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History of Kazakhstan Republic and OSCE Relations (1991-2010)

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Abstract

Relevance/Purpose. This research article covers the history of relations between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Republic of Kazakhstan since the early 1990s, the nomination of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the OSCE chairmanship in 2009, and its work during the leadership of this organization and raise of the important issues among the countries of the world, such as peace, security, humanitarian and technical assistance, and joint defense against global threats in 2010.

Methodology. Valuable data from the archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Archives of the Foundation of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Archives of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation were used by the authors for the preparation of research papers on this topic.

Results. The works of domestic and foreign researchers, the history of relations between Kazakhstan and the OSCE, and their significance are defined in the article. Main achievement was the Astana Declaration, entitled "On the Way to Security Community", which carries a heavy political burden. It first established the concept of "Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian Security Community" said).

Conclusions. From now on, the OSCE, along with the Helsinki and Paris Declarations and other founding documents, will make mandatory references to the Astana Declaration".

Keywords: Republic of Kazakhstan; USA; European Union; OSCE, security; organizational security.

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Introduction

It is known that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) makes a significant contribution to the maintenance of regional and global peace and stability on the planet. Founded in the second half of XX century (since 1973), this regional international organization has worked extensively to establish lasting peace in Europe and other parts of the world, build mutual understanding between nations and peoples, prevent conflicts and resolve them by consensus. It is known that these include the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons in nuclear-weapon States, the elimination of mass armaments, the settlement of tensions through peaceful means, the prevention of international terrorism, the prevention of international drug trafficking, the joint fight against religious extremism, and many others can be called organized actions [1].

A review of the media coverage of the organization states that “The founding documents of the OSCE are the Helsinki Final Act, signed on August 1, 1975 by the USSR, the United States, Canada and 33 European countries. On the basis of this joint final agreement, ways to maintain peace on the European continent were outlined. The responsibilities of its member states in this direction have been established. In addition, the agreement identifies ways of interstate economic, scientific and technical cooperation and joint activities in the field of ecology and environmental protection. Initially, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) included almost the entire United States, Canada and Europe. In the early 1990s, the OSCE expanded to include the former Soviet republics and the post-Yugoslav republics of the former Soviet Union” [2; 3]. This is how the OSCE has since moved from an organization that mainly represents European interests to the Eurasian International Community. Due to this, the scope and direction of its work has increased.

The issues to be addressed by the organization have also become more complex, including inter-religious relations, illegal migration, international drug trafficking, and joint efforts to prevent terrorism. Such a complex situation at that time included the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, their voluntary withdrawal, the closure of nuclear test sites, and the settlement of border issues between individual states in accordance with the provisions of peace agreements and international law. Through its activities, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe is a unique structure. The OSCE has long been a transcontinental organization, both in terms of its area of responsibility and in terms of its specific area of work” [4; 5].

Materials and Methods

As mentioned above, new data from the archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK), the Archives of the Fund of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Archives of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation (AFP RF) were widely used to write the research article [6-9]. In addition, foreign and domestic scientific collections, monographs on the activities of foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan during the years of independence were analyzed and referenced.

Regarding the history of international relations and its theory and methodology, the Russian scientist P.A. Tsygankov [10] in his work “Theory of International Relations” wrote that “The normative nature of the theory of international relations arises from the understanding of its ideas and objects, depending on the topic under consideration. The conclusion is that there are three ideas about its object: Firstly, the system as a theory of international relations; Secondly, the international state; Thirdly, as a world community. Research methods vary as well. There are three most common competitive methodologies in the study of international relations. They are deterministic, active, and reflexive (receptive). The deterministic methodology arises from the consideration of international relations as an interaction, the homogeneous elements - the states that make up the stability, the integrity - the system of international relations”.

