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G.M. Duisen, D.A. Aitzhanova

R.B Suleimenov Institute of Oriental Studies, Almaty, Kazakhstan

galyimzhan@inbox.ru, diait@inbox.ru**GEOPOLITICAL AND GEOECONOMIC ASPECTS
OF THE KAZAKHSTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY
IN THE CONDITIONS OF NEW GLOBAL REALITY**

Abstract. This article discusses the geopolitical and geo-economic position of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the present stage, as well as the place of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the international arena. The authors noted the special role and place of our country at the regional and international levels. The analysis of the dynamics of foreign trade turnover and attracting investment in the domestic economy. In the conclusion of the work, conclusions were made about the need to improve Kazakhstan's foreign policy towards multi-vector approach and national security, which is achievable through scientifically-based and balanced political diplomacy.

Keywords: geopolitics, geoeconomics, international relations, foreign policy, investment, trade, national economy, world community.

The geopolitical position of the state is determined by the location and territorial combination of political forces, as well as the interrelation of these factors with the spatial organization of the political life of the society [1]. In geopolitics, traditionally stands out as the main tool of foreign policy, allowing to determine the possibilities based on the principle of geographical determinism. According to the research of specialists in the field of geopolitics, namely geography as the most invariable factor seems to be the main fundamental parameter in the foreign policy of the states of the world community.

Geopolitics in its modern interpretation is connected with the logic of international relations and foreign policy mainly in the context of ensuring the national security of the state. In the conditions of growing interdependence between the subjects of international relations in the era of globalization, the countries of the world community, regardless of the resource, human, power potential or degree of development, depend on the influence of external forces [2]. No country, no matter how powerful in military and economic terms, can cope with the complex problems of our time, apart from other countries, which can be confronted only through close international and regional cooperation. On this basis, the task of individual states is a dynamic adaptation to the new environment through the revision of the previous approaches and the development of new ones on the key problems of the country's foreign and domestic policy [3].

For Kazakhstan in the early years of independence, it was extremely important to adequately assess its economic potential, its geopolitical position on the world stage. Therefore, for our republic, which has become a full-fledged subject and actor of international relations, it has become extremely important to conduct a foreign policy that would flexibly respond to the challenges of the surrounding international system and adequately respond to them, putting national interests at the forefront [4]. Kazakhstan needed to develop new approaches in foreign policy, find effective principles and models of foreign policy behavior in rapidly changing international, geopolitical and economic conditions.

The multi-vector foreign policy of Kazakhstan should have contributed to the strengthening of sovereignty and statehood, the country's entry into the system of international relations and world economic relations [5].

Being located at the junction of the East and the West, Kazakhstan throughout almost all its history was formed as a unique social and territorial entity, constantly experiencing the impact of various cultures and synthesizing the cultural and spiritual values of different peoples and civilizations. This was greatly facilitated by the passage through its territory of one of the first transnational corridors from Asia to

Europe - the Great Silk Road [6]. At the same time, the geographical factor was organically combined with the socio-cultural one. The nomadic way of life of the Kazakh people influenced the formation of such qualities as openness, hospitality, sociability, and sensitivity to the spiritual and cultural values of other nations and nations.

All this, together, allowed Kazakhstan to determine its place in the world community, as well as the basic principles and priorities of its foreign policy. First of all, in May 1992, in the “Strategy of the formation and development of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state”, the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, the thesis that “we, naturally, advocate the development of broad ties with all other countries on the basis of international justice and partnership,” laid the foundation for the multi-vector principle of the republic’s foreign policy [7]. At the same time, a multilevel and a third-party approach to interaction with various foreign countries and international organizations was already outlined.

Other strategically important landmarks of Kazakhstan’s foreign policy were the desire for maximum openness to the outside world, as well as readiness to ensure its national security, relying mainly on political means and tools, primarily on scientifically based and balanced political diplomacy. At the same time, Kazakhstan’s interest in participating in the process of creating a collective security system was emphasized, moreover, at the level of the regional and global community and active assistance to various peacemaking efforts [8].

