

## HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN – USA PARTNERSHIP RELATIONS (1991-1996)

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### ABSTRACT

The period of the first decade of independence was marked by a complex transformation of the geopolitical map of Central Asia as a result of developments in many regions of the world, including the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. At this time, the Republic of Kazakhstan was distinguished by a bilateral relationship to political, economic and other areas with many countries of the world. In particular, diplomatic and interstate multi-sectoral cooperation with the United States was established with the first term of Kazakhstan's acquisition of state sovereignty, the basis of communication was formed. The issue of nuclear weapons in Kazakhstan and their non-proliferation to other States, gradual elimination or withdrawal from the territory of the Republic became particularly important among the first relations with the United States. From the point of view of ensuring its national security in the 90-s of XX century Kazakhstan agreed to cooperate actively with the USA in nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the elimination of its entire infrastructure in the Republic, the fight against international terrorism, illegal trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, the breakdown of drugs and organized crime. As a result of bilateral and other affairs, we can assume that certain work has been done between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States these days. In particular, political, economic and cultural ties between two countries have been established. Currently, the United States supports Kazakhstan's initiatives in the international arena. The government of the

United States of America, non-governmental financial sector, and economic development structures have expressed a desire to allocate investment allocations aimed at developing the economy of Kazakhstan in accordance with the requirements of the world market. In other words, the scope of economic integration is increasing, and the volume of trade relations is increasing every year. The article describes the initiatives and results of such a relationship between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States in 1991-1996 that is presented on the basis of scientific literature and archival data, and defines its significance and prospects .

**Key words:**

**INTRODUCTION**

An important area of foreign policy activity, starting from the first day of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, was devoted to the justification and further expansion of multisectoral relations with the United States of America. During the meeting, the main directions of the address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan "Strategy" Kazakhstan-2030" a new political course of the established state" were discussed.

Kazakhstan's cooperation with the United States in order to prevent global terrorism with the localization of the proliferation of nuclear weapons among them has been expanding since the signing of the joint statement on the terrorist attack in November 1998. The parties are implementing a bilateral security program to counter the transit of narcotic drugs and weapons across international borders, as well as to prevent consulting criminal elements of these borders.

The USA-Kazakhstan sides interact constructively in the search for solutions to regional problems, regularly hold meetings on topical international and regional issues, including the situation in the CIS and Central Asia, as well as on the growth of regional extremism and its possible impact on the situation in Central Asia (History of Kazakhstan. Volume 5, 2010). That is, at present, the partnership between the United States of America and Kazakhstan is in an exemplary position for the countries of the world. Therefore, scientific research and propaganda in the field of historical science becomes relevant.

**MATERIALS AND METHOD**

**Materials.** New data from the Archives of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK), foreign policy Archive of the Russian Federation (AVP RF) were used to write this research article. There was also an analysis to published foreign and domestic research related to diplomacy and international relations and they were referenced as well.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

It is obvious that the Kazakh-American relations that we are studying are related to states of international significance. Relations between the world's states are in a multi-vector direction. For example, they are formed from special areas such as economic, political and cultural relations. According to the theory and methodology of scientific research, methods of historical, objective, historical comparative analysis and historical consistency were mainly used. Each topic has its own research methodology. The historical study and study of inter-state relations is an important issue. In other words, when we consider the relationship between the two countries, we see processes taking place continuously with world-class communities. From these processes, it is possible to study the development, prospects and development of the state along with the states of the world.

In the work “Theory of international relations”, the researcher of international relations, the Kyrgyz scientist A.E. Dzhorobekova noted that “international relations are an integral part of science. It includes the history of diplomacy, international law, the world economy, military strategy and other areas, and studies various objects. Therefore, the theory of international relations plays an important role. His own concept has a theory-methodology” (Dzhorobekova, 2001).

A journalist from the USA Carroll Bogert noted that during the first period of independence of Kazakhstan, a lot of work was done by President N.A. Nazarbayev to form the international policy of the state, including Kazakh – American relations: “According to the prevailing public opinion, Nazarbayev is the first of the leaders of the Central Asian republics, who has a wide authority among the population. This is a rare person and a very skilled public figure” (Esmagambetov, 1994). Consequently, in the history of the Republic of Kazakhstan, regardless of its conclusion, the relations between Kazakhstan and the United States were established by N.A. Nazarbayev.

