

Scientific Herald of Uzhhorod University

Series "Physics"

Journal homepage: <https://physics.uz.ua/en>

Issue 55, 594–602

Received: 23.12.2023. Revised: 14.02.2024. Accepted: 07.03.2024



DOI: 10.54919/physics/55.2024.59du4

From the history of the defense policy of Kazakhstan Republic (1991-1997)

Ganiy Karassayev

Institute of History of the State of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan
010000, 4 Beibitshilik Str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Kanat Yensenov*

Institute of History of the State of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan
010000, 4 Beibitshilik Str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Maral Kaliyeva

Institute of History of the State of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan
010000, 4 Beibitshilik Str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Talgatbek Aminov

Institute of History of the State of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan
010000, 4 Beibitshilik Str., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Bolat Zhumagulov

Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University
050010, 25 Zhambul Str., Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan

Abstract

Relevance. Through specific archival and historical data, this research article describes the purpose of the Republic of Kazakhstan's defense policy, which is based on the goal of peacekeeping, which dates back to the country's early days of independence, the course, results, and historical significance of this activity. In addition, a description and analysis of the fact that this national-level action was carried out in a variety of ways.

Purpose. The aims and objectives of the state's defense policy were established and authorized on a legal basis in the first stage. The training strategy for national military experts in several fields has been designed and accepted. The issue of the Armed Forces' contemporary equipment has been addressed and implemented.

Methodology. From this period, the Republic of Kazakhstan began to work to ensure the defense capabilities of the Armed Forces of the country, as well as to ensure stability and peace in Central Asia. In particular, the Republic of Kazakhstan became a member of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, founded by the CIS member states, and began to hold joint events.

Results. In particular, cooperation in the field of joint defense with the Russian Federation was established and further developed. For this purpose, equal relations with the People's Republic of China have been ensured. From the first days of independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan has laid the foundation for multifaceted cooperation with the Republic of Turkey in this area. The work of the Republic of Kazakhstan carried out by mutual agreements of this content with the United States was remarkable. At the same time, attention was paid to the relations of independent Kazakhstan with NATO and its adoption was included in the "Partnership for Peace" Program.

Suggested Citation:

Karassayev G, Yensenov K, Kaliyeva M, Aminov T, Zhumagulov B. From the history of the defense policy of Kazakhstan Republic (1991-1997). *Sci Herald Uzhhorod Univ Ser Phys.* 2024;(55):594-602. DOI: 10.54919/physics/55.2024.59du4

*Corresponding author



Copyright © The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

Conclusions. As a result of the concrete measures taken for this purpose, the capacity of the Armed Forces of the State has increased and has become a strong guarantee of the country's security.

Keywords: armed forces of the Republic; People's Republic of China; Republic of Turkey; national defense; military partnership; collective security.

Introduction

One of the Republic of Kazakhstan's primary responsibilities since independence has been to develop the country's military system and pursue a modern defense strategy. That is why, since then, the state has been striving to tackle the problem in a methodical and intentional manner. The first effort in this regard was to define the goals for the Armed Forces of the Republic, which were formed from military forces stationed on the republic's territory during the Soviet era. "In early January 1992, on my orders, a state military doctrine was developed," stated Kazakhstan's First President, N.A. Nazarbayev, of the initial work done in this regard. It was also agreed to compile a list of former Soviet military units, weaponry, and equipment. The Supreme Soviet adopted the first Military Doctrine on February 11, 1993, and it went into effect following my approval. It reflected the country's peaceful stance from the start and took on a defensive tone. In line with this concept, further military building was carried out." [1]. Since this period that Kazakhstan's defense policy in the field of peace was formed in accordance with modern requirements and further development began. For example, the creation of regional military units, providing them with specially trained specialists, the opening of national military schools, technical equipment was intensified. The most important of these is the formation of short-lived but fully trained professional troops.

Political and economic instability in most of the newly established independent states in the post-Soviet period, the lack of a clear definition of state borders, its openness, high levels of unregulated illegal migration, and other controversies have made Kazakhstan's defense services required [2-4]. The situation was further complicated by the growing volume of clandestine drugs coming to the newly independent states, including Kazakhstan from Central Asia, the activities of religious armed groups in the region, and their destructive activities. Such phenomena have created the need for measures to ensure the inviolability of the state border, the formation and technical equipment of the armed forces of the republic in accordance with the requirements of the time [5-7].

