


UDC: 930.85.; 821.512.122

LBC: 63.3(2)6; 66.2(0)

MJ № 235

 10.33864/2617-751X.2024.v7.i4.10-33

## The History of International Relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Works of National Researchers

Seyitkali Duisen\*

Kairken Adiyet\*\*

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to analyzing the historiography of historical and political fundamental works dedicated to studying the history of international relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan during the years of independence. The authors in this direction of work are conventionally classified into several groups, depending on the essence and content. At the same time, an attempt was made to systematize them from the point of view of chronology. The authors took a comprehensive approach to examine the works of historians, political scientists, and diplomats, focusing not on identifying differences but on finding interrelationships. Based on the analysis, it is indicated that the Republic of Kazakhstan represents an active subject of international relations, making a significant contribution to strengthening regional and global security. The authors found that researchers who studied the history of international relations, in their abstract conclusions, relied on theoretical and methodological approaches proposed by ex-President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev and current President of Kazakhstan K.K. Tokayev. The generally accepted assessment is that N.A. Nazarbayev was the founder of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, a key actor who has determined its priority areas over the past 30 years.

**Keywords:** The Republic of Kazakhstan, international relations, international organizations, foreign policy of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, scientific organizations and faculties of higher educational institutions studying foreign policy

---

\* Candidate of historical sciences, associate professor,  
leading researcher at the Institute of State History; (Astana, Kazakhstan)

E-mail: [duisen52@mail.ru](mailto:duisen52@mail.ru)  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3275-5294>

\*\* Ph.D in history,  
leading researcher at the National Academy of Education named after Y.Altynsarina; (Astana, Kazakhstan)

E-mail: [kairken82@gmail.com](mailto:kairken82@gmail.com)  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1127-2664>

**To cite this article:** Duisen, S., & Adiyet, K. [2024]. The History of International Relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Works of National Researchers. *“Metafizika” journal*, 7(4), pp.10-33.


<https://doi.org/10.33864/2617-751X.2024.v7.i4.10-33>

*Article history:*  
Received: 16.05.2024  
Accepted: 02.09.2024

УДК: 930.85.; 821.512.122

ББК: 63.3(2)6; 66.2(0)

МЖ № 235

 10.33864/2617-751X.2024.v7.i4.10-33

## История Международных Отношений Республики Казахстан В Трудах Отечественных Исследователей

Сейткали Дуйсен\*

Адиет Кайыркен\*\*

**Абстракт.** Статья посвящена анализу историографии историко-политических фундаментальных трудов, посвященных изучению международных отношений Республики Казахстан за годы независимости. Написанные в этом направлении работы авторы условно классифицируют на несколько групп в зависимости от сущности и содержания. Вместе с тем предпринята попытка их систематизации с точки зрения хронологии. Авторы подошли комплексно к рассмотрению трудов историков, политологов и дипломатов, делая упор не на выявление различий, а на поиск взаимосвязей. Исходя из проведенного анализа, указывается, что Республика Казахстан утвердилась как активный субъект международных отношений, вносящий значительный вклад в укрепление региональной и глобальной безопасности. Авторы установили, что исследователи, изучавшие историю международных отношений Казахстана, в своих концептуальных выводах опирались на теоретические и методологические подходы, предложенные Н.А. Назарбаевым и Президентом К.К.Токаевым. Сделано заключение, что в рассмотренных работах общепринятой оценкой является, что Н.А. Назарбаев является основателем внешнеполитического курса Казахстана, ключевым актором, определявшим ее приоритетные направления за прошедшие 30 лет.

**Ключевые слова:** Республика Казахстан, международные отношения, международные организации, внешняя политика Казахстана, Министерство иностранных дел, научные организации и факультеты высших учебных заведений, изучающие внешнюю политику

---

\* Ведущий научный сотрудник Института истории государства, кандидат исторических наук, ассоциированный профессор; Астана, Казахстан

E-mail: [duisen52@mail.ru](mailto:duisen52@mail.ru)

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3275-5294>

\*\* Ведущий научный сотрудник Национальной академии образования имени Ы.Алтынсарина, доктор философии по истории (PhD); Астана, Казахстан

E-mail: [kairken82@gmail.com](mailto:kairken82@gmail.com)

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1127-2664>

**Цитировать статью:** Дуйсен, С. & Кайыркен, А. [2024]. История Международных Отношений Республики Казахстан В Трудах Отечественных Исследователей. Журнал «Metafizika», 7(4), с.10-33.

<https://doi.org/10.33864/2617-751X.2024.v7.i4.10-33>

**История статьи:**

Статья поступила в редакцию: 16.05.2024


Отправлена на доработку: 01.07.2024

Принята для печати: 02.09.2024

UOT: 930.85.; 821.512.122

KBT: 63.3(2)6; 66.2(0)

MJ № 235

 10.33864/2617-751X.2024.v7.i4.10-33

## Milli Tədqiqatçıların Əsərlərində Qazaxıstan Respublikasının Beynəlxalq Münasibətlər Tarixi

Seytkali Duysen\*

Adiyet Kayırken\*\*

**Abstrakt.** Məqalədə müstəqillik illərində Qazaxıstan Respublikasının beynəlxalq əlaqələrinin tədqiqinə həsr edilmiş tarixi və siyasi fundamental əsərlər təhlilə cəlb edilib. Müəlliflər bu istiqamətdə işlənmiş əsərləri mahiyyət və məzmunundan asılı olaraq bir neçə qrup üzrə təsnifatlandırıblar. Bununla yanaşı xronoloji nöqtəyi-nəzərdən də belə əsərlərin sistemləşdirilməsinə cəhd edilib. Müəlliflər tarixçilər, siyasətçilər və diplomatların əsərlərini kompleks şəkildə tədqiq edərək qarşılıqlı əlaqələrin axtarışına deyil, əsasən fərqliliklərin aydınlaşdırmasına diqqət yetiriblər. Təhlil nəticəsində məlum olmuşdur ki, Qazaxıstan Respublikası regional və global təhlükəsizliyin möhkəmlənməsinə əsaslı töhfələr verərək qarşılıqlı münasibətlərin aktiv subyekti olaraq təsdiqini tapmışdır. Müəlliflər müəyyən ediblər ki, Qazaxıstanın beynəlxalq əlaqələrini öyrənən tədqiqatçılar şəxsi qənaətlərində N.A.Nazarbayevin və prezident K.K.Tokayevin nəzəriyyələri və metodoloji yanaşmalarına istinad ediblər. Tədqiq edilən əsərlər nəticəsində başlıca qənaət edilərək N.A.Nazarbayevin Qazaxıstanın xarici siyasətinin təsisçisi, son 30 ildə prioritet istiqamətlərin müəyyənləşdirilməsində təkanverici qüvvə olması qeyd olunub.

