakhstan, Belarus, Russia, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia have been working within this project.²

In order to solve the obstacles of the Aral Sea which has been a huge ecological problem President of Republic of Kazakhstan touched the issues of the Sea as a President of the Aral protection fund in the meeting of Central Asian countries governors on March, 5 in 1995 in Dashkhovus City.

President of Republic of Kazakhstan participated in the Summit of Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (O. S. C. E.) in Lisbon in December, 1996 and shared with his ideas about World Peace, Stability and Equality, mutual understanding, prevention of conflicts

In 1997 in September President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev in his report on the 52nd session of General Assembly (U. N. O.) told about the regulation of ecological problems caused since Soviet period and not spreading their consequences in international level.

It is obvious that President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev has started announcing his new ideas since Independent Kazakhstan became a member of this organization. President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev assessed the activity of world countries of international community in the sphere of world security and peace. He gave some of his ideas in increase of its impact. It has been reported in the dates of foreign official archives published in the 90th of the XX century „*Kazakhstan takes a very active position in the U. N. O. reforms*”.³

¹ A. V. Shabaga, „Methodology of research of the international relations: realism”, in *Bulletin of the Russian Peoples*, year III, no. 24, 2015, p. 45.

² K. K. Tokayev, *Belasu*, Almaty, LtD „Dauir”, 2008, p. 176.

³ G. Nurymbetova, R. Kudaybergenov, S. V. Seliverstov, *Foreign policy initiatives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev. Historical documentary research*, Almaty, Kazakh encyclopedia, 2010, p. 384.

President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev's regional and world endeavors are known in many countries all over the world in 1991-1999 . He is a recognized and admitted by world community leader.

Literature Review

The relations of world countries were full of complicated and political events in the end of the XX century. For example, Soviet Union collapsed and Commonwealth of Independent Countries was founded. Separate independent countries have been formed. If we ask questions of how these Post soviet countries have formed and what principles they have had in the outer policy, we know that Kazakhstan is among these countries. What relations have these young and independent countries had with foreign countries.

There have been many obstacles in founding and forming of Republic of Kazakhstan as an independent country. Issues of forming of political structure, signing the border, developing of economy and regulating of outer and inner policy have been difficult ones.

President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev is a person who could form its independent way „*The way of development of Kazakhstan*” in the difficult crisis time. Kazakhstan had its multi-faceted direction in the foreign policy. It has established multi-faceted political, economic and cultural relations with far and nearest countries.

The above mentioned Republic of Kazakhstan outer policy in the period of the first independent years 1991-1999 and N. A. Nazarbayev's forward thinking political abilities, which formed the main directions of outer policy are supported by world community nowadays.

Investigating the directions of international relations of the state from the point of view of theory and methodology is a very important matter. For example, If we pay our attention to Shabaga's scientific paper, a Russian scholar who investigates international relations, „*Methodology of research of international relations: realism*”, the author proposed to make expertise on principles of realistic scale when considering the international relations from conceptual point of view. Researching that this principle has triggered from the consideration of achievements and endeavors in political space of international relations, one can note that it has appeared in the latest period.⁴

Kazakhstan diplomat Kasym-Zhomart Tokayev in his work „*Ray and shadow*” wrote: „*It is obvious for Kazakhstan and foreign people that*

⁴ A. V. Shabaga, „*Methodology of research of the international relations*”, p. 60.

President N. A. Nazarbayev has spent all his energy in improving the international authority of our country. Everything had to be started from the beginning, there were no diplomatic services and experience to conduct international relations separately. Our country as a founder of Kazakhstan Republic N. A. Nazarbayev described has passed the way relevant to millennium in a short period of time".⁵ Kazakhstan politician, scholar M. Mekebayeva in her research „Objectives of formation of outer political image in the modern period”: „*Republic of Kazakhstan could make many successful steps in outer policy and was a member of international prestigious organizations. All these things formed state's directions and image of the state in the outer policy*".⁶ For example, the steps of Kazakhstan in the sphere of world stability are creation of political stability and life in peace of the people living in Central Asia and opening opportunity of dialogue between West and East.