From such circumstances, large-scale state-based measures have been taken to reorient the country's economy in line with the times, to create a multi-faceted armed forces of the country, to define its tasks and to implement national security on a reliable basis. The most important of them was the establishment of Kazakhstan's defense system on the basis of international requirements, the inclusion of the country's military security in the defense policy in the context of regional and global equality. Over time, it has become clear that young states like Kazakhstan do not yet have the full capacity to counter the growing anti-peace forces. At the same time, it became clear that the defense capabilities of many countries in the world can not reliably ensure the security of an

independent country. This is due to the growing threat of international terrorism, religious separatist organizations and their aspirations for world power, drug trafficking in the world, which does not give up any armed action to achieve its goals, and other dangerous situations. It is known that the world forces all forces to concentrate against such negative phenomena.

Under such circumstances, the provision of high technical development in the implementation of defense has created the need for cooperation of states in this area. The CIS countries, which have just gained independence and are just beginning to adapt to market demands, needed further such cooperation. Based on these reasons, the Republic of Kazakhstan has joined the multifaceted cooperation with all member states of the Commonwealth and is working to create a system of joint defense on a planned basis.

Materials and Methods

New data from the archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK), the Archives of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation (AFP RF) were used to write the research article. In addition, foreign and domestic research papers on military and international relations were analyzed and referenced.

The methods of historiography, objectivity, historical comparative analysis and historical sequence were mainly used in the theory and methodology of scientific research. Each topic has its own research methodology. It is known that the defense policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which we are studying, and its relations with other countries in this area are of great importance. Relations between the countries of the world in order to ensure regional and global peace are multi-vector. One of such important areas is the partnership in the field of defense. Therefore, it is necessary to study it from a personal historical point of view.

Kazakh diplomat, public figure K.K. Tokayev (now the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan) in his book "Belasu" noted that "In order not to threaten the world order of the early 1990s, additional diplomatic actions were needed. Work has begun in Washington, Moscow, and the capitals of the world's major powers to develop a document that would legally prove that Russia is a nuclear power in the former Soviet Union. In March 1992, talks were held in Moscow at the level of Deputy Foreign Ministers of the former Soviet Union - Kazakhstan, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus. This is the first high-level diplomatic meeting since the collapse of the USSR" [8]. This shows that from the very first days after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the newly independent CIS Republics paid special attention to the issues of individual and collective defense, which has become a global issue.

That is why the political leadership of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its military specialists pay special attention to the fact that the Army is a mandatory feature

of an independent state. For security purposes, on July 1, 1992, 40 private general armies were captured by the Republic of Kazakhstan and subordinated to the established Ministry of Defense [9].

British public figure Jonathan Aitken in his work "Kazakhstan. Surprises and Stereotypes" wrote that "Kazakhstan was the first country after the collapse of the Soviet Union to launch the anti-nuclear movement and close the Semipalatinsk test site. For such initiatives, this country was recognized as an exemplary event in the world. In general, this landfill has been tested in Kazakhstan for 40 years. However, in order to get rid of its consequences in the new situation and to bring peace to the world, the President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev has made a bold decision" [10]. This decision of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which initiated such a peaceful initiative among the countries of the world, was positively received by the leaders of the world.

Results and Discussion

If we analyze the historical events of that time to achieve this goal, the Russian Foreign Ministry said in a special statement that "The Commonwealth has taken certain steps to deepen military-political cooperation by creating a system of collective security. The legal basis for this system was the Collective Security Treaty (CST), initiated by Russia in May 1992 (participants are Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan). An important outcome was the signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of a Joint Air Defense System of the Commonwealth. Then there was a deepening of cooperation on border issues.

The effectiveness of the program and the adoption of the Agreement on the protection of the state border between the Commonwealth and non-CIS countries (signed by Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan). Joint action to protect the state borders of these countries will solve individual problems between the states, and may be a stabilizing force in resolving the border situation. At the CIS meeting in Moscow on January 19, the leaders of the Commonwealth adopted the Concept for the settlement and prevention of conflicts, as well as the Regulations on Collective Peacekeeping Forces" [11-14]. A description of the first activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the creation of a new national and collective defense in partnership with the newly established CIS member states.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has collaborated with the Russian Federation since its independence, especially in the sphere of military. It piqued the curiosity of both parties. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the prospects for nuclear weapons and their delivery systems in Kazakhstan, the joint use of test sites for new types of military weapons in the country, the provision of equipment to the newly formed armed forces, and joint training of Russian military schools [15-18]. In this instance: "In order to ensure reliable joint defense within the common military-strategic space, Russia and Kazakhstan have agreed to define the tasks of strategic nuclear forces temporarily located on the territory of the Republic. The Ministries of Defense of the two countries

will sign agreements on joint planning and use of troops for mutual security.