Russian scientist E. I. Ivanyan in the “History of the United States” noted that “In the history of the United States, the presidential period of G.Bush coincided with a time of international change. During the period of its activity, it was necessary to solve problems and determine the directions of foreign policy in interstate relations” (Ivanyan, 2008). In other words, we see that a new stage has begun in the history of US international relations.

British public figure and writer Jonathan Aitken noted that “The President of Kazakhstan, N.A. Nazarbayev and the President of the United States G.Bush held an informal meeting at the White house, where they signed the Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. As a result of this agreement, N.A. Nazarbayev took away the signed documents for diplomatic agreements covering all areas of foreign policy” (Aitken, 2010).

The book “Belasu” by the famous Kazakh politician, diplomat, statesman (now President of the Republic of Kazakhstan) Kasym-Zhomart Tokayev provided a deep and meaningful analysis of the formation and development of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a sovereign state. The author stated that “N. A. Nazarbayev the President of the United States was invited by elder G.Bush to a meeting. This interview in Moscow lasted more than two hours. In the West, it was clear that Kazakhstan was viewed as a potential subject of international relations and a partner in the Central Asian region”(Tokayev, 2008).

That is why special attention should be paid to the theoretical and methodological issues of studying the history of Kazakh-American relations, which began to form since the beginning of the 90s of XX century. To do this, it is important to reveal the topic, guided by theoretical and methodological principles, analyzing them from the point of view of historical research and getting acquainted with the works of experts, well-known politicians, scientists for these purposes. Therefore, the article is considered as the main form of assessing the progress and results of economic, political, diplomatic and cultural relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States in the 90s of XX century.

#### **OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS**

In 1991, the United States ranked the first place in the world in terms of major economic indicators. During this period, the US population was 4.8% of the world's total population, and the gross domestic product reached 26.1% of the total gross domestic product (Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (AP RK). Fund-75-N., Inventory-1., File-446., pp. 3-4).

The development program of Kazakhstan until 2030 considers that “Our strategy is strengthening ties with the main democratic industrial states, including the United States of America” (Kazakhstan development strategy, 1997) this showed the necessity for various sectoral ties with this state.

The Kazakh side started acquaintance with the development of the United States of America in political, economic and other directions from the end of 1990 for the first time as an official delegation. Paying attention to the actual data, representatives of the business community of Kazakhstan visited the states at the invitation of the American trade consortium. In the fall of this year, experts from major partners visited agricultural, oil production, healthcare, drug production and educational institutions in many regions of Kazakhstan, as well as familiarized themselves with a specific case. The first agreements were signed in many areas: oil production in Kazakhstan, financing of agriculture, etc. in particular, the largest US oil refining company “Chevron” was established in the Republic. Along with this, “N.A. Nazarbayev spoke at a meeting with American entrepreneurs” that Chevron partnership begins its activities with the creation of social and living conditions for people (AP RK. Fund-7., Inventory-1., File 6, p. 11.). Thus, since that time, independent cooperation between Kazakhstan and the United States in economic and other areas has gradually been formed.

And the relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the United States of America in political, economic and other spheres at the interstate level began to be realized before the collapse Soviet Union. N.A. Nazarbayev wrote “On March 16, 1991 Secretary of State James Baker invited me to the US Embassy in Moscow. Baker wanted to know the situation in the country. I pointed out that Kazakhstan has very rich natural resources and moral capabilities, as well as promising problems facing it” (Nazarbayev, 2008).

The most important is an official meeting with US Secretary of State James Baker and President of the Kazakh SSR N. A. Nazarbayev organized in Kazakhstan at a special invitation in September 1991. It stressed the need and importance of establishing political, economic, cultural, and even closer ties between the United States and the largest Republic in the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan.

At this meeting, N.A. Nazarbayev for the first time announced his conclusions on nuclear tests in Kazakhstan and the world. He wrote “...I signed a decree on the closure of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site. We assure you that no pressure can make or change this decree again. It would be very good if the presidents of other nuclear powers supported me” (AP RK. Fund-5-N., Inventory-1., File-365., p. 5).

An important issue raised by the countries of the United States of America, Europe, and Asia during this period was the establishment of direct multisectoral relations with each of the Soviet Union republics facing the head, due to internal political, economic, and social contradictions that were deep. Their recent goals also include slowing down the economic and political instability in the republics, facilitating their entry into market relations, and achieving a real democratic path of development.

As you know, by implementing such measures, these states plan to enter the internal markets of the former Soviet republics.

