

UDC 327

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Foreign policy of Kazakhstan in the age of globalization

***Annotation.** The article describes the relevance of globalization as a worldwide process, and also development trends of Kazakhstan's foreign policy in the age of globalization, globalization and its capabilities are defined as terms in the article.*

***Key words:** globalization, foreign policy, integration, geopolitical interest.*

It is believed that «globalization» term first was used in a 1983 Harvard Business Review article by the American T. Levitt, describing the process of merging the markets for specific products produced by multinational corporations (MNCs). Later the term «globalization» is associated with the name of the American sociologist Robert Robertson, who in 1985 defined globalization as a series of empirically fixed measurements that are heterogeneous, but united by the logic of turning the world into a single whole [1].

In terms of economic globalization it is usually implied as a blurring of borders between countries leading to formation of a single global market.

The point of globalization gets to the postulation of the inevitability of complete planetary integration, transition from a multiplicity of countries, peoples, nations and cultures to unitary world state [1].

In fact globalization is being understood as the interconnection of economy internationalization processes, the development of a unified world communication system, education, etc. Globalization is a new reality of the 21st century.

Globalization finds expression in the process of expanding and complicating interconnections and interdependencies between states, in the formation of the planetary information space, global capitals market, goods and labor, in the internationalization of the problems of technogenic impact on the environment. Along with positive assessments of globalization, there are some negative consequences of this phenomenon noted in world practice.

Kazakhstan has come a long way since gaining the independence. A «multi-vector» foreign policy of Kazakhstan, which appeared at the dawn of independence, was able to contribute to the strengthening of sovereignty and statehood, to country's entry into the system of international relations. Over the past years the Republic became a full-fledged member of the international community, whose initiatives almost always received international support and were implemented on practice. Republic established stable and foreseeable relations with all neighbors. An international reputation of the Republic has emerged as a serious and reliable partner.

President N.A. Nazarbayev paid special attention to the fourth industrial revolution in his State of the Nation Address to the people of Kazakhstan.

«Today the world is entering the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, an era of profound and rapid changes: technological, economic and social. The need to be prepared for global changes and challenges has prompted us to embrace the Kazakhstan-2050 Development Strategy. We have set the goal of entering the top thirty most developed countries in the world. In 2017, our country became a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. In January 2018 we preside over it. We became the first state among the countries of the CIS and Eastern Europe to be chosen by the world community to host the International Specialized Exhibition «EXPO» [2].

The rapidly growing globalization which became the dominant trend in the world economy has set Kazakhstan the strategic mission of adapting to the new rules and conditions for coexistence in international community. There is no doubt today that globalization is an objective and irreversible process that brings challenges and new opportunities to all countries, especially new ones.

As being a new stage in the internationalization of the world economy Globalization at the end provides benefit to the development of national economies. The positive results of globalization are associated with the participation of countries in the international division of labor. Countries by implementation of advanced educational programs get the opportunity to be connected to modern telecommunications systems, to develop their own technologies, to engage transnational corporations to develop their economies, to bring in investments, to implement structural transformations of financial and banking systems and increase literacy of the population. While not idealizing the effects of globalization, nevertheless it is necessary to recognize that the advantages of this trend are still greater than the negative aspects.

In the age of globalization and growing interdependence between the subjects of international relations, there is no country in the world that can't be unaffected by external forces, regardless of its resource and power potential or level of development. No matter how powerful in military and economic terms the country, it can't cope with the severe problems of our time apart from other countries. You can counter them only through close international cooperation. In such conditions, foreign and domestic policy of each individual country is

challenged by rapid adaptation to the new environment through the revision of the previous approaches and the development of new ones. For the Republic of Kazakhstan, which has become a full-fledged subject and factor of international relations, it is extremely important to conduct a foreign policy that would pick up the challenges of the surrounding international system and adequately respond to them in time. It is necessary to develop foreign policy's new approaches, to find effective principles and models of foreign policy behavior in rapidly changing international, geopolitical and geo-economic conditions.