President B.N.Yeltsin was presented with a document confirming that the Republic of Kazakhstan, as the leader of a nuclear-armed state, has joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as a nuclear-weapon-free country. Russia supported this step of Kazakhstan, considered it an important contribution to the strengthening of global security and world peace, and reaffirmed its guarantee of nuclear security"[19].

The most important issue in Kazakhstan's foreign policy during this period was the identification of nuclear weapons located on the territory of the country. This case has become of global significance. Ways to ensure the safety of nuclear weapons in Kazakhstan are being proposed. Taking into account the current situation, the leadership of the Republic decided to quickly and completely get rid of these weapons and their means of delivery, and the first steps were taken. "Kazakhstan has been under political pressure since independence to denuclearize the country" he said. Almaty, in turn, deliberately prolonged the case in order to obtain guarantees from nuclear-weapon states" [20-23].

As a result, measures were taken to establish mutual military cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. Bilateral agreements have been signed. For example: "The security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, thus, is currently guaranteed by:

- Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on military cooperation of March 28, 1994;
- Accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of nuclear weapons.
- The signing of the Agreement on Military Cooperation with Russia means the creation of a common military-strategic space, the consistency of the provisions of the military doctrines of Russia and Kazakhstan, a common approach to identifying external sources of military threats and joint actions, if necessary, guarantees from the Russian Federation on the security of Kazakhstan" [24]. Such agreements between the two countries have significantly contributed to the strengthening of Kazakhstan's defense capabilities. In accordance with the requirements of the above mutual agreements: "In accordance with the instruction of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, a working group of representatives of interested ministries and departments of the Republic of Kazakhstan analyzed issues related to the operation of military training grounds and prepared a corresponding note.

With regard to their further use under the terms of the lease by the Russian Federation, we would consider it necessary to report the following. The decision to conclude agreements on the lease of test sites between Kazakhstan and Russia was made on the basis of:

- Treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Republic of Kazakhstan and

the Russian Federation dated May 25, 1992 (ratified by both parties);

- Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on military cooperation and the Agreement on military-technical cooperation dated March 28, 1994;
- Agreements between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation on the procedure for the use of the 929th State Flight Test Center, 4th State Testing Ground, Emba and Sary-Shagan training grounds, signed on January 20, 1995” [25].
- “The Agreement on Military Cooperation (Article 11) between Kazakhstan and Russia stipulates that the Parties conclude an agreement on the use of forces and means of the Naval Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Navy of the Russian Federation in the Caspian Sea in the interests of jointly ensuring the security of the Parties” [26].
- Both sides attach great importance to the implementation of such agreements between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation. The official information strengthened it “... that one of the main results of the visit (the official visit of Defense Minister I.D. Sergeev to Kazakhstan) was the expressed understanding by the current leadership of the Russian Defense Ministry of the need for military cooperation with us on an equal and mutually beneficial basis.

Noting the results of the meeting. The Russian Defense Minister assessed it as a powerful impetus for further building up and strengthening bilateral military cooperation. During the negotiations, problematic issues of military cooperation were considered ... “ [27].

The scope of such bilateral agreements on joint defense will be further expanded, and their content will be stated in the protocol: An agreement on military and military-technical cooperation in order to ensure reliable joint defense within the framework of a common military-strategic space Russia and Kazakhstan have agreed on the status of strategic nuclear forces temporarily located on the territory of our republic. The defense ministers of both countries will sign agreements on joint planning and deployment of military forces in the interests of mutual security. In fact, a single military space is being created. Issues related to military-technical support and pricing for mutually supplied military products and cooperation, as well as the functioning of field institutions of the Central Bank of Russia, have been settled, approaches to the training of military specialists and officers have been agreed upon. The unified air defense system, the growing military-technical military-technical cooperation, joint exercises of the military units of the countries within the framework of the CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) – all these are integral parts of the unified defense space being formed” [28].

From the first days after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Kazakhstan initiated the creation of a joint defense system to ensure peace between the CIS countries. For example, in his speech at the joint meeting of the heads of state and government of the CIS countries

on February 10, 1995 in Almaty, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev said that “I would urge you to support our proposal to adopt a Pact or Memorandum on the maintenance of peace and stability in the Commonwealth of Independent States. It is quite obvious that the need for such a step is ripe. This document will contribute to the overall solution of the global problems of our cooperation and to overcome the existing differences. The political significance of the document, I think, lies in the fact that it can serve as a kind of model for the application of additional measures to stabilize the post-Soviet space.