**Açar sözlər:** Qazaxıstan Respublikası, beynəlxalq əlaqələr, beynəlxalq təşkilatlar, Qazaxıstanın xarici siyasəti, Xarici İşlər Nazirliyi, xarici siyasəti tədqiq edən elmi təşkilatlar və ali təhsil müəssisələrinin fakültələri

---

\* Tarix elmləri doktoru, professor vəzifəsini icra edən,  
Dövlətçilik Tarixi İnstitutunun aparıcı elmi işçisi; Astana, Qazaxıstan  
E-mail: [duisen52@mail.ru](mailto:duisen52@mail.ru)  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3275-5294>

\*\* Tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru,  
İbray Altınсарın adına Milli Təhsil Akademiyasının aparıcı elmi işçisi; Astana, Qazaxıstan  
E-mail: [kairken82@gmail.com](mailto:kairken82@gmail.com)  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1127-2664>

**Məqaləyə istinad:** Duysen, S., & Kayırken, A. [2024] Milli Tədqiqatçıların Əsərlərində Qazaxıstan Respublikasının Beynəlxalq Münasibətlər Tarixi. “Metafizika” jurnalı, 7(4), səh.10-33.  
<https://doi.org/10.33864/2617-751X.2024.v7.i4.10-33>

**Məqalənin tarixçəsi:**

Məqalə redaksiyaya daxil olmuşdur: 16.05.2024

Təkrar işlənməyə göndərilmişdir: 01.07.2024

Çapa qəbul edilmişdir: 02.09.2024

## **1.Introduction**

The fundamental foundations of foreign policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan have been laid since gaining the state independence. As a regional state in the Eurasian continent, Kazakhstan was interested in maintaining a strong political structure based on the principles of security around itself, respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and mutual respect. Within 30 years, the state of Kazakhstan has revived its centuries-old history, determined its place in the current international political arena, and determined the priority directions in national and foreign policy. Since gaining independence, it has sought to achieve recognition and equal relations between other states and the international community. Currently, the independence of Kazakhstan is recognized by 195 countries of the world, that is, all the states of the world community. Diplomatic relations were established with those countries and embassies were opened. It was also accepted as a member of various international and regional organizations of the world and chaired some organizations. Representations of many international organizations operate in the country. Being a unique connecting link between the states of the Eurasian continent, Kazakhstan plays the most significant role in the international arena as a politically stable and economically successful state that conducts a balanced, non-confrontational foreign policy. The world community recognizes Kazakhstan's diplomatic achievements. The First President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev defined the long-term goal of forming and maintaining constructive relations with near and far foreign countries. The leadership of Kazakhstan, being an unknown country, was able to provide state building and adequately respond to criticisms and threats. The multi-vector direction of our country's foreign policy allowed us to conduct a balanced strategy with the international community.

National researchers, studying the course of formation and development of the foreign policy of an independent country and diplomacy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, made a comprehensive analysis of the question of what Kazakhstan has done in the field of international politics over the 30 years of independence. They conducted complex analyzes of the priorities and main directions of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the works of researchers, we can see a whole picture of the country's diplomatic activities.

## **2.Research methodology and methods**

In the course of the research, empirical, chronological, historical analysis and systematic methods of historical comparison were used, along with general scientific methods that determine the main factor for the researched problem and allow to determine the development patterns. The systematic method is used as the principle of studying the foreign policy of Kazakhstan.

The elements of the systematic method make it possible to consider the place and role of our country in international relations because it allows the study of phenomena over time. In addition, systematic and historical aspects are highlighted in the framework of a systematic approach, taking into account the specific state and formation of Kazakhstan's foreign policy. The historical method that reveals the process of formation and development of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan was used. An analytical method is also used, which allows to analyze the dynamics of cooperation between countries in new conditions.

### **3. Research about the topic**

The historiography of this topic is very extensive, and it is difficult to fit a full analysis of them into one article. Many national researchers try to cover this issue in the historiographical sections of their works, which are dedicated to uncovering various aspects of our foreign policy. Along with this, we will not focus only on national researchers who have not written a pen on this topic. Among them, we note political scientists, sociologists, authors engaged in the field of international relations. National researchers K.K. Tokaev, Sailau Batyrshauli, M.B. Mukhamedov, L.N. Nursultanova, B.Zh. Somjurek, K.I. Baizakova, G.B. Khan, Zh.M. Medeubayeva and others analyze foreign policy, international relations, multilateral relations in their works. In serious historical works, it is noted that the works of such scientists as S.M. Akimbekov, M.S. Ashimbayev, M.K. Altynbayev, L.K. Bakayev, L.M. Ivatova, M.T. Laumulin, K.S. Sultanov made a significant contribution to the study of the period of formation of the Republic of Kazakhstan as a full member of the world political process, determining the foreign policy of Kazakhstan, ensuring national security, the influence and role of the factor of its geopolitical specificity [History of Kazakhstan, 2010: 25].

In the first years of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it was not easy for historians of the republic to write about the history of the country's foreign policy at that time. First, the independent country has just begun conducting its foreign policy. Secondly, there were no specialists studying the theory, methodology, and practice of studying the history of the state's foreign policy.

Nevertheless, Kazakh historians from the first years published mass historical-expert, historical-educational, suggestive articles about the role of the first president of the republic N.Nazarbayev [Khan, 2001: 241], about strategic goals and objectives, basic principles, priority areas, and the first results of the foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan [Aidarov, 1998: 301; Ivatova, 1999: 253; Ashimbaev, 2001: 312; Bakaev, 2000: 200; Modern Kazakhstan at the turn of the millennium, 2001: 272], on the occasion of the

first five decades of independence, they wrote educational articles in the media, and began to take part in the preparation of collections of materials for scientific and practical conferences [Khan, 2001: 511].

Today, the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is a well-studied topic. This issue has an extensive national historiography. National researchers comprehensively analyzed the main directions and priorities of the Republic's foreign policy in different periods of the history of independent Kazakhstan. At the beginning of the systematic study of the problems of the foreign policy of Kazakhstan, mainly the analytical works of the scientists of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Institute of Strategic Studies of Kazakhstan under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Academy of Management under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Institute of World Politics and Economics, the Institute of International Relations and World Languages named after Abylai Khan, Al - Kazakh National University named after Farabi, Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilev, Karaganda State University named after E.A. Boketov and Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai made a significant contribution to solving the problem we are raising.

