

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN*

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ABSTRACT

The importance of international organizations has been significantly changed over the last century. The League of Nations, which proposed by then US President Woodro Wilson has laid foundation to the modern system of international organizations. International organizations these days are one of the main legal and organizational forms of international cooperation in the modern world; voluntary organizations in various spheres of international relations (economic, political, cultural) International organizations play an important role in modern international relations. States consider membership in these organizations as one of the main directions of their foreign economic policies and activities. Such organizations are under the special care of governments: each country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has departments dealing with international organizations, membership fees to international and intergovernmental organizations account for a significant part of the state budget's foreign policy and foreign economic activity. The importance of this category of international organizations lies in the formal participation of states and governments in their work. In this article authors analyse the role and impact of international organizations in the foreign policy agenda of Kazakhstan since the independence. Authors strongly believe that international organizations have become one of the important vectors of the foreign policy of Kazakhstan. In order to analyse the role of the International organizations of the foreign policy of Kazakhstan, authors first will discuss conceptual definitions about foreign policy and its links with international organizations. Second, authors divide into three groups organizations by their sphere of interactions with Kazakhstan. At last but not least, will be given a theoretical framework and analyses on the role of the regional, global, specialized international organizations on the foreign policy of Kazakhstan.

Key words: International Organizations, Multive-Vector Foreign Policy, Sovereign State, Liberal World Order, Regionalism, Globalization.

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Қазақстанның сыртқы саясатындағы халықаралық ұйымдардың рөлі

Аңдатпа. Халықаралық ұйым, кем дегенде үш мемлекеттің мүшелігін қабылдайтын, бірнеше мемлекетте қызмет ететін және мүшелері ресми келісім бойынша біріктірілген мекеме. Халықаралық қатынастар жүйесінің жаңа заман кезеңінде ғаламдық мәселерді реттеу мен мемлекеттер арасындағы байланыстарды қалыптастыруда фундаменталды қызмет атқарып келуде. Мақала авторларлы тәуелсіздік алған кезеңнен бастап Қазақстанның сыртқы саясатындағы халықаралық ұйымдардың ықпалы мен рөлін концептуалды талдау негізінде талдайды. Мемлекеттер бұл ұйымдарға мүшелігін өздерінің сыртқы экономикалық саясаттары мен қызметтерінің басты бағыттарының бірі деп қарастырады. Мұндай ұйымдар үкіметтердің ерекше қамқорлығында: әрбір мемлекеттің сыртқы істер министрлігі құрамында халықаралық ұйымдармен шұғылданатын бөлімдер бар, халықаралық, үкіметаралық ұйымдарға төленетін мүшелік жарна мемлекеттік бюджеттің сыртқы саяси және сыртқы экономикалық, қызметіне арналған бабының қомақты бөлігіне ие болуда. Қазақстан тәуелсіздік алған кезеңнен бастап көпвекторлы сыртқы саясатты жемісті түрде жүргізіп келуде. Көпвекторлы сыртқы саясатта аймақтық, халықаралық ұйымдардың бағыты аймақағы Қазақстанның саяси рөлін құрылымдық тұрғыдан бекітуде аса маңызды рөл ойнады. Мақала авторлары біріншіден, халықаралық тәжірибеде халықаралық ұйымдардың саяси институт ретінде сыртқы саясаттағы рөлін, саяси маңыздылығын теориялық тұжырымдамалық тұрғыдан қарастырады. Екіншіден, «қазақстандық көпвекторлы сыртқы саясат» ұғымының ғылыми дискурстық қолданыс аясын зерттеп, ерекшеліктерін тоқталады. Үшіншіден, халықаралық тәжірибелерді ескере отырып, Қазақстан сыртқы саясатындағы аймақтық, халықаралық ұйымдардың соңғы отыз жыл көлемінде рөліне талдау жасалады.

Түйін сөздер: халықаралық ұйымдар, көпвекторлы сыртқы саясат, суверенді мемлекет, либералды әлемдік тәртіп, жаһандану.