Jonathan Aitken, a well-known British public figure and writer, said about Kazakhstan and the OSCE that Nazarbayev conducted his election campaign. He received a collective letter from Russia and the former Soviet republics in support of Kazakhstan's candidacy. In addition, the President of Kazakhstan began to work actively in the capitals of Western Europe, personally persuading Angela Merkel in Germany, Nicolas Sarkozy in France and Silvio Berlusconi in Italy to support his country's proposal. Nazarbayev said that the world has changed in the XXI century, and anyone who entrusts the presidency to the countries of the East and Asia. He also noted that US domination has slowed down the organization. The organization has not held a single summit in eleven years, U.S. secretaries of state have not attended its meetings for six years, and its work has focused on economic, security, and environmental issues, with a strong focus on human rights. The core of the OSCE's original goals needed to be revived. Kazakhstan has overcome this impasse through a combination of diplomatic professionalism and political leadership. Its top leaders in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have come up with new initiatives for the organization” [11].

Kazakhstani political scientist B.K. Sultanova [1] said on the relations between Kazakhstan and the OSCE that “One of the main tasks of Kazakhstan in the framework of cooperation is to expand cooperation in the field of security with the OSCE. Regional security, the uniqueness of the OSCE as a platform for regional strengthening, lies in its effective functioning in terms of security. A forum to discuss topical international issues is a policy that takes into account the voices of many countries. During the meetings, the representatives discussed the initiatives of the participating states at various levels, economic and environmental issues, humanitarian issues, as well as a number of directly related issues related to regional security”. Therefore, from a theoretical and methodological point of view, the history of relations between Kazakhstan and the OSCE is a very important topic. It raises issues of world membership, security issues and development of countries. Therefore, we believe that it is necessary to scientifically summarize and analyze the scientific literature, archival data and data in the collection of documents on this topic.

Results and Discussion

“Kazakhstan became a member of the WTO in January 1992, and the United Nations in March 1992” [9]. In 1995, a representative office of the Republic of Kazakhstan was opened at the OSCE, based in Vienna, and began to participate in all the activities of this international organization as a full member. From this period, the Republic of Kazakhstan, through this organization, announced its initiatives for the practical implementation of peace in the continental, regional and global spheres, and began to announce the progress and results of its activities in this direction. For example, in a written communication with the President of the United States in late 1992, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev outlined the main directions of the new state's foreign policy: “The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan will strive to make its territory a nuclear-free zone, to participate in all processes for the reduction of strategic offensive nuclear weapons” [9].

In such a situation, Kazakhstan, which has just gained independence from Europe and the rest of the world since the end of XX century, is located in the middle of Europe and Asia. began to attract attention. For example, during the official visits of the President of Kazakhstan to Germany and France in 1992, the support of the young state in this area was praised and praised. For example, in the official statement of the President of Kazakhstan during the meetings with the heads of the above-mentioned states: “The results of official visits to Germany, France and the UN in September-October 1992 testify to the desire of Western countries to establish friendly partnerships with Kazakhstan, their readiness to develop broad bilateral cooperation and desire to find a reliable political ally in Kazakhstan. The talks showed that the leadership, political and business circles of Germany and France are interested in securing a kind attitude of Kazakhstan as a state that will play an active role in world politics and economy in the near future. The attitude towards Kazakhstan as a connecting link between Europe and Asia, capable of exerting a stabilizing effect on the situation in the Asian region, was clearly manifested” [12; 13].

In general, the activities of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in this organization after the independence of the state were aimed at building a strong understanding of peace between the countries and peoples of the Eurasian continent, to identify specific ways. It is known that the Republic of Kazakhstan was at the forefront of the creation of a new Asian international organization guided by the OSCE program in the early 90s of XX century. Many organizational measures have been taken to implement this plan. In the official international documents on this issue it is written emphasizing the specifics of ensuring lasting peace on the Asian continent for the XXI century that “Together with the subject, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that the creation in Asia, the system, the analogous CBSE, is a very complex” [14].