I propose to adopt today a package of documents related to the implementation of the Collective Security Treaty. I believe that the Protocol introduced to the Agreement of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth “On collective peacekeeping forces and joint measures for their material and technical support” is timely. It is proposed to sign an Agreement on the creation of a joint air defense system. Adjoining this group of problems are draft documents on cooperation in protecting the borders of the CIS member states and states that are not members of it. On this basis, we will be able, finally, to strengthen our own legal base, to bring about the convergence of national legislation on border issues” [29]. Thus, the importance of the adoption of collective national security measures by the CIS countries was studied. At this meeting of the CIS leaders stated that “The member states of the Commonwealth will refrain from military, political, economic and other forms of pressure on each other.

The states that have signed this Memorandum intend to suppress, in accordance with their national legislation, the creation and activities on their territories of organizations, groups or individuals directed against the independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders or at the aggravation of interethnic relations, as well as outside encroachments on the state structure. countries that have signed this Memorandum. The states confirm the inviolability of each other's existing borders and oppose any actions that undermine their inviolability, and will also resolve all disputes arising on the issues of borders and territories only by peaceful means” [30]. A statement was issued outlining the scope of joint defense cooperation.

Since the beginning of the XXI century, the CIS Collective Security Forces have continued to function as an effective defense structure in the implementation of security measures in the Eurasian Valley. The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan said about the further activities of this association: “In July 2001, the Collective Forces were established. It includes Kazakhstan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, with its headquarters in Bishkek. The Central Asian region has played a key role in the collective security system. Due to the difficult situation in the region and the world, on May 14, 2002 in Moscow by the decision of the Collective Security Council was renamed the CNS-CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) international organization. The CSTO Charter was signed in Chisinau on October 7, 2002 and entered into force in September 2003. The task of the CSTO is to jointly defend against military-political aggressors, terrorist organizations and natural disasters.

The next step to strengthen the CSTO was the decision to create a Collective Rapid Reaction Force. It was

established in February 2009. This organization has become a force in constant combat readiness to combat external aggression, terrorism and extremism, drug trafficking, arms smuggling, transnational crime” , - he wrote. At the special session of the Collective Security Treaty Organization on December 10, 2010, the leaders of its member states published proposals and opinions to conduct its work in accordance with modern requirements, to increase the effectiveness of joint action in this area. Speaking at this session, the leader of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev said that “In addition, we decided to start next year the development of strategic and conceptual documents to improve and develop the CSTO collective security system. Against the background of existing and forecasted risks and threats, we must have an Organization in the medium and long term, based on the totality of national interests of all member states ” [31].

Thus, he discussed the upcoming activities of the organization. From the first days of independence, Kazakhstan has been cooperating with the United States, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Turkey in the field of defense, based on peace. The main goal of Kazakhstan in this policy was to get acquainted with the modern defense activities of these countries, exchange experiences, train Kazakh military specialists in the educational institutions of these countries, conduct joint military exercises to ensure security, and more. In particular, since the early days of independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan has been cooperating with the United States in the field of bilateral defense, based on peacekeeping, among other areas. “The most important and fundamental document that has fixed the partnership nature of our relations and defined the development of cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, defense and security as priorities ... “The Charter on Democratic Partnership”. With the signing of this document, it became possible to establish a bilateral Joint Committee in 1994, which grew in November 1996 into a Joint Commission. The Joint Commission ... has become the main instrument for promoting bilateral cooperation in the political, ... military-defense, ... areas” [32].

An analysis of further concrete measures taken in this area have been: “On February 14-16, 1994, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan was on an official visit to the United States, during this visit the following documents were signed: “Charter on Democratic Partnership between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States of America”, “Memorandum of Understanding in the field of defense and military relations”, “Statement of Principles for the Establishment of a Joint Defense Conversion Committee”. On March 19-21, 1994, US Secretary of Defense William Perry was on a working visit to Almaty. The US Secretary of Defense met with President N.A. Nazarbayev, where both sides discussed issues of defense and the conversion of the defense industry. The defense ministers of the two countries S.K. Nurmagambetov and U. Perry signed an Agreement on the conversion of the Kazakh defense industry, which is an addition to the previously reached agreements and provides for the allocation of 15 million dollars for Kazakhstan for these needs. During the visit, the first meeting of the Kazakh-American Committee on Defense Conversion took place” [33].