Among those mentioned, the countries that possess nuclear weapons, including the United States of America, are concerned about their safe storage and non-proliferation in the republics where such weapons and their means of delivery are located. That is why in this case, “in connection with the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation on the territory of the former USSR, the United States was considered jointly with three other independent States that have

nuclear weapons located on the territory of Kazakhstan. At the same time, the US aims to fulfill three main tasks in shaping the policy of relations with these groups of States. This is, first, the prevention of the release of weapons of mass destruction; second, the implementation of democratic transformations formed in them and support for universal values; third, the establishment of integration tasks for the development of market reforms in the newly independent States at the level of priority” (Actual problems of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, 1998).

At the end of 1991, the President of the United States, G. Bush sent a recognition letter to N.A. Nazarbayev about Kazakhstan's independence “We welcome your desire to ensure security, accelerate the elimination of nuclear weapons on your territories and promote its implementation. You and we agreed that Kazakhstan has introduced legislative and constitutional rules prohibiting the proliferation and export of weapons of mass destruction and such military technologies” (Rakhimzhanova, 2019).

The US leadership expressed a special interest in working with Kazakhstan to establish the prospects of these weapons, together with other republics that had left nuclear weapons on their territories, in connection with the spread of the Soviet Union through such bilateral well-thought-out plans. As described in the archive documents of this content: “The main goal of US foreign policy in today's changing time is to improve relations with the countries of Eastern Europe and the CIS, to justify new relations with them after the end of the war”.

In American foreign policy, there is a desire to expand its influence on the development of events in the CIS countries, especially in countries where nuclear weapons are deployed. In relations with Kazakhstan, this is a problem of nuclear disarmament. The US administration attaches particular importance to Kazakhstan's place in the Central Asian region. If the Republic of Kazakhstan joins the NPT (The Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons), the partnership is ready to justify a long-term relationship (AP RK. Fund-75-N., Inventory-1, File-446., pp. 5, 11)

In connection with this situation, the head of state of Kazakhstan has begun to implement the first steps to destroy these nuclear weapons located on its territory. In particular “During his visit to Washington in May 1992, President Nazarbayev made commitments on behalf of the Republic of Kazakhstan to destroy 104 SS 18 nuclear missiles located on the territory of the Republic. In May of the same year, Kazakhstan joined the start agreement by signing the Lisbon Protocol. In December the Parliament ratified the Treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT) and signed the branch agreement between Kazakhstan and the USA on the elimination of silo delivery systems for Intercontinental ballistic missiles SS 18” (Foreign Policy Archive of the Russian Federation (FPA RF), the Fund-897, Inventory 4, Case-12, pp. 91-92.).

Thus, the activities for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons in Kazakhstan, complete removal of the rest of the country, thereby ensuring a nuclear-free Republic was taken by the leadership of Kazakhstan and the United States. Official foreign sources covering the progress of this work, which at that time became of global significance, note

“In accordance with the joint program of the United States and Kazakhstan, work is underway to reduce the nuclear danger by 10%. One of them is the destruction of strategic offensive weapons on the territory of Kazakhstan. Its cost is 70 million US dollars. The task of the project is to eliminate the mine launchers of SS-18 missiles, as well as decontamination of the test field“ (AFP RF. Fund-847, Inventory-3, File-21, p. 179)

From the very beginning of independence, other areas of cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States of America began to form. In particular, economic ties have come to the main place. N.A.

Nazarbayev said that “In May I made my first official visit to the United States, when I signed an agreement on trade relations, an agreement on financing and mutual protection of financial investments, and a Memorandum of understanding between the governments of the two countries”. We came to a common understanding with US President George W. Bush on many political issues, and this relationship developed into a friendly relationship with them.

In February 1994, we met with the new head of America, Bill Clinton, in Washington and signed the Charter on democratic partnership. Among the newly independent States, Kazakhstan was the first to be recognized as an equal partner by the United States (Nazarbayev, 2017).

At the same time, US President Bill Clinton said: “I take this opportunity to express my confidence that since the beginning of the first activity of my administration, you and I will be able to perform close functions in establishing effective relations between our two states. I hope that the broad relations will be directed not only towards security issues, but also towards closer economic, cultural and political ties” (AP RK. Fund-75-N., Inventory-1., File-448., pp. 4-5), - analyzed the prospects of relations between the two countries.