However, in this direction, the historiography of foreign policy in the first decades of independence, including the contribution of historians, is still not fully studied. Employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in connection with their professional duties, have conducted special studies to determine various aspects of the country's foreign policy activity. Their scientific research on various directions and issues of foreign policy was published in the form of monographs and collections of articles. In national science, the experience of analyzing and summarizing formations and origins, priorities and directions has been formed within the framework of monographs and collective publications on international relations and foreign policy. From the foregoing, we can see that the study of the state's foreign policy in the country is conducted in a systematic and organized manner. It can be concluded that the schools of studying the history of foreign political activities of the Republic have appeared, and the science of Kazakhstan's foreign policy has been formed as a separate field of scientific and practical education.

#### **4. Research results**

At the moment of independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan made every effort to speed up the formation of its foreign policy. Failure to form a foreign policy would have undermined the interests of the international level. Therefore, from the very first days, legislative documents of the foreign

policy department were developed. Within the framework of these documents, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan was established. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the state body of the Republic of Kazakhstan that exercises leadership in the field of foreign policy activities, manages the unified system of diplomatic service bodies, and implements state policy on attracting investments (MFA RK). At the beginning of this process, scientists who have studied this area have studied the issues of the formation of the Foreign Office in the first years of independence of Kazakhstan, the history of the beginning of diplomatic activity. The first steps and successes of the country's diplomatic service are indicated by specific sources.

K.K. Tokaev's work "Diplomacy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" analyzes the course of formation and development of the foreign policy of our state over the years of independence. The author talks about Kazakhstan's relationship with the world community, our country's interaction with international organizations, as well as cooperation with states in different regions. The work describes the priority directions of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, the state's attitude to topical international issues. The main directions of the country's foreign policy and the efforts of national diplomacy to strengthen its international position are analyzed. It gives a broad description of Kazakhstan's relations with individual countries, as well as the activities of our state in the field of multilateral diplomacy. In his book, Kassym-Zhomart Kemeluly says that the interests of the country were placed above all in the formation of the main priorities of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, and in the first ten years of our foreign policy, the main directions have been the integration of our country into the world community, ensuring the national security of the country, promoting the economic development of Kazakhstan, protecting the rights and interests of our compatriots, developing mutually beneficial relations with interested countries. It should be noted with pride that the world community accepted the goals set by the national diplomacy with understanding and declared its support for the young state. This is a great victory of our country's diplomacy. He successfully fulfilled his task of ensuring political recognition of Kazakhstan on the international stage. When thinking about today's Kazakhstan, let us remember what a long way our country has come over the past ten years. It can be said with confidence that the policy of the head of our country in the field of diplomacy has fully justified itself. But of course, you can't be complacent with this. Diplomats of the next generation are obliged to be especially well aware of the rich world politics, the life of the world market. "In the international community, it is necessary to achieve a comprehensive set of knowledge that will allow us to promote and ensure the interests of our

country in a fruitful way" - he summarizes his thoughts [Tokaev, 2002: 19-47].

It is reasonable to say that the current president of the Republic of Kazakhstan, K.Zh. Tokaev, who served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the first years of independence, was one of the first to publish extensive works on the historical experience, achievements and problems of the first five to six years of the republic [Tokaev, 1997: 568].

Historian scientist B.K.Sultanov analyzes the general problems of the foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan in his works. Selected articles of the scientist are grouped in the second part of the book, which has the weight of a monograph, published by the staff of the Institute of Strategic Studies for the anniversary of B.K. Sultanov. B.K. Sultanov, as an expert scientist, proposes one of the ways to promote Kazakhstan's relations with neighboring Central Asian republics. Due to the fact that the political elite of these republics is not ready for economic integration due to various circumstances, it proposes to move towards a common goal by forming annual regular meetings of heads of state, ministers, experts on deepening "cooperation" on economic issues, without using the concept of "integration", without creating national bodies, secretariats, a common headquarters [Sultanov, 2001: 340].

For example, in his article in the collection "modern Kazakhstan for the future", the historian Bolat Sultanov proposed to consider the history of the foreign policy of the Republic in the first decade of its existence in two stages: the first-the formation of foreign policy, the second-the development of the foreign policy of the Republic in the context of the transformation of international relations at the turn of two centuries [Modern Kazakhstan is far beyond the borders, 2001: 272]

We can also mention the monographic work of Zh.M. Medeubayeva "History of formation of foreign policy doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1991-2010)", which analyzes the history of the formation of the foreign policy doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The work analyzes the history of the formation of the foreign policy doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan from the moment of independence to 2010. Particular attention is paid to the study of external and internal factors that determine the disciplinary features of a country in the international arena. For the first time, as a specialist in international relations, he used the terms "exogenous" (changed by external forces) and "endogenous" (caused by internal causes) factors in foreign policy in his work. The process of formation of Kazakhstan is shown as an actor in international relations. In the introductory part of the book, over the years of independent development, foreign policy has acquired a conceptual formality and doctrinal in the process of evolution of



Kazakhstan's society, state views on foreign policy issues and further expansion of international relations. The formation of the doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of international relations was associated with the creation of institutional conditions and the solution of urgent problems in foreign policy. The evolution of multi - vector policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century allowed Kazakhstan to turn from a subject of world politics into an actor of international relations on a regional scale. Although the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been sufficiently studied in her work, many works on the problems of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan reveal only certain aspects of the country's activities in the international arena horizontally, that is, geographical, sectoral orientation. And there is a lack of work that looks at the foreign policy activities of Kazakhstan theoretically and at a step-by-step level, that is, determines the main logic, trends and prospects for the formation and implementation of foreign policy. During this period, in the foreign policy of Kazakhstan, Medeubayev stated that in the first five years of independence, the policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the world community was aimed, first of all, at promoting integration projects in the world and in the Region. Zhanar Medeubayeva, in her monograph published in 2012, proposes to limit the first period in the periodization of the doctrine of the foreign policy of the Republic to 1991-2000, the second period from the 21<sup>st</sup> century to 2010 [Medeubayeva, 2012: 10-116].

In the monographic work of Konstantin Syroyezhkin "Modern Xinjiang and its place in Kazakh-Chinese relations" the information about the party, administrative, military and political elite of the autonomous region to the district level was provided. Konstantin Syroyezhkin is the only sinologist who studied Kazakh-Chinese relations, one of the researchers of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The work also contains chapters that address a range of issues related to the socio-economic, political, cultural and national development of the People's Autonomous Republic of China in the context of its place and role in the system of Kazakh-Chinese relations. In this work, a comprehensive analysis of the economic zoning and entrepreneurship zones of the XUAR, the ethnodemographic state, the peculiarities of the development of the region and its impact on Kazakh-Chinese relations, religious and cultural and humanitarian factors and their impact on Kazakh-Chinese relations will be carried out. In his work, the scientist draws the following conclusions: "The rather ambiguous role of the XUAR in Kazakh-Chinese relations brings to the fore the task of conscientious study of the socio- economic, cultural- linguistic, national, political and ideological processes taking place in this region of China, the understanding of which

allows to build interregional and interstate relations in a normal way". The author has attempted a comprehensive analysis in the context of the current state and future development of Kazakh-Chinese relations [Syroyezhkin, 1997: 245].