The final report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, prepared in late 1997 states: Mutual consultations in the field of politics and security have been established on a large and stable basis, relations in the military and defense areas are deepening” [34-36]. From the very beginning of its independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan has established relations with NATO in order to join the activities of international organizations for regional and global peace. In particular, our state was admitted to the program of this military-defense organization “Partnership for Peace” and began to participate in the implementation of its plan in this direction. The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation states: “The foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan consists of the main directions of recent times: relations with the CIS countries, including Russia, the idea of the Eurasian Union, and relations with the West – NATO ”Partnership for Peace” (Partnership in the name of Peace) is a desire to take a worthy place in the program.

At the same time, the basis of relations with NATO is the security and territorial integrity of Kazakhstan in the face of current international disputes, as well as economic security through the involvement of international institutions in its economy with low interest rates and free assistance [37-38]. As mentioned above: “Our country aspired to active participation in the activities of other international organizations, in particular, the NATO program“ Partnership for Peace. In February 1993, at the invitation of the NATO leadership, N.A.Nazarbayev visited the headquarters of the North Atlantic Alliance, where he made a speech on the foreign policy of our country, stressing that Kazakhstan and NATO have common interests in establishing mutually beneficial cooperation in the military and political fields” [39-40].

However, the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation on the purpose and content of such cooperation between the two countries and Kazakhstan and NATO: The Charter (“The Charter on Democratic Partnership between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States of America” was signed in February 1994, - the authors) also mentions Kazakhstan's joining the NATO multilateral cooperation program “Partnership for Peace”, which, as N.A. Nazarbayev states, is by no means the entry of Kazakhstan into the North Atlantic bloc” [41]. Thus, he made this official information and this clarified the essence of agreements.

On the progress and results of defense cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and NATO since the beginning of the XXI century, Nursultan Nazarbayev said: “In the 2000s, Kazakhstan developed cooperation with NATO. Since September 2001, we have provided transit support to the International Anti-Terrorism Coalition in Afghanistan. In November 2002, the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Alliance J. Robertson arrived in Astana. In 2006, NATO and Kazakhstan moved to a new level of partnership, based on strengthening regional security, cooperating in the fight against terrorism, and emergency civil planning. Since 2006, the Kazakh Armed Forces (Kazbat) and NATO forces have been conducting joint “Steppe Eagle” peacekeeping exercises. “Kazakhstan's active participation in the CSTO and its partnership with

NATO have paved the way for strengthening national and regional security and made an important contribution to global peace and stability”, he said.

From the first years of independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan established and further developed defense relations with its immediate neighbor, the People's Republic of China. During this period, meetings of leaders of these two countries at various levels were organized. Important agreements have been signed. “In the period from 3 to 9 October 1997, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Central Military Commission, member of the State Council, member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee, Minister of Defense of the People's Republic of China, Colonel-General Chi Khaotian made an official visit of the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Colonel-General M. Altynbaev to the People's Republic of China.

On October 4, 1997, official negotiations were held between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Defense of the PRC, which took place in a friendly atmosphere. At the end of the talks, a constructive exchange of views took place on the further development of bilateral military-technical cooperation on the basis of previously signed interstate agreements. As a result of the negotiations, an Annex to the agreement on military-technical cooperation and the Protocol of negotiations were signed, in which both sides highly appreciated the level of development of interstate and military relations between Kazakhstan and China, expressed the need to create a mechanism for regular meetings at the level of defense ministers of the two countries or their appointed representatives, determined bilateral military-technical cooperation” [42]. “Good groundwork has been created in the field of military contacts and military-technical cooperation. In this area, two documents have been signed: a Memorandum of Cooperation between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the PRC and an Agreement on Military-Technical Cooperation. There is an active delegation exchange between the two defense departments both at the level of top leaders and at the level of General Staffs, military units” [43].

During this period, attention was paid to the successful cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the Republic of Turkey in the field of defense. because “The Republic of Turkey is the first non-CIS country with which Kazakhstan began to actively cooperate in the military field since its independence and the creation of its own Armed Forces. Since then, our countries have made significant progress in the area of defense cooperation. The first contacts between the leadership of the military departments of the two countries were established in February 1993, when the former Minister of National Defense N. Ayaz and the former Chief of the General Staff of Turkey, General of the Army D. Gulesh, paid an official visit to the Republic of Kazakhstan. During this visit, an interdepartmental agreement on cooperation in the field of military education was signed.