Роль международных организаций во внешней политике Казахстана

Аннотация. Роль международных организаций значительно изменилось за последнее столетие. Лига Наций, которую предложил тогдашний президент США Вудро Вильсон, заложила основы современной системы международных организаций. Международные организации являются одной из основных правовых и организационных форм международного сотрудничества в современном мире; общественные организации в различных сферах международных отношений (экономических, политических, культурных) Международные организации играют важную роль в современных международных отношениях. Государства рассматривают членство в этих организациях как одно из основных направлений своей внешнеэкономической политики и деятельности. Такие организации находятся под особой заботой правительств: в Министерстве иностранных дел каждой страны есть отделы, занимающиеся международными организациями, членские взносы в международные и межправительственные организации составляют значительную часть внешней политики и внешнеэкономической деятельности государственного бюджета. Важность этой категории международных организаций заключается в формальном участии государств и правительств в их работе. В данной статье авторы анализируют роль и влияние международных организаций на внешнеполитическую повестку Казахстана с момента обретения независимости. Авторы твердо уверены, что международные организации стали одним из важных векторов внешней политики Казахстана. Чтобы проанализировать роль международных организаций внешней политики Казахстана, авторы сначала обсудят концептуальные определения внешней политики и ее связей с международными организациями. Во-вторых, авторы делятся на три групповые организации по сфере их взаимодействия с Казахстаном. Наконец, но не в последнюю очередь, будет дана теоретическая основа и дан анализ роли региональных, глобальных, специализированных международных организаций во внешней политике Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: международные организации, многовекторная внешняя политика, суверенное государство, либеральный миропорядок, регионализм, глобализация.

Introduction

The system of international relations has historically been formed by city-states, empires, sovereign states on the basis of the interstate relations of the state on a bilateral (between two states) "state-state" format. The need for the formation of multilateral diplomatic processes by the international community arose from the rapid development of economic ties, trade and economic ties between the states. As the number of states in the world increases, the measures to further grow the ties between each political actor and the implementation of political - economic ties have become the basis for creating a common institutional structure in order to strengthen international law, transport, communications, postal, financial and other areas. For the first time, in the early twentieth century, after the First World War, the establishment of the League of Nations was the first step in the formation of a "supranational" institution in international diplomacy. International relations in the XXI century are distinguished by their diversity. Countries of the world coexist in alliances that cover the whole world (UN or NATO) or unite countries in a particular region (EU or SCO). Having pursued a multi-vector foreign policy since the first years of independence, Kazakhstan was able to reach an agreement with the world's giants. Due to the fact that Kazakhstan is a region with abundant economic potential and a military-strategic region, the geographical political (geopolitical) situation was very difficult. That is why our country has made every effort to strengthen comprehensive relations with the world's leading countries. Kazakhstan's foreign policy has been multi-vector since independence. The essence of multi-vector policy is based on close cooperation with international organizations. In international practice, in all countries that prioritize multi-vector foreign policy, special attention is paid to international and regional organizations.

Methodology

One of the popular, credible ways of analyzing the issues of the political institute is the conceptual analysis. It assumes the study of the concept taking into account the peculiarities of its development and the current situation. With the help of conceptual analysis, authors can identify the first symptoms and manifestations of a specific problem or thesis, as well as establish the course of its development, starting from the original sources and ending today. This method allows you to connect and explain certain elements of linguistic ideas, to look at its internal structure and study it as a single system. The results of conceptual analysis must be clearly reflected. In fact, they represent such a qualitative processing of information sources and argumentative conclusions of the researcher, who adhered to certain views, theories and so on. Conceptual analysis works best on defining, analyzing the link between international institutions and foreign policy analyses in three ways. First, according to theory of neorealism international organizations play crucial role on defending national interest. Second, the various interpretation of the concept of multivector foreign policy within context of "middle power state - international organizations". Third, analyzing in detail foreign policy implications of Kazakhstan helps to understand to what extent Kazakh government sees regional, global organizations as instrument of foreign policy.