Chinese scientist K. L. Syroyezhkin drew attention to the fact that China plays an important role in his conclusions regarding the definition of foreign policy priorities of the Republic in his scientific work. The presence of a common border of 1,782 kilometers between the two countries indicates that 1.2 million Kazakhs live in the Xinjiang region of China on the border with Kazakhstan, trade and economic ties between this region and the Kazakh SSR have been activated since the Soviet period, namely the 80s of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and such a huge state as China has interests in relation to Kazakhstan, etc. he noted that it is important to establish a strategic partnership with this country in the future (3, 38-42). [Syroyezhkin, 2010: 38-42].

The British writer, public figure Jonaton Aitken adds that Kazakhstan's relations with China are of vital importance. In a region where countries such as Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan live, where there are various armed conflicts, civil uprisings, ethnic conflicts and where the threat of Islamic extremism remains, Kazakhstan is optimistic that it will flourish and become a beacon of economic growth and political stability. "...Against the background of other "states" sometimes called by the common offensive nickname "Dryanstan", Kazakhstan looks like a beacon of economic progress and political stability. Because his "centuries-old foreign policy" has always set a strategic goal of building a reliable foundation for relations with the West, China, and Russia. And the last two states, in close proximity to everything, will always have the strongest influence on the present and future of Kazakhstan [Aitken, 2011: 208] can be considered a noteworthy opinion. At the same time, J. Aitken believes that the desire of Kazakhstan to establish a strategic partnership with this country is a good thing, since the interests of China, which has great economic potential in the Central Asian region of great geostrategic importance, are inevitable.

We can mention the work of M. B. Mukhamedov "Kazakhstan in the world community", which considers that in the first ten years of independence Kazakhstan has become a full member of the world community, whose initiatives have always received wide support and are implemented in practice. In the work, the formation of the foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan is well considered. The scientific work pays special attention to relations with the leading countries of the world – the United States, China, Turkey, Russia and Germany, as well as many issues of national security and

national interests of Kazakhstan. In particular, ethnic factors, defense issues, cooperation with foreign countries in the economic and spiritual spheres, etc. are discussed. The favorable geopolitical position of Kazakhstan, new steps in its historical development, the first successes in economic and ethnolinguistic ties with neighboring states, the need for support from the leading countries of the world are objective prerequisites for highlighting priority areas in its foreign policy. It can be safely said that these priorities are based on their level of work. In the first chapter, the author comprehensively scientifically analyzes the process of formation of the Kazakh state and bold entry into the international community, a particularly important stage in the political development of our country. Considering the international political history of Kazakhstan, the fact that our country was part of a huge Soviet empire was a link to the formation of our foreign policy system. He says that in the first years of independence, our country had managed to solve complex tasks in foreign policy that are required by the world community. There is reason to believe that the future international definition for Kazakhstan will be characterized only by cooperation, integration, interaction and good neighborliness. He concludes that there is no other alternative to such a policy today. According to Murat Baktiyaryuly Mukhamedov, a state that has achieved and acquired any sovereignty will fight in a short time to achieve recognition of itself by other states, the international community, the creation of equal relations-for about ten years. Moreover, it was quoted that the Republic of Kazakhstan had signed more than 800 interstate and intergovernmental treaties and agreements in the course of ten years to take its place in the international community, become a member of many worlds European, Asian political and economic organizations and unions, and become a full member of the world community in a short period of time [Muhamedov, 2000: 18-36].

“Diplomatic service and international relations” by Saylau Batyrshauly is the first work in the Kazakh language that comprehensively analyzes not only the general history of diplomacy, but also the activity and system of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the concept of foreign policy. In addition, the Charter of the United Nations, the “Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations” and other important international documents in Kazakh, the work “Diplomatic service and international relations” by Sailau Batyrshauly is an indispensable work for specialists in the field of international relations, regional studies, international law and political science. Considers the diplomacy of Kazakhstan in the years of independence, its history, the history and experience of world diplomacy. The work is guided by normative documents, well-known experts of

international relations, national and foreign scientists, political scientists, lawyers, historians and others. The work introduces the history of diplomacy, including the experience of the Kazakh Khanate in the Soviet Union and foreign diplomacy, modern world politics, the system of the UN and other international organizations. In the twelfth chapter of the book “Foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan” it is considered that the young state, which decided its own destiny, participated in global political and economic trends and established diplomatic relations [Batyrsauli, 2011: 5-9].

The collective monograph “Foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan” prepared and published in 2010 by scientists of the Kazakh Law University G.B. Khan, L.S. Suvorov, G.B. Rakhmanova can be said to be one of the first fundamental works that comprehensively and deeply analyzed the successes achieved in the first decade of independence [Tokaev, 1997: 733]. In 2003, this work was translated into Kazakh and published. The authors make a conceptual conclusion about the fact that in this work the first president of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev outlined the fundamental role, strategic goals and objectives of the foreign policy of an independent country, the main criteria for their implementation, and outlined the main directions of the foreign policy of a young state that has just entered the stage of history [Tokaev, 2002: 85]. The authors analyze the formation of effective bilateral cooperation with the CIS Countries, Russia, China, the United States, effective bilateral and multilateral relations with the countries of the Asian region, Europe, regional and international organizations, the contribution of the Kazakh country to strengthening regional and world security. The authors of the book emphasize that the role of president N.A. Nazarbayev in determining foreign policy was reflected in the program article “Strategy for the formation and development of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state”, published on May 23, 1992, and was the main document on which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and all state bodies entering into political, economic, cultural relations with foreign countries when necessary [Khan, 2003: 18-20]. The preface to the book was written by Doctor of Law, Professor M.S. Narikbayev during the first decade of independence of the president of Kazakhstan under the leadership of N.A. Nazarbayev, the foreign policy of the Republic successfully and productively completed the period of its formation, which became one of the main components of state policy. Kazakhstan assesses that it has created conditions for ensuring its state and national security and harmonious integration into the world economy. This monograph covers only the period before 2001, and it is regrettable that a continuation with a vision of the period after it was not written.