Since the transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the OSCE, the First President of the country Nursultan Nazarbayev's proposals to modernize the work of this international organization, strengthen its peace in the Eurasian region, ensure mutual understanding and understanding between states, regulate the environment, migration and other issues on a legal basis, etc. were

published. The main points of such initiatives were announced at the OSCE High-Level Summits. For example, in his speech at the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Summit in Budapest on December 5-6, 1994 he stated “Without any doubt, the CSCE is a unique international institution that has great opportunities not only for discussion, but also for making constructive decisions on topical issues of maintaining stability and security on the European continent. It was these considerations that guided Kazakhstan when deciding to join the CSCE. On the other hand, the active participation of the Central Asian states in the activities of the CSCE will strengthen their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity, will contribute to economic and social progress, respect for human rights and national minorities.

For Kazakhstan, an event of truly historic significance took place yesterday. A Memorandum on security guarantees to our country was signed by the depositories of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons - the Russian Federation, the United States and Great Britain, which, in accordance with the principles of the CSCE, reaffirmed their respect for the independence, sovereignty and inviolability of the existing borders of Kazakhstan. The Memorandum contains important obligations on the non-use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of Kazakhstan, on the renunciation of economic coercion. We consider these guarantees to be an adequate response to the responsible policy of Kazakhstan in the field of disarmament. By joining the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Kazakhstan has reaffirmed its firm commitment to the non-proliferation regime. As a party to National Research Council of Science and Technology (NST), Kazakhstan has committed itself to eliminating the lethal contents of 104 intercontinental ballistic missiles OS-18.

In conclusion, I would like to confirm that the Republic of Kazakhstan seeks close cooperation within the framework of the CECS, considering it as a necessary contribution to the preservation of peace and security on the Eurasian continent” [15]. Thus, he assessed the important steps taken by the OSCE. He stressed the importance of the participation of Central Asian states in the work of the organization. An analysis of the measures taken by the Republic of Kazakhstan was made. It analyzes the guarantees given to the Republic of Kazakhstan, which voluntarily renounced these weapons by the nuclear-weapon states, and determined its significance. Kazakhstan announced plans to completely eliminate and eliminate nuclear weapons located on its territory. In particular, the stabilization of world and regional peace in the Republic of Kazakhstan, disarmament, including the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, prevention of their non-proliferation, complete closure of nuclear test sites, joint fight against environmental disasters caused by nuclear weapons testing, prevention of mass armaments, Prohibition of international terrorism and drug trafficking, the fight against poverty, the settlement of regional conflicts through mutual agreements, the participation of international organizations in this work, humanitarian assistance, etc. Proposals to address pressing issues began to be published from the first days of its independence. And these proposals and the concrete work done in this direction, in line with the work of the UN, the OSCE and

other international organizations, the Republic of Kazakhstan has established itself as a country that makes a significant contribution to world peace.

For example, in the official data of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia it is written that “The Republic of Kazakhstan, in accordance with the requirements of the Memorandum of Understanding on the territory of the former Semey nuclear test site, 9 (nine) mine firing units for the training of personnel were destroyed which have existed until 10.11.1994. The Republic of Kazakhstan declares that this measure is the beginning of the fulfillment of its obligations by Kazakhstan prior to the entry into force of the NST Agreement” [16]. In the following official statement: “Fourth, the OSCE, the Partnership for Peace, the implementation of the disarmament program” [17; 18]. It is reported that the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan has always focused on disarmament.

On January 28, 1995, at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev analyzed the work done by the state in its systematic domestic and foreign policy and reported on its concrete achievements. He said that “In our Davos it should be noted that significant changes have taken place in Kazakhstan since last year's meeting. Now we have adopted all the attributes of statehood – the New Constitution, the ever-stabilizing individual national currency, the borders of which are internationally recognized” [19; 20]. In other words, in this statement, he noted that such work is largely the result of the state's policy in accordance with OSCE decisions. This work is largely the result of the state's policy in accordance with OSCE decisions. An important area of foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the end of XX century was the implementation of decisions and requirements of the UN and the OSCE. For example, in the late XX century, Kazakhstan in the context of an independent state began to consider in its foreign policy all possible ways to identify the causes of tension between individual states and peoples, not to escalate them into armed conflict, to implement all complex issues in peace and mutual interest. He drew attention to the experience of reputable international organizations and associations in this field. NATO's activities in this area were also analyzed.