Main part

In the post-Cold War period, as a result of globalization, the interdependence of states has increased, and the role of international factors and institutions in solving common problems of sovereign states has increased. The integration of states, not only economically, but also politically and ideologically, has helped to create an effective platform for states to address inter-

state issues. The current system of international relations is the institutional basis for bilateral, multilateral cooperation between sovereign states, regions, territories, global and regional international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and associations. These organizations cover not only the political direction, but also all-important areas of human life and activity, including the creation of a coordinated configuration of political, economic, military, social, cultural, scientific and technical and other formal and informal ties. Therefore, today international organizations and international non-governmental organizations have become an integral part of the modern system of international relations [1]. The growth rate of globalization and the process of internationalization of modern life is an important manifestation of the steady growth in the number and importance of formal and informal intergovernmental and non-governmental forums, institutions and organizations that serve and form the basis of these processes. In fact, we are talking about a deep qualitative restructuring of the entire system of international relations, under which the multilateral "players", which have become an integral and integral part of it, no longer complement and serve bilateral relations between states. becomes a key element of the whole system. Theoretical generalization of such phenomena allows us to predict the main directions of further development of the system of modern and future international relations. The formalized collective obligations of states to many multilateral intergovernmental and individual non-governmental organizations affect their bilateral relations with other states. The foreign policy course of any state will be closely linked to its national interests, as well as the geopolitical situation and the existing system of international relations. Since declaring its independence, Kazakhstan has expressed its readiness to comply with the principles of international law. The purpose of Kazakh-

stan's foreign policy doctrine was to create a favorable foreign policy environment for successful adaptation to the world economic system. This position is reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Concept of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, legislative documents, Presidential Addresses, strategic and policy documents. From the first days of the revival of statehood, Kazakhstan has been paying close attention to the principles of strengthening international security and confidence, developing political and economic cooperation. Since gaining independence, our country has been very active in foreign policy in partnership with international organizations and has gained great trust and respect from the international community. For example, over the past decade, Kazakhstan has partnered with international organizations, been elected a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, hosted the international exhibition EXPO-2017, signed a partnership and cooperation agreement with the European Union, joined the Asia-Europe Meeting and the World Trade Organization. Kazakhstan has gained the trust and respect of the international community in world politics [2]. On November 15, at the 76th session of the UN in New York, the Republic of Kazakhstan was elected a member of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) for 2022-2024. In addition, Kazakhstan was elected a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council in 2017-2018, and the UN Secretary-General drew the world's attention not only to Kazakhstan, but also to regional issues. On the eve of the 30th anniversary of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the role and influence of the country in international and regional organizations in the field of foreign policy is growing and gaining high trust from the world community. Kazakhstan's foreign policy is based on the principles of openness, peace, balance and consistency. Diplomatic relations have been established with more than 100 countries. [3] Today,

Kazakhstan is a member of more than 40 authoritative international organizations and pursues a multi-vector foreign policy based on a comprehensive multi-structure. In this regard, we believe that the analysis

of the interaction of Kazakhstan's foreign policy with international organizations at the regional and international levels is very relevant.

1 table - The list of International organizations (IOs) which Kazakhstan had a membership

№	Global IOs	Regional IOs	Specialised IOs	The IOs initiated by Kazakhstan
1	United Nations	Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)	The Collective Security Treaty Organization	Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia
2	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	Eurasian Economic Organizations	Organization of Islamic Cooperation	Eurasian Economic Community
3	World Trade Organizations	Turkic States organizations	NATO's North Atlantic Cooperation Council	Central Asian Union
4	World Health Organization	Commonwealth of Independent States		

Kazakhstan's foreign policy is aimed at protecting the national interests of the state. The national interests of Kazakhstan are based on the national heritage and national values of the people of Kazakhstan, provided with economic opportunities, political and military organization of the state, the spiritual, moral and intellectual potential of Kazakhstani society. The system of national interests of Kazakhstan is determined by a set of basic interests of the individual, society and the state [4]. At the present stage, the interests of the individual are in the real provision of constitutional rights and freedoms, personal security, improving the quality and standard of living, physical, spiritual and intellectual development. The interests of the society include strengthening democracy, achieving and maintaining social harmony, increasing the creative activity of the population and the spiritual renewal of Kazakhstan. Of course, the priority of Kazakhstan's foreign policy is and will be to ensure the inviolability of borders and territorial in-

tegrity of the state, to protect its constitutional system from possible encroachment by other states. Kazakhstan's choice of a multi-vector foreign policy became known after the 1991 presidential election. President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev in his book "Light and Shadow" said: A multi-vector state should be understood as the independence of the foreign policy course of a state from the actions of any partner state, from the world market conditions. In practice, multi-vector cooperation will be the first cooperation with neighboring countries, CIS member states and leading countries of the West, Asia and the Middle East. Later, in the Concept of Foreign Policy of Kazakhstan of March 15, 2001, a multi-vector foreign policy was identified as a key priority. The document prioritizes the development of integration processes with the EAEU, CICA, Central Asia and the SCO. Attention was also paid to relations with Russia, China, CIS countries, the United States, the European Union, Japan, India, Turkey and Iran [5].

