

## Relations of Kazakhstan with the Post – Soviet States.



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### Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan gained independence on 16 December 1991, and became a full-fledged subject of international cooperation in all arenas. It has great potential for economic development, occupies an important political and strategic position between Europe and Asia, and is a member of various unions and state blocks. Therefore, the international relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in particular relations with post-Soviet and neighbouring countries, are of great importance for general security and impact on peace and stability in Asia and the world. One of the priorities of the state policy of Kazakhstan is to promote integration processes in the post-Soviet space.

In the framework of the general world of political processes Kazakhstan needs to realise its own interests, to maintain stable, steady growth of economic power, a stable political system, to provide the solution for social problems, given the rapid growth of interdependence of states and various political organisations, economies and societies of country-members of the international community. In this context, global awareness of global problems is gradually emerging.

Globalisation is presented as an inevitable part of historical dynamics and is expressed as an enormous complication of the surrounding world, the blurring of the distinction between internal and foreign policy, economy. It also acts as a management tool for international processes, reformatting the established international system and this process is not completed; its development is uneven and very contradictory. The new post-industrial era is different; a complication of technogenic civilisation, social structures and relations, increasing permeability and flexibility of processes. The role and capacity of isolated states, even the most powerful, is reducing, and the role of civilisations, supranational associations and global 'network' structures is growing.

The role of Kazakhstan, as any other state in the current conditions, depends on how it will cope successfully with the problems of safety, will be able to fit in the new wave of technological change,

build a system of mutually beneficial political, economic and cultural interaction with near and far neighbours. As emphasised by the President of RK, N.A. Nazarbayev, liberalisation and openness of Kazakhstan to global peace is our strategic priority and informed choice, reflecting the vital national interests of the country. Globalisation has made us all more free and at the same time interdependent. It is through focussing on understanding this that key tasks for further accelerated modernisation of the country were identified in the message of the President to the people of Kazakhstan on March 1st 2006.

For all post-Soviet countries there is a very acute problem of self-identification, as they have a largely common heritage, but at the same time there is great potential for mutually advantageous solutions to many problems for the benefit of our peoples. This community creates a favourable basis for cooperation and integration on a new basis, taking into account global, geopolitical and regional development parameters, and features of the modern era. On the other hand, the acuteness of the problems of self-identification, the transitional nature of the conditions of the economic, political and legal systems of post-Soviet countries, different dynamics, direction and depth of the modernisation processes conducted in their part of the reform, determine the difficulty of the process of establishing this vital integration.