These approaches have justified themselves during all the years of development of the sovereign Kazakh statehood and remain relevant to this day. All this, together, opened the way for Kazakhstan to the outside world and potential partners from among international and regional institutions. In addition, it was important for the development of the national economy by attracting foreign direct investment. The main investor in recent years is the United States, which has invested more than \$ 5 billion in the economy of Kazakhstan and is planning their subsequent growth. Table 1 shows the dynamics of investment by industry of Kazakhstan. According to the data, there is a steady increase in investment in the industry as a whole (from 3,069,814 in 2013 to 4,769,589 million tenge in 2017), as well as in the extractive industries (respectively: 1,769,433 and 2,960,272 million). tenge) and the manufacturing sector (686,852 and 956,165 million tenge).

Table 1 - Investments by industry of Kazakhstan, million tenge

Industries	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Industry - total	3 069 814	3 508 871	3 863 090	4 320 396	4 769 589
including:					
Mining and quarrying	1 769 433	1 984 974	2 296 567	2 730 134	2 960 272
including:					
coal mining and lignite	46 378	46 600	43 409	29 741	59 526
crude oil and natural gas production	1 115 634	1 389 826	1 782 656	1 904 096	2 374 467
metal ore mining	218 137	267 686	373 652	425 049	343 482
other mining industries	8 826	16 707	14 479	15 780	11 169
technical services in the field of mining industry	380 458	264 155	82 371	355 468	171 628
Manufacturing industry	686 852	728 557	825 290	877 916	956 165
Water supply; sewage system, control over the collection and distribution of waste	172 017	225 155	196 169	221 475	282 358
including:					
collection, treatment and distribution of water	134 927	179 473	143 448	155 064	219 821
sewer system	29 484	36 603	44 534	58 705	44 556
collection, treatment and disposal of waste; recycling	5 994	6 850	5 784	7 042	17 913
reclamation and other waste management services	1 612	2 229	2 403	664	68

Note - compiled according to the source: Investment and construction activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Statistical collection. Committee on Statistics MNE RK. - Astana. - 160 p.

In terms of mineral reserves Kazakhstan ranks 1st in the CIS in chrome ore and lead, 2nd in oil, silver, copper, manganese, zinc, nickel and phosphorus raw materials, third in gas, coal, gold and tin. Kazakhstan has significant oil and gas reserves, concentrated in the west of the country, which make it

possible to classify the republic as one of the largest oil-producing countries in the world. In foreign policy, there are problems of sharing water resources with Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, incomplete demarcation of the state border with CIS countries, etc.

In the beginning. 90s Twentieth century. Kazakhstan was recognized by 111 countries of the world, and with 92 of them, diplomatic relations and trade and economic ties were established. In tab. 2 shows the dynamics of foreign trade of Kazakhstan in the context of the continents and groups of countries of the world community. In March 1992, the republic became a member of the United Nations (UN), which was the starting point for integration into the system of international relations. An important event contributing to increasing the international community's confidence in Kazakhstan was the country's rejection of the use of nuclear weapons.