Ukrainian scholars L. Dorosh, Y. Turchina in their paper about international historical situation published in Scopus database „New Alternative Models of security. Versions for the countries of the Eastern Europe” made expertise on international situation from theoretical-methodological point of view: „*Kazakhstan and Belarus gave up nuclear arsenal in the beginning of 1990. The U. S. A., Russia and Great Britain agreed to guarantee their stability in international level. Switzerland, Sweden, Iraq, Japan, Livia, Poland, Romania and Germany had to stop distributing and limiting their nuclear programmers and projects. Moreover, Argentina, Brazil and South Africa stopped their nuclear research programs themselves*".⁷

It is very important to research Republic of Kazakhstan's connections in external policy and international relations, and President N. A. Nazarbayev's role from theoretical-methodological view. It is connected with the idea that Kazakhstan is a dialogue founder country between Europe and Asia and a political stable country where agreement and peace exist in world arena. Therefore, it is required to research its world, regional endeavors with far and nearest foreign countries relations.

⁵ K. K. Tokayev, *Belasu*, p. 174.

⁶ M. Mekebayeva, *Problems of formation of foreign policy image at the present stage. O. S. C. E. and processes of democratization in the context of regional security*, Almaty, KISI at the President of Kazakhstan, 2009, p. 83.

⁷ L. Dorosh, Y. Turchyn, „Alternative New Collective Security Models. Options for Countries of Eastern Europe”, in *Academic journal article Studia Politica; Romanian Political Science Review*, year XVI, no. 1, 2016, pp. 53-67.

Results and Discussions

The foreign affairs that Kazakhstan has been conducting since its independence as an independent country are very important and it is characterised by its productivity. Currently Republic of Kazakhstan is in the ranks of world authoritative international organizations. Our country has established diplomatic, economic and other relations with many foreign countries.

Kazakhstan has found its place in C. I. S., Central Asia, muslim world and global society. Currently Kazkahstan is recognized as a peace lover and political stable country, where different ethnics live together friendly and its economy is developing. The inner political stability, economic, social directions are the results of guarantee of correct foreign policy.

Иң 1991 ЖЫЛЫ Soviet Union collapsed and instead of it Commonwealth of Independent Countries (C. I. S.) was founded. Tensions in the society grow. Previous Soviet republics were on the way of dividing into two Slavic and Turkish confederations. The right and political situation formed from Belovezhyemade N. A. Nazarbayev think about Central Asian countries' reacting together. By his initiative there was a meeting of Central Asian delegations in Askhavad. President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev did his best in order not to be formed in previous U. S. S. R. territory of two Slavic and Turkish Unions.⁸

Diplomat A. H. Arystanbekova wrote about Kazakhstan's membership in United Nations Organization (U. N. O.) on March, 2 in 1992 in her work „Kazakhstan and UNO: history and perspectives”. Since that time Kazakhstan was recognized as a new country by the countries of the world. This authoritative organization gives guarantee for Kazakhstan's protection as an independent country.⁹

It is well-known for the population of the country and world people that President N. A. Nazarbayev is a founder of formation of peace and understanding between countries and people, disarming and real activities in the weakest directions. His activities in the sphere of foreign policy conducted since the first day of independence withdrew from his own country and got world recognition.

⁸ B. G. Ayagan, A. M. Auanasova, *Nursultan Nazarbayev: Person in power*, Almaty, Liter-M., 2015, pp. 136-137.

⁹ A. H. Arystanbekova, *Kazakhstan in the U. N.: history and prospects*, Almaty, Dayk-Press, 2004, p. 3.

For instance, N. A. Nazarbayev realising closing the Semey nuclear testing square he became an example for nuclear countries to stop testing the dangerous for people's life nuclear weapons, he got gratitude of mankind as a country leader supporting peace all over the world, he awoke hope of people that countries with nuclear weapons will continue this serious step.

N. A. Nazarbayev completed the job directed to leading out the country and liquidate the remains of nuclear weapons that take the fourth place in the world left from the Soviet Union. As a result Kazakhstan became the country without nuclear weapons in the 90th of the XX century.