Close collaborations with Russia, China, USA, the European Union, the countries of Central Asia and the Muslim world are being developed in a foreign policy of Kazakhstan. Despite the complex regional and global processes, our Republic has close partnerships with neighbors and leading world powers. Kazakhstan has joined to the key international treaties, has repeatedly demonstrated its support for the global fight against international terrorism, and takes a balanced and responsible position on the issue of non-proliferation of mass destruction weapon.

Improvement of regional partnership in safety and security is one of the Kazakhstan's long-term priorities. The Republic of Kazakhstan is an active participant in leading regional associations such as the SCO, CSTO, EurAsEC and CICA, initiates strengthening confidence-building measures in the region, establishes bilateral cooperation in regional and global security with Russia, China, the US and the European Union. Kazakhstan by using its nodal geographical position has all the necessary resources and potential to take a leading position in the multi-layered security system that is being formed in the Eurasian region, while fulfilling an important function in ensuring geopolitical stability and security in the region [3].

The legendary Great Silk Road passed through the territory of Kazakhstan in ancient times. In this regard, many countries of the world are interested in the establishment and development of diversified relations with Kazakhstan. The main interests are natural resources and huge mineral reserves.

Kazakhstan has greatly integrated into the world economy and actively involved in the globalization process for the past 20 years. Currently, the Republic conducts trade with almost all countries of the world. Its trading partners are 212 states and territories on all continents.

The main factors of mutual dependence of different countries' economics are globalization, acceleration of the flow of capital, goods and services around the world, advances in information technology and communications. Kazakhstan became a full member of the World Trade Organization on 27 of July, 2015. This membership allowed the country to integrate successfully into the world community. Nowadays WTO includes 135 countries as full members.

The world community conceives Kazakhstan as one of the main energy sources of the 21 century. Kazakhstan occupies a leading place in the world in terms of oil, gas, coal reserves and uranium ores. Moreover, Kazakhstan's agriculture produces a sufficient amount of grain for export. The government determines the main directions of the foreign policy based on benefits which country can get from all these geopolitical factors.

With the expansion of global processes in the modern world, a person has got a new type of identity, which can be conventionally called "universal". Each separate individual through telecommunications and media joins the cultural, social, political world and other spheres. Therefore he identifies himself not only with his ethnos and national state, but also feels his involvement in the events and processes taking place in different parts of the world. He has an idea of the life and culture of various countries and regions of the world. A person more feels himself as a «of the world». This new identity is in complicated relation and sometimes comes into explicit or hidden conflict with its identity as a citizen of a certain state.

Globalization carries a number of opportunities for Kazakhstan. It can provide powerful leverage for accelerated development. Firstly, due to lack of internal reserves attraction of foreign investments would encourage the dynamic development of economy. Secondly, assuming the desire of some countries to diversify their energy sources, in the age of globalization we can become a crucial country with the key levers to influence the global economy. Thirdly, use globalization processes in order to ensure a balance in the foreign policy. Fourthly, globalization implies strengthening security and safety cooperation. Fifth, attraction and implementation of new technologies would help to raise the quality level of our economy. Sixth, globalization can be useful to develop our culture and enrich it with the cultural wealth of other nations. Seventh point – Kazakhstan will be able to receive help from the world community to solve a number of acute social problems, such as unemployment, poverty, and the environment in some regions. And the eighth – globalization provides an opportunity for free choice for many people, – to live in Kazakhstan or in another country, to study there or here, to watch certain media. This is very important in the modern liberalized world [4].

Globalization is an objective law of development of the modern world. As any phenomenon, it has both positive and negative consequences for all peoples, countries and regions, and particularly developing countries as our Republic. The positive aspects of these countries' involvement in world global relations include the inflow of investments into these states for the development of production, communications, support and development of culture; the implementation of new technologies that are used in the highly developed countries of the world; economic assistance in the areas that need it; free people's choice of places for living, studying etc.