The priorities of Kazakhstan's domestic and foreign policy until 2050 are clearly stated in the President's Address to the Nation of December 14, 2012. "During the years of independence, Kazakhstan has become an equal participant in international processes, and we have managed to create a favorable external environment. Our priorities will not change - it is a matter of developing partnerships with our neighbors - Russia, China, Central Asia, as well as the United States, the European Union and Asian countries".

According to the "Concept of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2030", bilateral cooperation with the main partners of Kazakhstan's foreign policy - Russia, China, the United States, the EU, a number of CIS countries - Ukraine, Belarus, Azerbaijan, Central Asia is strengthening. Kazakhstan's foreign policy can be divided into three conditional: Asian, European and post-Soviet [6]. Accordingly, in all three areas, foreign policy relations are institutionally interacting through international and regional organizations. In the Asian direction, we include activities within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, in the European direction, active relations with NATO, OSCE in the region, post-Soviet relations, integration policy within the Eurasian Economic Union, diplomatic activities within the Collective Security Treaty Organization. That is, the multi-vector foreign policy of the Kazakhstan model is institutionalized at the required level for each vector. In addition, within the framework of these international organizations, we consider the diplomatic relations of Kazakhstan in international politics in three main directions. The first direction is the initiatives and initiatives of unilateral Kazakh diplomats. The second direction is Kazakhstan's cooperation with regional organizations in the framework of integration projects in Central Asia and Eurasia [7]. The third direction is integration with "Western" international organizations. During all the years of independence, there has been

an active political dialogue with the European Union. As a result of the implementation of the State Program "Path to Europe", Kazakhstan was able to raise cooperation with major European countries to a higher level of partnership. Today, the European Union is Kazakhstan's main trade and investment partner in the world. In order to implement the strategy of industrial and innovative development of the country, the attraction of advanced equipment and technologies from the EU countries has become an undoubted achievement of Kazakhstan [8]. Kazakhstan remains a strong and responsible energy partner of the EU. Kazakhstan is the third largest non-OPEC country in Europe after Russia and Norway. European partners were offered to develop and adopt the Energy Charter "Kazakhstan - EU: 2020" in multilateral or bilateral format. Our multifaceted cooperation with European countries should be reflected in the new framework agreement between Kazakhstan and the EU [9].

Successes in the European direction allowed Kazakhstan to decide to strengthen the Asian vector of foreign policy. Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has strengthened its position in Central Asia. Our country pursues a policy of active investment in the regional economy and the joint efforts of Central Asian countries to jointly face current challenges and threats. Security, efficient use of water and energy resources, labor migration and other pressing issues of the region will not go unnoticed. Since then, Kazakhstan's aspirations to play an important role in the field of peaceful nuclear technology have led to the decision in 2015 to establish and locate the world's first low-enriched (LEU) international bank in Kazakhstan with the support of the IAEA. Also, in the early days of independence, Kazakhstan proposed the idea of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), which now has 26 member countries [10]. Kazakhstan has also become a driving force in the dialogue of civilizations

by convening the Congress of World Religions and playing a key role in intensifying cooperation between Turkic-speaking countries. Kazakhstan's institutional initiatives for regional integration have been systematic since independence. Given that the initiative for the Eurasian Economic Union was first proposed by Kazakhstan, it is clear that Kazakhstan is the only architect of the Eurasian integration project. The Central Asian Collective Forum, signed by Kazakhstan in 1998, marks the first step of Kazakhstan in the institutionalization of political processes in the region.

Conclusion

However, the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Community in 2005 diverted Kazakhstan's efforts to establish an independent Central Asian organization. Today Kazakhstan's diplomacy serves not only regional but also global organizations. Kazakhstan's election to the UN Human Rights Council for 2022-2024 is a great honor on the eve of the 30th anniversary of our country's independence. For more than a quarter of a century, Kazakhstan has established itself as a state worthy of trust and respect in world politics. From the first days, Kazakhstan's foreign policy, including multilateral relations, has expressed a clear logic of presenting itself as a reliable and constructive international actor.

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