President of Republic of Kazakhstan is a founder of the idea of stopping the work of all nuclear test squares fully, liquidating the nuclear weapons in the world, using the power of atom for the peace purposes, his ideas and proposals were supported by world community in the United Nations Organization (U. N. O.), and other organizations meetings and in different international meetings by the state leaders.

N. A. Nazarbayev has started preventing the complex ecological situation which existed in Kazakhstan before the collapsing of the Soviet Union from spreading in the world. For example, in his report on October, 29, 1991 he made in the Institute of Royal International Relations in London he mentioned that „*In Kaakbstan we know what the ecological danger is, scientists think that Drying of Aral that will never return to its first form, forming the same situation in the Balkhash Lake, the results of Semey testing places, the danger that was caused by the people, all these should be warning for the world people. We relate international community to many problems in the field of protection of environment in Kazakbstan. Kazakbstan is ready to cooperate with British scholars and specialists and to create the projects in the problems related to the struggle against the salt that appears in Aral and Balkhash. We guarantee to provide with investigative, financial and organizational activities in order to realize these projects*”,¹⁰ this report was the first step in the the paying attention of the world community and necessity of working together regarding to this project.

After the Lisbon signing the work in recognition of our country diplomacy, sending the foreign Embassies and international organisations representatives and N. A. Nazarbayev's agreements and meeting with other countries of the world leaders. They have seen from the point of Kazkahstan that it is a country that world community can

¹⁰ Archive of President of Republic of Kazakhstan (A. P. R. K.): fund, 7. Inventory, 1. File, 415. p. 15.

collaborate, develop and hold dialogues in order to solve the world problems.¹¹

N. A. Nazarbayev's proposals and ideas on the base of the problem of Aral Sea have been estimated by their value.

N. A. Nazarbayev became the founder of solving the regional and world problems peacefully or through agreement. For example, his ideas of solving the problems in Central Asia (Afghanistan), Near East (Iraq, Syria), C. I. S. countries (Tajikistan, Ukraine) in a peaceful and agreement way are welcomed by the world community.

N. A. Nazarbayev is one of the strugglers of important problems such as terrorist attacks and preventing drug business in the world.

It is known for everyone that mutual understanding between world religions, formation of reasoning and specific activities done for the benefit of mankind are approved, the city of Astana has become permanent place to meet leaders of world religions in the world. N. A. Nazarbayev is the founder of implementing peace, coherence requirements of many international organizations, among them the C. I. C. A., the S. C. O. and other organizations; moreover, he is also a leader of fulfilled specific cases and organization of initiatives and proposals how to organize U. N. O. and O. S. C. E. work.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev has become the head of the needs of today's demands of joint services of the C. I. S. countries. Today, Nursultan Nazarbayev's proposal on the creation of „Eurasian Economic Union” proved its necessity and President is assumed as a statesman who is able to predict the future.

President Nursultan Nazarbayev fully legalized without any conflicts, on the basis of clear evidence of a mutual understanding and through agreements the borders with the People's Republic of China, Russia Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan on the basis of international law. This restored the area of Kazakh people from ancient times through the history. And this is a rare event when the border issue between the two countries is solved peacefully.

Generally, Nursultan Nazarbayev's such proposals and initiatives in the foreign policy of Kazakhstan in the first ten years of independence (1991-2000, were announced), received international importance in a short period of time. During this short period of time Republic of Kazakhstan formed a worthy place in the world community and the

¹¹ K.K. Tokayev, *Belasu*, p. 175.

name and work of the President of Kazakhstan began to be known to the world.