Table 2 - Dynamics of foreign trade of Kazakhstan, million US dollars

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2014 to 2013, %%	2015 to 2014, %%	2016 to 2015, %%	2017 to 2016, %%
Total turnover	133506,0	120755,3	76 523,5	62 113,6	78 102,9	90,4	63,4	81,2	125,7
Export	84 700,4	79 459,8	45 955,8	36 736,9	48 503,3	93,8	57,8	79,9	132,0
Import	48 805,6	41 295,5	30 567,7	25 376,7	29 599,6	84,6	74,0	83,0	116,6
Trade with the CIS countries	33 553,6	28 599,5	20 970,3	17 691,2	22 430,9	85,2	73,3	84,4	126,8
Export	10 881,5	11 052,5	7 908,3	6 327,6	8 298,9	101,6	71,6	80,0	131,2
Import	22 672,1	17 547,0	13 062,0	11 363,6	14 132,0	77,4	74,4	87,0	124,4
Trade with the EAEU countries	24 603,7	22 095,6	16 323,9	13 793,7	17 780,7	89,8	73,9	84,5	128,9
Export	5 933,6	7 155,1	5 120,3	3 930,2	5 262,5	120,6	71,6	76,8	133,9
Import	18 670,1	14 940,5	11 203,6	9 863,5	12 518,2	80,0	75,0	88,0	126,9
Trade with other countries of the world	99 952,4	92 155,8	55 553,2	44 422,4	55 672,0	92,2	60,3	80,0	125,3
Export	73 818,9	68 407,3	38 047,5	30 409,3	40 204,4	92,7	55,6	79,9	132,2
Import	26 133,5	23 748,5	17 505,7	14 013,1	15 467,6	90,9	73,7	80,0	110,4
Trade with Europe	59 785,7	58 172,1	34 215,1	27 034,7	33 364,7	97,3	58,8	79,0	123,4
Export	50 446,0	49 273,7	27 138,1	21 147,3	27 388,8	97,7	55,1	77,9	129,5
Import	9 339,7	8 898,4	7 077,0	5 887,4	5 975,9	95,3	79,5	83,2	101,5
Trade with the EU countries	55 193,3	53 316,0	31 325,1	24 372,1	30 015,8	96,6	58,8	77,8	123,2
Export	46 120,2	44 681,1	24 445,5	18 680,1	24 276,4	96,9	54,7	76,4	130,0
Import	9 073,1	8 634,9	6 879,6	5 692,0	5 739,4	95,2	79,7	82,7	100,8
Non-EU countries									
Turnover	4 592,4	4 856,1	2 890,0	2 662,6	3 348,9	105,7	59,5	92,1	125,8
Export	4 325,8	4 592,6	2 692,6	2 467,2	3 112,4	106,2	58,6	91,6	126,2
Import	266,6	263,5	197,4	195,4	236,5	98,8	74,9	99,0	121,0
Trade with Asia	33 610,1	29 665,0	18 235,0	14 482,2	19 571,0	88,3	61,5	79,4	135,1
Export	20 161,2	17 815,4	10 077,7	8 253,1	11 999,0	88,4	56,6	81,9	145,4
Import	13 448,9	11 849,6	8 157,3	6 229,1	7 572,0	88,1	68,8	76,4	121,6
America									
Turnover	6 073,4	3 886,1	2 811,7	2 617,3	2 352,3	64,0	72,4	93,1	89,9
Export	3 091,5	1 187,4	760,7	914,9	643,8	38,4	64,1	120,3	70,4
Import	2 981,9	2 698,7	2 051,0	1 702,4	1 708,5	90,5	76,0	83,0	100,4
African trade	367,2	336,0	215,5	249,6	353,7	91,5	64,1	115,8	141,7
Export	112,2	122,1	64,0	88,1	168,6	108,8	52,4	137,7	191,4
Import	255,0	213,9	151,5	161,5	185,1	83,9	70,8	106,6	114,6
Trade with Australia and Oceania	116,0	96,6	75,9	38,6	30,3	83,3	78,6	50,9	78,5
Export	8,0	8,7	7,0	5,9	4,2	108,8	80,5	84,3	71,2
Import	108,0	87,9	68,9	32,7	26,1	81,4	78,4	47,5	79,8

Note - compiled according to the source: Foreign Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Statistical collection. Committee on Statistics MNE RK. - Astana. - 268 p.