If we analyze the work of this organization for the specified period, as stated in the official documents: “At the June session of the NATO Council in Oslo, the parameters of the new role of the North Atlantic block were discussed in detail. The communiqué adopted by the session contains the wording of “NATO's readiness to support, in each specific case, in accordance with its own procedures, peacekeeping operations within the framework of the responsibility of the CSCE”. NATO experts believe that this creates the preconditions for increasing the effectiveness of the CSCE institution, which still does not have real capabilities, infrastructure and tools for influencing emerging crises. Oslo positively assessed the agreements reached between the republics of the former USSR regarding the OSCE Treaty, the commitments of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine regarding tactical and strategic nuclear weapons, the non-nuclear status of these states” [21].

Thus, Along with the newly independent states of the USSR, Kazakhstan also expressed support for its future steps towards nuclear disarmament. “The basis of our relationship with NATO is the security and territorial integrity of Kazakhstan in the face of current international disputes, as well as the realization of economic security through the involvement of international institutions in its economy, low-interest and free assistance. will be found.

Along with economic problems, the issue of ecology is closely linked here. Kazakhstan is one of the authors of many UN resolutions on environmental issues. One of the central tasks in this direction is to draw the attention of the world community to the provision of concrete assistance without taking any concrete measures on the part of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The environmental issue is also related to the work to be done in connection with the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site” [22; 23]. Kazakhstan's strong ties to preserve world and regional peace, to create resilience Nazarbayev's meetings with the heads of the OSCE member states are regularly announced. For example, at the OSCE Summit in Lisbon on December 2-3, 1996, the President of Kazakhstan analyzed the main directions of future work:

“The defining aspects of the process of creating the European security system at the present time are the circumstances in which a whole series of independent states formed in Europe after the collapse of the Soviet Union. These states are only at the beginning of the path of democratic development and the role of the OSCE in supporting these transformations is difficult to overestimate. Socio-economic and ecological aspects should be included in the uninterrupted relationship with the remaining components of the safety model. Weakening of attention to these problems can lead to catastrophic consequences and, to a certain extent, to provoke military conflicts. Therefore, Kazakhstan hopes for a purposeful creation in the perspective of the OSCE Institute for Socio-Economic and Environmental Issues” [24; 25]. With these words he analyzed the tasks of the OSCE in stabilizing peace on the Eurasian continent, announced proposals for the activities of the organization for this purpose. “Kazakhstan's participation in the OSCE Summit in Lisbon (December 2-3, 1996) confirms the desire of the country's leadership to expand and strengthen its foreign policy within Europe”, said a spokesman for the Russian Foreign Ministry. For the first time among the leaders of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), President N.A. Nazarbayev's chairmanship of one of the meetings of the Summit has received special support in Kazakhstan, according to local media. In Lisbon, the Kazakh leader announced his main idea. “In our efforts to strengthen peace, we promote the Eurasian direction. “On its basis, there are requirements for a developing integration civilization in the establishment of states. In the implementation of this requirement N.A.Nazarbayev's proposals are actively working to reduce tensions [26].

In an official statement on the importance of the issues discussed at the OSCE Lisbon Summit, Kazakhstan published many of its proposals it was written that “The OSCE Lisbon Summit, which took place on December 2-3, 1996, became an important step towards the creation of an all-encompassing system of international security both for the European continent and for the whole world. The

Lisbon document not only summarized the accumulated experience in the functioning of the existing systems of international security and arms control, but initially deepened it, laying the foundations of the Concept of the future security model. The Lisbon summit completed the conceptual and institutional design of the OSCE as an organization" [27; 28]. From its earliest days as a sovereign state, the leadership of the Republic of Kazakhstan began to publish plans to introduce a procedure for regular and full discussion of important issues in international relations in the region and the world between the state and international organizations. He began to announce his long-term plans to create a permanent slowdown. The positions of the young state in such a progressive direction, the proposals of its First President became known to the leaders of the world, Europe and Asia. According to the official statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the end of 1997. "The leaders of the FRG recognize the important geopolitical and geostrategic position occupied by Kazakhstan at the junction of Europe and America. This, in particular, was stated by German Chancellor G. Kohl. during a conversation with President N.A. Nazarbayev on May 10 this year in Almaty, stressing that the Republic of Kazakhstan as a state bordering on Russia, China and the Islamic world plays an important role.