The specific proposals and activities of the head of independent Kazakhstan about improvements of regional and world ecological situation became very reasonable. Nursultan Nazarbayev's thoughts and recommendations in this direction were reported in the official meetings of the heads of states, international organizations of regional and global levels. For example, On the first days of our country independence in the meeting with President of Turkey Republic Suleyman Demirel in: *„very dangerous environmental situation formed because of the world's largest enclosed water bodies due to the lack of a wide range of water resources in many countries of the continent. The amount of salt and a lot of dust is distributed in violation of the ecological situation in the region, which were brought to the bottom of the sea. Change of natural environment, plant and animal life began to become a reality. The crisis continues to increase even more dissatisfied with the national boundaries. Scientists believe that in the near future it will have global significance. And our neighboring nations, the preservation of the natural environment in front of the international community aware of the responsibility we have to take into account the need for the international context for saving the Aral Sea by creating attempt to resist the threat to humanity. This year in March Heads of State of Central Asia signed an agreement on joint actions on the problems of the Aral Sea and the environmental health and socio-economic development of the region. The results of large-scale commitment to addressing environmental issues and integration was establishment of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. Here's how the normal life expectancy of the population, and rescue at sea was a joint initiative of the target for the formation of the state. Young countries take into account the support of the international community as Aral crisis touches the interests of the whole world. They provided the appropriate office of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (I. F. A. S.) sea wide open to cooperation in all areas of the destruction of the crisis. We have other environmental problems in the reverse situation where the joint efforts of the world community against humanity, whether the strategic purpose of collective bargaining would create an international system of environmental safety”*,¹² these words became more ecological damage to the condition of the global context, the need for solutions to the problem of the Aral Sea.

During the 47th session of the U. N. O. General Assembly (October 5, 1992), President of Republic of Kazakhstan reported in his speech: *„Future of our joint activities requires organization and systematization a new point of view. We consider that this work should be done more than one level, in the whole community, in the continent and within their country. First of all, it was*

¹² A. P. R. K., fund, 5-n. inventory, 3575. p .77.

necessary to determine „A new place of United Nations Organization in the world” in accordance with international cooperation conditions, and with the requirements of the current international situation which established in 1990s. It is necessary to increase the finance of U. N. O. for Peace support and development. Kazakhstan proposes all of the governments of their aspirations as „one plus one” request for the United Nations to ensure that peace will offer support fund. Thus, each state has to give one percent of military budget each year; it’s possible to increase with one percent it again. Here’s how, after 10 years, the budget will increase more than once. As a result this initiative no way detracted from the national security of each member of the world community, on the contrary strengthens”¹³

N. A. Nazarbayev said in his report: *„The current system of international affairs needs to reform, so that work in support of peace and security in the main structure must begin reforming the United Nations. Kazakhstan, on the recommendation of the Security Council should be expanded at the expense of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Besides, the U. N. General Assembly strengthens the position of the most important issues of the modern world. All the democratization of international relations for the benefit of all countries of the world would like to say has become a pillar of peace and stability in the world totally solved the real problems in the organization and the major work, most of the world to solve the problems of the organization to the members of the General Assembly in order to prove his globe drew the attention of the heads of states of the presence of representatives of all regions”.*

So „In diplomats service portfolio of Kazakhstan” there is Nursultan Nazarbayev’s proposal on the establishment of the Fund for the implementation of the peace during the 47th session of the U. N. O. (from each state in its annual defense expenditures has decreased by one percent with the proposal to allocate the fund).¹⁴

The initiatives of measures of mutual trust and cooperation in Asia are of particular importance. N. A. Nazarbayev in an interview conducted by the chief editor of the newspaper „Kazakhstan’s diplomacy” in 1993: *„The second meeting of political experts in Almaty (C. I. C. A.) really needs analyzing. This time took part in the meeting Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Vietnam, India, Iran, Israel, North Korea, China, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Palestine, Russia Federation, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan in the meeting. Australia, Indonesia, Cambodia, South Korea, Thailand, Japan and Turkmenistan joined as observer countries. In addition, four international and regional organizations-United Nations Organization, the Council*

¹³ G. Nurymbetova, R. Kudaybergenov, S. V. Seliverstov, *Foreign policy initiatives*, p. 386.

¹⁴ Russian Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation (W. U. A.), Fund 897, inventory 3, folder 10, file 21, p. 139.

