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**COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND TURKEY:
CONTEMPORARY CONDITION AND DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOKS**

THESIS

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ABBREVIATIONS

BSEC	:Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CCTS	:Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States
CICA	:Conference on Interaction and Confidence in Asia
CIS	:Commonwealth of Independent States (formerly the USSR)
CPC	:Caspian Pipeline Consortium
ESCAP	:Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ERB	:European Reconstruction Bank
EU	:European Union
GDP	:Gross Domestic Product
HDI	:Human Development Index
HEI	:Higher Education Institution
IAEA	:International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	:International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
IDA	:International Development Association (World Bank)
IFC	:International Finance Corporation
IMF	:International Monetary Fund
IRB	:International Reconstruction Bank
JSC	:Joint Stock Company
LTD	:Private Limited Company
MFA	:Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NGO	:Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	:Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OIC	:Organization of the Islamic Cooperation
OSCE	:Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe
TANAP	:Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline Project
TIKA/TCCA	:Türk İşbirliği ve Koordinasyon Ajansı Başkanlığı/ Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency
UN	:United Nations
UNDP	:United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	:United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USA	:United States of America
USSR	:Union Of Soviet Socialist Republics (now Commonwealth of Independent States)
WCO	:World Customs Organization
WDHE	:Writing Development in Higher Education (conference)
WTO	:World Trade Organization

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COOPERATION FRAMEWORKS BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND TURKEY, CONTEMPORARY CONDITION AND DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOKS

ABSTRACT

This thesis reviews the development of relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan that has become more rapid recently. Cooperation between the two states at the political, economic, and cultural spheres, each of which is of research interest, has been increasing.

In this thesis, I first describe the trajectory of Kazakhstan's economy since the breakup of the Soviet Union. It was important to analyze all the events within the framework of the long-term modernization of the economic system of Kazakhstan, which significantly improved since independence. In addition, the living standard of the population has increased, so the Kazakh economy is ready for a large flow of foreign investment. Then, I focus on economic cooperation between the two countries. I analyzed both countries through HDI, which made it possible to single out specific areas in which Turkey and Kazakhstan develop and cooperate and to say how encouraging this economic cooperation is. After that, I focus on educational and cultural cooperation. Turkey and Kazakhstan are implementing small and large projects concerning schools, universities, and common Turkic heritage. Both states have started working on joint cultural and educational projects, and culture is the main method of regional integration.

This thesis concludes that both Kazakhstan and Turkey achieved an increase in the indices of the human development index, and close cooperation of these states and reintegration within the Central Asian region becomes more productive.

Keywords: *Turkey, Kazakhstan, Cultural Cooperation, Economic Cooperation, Regional Policy, Education*

KAZAKİSTAN İLE TÜRKİYE ARASINDAKİ İŞBİRLİĞİ ÇERÇEVELERİ, MODERN ŞARTLAR VE KALKINMA BAKIŞ AÇILARI

ÖZET

Bu tez, Türkiye ile Kazakistan arasında son zamanlarda daha da hızlanan ilişkilerin gelişmesini incelemektedir. İki ülke arasındaki her biri araştırma alanı olan siyasi, ekonomik ve kültürel alandaki işbirliği artmaktadır.

Bu tezde öncelikle Kazakistan'ın Sovyetler Birliğinin ayrılmasından itibaren ekonomik gidişatını tanımlıyorum. Tüm olayları Kazakistan'ın bağımsızlıktan bu yana önemli ölçüde gelişen ekonomik sisteminin uzun vadeli modernizasyonu çerçevesinde analiz etmek önemliydi. Ayrıca nüfusun yaşam standardı da yükseldi, bu nedenle Kazak ekonomisi geniş yabancı yatırım akışına hazırdır. Sonrasında iki ülke arasındaki ekonomik işbirliğine odaklanmaktayım. HDI aracılığıyla iki ülkeyi de analiz ettim, bu şekilde Türkiye ve Kazakistan geliştiği ve işbirliği yaptığı belirli alanları belirlemek ve bu ekonomik işbirliğinin ne kadar umut verici olduğunu söylemek mümkün olmuştur. Ondan sonra eğitimle ilgili ve kültürel işbirliğine odaklanmaktayım. Türkiye ve Kazakistan, okullar, üniversiteler ve ortak Türki mirasla ilgili küçük ve büyük çaplı projeler uygulamaktadır. İki ülke de ortak kültürel ve eğitim projelerine başlamıştır ve kültür, bölgesel entegrasyonun ana yöntemidir.