President of the Federal Republic of Germany R. Herzog at an official dinner in honor of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev on November 25 this year again drew attention to the important geographical position of our country, saying "The geographical location of Kazakhstan is fraught with difficulties, but at the same time it opens up excellent opportunities for uniting the strongest traditions of Asia and Europe" [29]. The leadership of the Federal Republic of Germany pays special attention to the role of Kazakhstan in international relations in the Eurasian Valley.

With the beginning of the XXI century, security issues in the world and in the regions, including the immeasurable production and proliferation of nuclear and conventional weapons, illegal external migration, international drug trafficking, organized terrorism, and other phenomena that pose a special threat to human development, have increased. The devastating bombings of 2001 in New York City by international terrorist organizations underscored the enormity of the threat to the world. And this required further consolidation of efforts of the states and peoples of the world to preserve and stabilize peace. It is on the agenda to intensify the work of international organizations to achieve this goal in accordance with the new requirements. Increasing the activity of heads of state in the implementation of these measures has become a pressing issue. That is why, from the beginning of the new century, the attention of all authoritative international organizations on the planet has been focused on the prevention of these complex issues. The main direction of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan during this period was to contribute to this work. The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev said: "The beginning of the XX century was marked by a serious and profound transformation of the entire architecture of international relations. The vulnerability of

nation states in the face of extremism has become an impetus for multilateral cooperation in the fight against transnational threats to global and regional security.

Another challenge to international security was the weakening of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) regime, the forced expansion of the circle of the so-called "threshold states" that have approached possession of nuclear weapons, or have already received them. Today the OSCE is rightfully considered one of the most influential structures in the world, covering a vast geographic and political space. At the same time, the OSCE's "Achilles' heel" is the fragmentation of the three spaces, the insufficient integration of the Eurasian space into the process of developing the organization's potential" [2]. "In the 2000s, the nature of relations between Kazakhstan and the OSCE acquired new nuances. During certain periods, criticism from the organization or some of its institutions intensified in connection with Astana's policy in the field of human rights, democracy, election procedures, and etc. These episodes of bilateral relations, as a rule, coincided with changes in the international situation and the geopolitical situation in Eurasia. Along with Kazakhstan, other post-Soviet states were criticized, in particular Russia and all Central Asian republics. In these conditions, Kazakhstan joined a group of states that were subjected to a policy of double standards and biased criticism. In particular, Astana participated in a collective demarche against the OSCE at the Copenhagen summit" [4]. Based on this requirement, Kazakhstan's strong policy in this organization at the beginning of the XXI century has begun to emerge. "On February 24, 2000, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev addressed a meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council. The Head of State said that the OSCE Partnership with Central Asia should include measures aimed at assessing political processes, combating drug trafficking, terrorism and extremism, limiting conflicts over declining water resources, and deepening integration in order to create a single trade and economic zone. said that. Astana began its chairmanship in 2003, when the desire of the Kazakh side to chair the OSCE was first expressed at the 436th meeting of the OSCE Permanent Council" [30; 31].

Prevention of wars at the beginning of the XXI century, the main guarantee of peace between states and peoples is to prevent the pursuit of mass armaments in any way other than nuclear, to reduce the number of newly developed weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery. The sale of large quantities of weapons was prevented. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev spoke about the ways to successfully address this important issue as successfully and radically as possible. Nazarbayev spoke on the round table held in the framework of the UN Summit for Millennia on September 7, 2000 in New York with his report "Peace, security and disarmament issues" that "Kazakhstan continues to pay special attention to disarmament and non-proliferation issues, which are integral elements of our future activities. Under the new conditions, it is necessary to take concrete steps to eliminate a weapon of mass destruction, first of all, by reaffirming its commitment to the actual implementation of the relevant articles of the NPT, and to direct the main efforts to combating the proliferation of

technologies and equipment that can be used in the production of weapons of mass destruction” [6].