During the September 1996 visit of the head of the Kazakh military department to Turkey, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Defense of the Turkish Republic to expand cooperation in

the military field. In addition, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Chairman of the Defense Industry Committee under the Ministry of the Republic of Kazakhstan - from the Kazakh side and the Deputy Minister of National Defense of Turkey, Colonel General T. Kilinc, from the Turkish side, signed an intergovernmental Agreement on technical and defense-industrial cooperation” [44].

As you know, mutual military cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey for the preservation of peace continues today. Based on the peace-oriented defense system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which dates back to the first years of its sovereignty, the country has announced its proposals for the final provision of world-class peace, as well as active participation in inter-state cooperation in ensuring security, stability and stability in the Central Asian region. This noted the need for joint measures of the world's States in this direction. In particular, the event was held by the first president of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev on April 13, 2010 in Washington D.C. “National Measures to Reduce the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism and Ensure the Safety of Nuclear Material”: in his speech at the Nuclear Security Summit, which was held under the theme”. There is a manifestation of systemic weakness of interstate cooperation, especially in matters of global security” [45]. He noted the current state of affairs in the world, and discussed ways to revitalize it.

Speaking at the OSCE Summit in Astana on December 1, 2010, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan: “We have to move to a new level of security and cooperation in broader coordinates - “ From Ocean to Ocean ”. We are talking about the formation of a single space of Eurasian security within the boundaries of four oceans - from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Arctic to the Indian” [46], stressed the importance of achieving peace in the Eurasian valley.

Conclusions

- the main goal of the defense policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the first period of independence was to preserve peace at the global and regional levels, including to ensure mutual understanding and understanding with neighboring countries;
- the concrete work done at the CIS level to protect the country's borders on a solid basis, to participate in agreements and measures for the implementation of joint defense in the global and regional framework, to ensure collective security was distinguished by its peaceful nature;
- the main content of bilateral cooperation with individual states at that time was also focused on the formation of the Republic's defense system in order to adequately respond to any external armed forces;
- as a result of the secured defense policy of this content, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan were equipped and trained in accordance with modern requirements;
- the Armed Forces of the Republic, created for the purpose of peaceful defense, became known as a powerful and influential structure in the Eurasian region;

- special military units of the country began to participate on a regular basis in joint measures to ensure peace in conflict areas in Central Asia;
- most importantly, the Armed Forces of our country have become a stronghold of security and peace of the people of the country and have gained their trust.

The article was written within the framework of the PCF research project out of the competition of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. OR11465459.

Recommendations

1. The history of the defense service of the Republic of Kazakhstan is one and the same with the defense activities of today's Central Asia and even the world. After all, all the near and far abroad have signed alliance and security agreements with each other and ratified them with special documents on a legislative basis.

2. Therefore, the role of the countries of the world in the XXI century, including the Republic of Kazakhstan in the implementation of strong national security and regional and further world peace, its positive results should be announced at the global level through special grant projects.

3. The preparation, publication and discussion at the international level of important scientific works that determine the relevance of the collective defense policy

between the states in the prevention of the current global crisis should become a planned and systematic activity of scientists engaged in this field.

4. We note that the realization of peace and security through such important scientific and propaganda work is the work not only of military experts, but also of scientists working on this topic.

5. The publication and discussion of scientifically analyzed works of this content is the result of the collective efforts of each individual country and the world community to jointly prevent the current conflict in the international arena of regional and global cooperation. We believe that it inspires confidence in the services of defense organizations.

Acknowledgements

Article was prepared as part of targeted program financing “Evolution of political institutions and structures in the history of Kazakhstan (XIX-XXI centuries)” (IIN No. BR21882308) with the financial support of the Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