Since that time, relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States have continued through systematic cooperation in organizing bilateral meetings in various areas and concluding agreements. It will define the following agreements and the work done. For example: “The state sovereignty of the Republic of Kazakhstan was recognized by the United States of America on December 25, 1991. On this day, diplomatic relations were established. The official visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in May 1992 laid the Foundation for bilateral relations. During the visit, agreements were signed “On trade relations”, “On support and mutual protection of investments”, “Assistance in facilitating cooperation”, “Memorandum of understanding between the governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States”, “Joint statement for the ratification of the Convention intended for the implementation of bilateral taxation”.

In 1992, there were several delegations to Kazakhstan, in particular, the delegation of the Commission on security and cooperation in Europe of the USA Congress (April 1992), senators Cranston (September 1992), Sam Nunn and Richard Lugar (November 1992).

In 1992, Ambassador for special Affairs Strobe Talbott visited Almaty twice to resolve bilateral issues. In October 1993, the United States special coordinator for economic and humanitarian assistance to the CIS countries T. Simons was in Almaty. During the same period, USA state Secretary W. Christopher was on a working visit. During the visit, “A double taxation agreement” was signed.

At the end of 1993, Vice President of the United States A. Gore arrived in Almaty on an official visit. During the agreements, the parties discussed a wide range of issues of bilateral and international cooperation. “Agreement on the gradual elimination of mine launchers of Intercontinental ballistic missiles” and five agreements for its implementation, the terms of the “Charter of democratic partnership”, “Agreement on mutual cooperation in the field of science and technology” where the mutual reliability of the implementation of the “Agreement for the support and mutual protection of investment” are implemented.

14-16 February 1994, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan arrived on an official visit to the United States, during this trip the following documents were signed: “Charter of democratic partnership between Kazakhstan and the United States of America”, “A Memorandum of understanding in the field of defense and military relations, the statement of principles of a joint Committee

to implement defense conversion”, “Agreement on cooperation of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in science and technology between the US authorities”, “The agreement on the exchange of technical information and cooperation in nuclear security framework”, “Protocol supporting projects between Eximbank of Kazakhstan and the United States”, “Principles of cooperation between Kazakhstan and foreign private investment Corporation (OPIC) and the U.S.-Kazakhstan Council on economic development”, “Agreement between Kazakhstan, Russia and the United States on technology safeguards in connection with the launch of artificial Earth satellite ”Inmarsat-3”, “The agreement on the accession of the Republic of Armenia to The Treaty on the Eurasian economic Union” was signed on May 29, 2014 and the certificate of ratification of the “Agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons” was handed over.

On March 5-7, 1994, delegation headed by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on foreign Affairs, K. Pell visited Almaty.

On March 19-21, 1994, US Secretary of defense William Perry arrived in Almaty on a working visit. The Minister of defense met with President N.A. Nazarbayev, during this visit the parties discussed issues of converting the defense and defense industry. The defense Ministers of both sides S.Nurmaganbetov and W. Perry signed an agreement on the conversion of the Kazakh defense industry in addition to the agreement, where Kazakhstan will be allocated 15 million dollars for these needs.

During the visit, the first meeting of the defense conversion Committee was held. On July 13-16, 1994, the US Assistant State Secretary for democracy and human rights, J. Shattuck, paid a working visit to Kazakhstan. was.

At the meeting with J. Shuttak the Minister of foreign Affairs of K. B. Saudabayev discussed issues of democratic transformations and economic reforms in Kazakhstan.

January 25-26 of this year Foreign Affairs Minister K. Tokayev held meetings with Vice President of the United States I. Gore, national security adviser of the President E. Lake, first Deputy Secretary of State Tarnoff, Minister of Defense W. Perry, Minister of Energy O. Leary, Senior Coordinator of the United States in policy of the CIS J. Collins, of USIA (U.S. Information Agency, USIA (eng. USIA, United States Information Agency) - a foreign policy propaganda Agency. It existed from August 1, 1953 to October 1, 1999). Meetings and agreements were held with J. Duffy, Deputy head of USAID, K. Lancaster.

The Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States undertake to develop large-scale cooperation in environmental protection activities in the Aral sea region and in the Semipalatinsk region” (AP RK. Fund-5-N., Inventory-1., File-5202., pp. 1-3, 4).

In his report to students of Columbia University during his next official visit to the United States on February 16, 1994, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev: “the agreement, which is called SNV-1, or here Start-1, and the Lisbon Protocol were signed by the Parliament of Kazakhstan in July 1992, and the agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons-in December 1993.