From the beginning of the new century, the Republic of Kazakhstan, as far as possible, participated in any meetings of the OSCE and its organizations, and began to further articulate its detailed proposals to improve the effectiveness of this international organization. “On June 7, 2003, in Almaty, President Nursultan Nazarbayev took part in the work of the Trans-Asian Parliamentary Forum of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly “Trans-Asian Dimension of the OSCE: an inseparable link of security”. The leader of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev greeted the guests of the forum and emphasized in his speech: “... in the modern complex and contradictory world, the importance of developing various forms of dialogue between countries and peoples is increasing. In this regard, the activities of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly are an important part of an integral system of confidence and security in Europe. The dialogue between parliamentarians – the chosen people allow solving many problems, eliminating the existing cultural, economic and political barriers. In today's diverse world, it is one of the mechanisms for building bridges of mutual understanding and cooper “On June 7, 2003, in Almaty, President Nursultan Nazarbayev took part in the work of the Trans-Asian Parliamentary Forum of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly“ Trans-Asian Dimension of the OSCE: an inseparable link of security” [32]. At the same time, the proposals of the Republic of Kazakhstan to reform the work of the OSCE in the context of the tasks of the new century were significant as well. Specifically: In October 20, 2003, the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the OSCE promulgated a confidential memorandum on the issue of reforming the OSCE’s activities in the regions”. In this document, the organization was accused of a human rights bias. The activities of country missions, which communicated mainly with non-governmental and human rights structures, were sharply criticized.

But in parallel, Kazakhstan was building its policy in such a way as to strengthen the unity of the organization and reduce the level of confrontation between the countries of North America and Europe, on the one hand, and Eurasia, on the other” [4]. “In early 2008, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev in his address to the Nation proposed the “Road to Europe” program, the goal of which is to achieve high European standards and close relations” [33]. It is known that the requirements of international organizations and the OSCE among them are taken into account. Since the beginning of this century, the Republic of Kazakhstan has been actively promoting the OSCE's efforts to ensure global peace and stability in the 21st century and to increase its influence, and has systematically published proposals to identify ways to further expand the OSCE's sphere of influence. For example, the President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev made a statement at a meeting in Vienna on January 14, 2010 dedicated to the inauguration of the Republic as Chairman of the OSCE: “Together with other OSCE states, Kazakhstan fully supports efforts aimed at rapprochement between East and West in understanding the key issues of the modern world order. We consider the OSCE to be one of the key mechanisms of international security and cooperation with its unique geographical composition of

participants, experience of interaction between states and developed tools. The organization has played and continues to play an important role in maintaining the security architecture across the wider area from Vancouver to Vladivostok [2]

The peculiarity of the first years of the XXI century was that it became clear to all mankind that the tragedy of the use of nuclear weapons has become more and more serious with the passage of time. At the same time, in different parts of the world, the desire to acquire nuclear weapons, the desire to test them, despite the restrictions under international agreements, and so on, began to take place. And this required the world community to take concrete joint measures against it. Kazakhstan, which has fully experienced the tragedy of nuclear weapons, has also expressed concern over this dangerous situation. For example, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev on April 13, 2010 in Washington city proposed “National Measures to Reduce the Threat of Nuclear Terrorism and Ensuring the Safety of Nuclear Material” is a staunch supporter of the global non-proliferation and nuclear threat reduction process in close cooperation with the IAEA. Today is the time to start a discussion on the adoption in the future of the Universal Declaration of a nuclear-free world” [7]. Kazakhstan's concrete role in maintaining and strengthening peace and stability in the world and in Eurasia, as well as its work in this direction, has increased Kazakhstan's prestige in the OSCE, along with other organizations in the world community. At the same time, as a result of several years of planned work with the full support of the members of this international organization, in 2010 the Republic of Kazakhstan became the first CIS country to chair the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. And this was a sign of the fruitful work of the Republic in world politics. In particular: “... The chairmanship of the OSCE was a historic event for the Republic of Kazakhstan. This event clearly demonstrated Kazakhstan's desire to take an active part in the European process. For the first time, the state, located in the central part of Eurasia, chaired the European organization.