According to table 2, there is a certain decrease in the volume of trade both in exports and in imports of goods and products. So, the total trade turnover in 2013 amounted to \$ 133,506.0 million, and in 2017 - \$ 78,102.9 million; exports, respectively - \$ 84,700.4 and \$ 48,503.3 million; imports - 48,805.6 and \$ 29,599.6 million. In order to conduct a correct analysis, it is necessary to take into account the commodity-product structure of foreign trade operations by agents. According to analysts, the reduction in trade turnover is attributable to the protracted financial crisis affecting the economies of all continents and groups of countries and causing a decrease in supply and demand in foreign markets of international and regional scale. In the current decade, the global economy grew by 3.6% per year (2011-2017). According to forecasts: IMEMO RAS, the growth of world GDP will be 3.8%, the IMF - 3.7% [9]. The forecast for global economic growth characterizes the lowest possible estimate. Moreover, it is necessary to take into account the fact that prices for raw materials have increased and are kept at a high level, and this has contributed to a higher growth rate for its exporters.

The group of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, according to IMEMO, will accelerate its growth. The general trend that has emerged in the global economy is a long-term trend: in the coming years, developed countries will grow at a higher rate, and developing countries with transitional economies - lower than in the first decade of the 21st century.

In the post-crisis period of 2011-2016. This ratio has decreased due to the fall in 2015-2016. world exports to all regions of the world. From 2017, growth in world trade has been resumed.

Despite the complex regional and global processes, our country has close partnerships with all its neighbors and leading world powers. Kazakhstan has acceded to key international treaties, repeatedly demonstrating its support for the global fight against international terrorism and taking a balanced and responsible position on the issue of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Due to the geopolitical factor, the United States, Russia, China and the republics of Central Asia took the first positions in the foreign policy priorities of Kazakhstan [10]. Next in order of priority are Turkey, Pakistan, the APR countries, Zap. Europe, other countries of near and far abroad, as well as international organizations. In the framework of multilateral cooperation at the regional and global levels, Kazakhstan has achieved the following:

- participation in the development of integration processes in the post-Soviet space, starting from the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and ending with the formation of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU);
- on a global scale, the promotion of a kind of application for a leading position in the development of the world order;
- Chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in 2010;
- in 2010 the nomination of the country's candidacy to non-permanent members of the UN Security Council for 2017-2018. etc.

One of the main priorities of Kazakhstan's foreign policy is the development of relations and the strengthening of a democratic partnership with the United States as an important condition for the effective participation of our country in world economic processes, in international political, financial, economic and defense institutions, as well as access to advanced technologies and investments. Kazakhstan in its relations with the United States relies on the provisions of the basic document - the Charter on Democratic Partnership, signed in February 1994. In cooperation with the United States, great attention is paid to the economic sphere. An important place is given to the following factors:

- *interaction with the US administration in order to attract US private investment;*
- *cooperation in the field of defense conversion;*
- *interaction in solving acute problems of health and ecology in the region of the Aral Sea and the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site;*
- *development of contacts in the humanitarian line, etc.*

Also one of the strategic directions of the foreign policy activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the development of comprehensive cooperation with Russia [11]. The Russian direction in the foreign policy of Kazakhstan has always been one of the most important because of the geopolitical neighborhood, the consolidation of political weight in the system of international relations, the economic potential of the Russian Federation, etc.

The traditional positions of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Kazakhstan are based on factors that are of a long-term nature and are determined by such categories as geography, geopolitics and history; these also unite historical communities, spiritual, cultural and ethnic ties. The Russian vector largely determines the foreign policy situation around Kazakhstan on a regional and international scale. The special place of the Russian Federation is in the military-political sphere as a leader and guarantor of regional security. At the present stage, according to experts, the nature of bilateral relations between the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan will be determined by the new geopolitical situation in the region of Central Asia.