*for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States also sent their representatives. It should be noted that the number of participants in the second meeting increased. 25 countries and 4 international organizations participated. To the first meeting in March, 14 countries and 2 international organizations came. Participants in the meeting concluded the progress of the preparation for the upcoming meeting that will be held on the level of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Council on Cooperation and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, reflecting. As the main directions of the Board of Asia are peace, stability and security in the region, cooperation in the field of economy, ecology, communication, protection the great cultural heritage and traditions of ancient State the participant of each country should respect each other's sovereignty and refuse the use of force and blackmail. They do not affect to the internal affairs of one another*¹⁵ and discussed the analysis of the activities undertaken by the growing Kazakhstan in this direction.

„The main initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the future was President N. A. Nazarbayev's proposal of conducting a conference on interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia (C. I. C. A.)”¹⁶ Official message of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russian Federation reported „The main activity of Kazakhstan's diplomacy in this direction is the President's proposal about the U. N. O. General Assembly conference on interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia (C. I. C. A.) for the 47 session. Two meetings were organized at the level of experts. 24 states of A. T. P., the United Nations, and S. B. S. E. with to the Arab League were provided to this event in Almaty”.

In December 1994, President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev said in the meeting of O. S. C. E. heads in Budapest: *„We consider that it is the first stage of the creation of a global security system of European phenomenon during the high-level conference on interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia (C. I. C. A.). The strengthening of security and cooperation in the O. S. C. E. became a main objective. Thus we hope that this forum will consider regions of Central Asia, including the participation of the affairs of Tadzhikistan. This was inevitable that the O. S. C. E.'s success, its effectiveness enhances the reputation of the movement. On the other hand, active participation in the work of the O. S. C. E. in Central Asia and strengthen their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity, economic and social development of each person and affects the rights of nations. Kazakhstan in order to save security structures of the Asian continent based on the experience of the O. S. C. E. its cooperation with the countries of the Mediterranean Sea”¹⁷.*

¹⁵ A. V. P. R. F., Fund, 897, folder, inventory, 1, folder 3, p. 16.

¹⁶ *Ibidem*, Folder, 1, p. 16, file, 3, p. 8

¹⁷ A. P. R. K., Fund, 5-n. inventory, 1 Folder, 3376, p. 3.

President of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev in OSCE Summit in the following year: „*Kazakhstan fully supports the conclusion of the Agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapons tests. For the first time in our country on the planet nuclear test site closed. We will seek to nuclear non-proliferation in its destructive power of destruction witnessed the destruction of the world's fourth largest nuclear missile weapons. Our aspirations in favor of the Eurasian step in the strengthening of peace. The signs of civilized development are included in it. The state of implementation of these requirements in some regions ignite the fire of war will actively promote the approximation of the Cold slowdown in operations in the eyelids. We take the Eurasian direction in peace support. On the base of development of civilization the directions above mentioned are included. The implementation of this requirement in some regions is active to reduce the danger of the conflict situation. Thus according to the requirements of security between O. S. C. E. and such structures in other regions we shouldn't support the limits. It is not important just the direction of O. S. C. E. in Europe, but also implementation of some objectives between other regional organizations. It is very important for our country. Kazakhstan became a leader in the holding the meeting devoted to Cooperation and Trust measures in Asia*”.¹⁸ Kazakhstan determined its place in realizing O. S. C. E. objectives; understanding and agreement between people. It paid attention to create the organization to realize the O. S. C. E. objectives.

President of Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev in the international meeting of Central Asian countries leaders devoted to the Aral Sea problems on March, 3 in Dashkhovus: „*I consider as a President of International fund of the Aral Sea protection that we should mention about the formation of the activity of the fund. The first priority projects of the activities Programm which was approved in order to improve the environmental situation in the region in Nukus last year are realizing. Since Kyzyl-Orda and Nukus meeting period the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea the interim government and its bodies of the Council are it is getting stronger and stronger in terms of financial conditions. As you know, the Fund got the approval and support among the leading states of the region and the world such as the United States, Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Turkey, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands*”.¹⁹ He mentioned that the region's environmental situation has become dangerous, described the work of the events of the Fund of the Aral Sea protection and drew the attention of the world.