The analysis of Kazakhstan's application for the chairmanship of the OSCE clearly shows that our country meets European requirements. As a result, in December 2007, the foreign ministers of the 56 OSCE participating States unanimously supported Kazakhstan's chairmanship of the OSCE in 2010” [33]. Hence, Kazakhstan accepted the OSCE Chairmanship not only as a “strategic national project”, but also as “an opportunity to give a new impetus to the organization”. As the Head of State pointed out, the stability of the Eurasian space in the OSCE development process is not at the required level. “The OSCE should develop its experience in liaising with other regional structures, such as the CIS, the Collective Security Treaty Organisation, the Eurasian Economic Community, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, and the CIS” In this case, Astana played the role of “a reliable platform for such inter-institutional and inter-regional dialogue”. “The OSCE has long since evolved from a continental European organization into a transboundary organization, both in terms of responsibility and in specific areas of work,” the President said. That is why today it is better to talk not only about European, but also about Eurasian security, because

without it there is no way to build a strong European security. Kazakhstan has put on the agenda of the summit, in particular, an active and realistic agenda – a program to create a common security architecture, assistance to Afghanistan, to ensure inter-ethnic and inter-religious harmony” [30; 34].

From such requirements, the real situation became clear. As a result, by mid-2010, the scales began to move towards Kazakhstan. On 3 August, the OSCE Council of Foreign Ministers adopted a joint decision to hold a Summit in Kazakhstan” [5]. On the importance of Kazakhstan's chairmanship in the OSCE after the above-mentioned active activity, the Kazakh official said: “Kazakhstan's chairmanship in the OSCE has strengthened Kazakhstan's position. The holding of the OSCE Summit in Astana on December 1-2, 2010 has a great resonance among the world community and has become a star moment of independent Kazakhstan. In the modern world, Kazakhstan's Eurasian orientation further enhances the country's potential. This is evidenced by the historic OSCE Summit in Astana. If the 1975 Helsinki Summit paved the way for European security, the 2010 Astana Summit paved the way for Eurasian security” [33; 35].

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev addressed the OSCE Summit in Astana on December 1, 2010. Nazarbayev: “Kazakhstan is the first of the newly independent states to host this important international forum. I am grateful to all our partners for the trust shown in our country. We have gathered in Astana in the name of the triumph of common sense to continue our joint movement towards a secure future for our peoples” [5]. This path began three and a half decades ago. Initially, the Helsinki process developed based on the concept of a common European home “From the Atlantic to the Urals”. Therefore, it is important to highlight interfaith tolerance in a separate dimension. Today, an honest and open inter-confessional dialogue is needed. For its organization, the OSCE could use the platform of the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, which is held at the initiative of Kazakhstan. We believe that Christianity and Islam, Judaism and Buddhism, condescended to create peace, not to be at enmity. I believe that the OSCE should organize work on forecasting various security problems in the rank of a separate dimension. As a first step, I propose to establish an Institute for Eurasian Security. It is important that OSCE structures are evenly based throughout the Organization's area of responsibility.