- [1] Nazarbayev NA. *Era of Independence*. Astana: Fund of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan – Leader of the Nation; 2017.
- [2] Sutbayeva R, Beisengaliyev B, Madiyarova D, Turekulova A, Kapenova A. Impact of social economy on the environmental protection. *J Environ Manag Tourism*. 2021;12(3):690-702.
- [3] Ziberi B, Alili MZ. Economic Growth in the Western Balkans: A Panel Analysis. *South East Eur J Econ Bus*. 2021;16(2):68-81.
- [4] Paton BE, Chernets AV, Marinsky GS, Korzhik VN, Petrov VS. Prospects of using plasma technologies for disposal and recycling of medical and other hazardous waste. Part 1. *Probl Spetsial Electr*. 2005;(3):49-57.
- [5] Mugauina R, Madiyarova D, Shishmanov K. Using the supply-chain management for developing oil industries in the Republic of Kazakhstan. *Int J Supply Chain Manag*. 2020;9(2):1086-1094.
- [6] Madiyarova D, Sembieva L, Nurumov A. Financial aspects of healthcare reform in the Republic of Kazakhstan. *Act Probl Econ*. 2013;139(1):407-418.
- [7] Korzhik VN. Theoretical analysis of conditions for metallic alloy amorphization on gas thermal deposition. 2. Phase formation under solidification of deposited material. *Poroshkovaya Metall*. 1992;(10):11-15.
- [8] Tokayev KK. *Belasu*. Almaty: Daur; 2008.
- [9] History of Kazakhstan. 2010. <https://na5ballov.pro/lib/azia/9079-istoriya-kazahstana-s-drevneyshih-vremen-donashih-dney-v-pyati-tomah-tom-5.html>
- [10] Aitken J. *Kazakhstan. Surprises and stereotypes*. Moscow: Publishing House “Artistic Literature”; 2011.
- [11] Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation. Fund-897, Series-3, File-7, pp.66-67.
- [12] Ayanbayev YS, Sairambayeva ZT, Aidarbayev SZ. Sanitary and veterinary regulations of pesticides use: International law and its significance for the republic of Kazakhstan. *Asian Soc Sci*. 2015;11(19):31-41.
- [13] Dunayev I, Kuchma M, Byelova L, Jatkiewicz P, Bilichenko O, Poberezhets H. Wartime destruction: regional assessment of damage to Ukraine’s infrastructure. *Int J Environ Stud*. 2024. 10.1080/00207233.2024.2314862
- [14] Borisov YuS, Korzhik VN, Kunitskii YaA, Revo SL, Gritskiv YaP. Structural transformations in thermal spray coatings of Ni60Nb40 alloy in vacuum annealings. *Sov Powder Metall Metal Ceram*. 1986;25(10):821-826.
- [15] Gashi R, Ahmeti HG. Impact of social media on the development of new products, marketing and customer relationship management in Kosovo. *Emerging Sci J*. 2021;5(2):125-138. 10.28991/esj-2021-01263
- [16] Pashaeva IV, Aliyeva MS, Atakishiyeva NN, Babashirinova EM, Musayeva NM. Digital models of income and expenditure management and accounting. *TEM J*. 2020;9(2):590-600.
- [17] Makedon V, Dzeveluk A, Khaustova Y, Bieliakova O, Nazarenko I. Enterprise multi-level energy efficiency management system development. *Int J Energy Environ Econ*. 2021;29(1):73-91.
- [18] Korzhik VN. Theoretical analysis of the amorphization conditions for metallic melts under gas-thermal spraying. I. Determination of cooling velocities of dispersed sprayed material. *Poroshkovaya Metall*. 1992;(9):56-61.

- [19] Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Fund 5 - Series-1, File-3351, p.2.
- [20] Archive of the FP RF, Fund-897, Series 4, File-12, p.93.
- [21] Madiyarova DM, Argyngazinov AA. Export potential of small and medium enterprises of kazakhstan: analysis of regional opportunities. *Res Econ Anthropol.* 2022;42:207-217.
- [22] Raimbekov ZS, Syzdykbayeva BU, Mussina KP, Moldashbayeva LP, Zhumataeva BA. The study of the logistics development effectiveness in the Eurasian economic union countries and measures to improve it. *Eur Res Stud J.* 2017;20(4):260-276.
- [23] Grigorenko GM, Adeeva LI, Tunik AY, Korzhik VN, Karpets MV. Plasma Arc Coatings Produced from Powder-Cored Wires with Steel Sheaths. *Powder Metall Metal Ceram.* 2020;59(5-6):318-329.
- [24] AP RK. Fund-75-H, Series-1, File-850, p. 34.
- [25] AP RK. Fund-75-H, Series-1, File-2944, p.47.
- [26] AP RK. Fund-75-H, Series-1, File-846, p. 16.
- [27] AP RK. Fund-75-H, Series-1, File-2944, p.116.
- [28] Nurymbetova G, Kudaibergen R. *Foreign Policy Initiatives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. N.A. Nazarbayev.* Almaty: Kazakh Encyclopedias; 2010.
- [29] AP RK. Fund-5-H, Series-1, File-5015, p. 7-10.
- [30] AP RK. Fund-75-H, Series-1, File-2927, p.38.
- [31] Archive of the Fund of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series - 8, File -1120, p.2.
- [32] Archive of the Fund of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series - 8, File -1120, p.2.
- [33] AP RK. Fund 75-H, Series-1, File-3198, l.2.
- [34] AP RK. Fond-5-H, Series-1, File -5202, ll. 50-54.
- [35] Saliu HA. The specificis and complexit of eu public diplomacy. *Soc Sci Forum.* 2021;37(96-97):189-207.
- [36] Sydorets V, Korzhyk V, Khaskin V, Babych O, Berdnikova O. On the thermal and electrical characteristics of the hybrid plasma-MIG welding process. *Mater Sci Forum.* 2017;906:63-71.
- [37] AP RK. Fund-75-H, Series-1, File -3198, fol. 1.
- [38] Moldabekova G, Raimbekov Z, Tleppayev A, Tyurina Y, Yesbergen R, Amaniyazova G. The Impact of Oil Prices on the Macroeconomic Indicators of Kazakhstan and the Consequences for the Formation of Social Policy. *Int J Energ Econ Policy.* 2022;12(4):447-454.
- [39] Archive of the FP RF. Fund-897, Series-1, File - 3. pp. 4.15
- [40] Takovski A. Coloring social change: Humor, politics, and social movements. *Humor.* 2020;33(4):485-511.
- [41] Actual Problems of Foreign Policy of Kazakhstan; 1998. <https://kgu.kz/sites/default/files/Documents/Repozitory/Kushpaeva%20A.B.%20Materialy%20kruglogo%20stola.pdf>
- [42] AP RK. Fund-75-H, Series-1, File-3270, pp.17.19.
- [43] AP RK. Fund-75 H, Series-1, File-3265, pp 12.
- [44] AP RK. Fund 75-H, Series-1, File -3412, pp. 73-74.
- [45] Archive of the Fund of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series-1, File-1127, p.2.
- [46] Archive of the Fund of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series-8, File-1084, p.2.