Timur Kassym-Zhomartuly Tokayev's work 'Foreign policy priorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan' which gives a holistic picture of the diplomatic activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, provides a comprehensive analysis of the priorities and main directions of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main country of Central Asia. The book provides a description of the conceptual aspects and forecast assessment of Kazakhstan's foreign policy. Kazakhstan's energy diplomacy cooperation with the UN and OSCE is analyzed. The chapters devoted to the history of Kazakhstan's border formalization and negotiations on the legal status of the Caspian Sea draw attention to practical interests. The book arouses interest in the study of current issues of international relations in the post-Soviet space. In the first chapter of the work entitled "Foreign Policy Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan", the author well analyzed the formation of the conceptual foundations of the country's foreign policy. It also expresses the forecast views regarding the foreign policy of Kazakhstan in the first half of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Kazakhstan emphasizes the importance of developing and strengthening friendly neighborhood and cooperation with Russia, China, as well as the states of Central Asia. "In the new historical conditions, Kazakhstan's initiative was in demand. Because it came as a young state that was able to show its readiness to be a reliable partner in the field of international security, was not burdened by its historical past and did not carry the sign of "Soviet hegemony"" - he concludes. According to T.K. Tokayev, the strategic position of Kazakhstan requires a large-scale diversification of its external relations, the establishment of cooperation relations with the leading subjects of world politics and economics. Therefore, the development of broad international cooperation and the solution of emerging problems on the basis of mutual agreements and suitable compromises, and the use of a wide range of multilateral diplomacy were initially considered to protect the long-term interests of the country [Tokayev, 2011: 25-58].

In the list of used data, we can see the use of monographs, periodicals, archival funds revealing the events of bilateral and multilateral cooperation of Kazakhstan in the work of L.N.Nursultanova "Kazakhstan's foreign policy: formation and development (1991-1999)", which describes the problems of formation and development of Kazakhstan's foreign policy activities in the 90s: the concept of foreign policy, diplomatic, trade, economic and humanitarian relations of the country with the CIS, Europe, Asia, the Middle East. The work, with a total volume of 85 pages, is devoted to the history of the formation and development of Kazakhstan's foreign policy in the first eight years of independence. Of course, this work does not

cover some issues in the consideration of Kazakhstan's foreign policy. In the work, the foreign policy priorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan are mainly considered from the perspective of the CIS countries, Kazakh-American relations, Kazakh-European relations, Kazakh diplomacy in Asia and the East. “In the years of independence, the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan went through its path, and it should be noted that mainly the contractual and legal basis of Kazakhstan's relations with many states was formed, and the trust and respect of the world community increased” – the author says [Nursultanova, 2012: 4, 81]. We know that since the first days of our country's independence, many actions have been taken in that direction, setting specific strategic goals.

B.Zh. Somzhurek's work “Foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan: military-political relations with the Russian Federation”, which reveals the importance of Kazakhstan's relations with Russia in the military sphere, reflects the formation and development of collective security in the post-Soviet space and the active participation of Kazakhstan in it. Ensuring national and military security is the only condition for maintaining regional integrity, border integrity and independence for many states of the world. Even in turbulent times, the Alash Orda government, which came to the world with two reins and two reins, was a kind of fatherly power. Today's world clearly shows that even in a time of fluctuating numbers, one cannot remain indifferent. Therefore, the author points out that the formation of a modern army is a requirement of the times. If we want to be among the strongest powers in the world, we need not just a strong economy, but a powerful army. Because only strong armed forces can ensure the security of a potential economy. It reminds us of Napoleon's opinion that it is necessary to always remember the famous saying: “*A people that does not want to feed its own army will soon be forced to feed someone else's.*” The work touches on security issues not only in Kazakhstan, but also in Central Asia as a whole. The correct definition of the military sphere in foreign policy and participation in the security system contributes to the strengthening of the country's defense capability, the formation of its own Armed Forces. In the post - Soviet space, the idea that a unified defense system would be an effective way to counter military threats is becoming increasingly important. This is evidenced by the Ukraine crisis-puts forward the opinion. At the end of the work, we express our confidence that the agreements and agreements reached at a new stage of history between the two states will continue to serve as a vivid reflection of the unshakable friendship and cooperation between Kazakhstan and Russia, strengthening relations between the allied states and Russia will do everything possible to maintain its influence in

Central Asia. The Russian government is well aware that ensuring security and preventing military conflicts in Central Asia is the security of Russia [Somzhurek, 2010: 68-86].

S.Sh. Musatayeva, Zh.K. Simtikov's monograph "Succeeded Civilizations in Eurasia" analyzes the role of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the place and political activity of the first President Nazarbayev in world politics, calling for dialogue with human civilization and making efforts to develop global and regional security and cooperation. The work analyzes the achievements of Kazakhstan, which is doing important universal things. If one of the most important issues in modern international relations is the issue of global security, then it is known that the role of global and regional security organizations in such geopolitical conditions is great. In the work, which describes the initiatives of Kazakhstan as a member or chairman of many organizations in the prevention and resolution of such conflicts, crisis management, it emphasizes the importance of the country's efforts to solve human civilization through dialogue at the table, not with weapons. The book reflects on the creative activities of our country in ensuring global security and peace, developing the dialogue of civilizations. The role of our country as a geopolitical leader in the region, developing civil society and democratic institutions can now become flagships for the development of neighboring countries in this direction - the plans of Kazakhstan to become one of the most competitive countries in the world are also connected with the further development of human rights and democracy. For us, that is, for the heirs of Steppe democracy, the simple human values that were destroyed during Tsarist colonization are perceived more clearly and more closely and more easily [Musatayeva, 2000: 6-13].

It is known that the diplomat, doctor of historical sciences A. Kh. Arystanbekova wrote several works on the foreign policy and international situation of an independent country. In the work "Organization of Nations and Kazakhstan", she describes the history of the admission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the UN after gaining independence, as well as the problems of developing and strengthening relations of our country with these prestigious international organizations in the first months and years of independence. Ex-President N.A. Nazarbayev entrusted A.Kh. Arystanbekova to deal with the issue of UN-acceptance of Kazakhstan during the tenure of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kazakh SSR. In October 1990, President N.A. Nazarbayev suggested to her that she should go to the representative office of the USSR in New York as a representative of Kazakhstan. "Establishing contact with the UN is essential for us. You worked well in the session of the UN General Assembly and people there know you well." A.Kh. Arystanbekova honorably fulfilled the instructions of