It is also very important to take into account the relationship of Kazakhstan with the People's Republic of China. Strategically, they are aimed at the establishment and development of the traditions of friendship and good neighborliness with China. Kazakhstan is interested in translating bilateral relations into stable and dynamic contacts both in the economic sphere and in the political sphere, including issues of strengthening security, confidence-building measures in military activities. The main principles of cooperation with the PRC should be mutual benefit, the rejection of the use of force or its threat, the inviolability of existing borders, which corresponds to the long-term interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Mutual interest is also noted during the construction of gas and oil pipelines from Kazakhstan to China. The construction of communication lines connecting Europe with the Asia-Pacific region through the territory of both countries seems promising.

Major political and economic advantages are caused by the intensification of relations between Kazakhstan and Japan, which occupies one of the leading places in the world economy, the largest donor, and in the future - the most important investor in the economy of our country. Of particular interest to Kazakhstan is the activity of Japan in the formation of the Commonwealth of Nations of the Asia-Pacific region within the framework of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Organization (APEC), through which Kazakhstan can gain access to high-tech and financial institutions of the dynamically developing Asian community.

In the context of developing political and economic relations, strengthening the role and place of Kazakhstan in Asia, expanding access to developing Asian markets, new industrialized countries are of great importance for Kazakhstan: Singapore, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

The formation of foreign policy priorities of Kazakhstan is influenced by the factor of intracontinentality [12]. The geographical location, which has no access to the sea, has a negative impact on economic development. Intracontinental countries are generally less developed than countries with a sea coast. There are 44 countries in the world, whose borders have no access to the oceans: in Africa - 16 countries, Europe - 14, Asia - 12 and South America - 2 countries. Two states that do not have access to the sea, namely Uzbekistan and Liechtenstein, border exclusively on countries that also do not have access to the World Ocean. 9 of 15 CIS countries do not have borders with the World Ocean. After the collapse of the USSR in 1991, Uzbekistan became the second such state. Ethiopia, where 93.8 million people live, is the largest of the countries with no access to the World Ocean. Also, more than 30 million people live in Uganda (34.8 million), Uzbekistan (33.0 million) and Nepal (30.4 million). The largest of the states that do not border the oceans is Kazakhstan (2,724,900 km²); Mongolia (1 566500 km²), Chad (1 284000 km²), Niger (1 276000 km²), Mali (1 240 000 km²), Ethiopia (1 104300 km²), Bolivia (1 098581 km²) have the territory of more than 1 million km².

Having no access to sea communications, Kazakhstan is actively using its niche in the Caspian Sea zone, developing infrastructure. Thus, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted in April 1993, initiated the formation of the republic's Naval Forces (Navy), which include modern rocket-artillery ships, small patrol vessels and boats. With the creation in 1998 of the National Maritime Shipping Company Kazmortransflot, the development of merchant shipping began. The company has more than 20 vessels providing oil cargo transportation and ferry transportation.

The port infrastructure in the Caspian is also actively developing. A ferry complex is being built in the port of Kuryk with a transshipment capacity of 4 million tons of cargo per year. By 2020, it is planned to increase the throughput capacity of the seaports of Kazakhstan to 48 million tons.

Also, projects are being implemented that allow Kazakhstan to reach the world maritime communications, as well as access to the Pacific Ocean. With the introduction of the transnational railway

Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran, ways are opened for the delivery of Kazakhstani goods to Iranian ports in the Persian Gulf.

Kazakhstan participates in the implementation of a set of strategically important transport and logistics projects, allowing it to become a key link between the countries of Asia and Europe. This includes the development of international transport corridors North-South, Europe-Caucasus-Asia (TRACECA) and the China-Turkey-Europe Trans-Caspian international transport route, as well as the completion of the Kazakhstan section of the construction of the Western Europe-Western China transport corridor. In addition, the practice of creating and operating “dry ports”, namely the Khorgos transport and logistics center, through which goods are transported from China to Central Asia, Europe and the Middle East, is carried out in Kazakhstan. According to forecasts, by 2020 the cumulative cargo traffic from China to Europe through Kazakhstan will increase to 170 million tons.