President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev took part in the O. S. C. E. Summit held in Lisbon in December 1996; he shared his thoughts about the world's peace, stability, equality, mutual

¹⁸ A. V. P. R. F., Fund, 897, inv. 3a, Folder, 11 File, 3, p. 54, 54l.

¹⁹ A. P. R. K., Fund, 5-n. inv. file, 5020, pp. 2-3.

understanding and care for the prevention of conflicts, announced direction pursued by the Republic of Kazakhstan before the heads of the member states of this organization. „*Participation of Kazakhstan in the O. S. C. E. Summit in Lisbon (2-3 December 1996), approves the country's desire to expand its relations within Europe and strengthen the foreign policy direction*”.

President of Kazakhstan, N. A. Nazarbayev announced his idea in Lisbon. In our aspirations, we promote the Eurasian direction towards the consolidation of peace. He said that there are requirements, based on the integration of developing countries. Nursultan Nazarbayev, in implementation of these requirements will reduce tension in the power active attitude.

In one of the interviews after Lisbon Nursultan Nazarbayev said: „*Every second speaker told about Eurasia. It is known that in case of talking about security from Vancouver to the east one will be talking about all of Europe and Asia. The initiative made a success by everyone*”.²⁰

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev's proposals and recommendations about the environmental damage are praised at the global level. For example, the message containing the content of the environmental damage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federation of Russia are reported: „*One connects economic problems with the issue of ecology here. Kazakhstan is one of the authors of the United Nations Security Council about the environmental situation*”. „*Among the One of the main tasks in this area is drawing the attention of the world community on the part of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Depending on the environmental problems of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site activities are associated with the actions of the Russian Federation*”.²¹

The head of independent country announced his ideas about regulating harmful ecological situation, which was established in Soviet Union, and not spreading their environmental consequences to the international level in his report on the 52nd session of the U. N. General Assembly held in September 1997. World official pages inform about this: „*The environmental issues as well as security issues were reviewed during the session, where Kazakhstan raised the issue of the consequences of nuclear tests actively implemented in its territory today*”.

N. A. Nazarbayev touched the problem about the work of fund for the recovery of the nature and the residents of the affected areas by nuclear tests through the material responsibility of the nuclear powers.

²⁰ A. V. P. R. F., fund, 897, inv., 4 Folder, 14, File, 12, p. 119.

²¹ *Ibidem*, inv., 1 Folder, 16 File, 3, p. 1.

On the U. N. organization) for the restoration of the impoverished territory the implementation of several projects of the

World Bank intends to allocate 77 million dollars for the issue of „*Saving the Aral Sea in order to recover the territory that is close to the Aral Sea and to implement the projects of U. N. O. for the protection of the environment*”.²² The importance of the problem put by Nursultan Nazarbayev was identified.

The first years of independence of the country the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan devoted to the following the direction of the foreign policy of security, mutual trust between the states and the people in Asia, understanding and the implementation of measures for stability. As a result of this way he has become a public figure to ensure peace on the continent.

In 1999, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev at the meeting with the foreign ministers of Asian countries in Almaty reviewed study in the direction of the C. I. C. A. started from the beginning of 90 years of the twentieth century: „*Seven years ago, we discussed to form regional security system at the U. N. O., and now we have set a task to upgrade again in this direction. First of all, we were congratulated by all the Asian countries, representatives of many prestigious international institutions, particularly the United Nations. The issue of ensuring peace is especially for Asia. More than 3.5 billion people or half of humanity living here that 55% of the gross national product, consisting of 40% of world trade is concentrated in the region that is very unstable. Today Asia is different from many conflicts. It is clearly that improvement of the spread of nuclear weapons and its causes are a danger. Problems of a modern complex hidden resettlement, environmental disaster, religious and ethnic intolerance, concerned about the threat of international drug distribution. So far, there have been many comparisons of opinions and long discussions in order to come to a conclusion. Our experts' decisions immediately to come to a conclusion have not been implemented. Deep differences, especially on disarmament and arms control, non-interference in internal affairs, took place in the direction of moral criteria. And determination of one such complex issues cannot be solved quickly. The result of the direction of the establishment of the CICA activity is due to leave the complex system. The main emphasis should be first of all important issues and then move to the contentious nature of things. Do you plan to sign The Declaration; you are going to sign is the results of continuous work of diplomats of many countries. This is the need for our countries and peoples of Asian countries in order the world to be more secure in the implementation of the agreed proposals. The key is being prepared*”. „*I am talking about „Shanghai six countries” whose last meeting was held in Bishkek where the*

²² *Ibidem*, Inv, 4 Folder, 14 File, 12, p. 97.