the head of state, and on March 2, 1992, the Republic of Kazakhstan was accepted as the 168<sup>th</sup> member of the UN [Arystanbekova, 2004: 67]. A.Kh. Arystanbekova in June of the same year worked with dignity for several years as a permanent representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the UN, and in 1993 as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Diplomatic veteran, candidate of Political Sciences Salim Kurmangozhin in his memoir and historical-documentary work introduces the history of reconstruction and formation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Independent Kazakhstan, the history of the formation of cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Hungarian state [Aitken, 2011: 208]. Although the book is written in the genre of memoirs, it shows its importance with its factual information and scientific-historical description. The volume of the author's work is 318 pages, of which more than 200 pages, i.e. 2/3, are devoted to the evaluation of the history of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Salim Kurmangozhin, as one of the deputy minister of Foreign Affairs, gives valuable information to the newly created foreign policy department as a witness and one of the executors of important cases, such as the recruitment of personnel by competition, the adoption of laws that determine the activities of the ministry, ambassadors, etc. For example, in 1992, within a few months, 201 employees were hired by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a competitive basis, 14 employees were sent to the United Kingdom, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Japan to gain knowledge and experience [Kurmanguzhin, 2003: 224]. The next data of the author reveals one aspect of the republic's foreign policy activity. As a result of the fact that the author of Labor Kazakhstan invited the foreign ministers of Azerbaijan and Armenia, who entered into an armed conflict over the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh in 1992, to Almaty and held three-day negotiations, the two countries signed a memorandum on the cessation of hostilities on September 1 of that the same year is considered the first contribution of the Republic of Kazakhstan to strengthening regional security [Kurmanguzhin, 2003: 226-227].

We know that the scientific works of A. Arystanbekova and S. Kurmangozhin serve as the basis for the formation of an opinion that not only the head of State plays a significant role in the field of foreign policy, but also historical figures who held responsible positions in this department.

The book "Kazakhstan in the international community", published under the general editorship of the Kazakh diplomat, candidate of historical sciences E.H. Kazykhanov, reveals the activities of Kazakhstan within the framework of multilateral diplomacy in leading international organizations and regional integration processes in the Eurasian space. During the 20 years of independence, Kazakhstan's participation in the multilateral activities of



the UN, OSCE, OIC, the work of regional organizations, its contribution to solving topical issues in the field of disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, maintaining peace and strengthening international security and stability, economic and humanitarian cooperation will be reviewed in detail. The active role of Kazakhstan as the initiator of integration processes within the CIS and the EAEU was revealed. The principles of multi-vector foreign policy, announced by the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the dawn of Independence, confirmed their viability and today have become an alternative basis for interaction with the international community. Every day the role and importance of the country in global politics and the economy is growing. Kazakhstan's diplomacy is successfully implementing the strategic foreign policy priorities set by the head of state. In this work, much attention is paid to multilateral diplomacy. Its importance in the context of globalization and fundamental changes in the modern international coordinate system has increased several times [Kazykhanov, 2012: 10-14]. And in the context of these radical changes, an effective foreign policy is primarily to reduce risks and threats in the field of security, as well as to attract long-term investments in the Kazakh economy. This work, which is written with a good analysis of these issues, is intended for specialists in the field of international relations, the expert community, employees of government agencies and other general public.

One noteworthy issue is that the majority of historians who expressed an opinion on the foreign policy of Kazakhstan supported the multi-vector policy of the republic [Burkhanov, Bulekbayev, 2010: 336; Sultanov, Muzaparova, 2005: 356]

Historian Ilyas Kozybaev in his work proposed to raise the relations with neighboring countries to a new level and to develop relations with the Eastern countries in general, as the Kazakh people lived in peace with the neighboring countries in Central Asia from time immemorial (6, 85-100). [Kozybaev, 2014: 241].

In the monograph published in 2009 [Karasaev, 2009: 205] by Doctor of History Professor G.M. Karasaev, who writes scientific works on the foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan, the international situation and foreign policy of our country in the period 1991-2008 was analyzed. In his work, the author analyzes the initiative and guiding activities of the first president of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev in the formation of a balanced foreign policy of the country over the years of independence. The author concludes that Kazakhstan's rightful place in international relations and success in foreign policy in the 18 years since our country gained independence is closely related to the work and name of President N.A.

Nazarbayev [Batyrsauli, 2011: 512]. At the same time, the author of the work believes that Kazakhstan's voluntary closure of the nuclear test site, renunciation of nuclear weapons, the initiative or active founder of several international and regional organizations that contributed to the strengthening of international security and cooperation made our country recognized by the world as a peace-loving state.

The monograph of the leading researcher of the Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies, doctor of Economic Sciences D.Sh. Mukhamedzhanova “Kazakhstan and international integration processes” is devoted to topical issues of economic development of Kazakhstan in the context of globalization and regionalization. The author considers the features, nature, prospects for expanding Kazakhstan's foreign economic relations, the problems of strategic partnership, as well as trends in the formation of a model of the regional economy within the borders of the Eurasian economic Space. In the context of globalization and regionalization, the foreign economic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the economic structure, and the formation of strategic economic partnership directions determine the structure of this study. In the first chapter, the factors of formation of Kazakhstan's foreign economic policy in the context of globalization and regional integration are described. An attempt was made to determine the place and significance of Kazakhstan in the modern system of international organizations, as well as to highlight priority areas of global economic partnership [Mukhamedzhanova, 2011: 9-35]. In the second chapter, the modern structure of the economy of Kazakhstan, the specifics of its formation under the influence of external and internal factors are analyzed. Macroeconomic trends and perspectives of Kazakhstan's foreign economic relations are studied [Mukhamedzhanova, 2011: 35-64]. In the context of creating an industrial and innovative economy, the impact of foreign trade policy on changes in the country's economic structure is considered. Particular attention is paid to the problems and prospects of Kazakhstan's participation in the processes of regional economic integration, modern trends in the development of trade, economic and investment cooperation of the Republic with the countries participating in World integration associations and their impact on the formation of National Foreign Economic Policy vectors [Mukhamedzhanova, 2011: 36-42].

Also, in many works written about the history of the Independent Republic of Kazakhstan, the first president N.A. Nazarbayev, the President's initiatives in foreign policy are considered. Scientists of the Institute of history of the state in their works made a significant contribution to the vision of the role of Elbasy N.A. Nazarbayev in foreign policy. In the collective monograph on the

institution of presidential power in Kazakhstan, published in 2010, the activity of the head of state in the field of foreign policy in 1991-2010 was analyzed based on real data [Ayagan, 2010: 368]. "...The first issue that the head of state took up from the first days of independence was the conclusion of legally friendly and cooperation agreements with foreign countries. Secondly, the emphasis was placed on preserving trade and economic relations between the countries of the former USSR. This is because individual development has caused a lot of problems for countries that were in the framework of unified planned economic development. Thirdly, Kazakhstan was recognized as a state with nuclear weapons, and for this reason it attracted the attention of the world's leading states. The task of resolving the issue of nuclear weapons without prejudice to the country's independence and safety was difficult, but it was necessary to solve it effectively. Fourth, by effectively using and organizing the country's natural resources and economic potential, it is necessary to properly implement the task of transitioning to a market economy and joining the world economic processes. Fifth, as a multinational state, the implementation of the issue of friendship of nations and Human Rights in accordance with democratic principles was also a priority," the authors of this work point out.