Thus, Kazakhstan, taking an essentially historic decision, has committed itself to the implementation of the destruction of all nuclear weapons located on its territory. And this was 104 Intercontinental ballistic missiles that is not a large number, but a smaller number, more than a thousand nuclear weapons which led to the history of the beginning of a significant and large-scale business (13,150).

In connection with the beginning of preparations for this important work, Mr. Perry noted that “Kazakhstan paid an official visit to Kazakhstan on April 4 (1994) as former part of the Soviet Union in order to get acquainted with the dismantling of nuclear weapons stationed in this country. For the elimination and reconstruction of military enterprises for the production of nuclear weapons, for the production of products for peaceful purposes, the United States said that it will provide Kazakhstan with 170 million dollars”.

Since the beginning of 1995, the implementation of “Kazakhstan program to reduce nuclear danger” has begun. In the details of this content, “The initiative to implement the project for the elimination of the nuclear test field in the Degelen mountains (the corresponding agreement was signed on October 3, 1995) was closed on April 2 of this year, the first tunnel, where two nuclear tests were conducted in the Degelen mountain zone. This year, it is planned to close 60, a total of 186 adits” (AP RK. Fund-F. 5, Inventory-1., File-3437, p. 28).

At the end of 1995, the last nuclear weapons were released from Kazakhstan. In this regard, on May 26, 1995, President N. A. Nazarbayev made an official statement “On the transformation of Kazakhstan into a nuclear-free country” (AFP RF. Fund-897., Inventory-4, File-12, pp. 91-92.).

Thus, Kazakhstan became a country without nuclear weapons from the first years of gaining sovereignty. Since Kazakhstan gained its independence it was the first country among the former Soviet republics on the territory where nuclear weapons were completely withdrawn from the Soviet Union. Thus, Kazakhstan is recognized as a specific interested state in preserving peace in the world. At the same time, first of all, its closure of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site on its land continued with the acquisition of state sovereignty, and finally, full recognition of the state without nuclear weapons was brought to the attention of the world community. As a result of this work, the Republic of Kazakhstan entered the world environment and made its contribution to the future of mankind.

As a result of the important work on nuclear weapons outlined above, the Republic of Kazakhstan “Kazakhstan cooperates in ensuring peace and strengthening regional and international security. The initiative of joint activities in this direction was the accession of Kazakhstan to the agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons as a country without nuclear weapons and the guarantee of the United States of America for the independence and integrity of the territory of Kazakhstan” (12,234).

Such a guarantee to Kazakhstan, recognized as a country without nuclear weapons, was transferred by the Russian Federation, France, Great Britain, and China. In particular: “Acting President of the Republic of Kazakhstan of Nursultan Nazarbayev at the World Economic Forum in Davos (Switzerland) in January 1995 made a report: “At the end of last year, the Council for security and cooperation in Europe signed a Memorandum on non-proliferation and territorial integrity of the Republic of Kazakhstan between the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Kazakhstan, as a result of the development of the independence of the Republic.”

Thus, by renouncing nuclear weapons, Kazakhstan has not only gained international prestige. We have received a strong guarantee of territorial integrity and respect for sovereignty from the nuclear powers-the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and China. Defining Kazakhstan as a nuclear-free country is the Foundation of peace and security along our entire border (Karasayev, 2018).

In the second half of the 90s of XX century, Kazakhstan and the United States expanded the scope of various economic ties, results deepened. As well



as the beginning of this case: “During his official visit (March 1996), J.Collins (senior regulator of the US state Department with the CIS countries) conveyed to N. A. Nazarbayev a message expressing the desire for independent development of Kazakhstan” (AFP RF. Fund-897., Inventory -3, File-21, p. 164).

In April 1996, former US State Secretary John Kerry was appointed as a representative of the USA-Kazakhstan Council (ACC) and President of the Baker Institute in Almaty was G.Baker.He spoke at the conference "Business Plan in Kazakhstan", which was attended by N.A. Nazarbayev and American entrepreneurs.

G.Baker assured the President of Kazakhstan that the American side will continue to invest large investments in Kazakhstan as a “Reliable investment platform” (AFP RF. Fund-897, Inventory-3, File-21, p. 126).

Basically, until the middle of 1996, “The legal framework of Kazakh-American relations consists of 50 bilateral documents. The most important and basic of these is the “Charter on the democratic Secretariat”. The signing of the Charter facilitated the establishment of a bilateral Joint Committee (Joint Committee)in the fall of 1994 at the joint Commission in November 1996 (Joint Commission). The joint Committee has become the main tool for developing bilateral cooperation in order to deepen and improve the effectiveness of Kazakh-American relations in various areas.