The Astana Summit is restoring the tradition of holding summits, which was interrupted for 11 years after Istanbul. The uniqueness of our summit lies in the fact that it takes place in the heart of Eurasia, a thousand kilometers from the geographical borders of Europe. This, first of all, reflects the changed paradigm of European security. Eurasian security is not a metaphor, but a strict geopolitical fact. Therefore, the summit in Astana is a good opportunity to analyze the prospects of the OSCE in global security. The main task of the OSCE for the upcoming is to systematically resolve contradictions, strengthen trust and integration, including within the framework of existing interstate associations” [8]

The members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) presented the OSCE's time-honored recommendations for lasting peace in Europe and

Asia, which were supported by the heads of state, and outlined ways to implement them. In this report, the Kazakh leader also analyzed the relevance of the current work program of the OSCE for that period. The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev Evaluating the work of the Summit in his book “Era of Independence”, published in 2017, Nazarbayev said: “For the first time in the history of this multifaceted organization, the Astana Declaration of the OSCE Summit introduced a concise concept called” Eurasian security”. It has become a promising news for both the OSCE and the world. However, our main achievement was the Astana Declaration, entitled “On the Way to Security Community”, which carries a heavy political burden. It first established the concept of “Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian Security Community”. From now on, the OSCE, along with the Helsinki and Paris Declarations and other founding documents, will make mandatory references to the Astana Declaration” [5].

Conclusions

Republic of Kazakhstan being a member of OSCE since the first days of independence has been able to demonstrate all its activity in the realization of world and regional peace. It is through participation in the work of this organization that the proposals and initiatives of the Republic for this purpose became known to the whole world; The issues raised in the speeches of the President of Kazakhstan at the high-level meetings of this organization were significant and relevant.

The purposeful and active activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the OSCE, the above-mentioned proposals, which later took the initiative and became a significant step in the work on the establishment and operation of the CICA. Among other things, the statements of the leader of Kazakhstan on the organization of the OSCE in accordance with the requirements of the XXI century were distinguished by their relevance and necessity, and were supported by the member states of the organization. As a result of such activities, the decision of the Republic of Kazakhstan to chair the OSCE in 2010 and the subsequent adoption of the Astana Summit in December of that year defined the role of the Republic in ensuring world and regional peace.

Analyzing the role of the Republic of Kazakhstan as a member of the OSCE since the early days of its independence: pay attention to the publication of this activity of the state, its preliminary results in the scientific community at the international and domestic levels as much as possible; ensuring, as far as possible, the systematic promotion of the results of Kazakhstan's initiative and activity in the OSCE, the implementation of world and regional peace, in the domestic press and television; achieving an international scientific assessment of the work of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev in this area; pay attention to the conduct of special courses for future historians, politicians and diplomats in the universities of Kazakhstan on the work of independent Kazakhstan in the UN, OSCE, CICA, SCO. Authors believe that the implementation of such organizational measures will give a worthy assessment of the effective actions of the Republic of Kazakhstan in prestigious international organizations.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Історія відносин Республіки Казахстан та ОБСЄ (1991-2010)

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Анотація

Актуальність/Мета. Дана наукова стаття висвітлює історію відносин між Організацією з безпеки і співробітництва в Європі (ОБСЄ) і Республікою Казахстан з початку 1990-х років, висунення Республіки Казахстан на головування в ОБСЄ в 2009 році, а також її роботу під час головування в цій організації і підняття важливих питань серед країн світу, таких як мир, безпека, гуманітарна і технічна допомога, спільний захист від глобальних загроз в 2010 році.

Методологія. Цінні дані з архівів Президента Республіки Казахстан, Архіву Фонду Першого Президента Республіки Казахстан та Архіву зовнішньої політики Російської Федерації були використані авторами для підготовки дослідницьких робіт з цієї теми.

Результати. У статті проаналізовано праці вітчизняних і зарубіжних дослідників, визначено історію відносин Казахстану з ОБСЄ та їх значення. Головним досягненням стала Астанинська декларація "На шляху до спільноти безпеки", яка несе велике політичне навантаження. Вона вперше закріпила поняття "євроатлантичного та євразійського співтовариства безпеки").

Висновки. Відтепер ОБСЄ, поряд з Гельсінською і Паризькою деклараціями та іншими основоположними документами, буде в обов'язковому порядку посилатися на Астанинську декларацію".

Ключові слова: Республіка Казахстан; російська федерація; США; Європейський Союз; ОБСЄ; безпека; організаційна безпека.