З історії оборонної політики Республіки Казахстан (1991-1997)

Ганій Карасаєв

Інститут історії держави Міністерства науки і вищої освіти Республіки Казахстан
010000, вул. Бейбітшілік, 4, м. Астана, Республіка Казахстан

Канат Єсенов

Інститут історії держави Міністерства науки і вищої освіти Республіки Казахстан
010000, вул. Бейбітшілік, 4, м. Астана, Республіка Казахстан

Марал Калісва

Інститут історії держави Міністерства науки і вищої освіти Республіки Казахстан
010000, м. Астана, Республіка Казахстан, вул. Бейбітшілік, 4

Талгатбек Амінов

Інститут історії держави Міністерства науки і вищої освіти Республіки Казахстан
010000, вул. Бейбітшілік, 4, м. Астана, Республіка Казахстан

Болат Жумагулов

Казахський національний педагогічний університет імені Абая
050010, вул. Жамбула, 25, м. Алмати, Республіка Казахстан

Анотація

Актуальність. У цій науковій статті на основі конкретних архівних та історичних даних описується мета оборонної політики Республіки Казахстан, в основі якої лежить миротворча діяльність, що бере свій початок з перших днів незалежності країни, хід, результати та історичне значення цієї діяльності. Крім того, опис та аналіз того, що ця діяльність на національному рівні здійснювалася різними способами.

Мета. На першому етапі були визначені та закріплені на законодавчому рівні цілі та завдання оборонної політики держави. Була розроблена і прийнята стратегія підготовки національних військових фахівців за кількома напрямками. Вирішено та реалізовано питання сучасного оснащення Збройних Сил.

Методологія. З цього періоду Республіка Казахстан почала працювати над забезпеченням обороноздатності Збройних Сил країни, а також над забезпеченням стабільності і миру в Центральній Азії. Зокрема, Республіка Казахстан стала членом Організації Договору про колективну безпеку, заснованої країнами-членами СНД, і почала проводити спільні заходи.

Результати. Зокрема, було налагоджено та отримало подальший розвиток співробітництво у сфері спільної оборони з Російською Федерацією. З цією метою забезпечено рівноправні відносини з Китайською Народною Республікою. З перших днів незалежності Республіка Казахстан заклала фундамент багатопланового співробітництва з Турецькою Республікою в цій сфері. Помітною була робота Республіки Казахстан, проведена за взаємними угодами подібного змісту зі Сполученими Штатами Америки. Одночасно було приділено увагу відносинам незалежного Казахстану з НАТО, а його прийняття було включено до програми "Партнерство заради миру".

Висновки. В результаті конкретних заходів, вжитих з цією метою, потенціал збройних сил держави збільшився і став надійною гарантією безпеки країни.

Ключові слова: збройні сили республіки; Китайська Народна Республіка; Турецька Республіка; національна оборона; військове партнерство; колективна безпека.