The republic uses its geopolitical potential and versatile formats of interaction in the interests of ensuring regional security. It is a member of the following international structures and initiatives: the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the United Air Defense System of the CIS, the NATO Partnership for Peace program. Almaty has a Central Asian Regional Information Coordination Center (CARICC) to combat illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, in which all countries of Central Asia, Azerbaijan and Russia participate. Various international military, peacekeeping and anti-terrorism exercises with the participation of Russia, China, the United States and other countries are also held on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan is expanding participation in international trade and economic relations. The assets of domestic investors abroad have grown. Major projects include oil refining and the sale of petroleum products in Romania, Bulgaria and other European countries.

Thus, possessing significant reserves of strategic mineral resources, located at the intersection of the main transcontinental trade and transport corridors, maintaining internal stability and being the initiator of the creation and development of a significant number of integration projects, Kazakhstan plays an increasingly important role as one of the leading participants in international and regional political and economic relations and mutually beneficial cooperation. In this direction, first of all, the implementation of state and national programs of foreign policy, socio-economic development of the republic for the near, medium and long-term prospects, the desire of our state to become a full participant in global economic relations. All this in general contributes to the expansion of our country's capabilities to determine and promote its strategic goals and geopolitical interests that meet its national interests on the world stage.

Ғ.М. Дүйсен, Д.А. Айтжанова

Р.Б. Сүлейменов атындағы Шығыстану институты, Алматы, Қазақстан

ЖАҢА ЖАҒАНДЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙДА ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ СЫРТҚЫ САЯСАТЫНЫҢ ГЕОСАЯСИ ЖӘНЕ ГЕОЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ

Аннотация. Осы мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының қазіргі кезеңдегі геосаяси және геοэкономикалық жағдайы, сондай-ақ Қазақстан Республикасының халықаралық аренадағы орны қарастырылады. Авторлар еліміздің аймақтық және халықаралық деңгейдегі ерекше рөлі мен орнын атап көрсетті. Сыртқы сауда айналымының динамикасына және отандық экономикаға инвестиция тарту мәселелеріне талдау жасалды. Жұмыстың қорытындысында ғылыми негізделген және теңгерімді саяси дипломатия арқылы Қазақстанның сыртқы саясатын көп бағдарлы көзқарас пен ұлттық қауіпсіздікті жетілдіру қажеттілігі арқылы қол жеткізуге болатыны тұжырымдалды.

Түйін сөздер: геосаясат, геοэкономика, халықаралық қатынастар, сыртқы саясат, инвестиция, сауда, ұлттық экономика, әлемдік қоғамдастық

Ғ.М. Дүйсен, Д.А. Айтжанова

Институт востоковедения им. Р.Б. Сулейменова, Алматы, Казахстан

ГЕОПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЕ И ГЕОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ВНЕШНЕЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КАЗАХСТАНА В УСЛОВИЯХ НОВОЙ ГЛОБАЛЬНОЙ РЕАЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается геополитическое и геοэкономическое положение Республики Казахстан на современном этапе, а также место Республики Казахстан на международной арене. Авторами

отмечена особая роль и место нашей страны на региональном и международном уровнях. Проведен анализ динамики внешнеторгового оборота и привлечения инвестиций в отечественную экономику. В заключении работы сделаны выводы о необходимости совершенствования внешней политики Казахстана в сторону многовекторности и обеспечения национальной безопасности, что достижимо через научно-обоснованную и взвешенную политическую дипломатию.

Ключевые слова: геополитика, геоэкономика, международные отношения, внешняя политика, инвестиции, товарооборот, национальная экономика, мировое сообщество.

Information about authors:

Duisen Galymzhan Mustakhimuly - Doctor of Economics, Associate Professor, Deputy Director of the R.B Suleimenov Institute of Oriental Studies, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4352-0482>

Aitzhanova Dina Albievna - Ph.D, Associate professor, leading researcher of the R.B Suleimenov Institute of Oriental Studies, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5373-1075>

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