American companies pay special attention to investment activities in Kazakhstan. They amounted to 1.8 billion US dollars, which is 66% of all foreign investment in the economy of Kazakhstan spent investment funds. There are about 200 joint Kazakh-American enterprises operating in the Republic, and more than 80 representative offices of American partners in Almaty (AP RK. Fund-5-N, Inventory-1, File 7458, pp. 17-18).

At the same time, “The US has an active policy to attract its partners (companies) to the oil industry of the Republic (60% of US investment). The trade turnover between the two countries in 1996 amounted to 283905 thousand dollars (in 1995-205890 thousand dollars) (AP RK. Fund-75-N., Inventory-1, File-3198, pp. 6, 9, 18).

Announcing the results of Kazakhstan's interaction with the United States of America for the first five–year period, analytics of Russian foreign policy stated that “Among foreign countries, more active relations are being realized with the United States, which has become a leading trade and economic partner of Kazakhstan. The trade turnover between the two countries in 1996 amounted to 200 million US dollars. US investment in the economy of Kazakhstan amounted to \$ 800 million. This was about six foreign investments in Kazakhstan” (AFP RF. Fund-897, Inventory-4, File-13.p. 59).

## CONCLUSION

As a result, Kazakhstan's relations with the United States of America for the first five years of independence were focused on the interests of both countries, distinguished by their importance and effectiveness. In particular, they:

Firstly, the Republic of Kazakhstan has managed to establish multisectoral relations with the state, which occupies a leading position in all areas of development in the world. Thus, financial and other assistance from the United States of America was opened for its economic development;

Secondly, in this regard, it was founded the familiarization with the national economy of Kazakhstan representatives of institutions, business circles, entrepreneurs of the United States in the financial, trade, industrial, scientific and other fields, the conclusion of mutual agreements and bilateral exchange of experience.;

Thirdly, Kazakhstan was assessed as a reliable partnership with the United States in all areas on an equal footing, and expressed interest in joint activities in economic, educational, cultural and other areas;

Fourthly, agreements implemented in a mutually beneficial and understanding environment, the first results of which received full support from major politicians, public figures, and representatives of the US business community and a desire to further develop cooperation;

Fifthly, the Republic of Kazakhstan is known to the US society as a state that is interested in the world and proves it in a real case, appeals to political stable, democratic structures, and has entered the path of market economic development;

All this ensured that Kazakhstan became an authoritative member of the world community. The world community began to recognize Kazakhstan as a country that actually contributed to the establishment of a nuclear-free world in foreign policy, for the establishment of a stable peace between countries and peoples, whose internal policy is based on mutual consent and equality of the multinational population, aspired to democratic development, whose economy has firmly entered the relations of the world market.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is obvious that the partnership between Kazakhstan and the United States is a civilized relationship that has become an example in world history. Since across the Atlantic ocean, connecting Europe and Asia in the center of the United States and the Eurasian continent, political, diplomatic, economic and cultural ties of the Republic of Kazakhstan have begun and will continue on a broader scale. Its necessity for the two countries in these days is maximally defined. Particularly important in the history of mutual cooperation between the two countries is cooperation in the field of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, prevention of global threats and extremism, which have attracted the attention of the entire world.

The project of the first President of the state N.A. Nazarbayev made Kazakhstan recognized to the world community as “New Kazakhstan in the new world” and relations between him and the President of the USA are currently continuing and implementing regional and global initiatives.

Having determined the significance of the existing and developing bilateral multi-sectoral relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States of America over the years of our state's sovereignty, we can present the following proposals::

- Make documentaries on the history and significance of such bilateral integration, pay attention to its promotion on a global basis and the residents of the two States.;

- If possible, organization of discussion clubs, round tables and scientific conferences with the participation of famous politicians, foreign and Kazakh scientists dealing with modern history, dedicated to the results of such communication, the future, publication of scientific articles;

- Prepare proposals to the government and the Ministry of foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan for further improving the effectiveness of the Kazakh-USA inter-parliamentary cooperation;

- To turn this model of the existing and developing interaction between Kazakhstan and the United States into a kind of model for implementing cooperation with other countries of the world.

As it is known, when performing these and other steps to further deepen a new relationship with Kazakhstan, USA and other influential States based on a global cooperation in the XXI century. It becomes a member of the world

community, our state, and at the international level it is completely political, it is clear that it will contribute to economic development.

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