*states members discussed the use of the mechanism of mutual trust. The problem is about military activity, in coordination with a slowdown in cross-border activity in the region, on the regulation of cross-border cases, military exercises regulations and organizing the exchange of messages. The meeting of the heads of the departments of Foreign Affairs C. I. C. A. member states and the appropriate preparation of Declaration is leading period of independent foreign policy of Kazakhstan, and a big event in my conviction. This forum is a strong desire of Asian countries and a good view of the initiatives. I believe that we will be a success to form stability, security and prosperity in Asia to pass this complicated path in shaping the future direction”.*²³

On the whole, from the date of gaining the independence the Republic of Kazakhstan in the region and the international community in further strengthening of peace in the world-class specific, complex situations, leading up to the conflict that took place between the two countries through mutual agreements, understanding, constructive proposals for the resolution of its actual position to prove the country will be known as started. „International policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan’s” joint action and mutual understanding sincerely striving for the look is reported by President Nursultan Nazarbayev in Geneva. Its content is based on world politics of the twenty-first century where Russia and Kazakhstan will become the South Asian region united to the interests and aspirations.

The President outlined the main directions of the foreign policy of our country. They are: Firstly, Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan) integration policy for this difficult to maintain peace and stability in the region shared action; Secondly, deepen the integration of the Commonwealth of Independent States, including international security and disarmament policy; Thirdly, the justification of security structures in Asia; Fourth, the O. S. C. E.’s „Partnership for Peace program, the implementation of the plan for the disarmament of the integration of the Russian Federation”²⁴ displayed in this context that the Russian office.

Among stated: „*In the last session of the U. N. O. resolution*” for the realization of peace in the Middle East „*Kazakhstan was one of the authors*”.²⁵ That is why N. A. Nazarbayev is mainly due to the support of the U. N. Secretary General on the contentious issues in the context of the initiative of the United Nations to hold a special session next before the result of the work in this direction has been to determine its

²³ *Ibidem*, inv., 6 Folder, 20 File, 9 p. 1, 123-126.

²⁴ *Ibidem*, inv., 2 Folder, 4 File, 9, p. 5.

²⁵ *Ibidem*, inv., 1 folder-1, file-3, p. 18.

importance. He held meetings with the 30-35 country's representatives where there have been many bilateral and multilateral discussions to the practical realization in the Republic of Kazakhstan.²⁶

The first ten years of independence of the country steps on the way of nuclear weapons cleaning initiatives and offers of Kazakhstan in this direction found support and the importance of endeavors of the head of was emphasized. „*The president of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev at the conference of the U. N. O. within tests of nuclear weapon, to disarmament supported the idea of creation of special committee. The president of Kazakhstan in Kazakhstan, being on considerable removal from change of thousands of kilometers underground there are three modern seismic stations to register the message. N. A. Nazarbayev offered on inclusion in monitoring of stations on arms of control to connect to the effective tool. The President of Kazakhstan before signing of the relevant agreement to nuclear powers with the offered on extension of a moratoria of nuclear tests.*”²⁷

The president of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev offered to develop the effectiveness of decisions of U. N. O. where many world countries are members, was created in order to see future of mankind, for realization of development of life of the world. His offers which updates continuously according to the agreement of today are important.