The work on foreign policy initiatives of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, published in 2010 by scientists of the Institute of history of the state, describes the initiatives of the first president of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev to strengthen international security in the period from the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The authors point out that these initiatives of the head of Kazakhstan, which attracted the attention of the world, were supported by the creation of such regional structures as the CIS, the council for interaction and confidence-building measures in Asia, and the EurAsEC. The authors of this work systematized the President's foreign policy initiatives in the following directions:

- Competence of the head of State in foreign policy;
- The President and CIS countries: initiatives of the head of State in the Eurasian format;
- Initiatives of the president to strengthen global and regional security;
- Initiatives taken by the president on disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;
- Kazakhstan and the world community: global, civilized and anti-crisis initiatives [Nurymbetova et al., 2010: 369].

The collective monograph "History of Independent Kazakhstan" written in 2011 by scientists of the Sh. Ualikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology

[Abzhanov, 2011: 400] extended the history of the country's foreign policy until 2011 and seems to have filled the gap mentioned above. Although the monograph analyzes the development of the general history of the republic, its 7<sup>th</sup> chapter, which includes ¼ of the work entitled "Kazakhstan and the world community", was written by such foreign policy researchers as Zh. Nesipbaeva, K.K. Nurymbetova, L.N. Nursultanova, E.Zh. Orazbek, N. I. Mustafaev, Zh.A. Kaliyev [Abzhanov, 2011: 7]. One of the features of this work is that in the history of bilateral relations of Kazakhstan with certain countries of the world, it focuses on political and economic relations with Asian and African countries. For example, relations with the state of Mongolia pay attention to the significant role of centuries-old common ties between the two peoples in the historical, traditional, and cultural development [Abzhanov, 2011: 317]. In 1991-2006, the two countries concluded and implemented more than 40 bilateral intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements on cooperation in the fields of economy, customs, taxation, and culture. One of the topics that is not often written about is the fact that in the 90s, Kazakhstan established good economic relations with the small country of Thailand, which is located at the far end of the Asian continent. For example, in this work, in 1992, microcomputers, calculators, etc. were imported from Thailand for 8.9 million rubles and only in the first quarter of 1993, Kazakhstan exported products to Thailand for 12.76 million dollars. These data show that from the first years of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, it was not limited to specific states or regions, but also sought to form multilateral trade and economic relations. The authors grouped Kazakhstan's foreign relations activities with the post-Soviet republics, European, Asian and African countries, USA and regional organizations. To write this chapter, the mentioned authors used 156 sources [Abzhanov, 2011: 358-363]. In particular, the use of electronic sources of the archive of the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan - seventeen from the 75 H fund, two from the 7<sup>th</sup> fund, two from the 5<sup>th</sup> fund and several collections of documents, a number of scientific works, special scientific and information journals such as "Diplomatic Vestnik", "Diplomatic Courier", as well as international relations and foreign policy, shows the importance of the sources of the work.

In our opinion, textbooks for students of higher educational institutions can be attributed to scientific publications that study the foreign policy of an independent country. Among them, the textbook "History of Modern Kazakhstan" published by the State History Institute [Ayagan, 2010: 448] is scientifically important. Chapter 5 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the textbook "Kazakhstan and the modern world" and subheading 6.3 of the 6<sup>th</sup> chapter ("priorities of

N.A. Nazarbayev's foreign policy”) are dedicated to the history of the foreign policy of the independent country. Judging from the literature presented at the end of the chapter, it can be seen that the authors relied mainly on the works of N.A. Nazarbayev and K.K. Tokayev in the presentation of foreign policy. Scientists believe that the mainstay of the foreign policy doctrine of the First President of Kazakhstan, N.A. Nazarbayev, was to follow a multi-directional policy. “Multidirectionality is the word that has established friendly and cooperative relations with all the states that play a significant role in the world and are important in relations for Kazakhstan” [Ayagan, 2010: 351].

Historians also expressed their suggestions on the issue of deciding the fate of the nuclear weapons inherited from the USSR by Kazakhstan.

Burkitbai Ayagan, a well-known historian and political scientist of the country, proposed to leave nuclear weapons in Kazakhstan as a means of firmly ensuring Kazakhstan's state security [Ayagan, 1993: 162].

The authors of the work express their opinion that “the president has no right to limit himself to narrow, regional-level issues due to the geopolitical situation and economic potential of Kazakhstan. To do this, it would be incomprehensible not only to the multiethnic population of the country, but also to the world community. The future of Kazakhstan is connected with Asia, Europe and the East. Only by pursuing such a policy will we be able to avoid threats to the security of Kazakhstan. We can strengthen the foreign policy favorable memory for economic and political modernization in the country. If the external environment is unfavorable, we will achieve our goals in the near and long term.” The authors focus on the relations of the Republic with the world community and international organizations. At the same time, they analyze the issues of cooperation with other states.

In short, along with statesmen, politicians, and public figures, Kazakhstani sociologists, including historians led by academician M.K. Kozybayev, the leader of historical science, with their scientific articles and intelligent works on the foreign policy of the republic, are training specialists in the field of foreign policy in higher educational institutions and "Strategy for the formation and development of Kazakhstan as a sovereign state" adopted in 1992, "Kazakhstan-2030" of 1197, and "Kazakhstan-2050" of 2012 contributed to the justification, discussion, and writing of the strategies.

## **5. Conclusion**

Analyzing the study of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, we come to the following conclusions: the analysis of the state's foreign policy activity at the current stage of world development has a solid theoretical and conceptual basis, consisting of a combination of traditional

and new scientific approaches in the field of international relations and foreign policy research. National researchers who have studied the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan can be classified as follows. First, we note the specially written works on the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan during the years of Independence. Second, in the works written about the history of independent Kazakhstan, the history of diplomacy of Kazakhstan, priority directions of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, foreign policy position are described. Third, we note that the works written about the first president of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev are works that touch on the sober, prudent foreign policy of the head of state.