If we analyze the opinion of scientists who have devoted their research to the problem of globalization of international relations, it can be noted that all scientists believe that globalization is an inevitable reality of the modern system of international relations. Globalization of international relations is the strengthening of interdependence and mutual influence of various spheres of public life and activities in the field of international

relations. In the new Millennium, researchers, politicians, diplomats have shifted the focus from the interdependence of participants in international relations to the trends of globalization of politics and economy. They believe that the favorable trend of globalization is the establishment of close financial and information interactions of participants in international relations, and adverse trends are primarily associated with the development of the shadow economy and the criminalization of society in many States. The consequences of globalization are obvious – a weakening of the role of the state in the regulation of various aspects of political, economic and spiritual life of society, as well as reducing the unity of society, the growth of violence and conflict situations. To effectively manage the process of globalization, a higher degree of interaction between science and policy at the national and international levels is needed [5].

The world of the third Millennium is a multipolar world. The bipolarity of the world in the past. The United States as a superpower, of course, can influence the course of world events, but the system of international relations in the foreseeable future will not become pure «unipolar», but will develop, in our opinion, under the influence of a number of diverse factors and conditions. Humanity has the opportunity to choose one of these areas of development:

1) the six-pole world. The system of international relations of the XXI century will include at least six major participants – the USA, Europe, China, Japan, Russia and probably India (G. Kissinger);

2) the world of seven opposing cultural and religious civilizations – Chinese, Japanese, Indian, Islamic, Orthodox, Western, Latin American and possibly African (S. Huntington);

3) the world of concentric circles – international relations in the future will be built around the «core States» led by the United States, which are «developed democratic societies» (Institute for national strategic studies of the United States);

4) the USA and the countries of «Western civilization» against «the rest of the world» (American and Western European scientists). This alternative to development underlies the division of the world community of the near future along the axis «we» (Western civilization) – «they» («the rest» of humanity) [6].

So still scientists-politicians Z. Brzezinski, G. Kissinger, S. Huntington, studying the role and place of America in the future and in the conditions of globalization, especially noted its relations with the region of Eurasia. According to them: «about 75 % of the world's population lives in Eurasia, and most of the world's physical wealth is also there, both in its enterprises and underground. Eurasia accounts for about 60 % of the world's GNP and about three-quarters of the world's known energy reserves» [7]. However, the most important, for reasons of the possibility of easy control and management is the region of Central Asia and the Caucasus, which Brzezinski calls «Eurasian Balkans». According to his position: «the Eurasian Balkans» are much more important as a potential economic gain: in the region, in addition to important minerals, including gold, huge reserves of natural gas and oil are concentrated» [7].

Kazakhstan has already become a member of many international organizations, unions of states and this is not the limit. Of course, economic dependence on other states still exists and objectively intensifies since the level of our economic development is not high enough. On the other hand, the President and the Government are taking certain actions to strengthen the economy which would lead to increased sovereignty and independence. This is the hard way. But a start has already been made. The matter depends upon continuous execution of all the declared and announced ideas.

Thus, it is clear that globalization is an objective global process that influences many countries' activities. It affects both the economy and domestic policy, culture, mentality - all those aspects that previously carried as problems of a given state. Now everything has changed and national sovereign states have to bear with it and look for new acceptable forms of co-existence.

Globalization is not a common and fatal phenomenon for all countries and peoples. Some trends in the political system and the expansion of economic integration do not affect countries that either do not want to fit into the globalization process or do not provide a geopolitical or economic interest for globalization as a phenomenon. To sum up, to organically enter into the globalization process or to try to strongly reject it - it all depends on internal and foreign policy of our country.

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ТҮЙІН

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Жаһандану жағдайындағы Қазақстанның сыртқы саясаты

Бұл мақалада жаһанданудың өзектілігі дүниежүзілік процесс ретінде, сондай-ақ жаһандану жағдайындағы Қазақстан Республикасының сыртқы саясатының даму үрдістері қарастырылады, жаһандану термині және оның мүмкіндіктері анықталады.

Түйін сөздер: жаһандану, сыртқы саясат, интеграция, геосаяси қызығушылық.

РЕЗЮМЕ

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Внешняя политика Казахстана в условиях глобализации

В данной статье рассматривается актуальность глобализации как всемирный процесс, а также тенденции развития внешней политики Республики Казахстан в условиях глобализации, определяется термин глобализация и ее возможности.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, внешняя политика, интеграция, геополитический интерес.