It is known that N. A. Nazarbayev started sharing his new ideas since the time Kazakhstan became a member of this organization. For example, he made speech several times from a tribune of this organization and announced the direction of our country in foreign policy. He gave his assessment for the work of world community about peace and security consolidation since the moment the countries became members. He shared his ideas about the increase its influence. As it was stated in the foreign official archival data on the ninetieth of the beginning of the 20th century: „*Kazakhstan holds more active policy in a question of reforming of U. N. O.*”²⁸

On the beginning of the nineteenth of the XXth century global international situation in Kazakhstan according to requirements of the United Nations in definition of concrete measures in regulation of the world was described by N. A. Nazarbayev Kazakhstan: „*Today we should be grateful for U. N. O. successful activities on preventing strong-willed actions on the second half of the 20th century. This will allow defining the main directions of force of*

²⁶ *Ibidem*, inv., 1 Folder, 3 file-9, p. 5.

²⁷ *Ibidem*, inv., 2 Folder, 4 File, 9, p. 6.

²⁸ *Ibidem*, inv., 1 Folder, 1 file, 3, p. 19.

*the U. N. And I think that all purposes of U. N. are familiar to everyone. They are democratization of peace of the people and nations, stability, safety, person, developmentfamily of high international organizations justification. For this purpose it is necessary to pay attention on the accounting of opinion of the states, in the organization in all regions”.*²⁹

Today in the world actually the president N. A. Nazarbayev announcing his offers in international terrorism actions, the certain countries wish to own nuclear, chemical mass destruction, force, which became receipts of weapon of armed conflicts, destruction of international communication and marauding is not guilty persons according to requirements of the United Nations, not to allow to strengthening of the conflicts and religious the conservative political, the place in regulation, having defined it activity, increase in responsibility, assigned on increase in efficiency systematically and in a case, such world the offers. For example, such purpose of reforming of the U. N., in that to requirements of time of adaptation in a way of realization of R. K.

Conclusion

In conclusion, President of independent Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized to be an initiator in living in peace, non-use of force, disarmament, solving any question in equalities and in the way of non-interference, understanding, concrete steps in formation respect and mutual understanding.

The role of President of independent Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev is special in formation of priority directions of foreign policy in international relations. In 1991-1999 Kazakhstan maintained contacts with near and far foreign countries. The role of Kazakhstan, which is located in the center of Europe and Asia and is on the 9th place in the world of is specific in geopolitics.

Kazakhstan is becoming familiar due to its president N. A. Nazarbayev and his global initiatives by the countries of the world. The head of state closed Semey Polygon, made Kazakhstan a member of the United Nations (U. N.), Union of Cooperation and Trust measures U. C. T. M. A., the Eurasian Economic Union (Eur. As. EC.) and was an initiator of other safety and cooperation actions.

He was known in the same time to the present day a fighter on the way of solving world conflicts and providing fruitful future. His constructive and far-sighted activity is continued on the 21st century.

²⁹ A. P. R. K., fund, 5-n. inv., 1, folder 5048, pp. 1-10.

Recommendations

During 1991-1999 the Republic of Kazakhstan achieved success in forming its independent and newstatehood in foreign policy and international relations.

The priority directions carried out in foreign policy under the leadership of the president are continued nowadays. World's population is witness to it. Therefore, foreign policy should be divided into two groups; regional and global and in order to introduce and promote them as a sample one should fulfill the following works.

Fistly, to consider President N. A. Nazarbaev's global value initiative individually; Secondly, to expertise regional important initiatives of qualification and actions; Thirdly, to publish historical research works as joint books together with world scholars due to his achievements in the policy; Fouthly, to collect data of his participated and raised problems at important international conferences from domestic and foreign archives, and publish the data collection in a chronological order; Fifth, it is necessary to make a documentary together with domestic producers of „Kazakhfilm” and historic and politician scholars on the theme „The foreign policy of Republic of Kazkahstan and President N. A. Nazarbayev's role in it”; Sixth, to propose for foreign producers to make documentary films about the relations of Kazakhstan with foreign countries, foreign policy and N. A. Nazarbayev's activities: Seventh, it is necessary to publish scientific-research works about President N. A. Nazarbayev's global initiatives in Kazakh, Russian and English in order to introduce and promote in the world.

These proposals are needed not just for Kazakhstan, but also they should serve to pass the development strategies of the people and the states of the world, to deliver to young generation his regional and global initiatives. In general, it is a very important question of studying of foreign policy of the direction and relations of the states of the world.