Summing up our thoughts, we cannot say that the article was written of a purely historical nature, since the works of political scientists in the field of Social Sciences, the field of international relations and diplomats were also involved in revealing the history of the country's foreign policy. On the other hand, a number of the authors of the work analyzed above were those who once defended their Ph. D. theses in the specialty history. However, each of these works contributed to the development of historiography of independent Kazakhstan to a certain extent. In the future, our independent foreign policy will continue to be written in historiographical analysis.

#### REFERENCES

1. *History of Kazakhstan (from ancient times to the present day). Five Volumes, Vol. 5* (2010). Almaty: Atamura, 688 p. (in Kazakh)
2. Aidarov, N.G. (1998). *Steppe diplomacy dresses in a tailcoat: About the well-known and little-known information of the Kazakh diplomatic practice*. Minsk: State Publishing House, Most Lit, 301 p. (in Russian); Ivatova, L.M. (1999). *The USA in the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan*. Almaty (in Russian); Ashimbayev, M.S. (2001). *On the problem of forming a regional security system*. Analyst (in Kazakh); Bakaev, L. (2000). *National security of Kazakhstan*. Astana (in Kazakh)
3. *Modern Kazakhstan at the turn of the millennium: Collection of scientific articles* (2001). Astana: Elorda, 272 p. (in Kazakh)
4. Khan, G.B., & others. (2001). *N.A. Nazarbayev - The founder of the independent foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan*. Almaty: KazGUA, 241 p. (in Kazakh)
5. Khan, G.B., & others. (2001). *Foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan*. Almaty: KazGUA, 511 p. (in Kazakh)
6. Republic of Kazakhstan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Retrieved from <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa?lang=kk> (in Kazakh)

7. Tokaev, K-Zh.K. (2020). *Diplomacy of the Republic of Kazakhstan*. Almaty: Gauhar, 568 p. (in Kazakh)
8. Tokaev, K.K. (1997). *Under the banner of independence: Essays on the foreign policy of Kazakhstan*. Almaty (in Kazakh); (2002). *Diplomacy of the Republic of Kazakhstan*. Almaty, 568 p. (in Kazakh)
9. Sultanov, B.K. (2001). *Diplomat. Studying. Director*. (Collection of articles, essays, interviews). Edited by Z.K. Shaukenova. Nur-Sultan: KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 340 p. (in Kazakh)
10. *Modern Kazakhstan at the turn of the millennium: Sat. scientific articles* (2001). Astana: Elorda, 272 p. (in Kazakh)
11. Medeubayeva, J.M. (2012). *The history of the formation of the foreign policy doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1991-2010)*. Astana: Master Poe, 297 p. (in Kazakh)
12. Syroyezhkin, K.L. (1997). *Modern Xinjiang and its place in Kazakh-Chinese relations*. Almaty: Eurasia Foundation, 245 p. (in Russian)
13. Syroezhkin, K.L. (2010). *Kazakhstan-China: From border trade to strategic partnership: monograph*. In three books. Book 1. *At the beginning of the journey*. Almaty: KazISS under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 336 p. (in Russian)
14. Aitken, J. (2011). *Kazakhstan: Surprises and stereotypes*. Translated from English. Moscow: Art Lit, 208 p. (in Russian)
15. Muhamedov, M.B. (2000). *Kazakhstan in the world community*. Almaty: Publishing center of the Higher Attestation Commission, 328 p. (in Kazakh)
16. Batyrshauli, S. (2011). *Diplomatic service and international relations*. Astana: Foliant, 512 p. (in Kazakh)
17. Khan, G.B., Suvorov, L.S., & Rakhmanova, G.B. (2003). *Foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan*. Monograph. Almaty: KazGZU, 512 p. (in Kazakh)
18. Tokaev, T.K. (2011). *Foreign policy priorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan*. Moscow: Vostok-Zapad, 448 p. (in Russian)
19. Nursultanova, L.N. (2012). *Kazakhstan foreign policy: Establishment and development (1991-1999)*. Astana: Master PO, 85 p. (in Kazakh)
20. Somzhurek, B.Zh. (2010). *Foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan: Military-political relations with the Russian Federation*. Astana: L.N. Gumilev State University, 103 p. (in Kazakh)
21. Musataeva, S.Sh., & Simtikov, J.K. (2011). *A successful civilization in Eurasia*. Almaty: Infiniline, 158 p. (in Kazakh)

22. Arystanbekova, A.Kh. (2004). *The United Nations and Kazakhstan*. Translated by Kainar Olzhai. Astana: Translation, 716 p. (in Kazakh)
23. Kurmanguzhin, S.A. (2003). *45 years in the diplomatic service*. A memoir. Almaty: Silk Road publishing house, 320 p. (in Kazakh)
24. Kazykhanov, E.Kh. (2012). *Kazakhstan in the international community*. Almaty: Dyke-Press, 148 p. (in Kazakh)
25. Burkhanov, K., & Bulekbaev, S. (2010). *Kazakhstan's way in a dilemma: East and West?* Astana: Elorda, 336 p. (in Kazakh); Sultanov, B.K., & Muzaparova, L.M. (2005). *The Formation of Kazakhstan's Foreign Policy: History, Achievements, and Outlook for the Future*. Edited by M.S. Ashimbaeva. Almaty: Institute of World Economy and Politics under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 356 p. (in Kazakh)
26. Kozybaev, I.M. (2014). *Issues of foreign policy and history of Kazakhstan*. Astana: ENU named after L.N. Gumilyov, 241 p. (in Kazakh)
27. Karasaev, G.M. (2009). *Foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the end of the 20th century - the beginning of the 21st century (historical-political direction)*. Uskemen: State Technical University named after D. Serikbaev, 205 p. (in Kazakh)
28. Muhamedzhanova, D.Sh. (2011). *Kazakhstan and international integration processes*. Almaty: KISI under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 200 p. (in Kazakh)
29. Ayagan, B.G., Nurymbetova, G.R., Abzhanov, H.M., & Shapiev, B.S. (2010). *Institute of presidential power in Kazakhstan: History, education, experience*. Almaty: Rarity, 368 p. (in Kazakh)
30. Nurymbetova, G.R., Kudaibergenov, R.A., & Seliverstov, S.V. (2010). *Foreign policy initiatives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev. Historical and documentary research*. Almaty: Kazakh Encyclopedia, 384 p. (in Kazakh)
31. Abzhanov, H.M., & Nursultanova, L.N. (2011). *History of independent Kazakhstan*. Almaty: Kazakh Encyclopedia, 400 p. (in Kazakh)
32. Ayagan, B.G., Abzhanov, H.M., & Mahat, D.A. (2010). *History of modern Kazakhstan*. Textbook for "undergraduate" non-historian majors of the university. Almaty: Rarity, 448 p. (in Kazakh)