Bu tez, Kazakistan ve Türkiye'nin insani gelişmişlik endeksinin göstergelerinde artış kazandığını ve bu ülkelerin yakın işbirliği ve Orta Asya bölgesi içerisindeki yeniden bütünleşmenin daha verimli olduğu sonucuna varmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Türkiye, Kazakistan, Kültürel İşbirliği, Ekonomik İşbirliği, Bölgesel Politika, Eğitim.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Federal states' fragmentation shows the evolution of newcomer independent states in the world or the decline of the domination of regional system. It claims a paradigm reinstatement. The weakening of Russia in Central Asia and the isolation of the states of this region in maintaining the viability of authoritarian regimes led to re-integration, within which Kazakhstan actively establishes relations with Turkey as the key state in the region. Cooperation between the two states has a different level of content in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, each of which is of research interest (Tokayev 1997, p. 15). Cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey follows with the gaining of independence by Kazakhstan, within the framework of establishing diplomatic relations. Both states invest in each other; expand the common market of trade and construction. Cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey has not spared the sphere of education and culture, as well as in the sphere of tourism, where the states have many common points. The states are actively working to create regional organizations that could unite all Turkic-speaking countries, participate in joint projects that can raise both economies to a whole new level.

According to the index of human development, Kazakhstan and Turkey are in the rank of states with a high index of human development – 0,794 and 0,767, respectively; but Turkey's positions are rising every year (2016 UN's data). The Human Development Index gives us an opportunity to compare the level of developed, developing countries and countries of the third world.

Chapter 2 describes the historical backdrop of Kazakhstan, starting with gaining independence and establishing external ties in this period. In this part of the work, the participation of the emerging CIS in the stabilization of Kazakhstan was also considered (Masanov 1994). The participation of the CIS led by the Russian Federation in the stabilization of Kazakhstan was enormous and left ambitions and the potential of the state at the regional level. During this period, the human development index was higher than now, and Kazakhstan occupied the 40th place

among 174 states of the world (Human Development Reports, 2003). As Kazakhstan integrates into international trade relations, overcoming the first crises, stabilizing the political system within the country, the human development index was on a higher position, which allowed for the establishment of successful bilateral economic ties.

In Chapter 3, I consider the development of trade and economic ties between Kazakhstan and Turkey, which led to cooperation in other areas, as well as Turkey's support for Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO (Tarr 2007, p.5). I also examined how the Turkish economy develops and its further development paths within the framework of Vision 2023, which can make Turkey a key state in Asia. Trade between Turkey and the CIS market was also considered where Kazakhstan holds a leading position on the received investments and goods from Turkey. Within the framework of this chapter, the spheres in which Turkey and Kazakhstan cooperate are also examined. Kazakhstan shows the greatest interest in construction and commodity trade, while Turkey invests in banks, creates new jobs for citizens of Kazakhstan.

Chapter 4 discusses cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey in the field of culture and education, where joint projects and the creation of organizations for the development of education and cultural ties in the region received the detailed analysis. Turkey makes a great contribution to the development of cultural ties, to the cohesion of the Turkic states and has built cultural centers, schools, and universities in Kazakhstan (Ametbek 2014). However, it happens unilaterally, as Kazakhstan does not show an active interest in cooperation in the field of education. On the other hand, Kazakhstan allows Turkey to implement projects on its own territory. The reason why Turkey seeks to develop cooperation with Kazakhstan in the field of education and culture is to use "soft power". The sphere of tourism is also analyzed, where Turkey has a leading position, as the most attractive country for recreation from the point of view of the citizens of Kazakhstan. On the other hand, citizens of Turkey choose Kazakhstan as a field for business and investment, not for recreation.

Chapter 5 examines regional cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey, in which both states seek to integrate Turkic-speaking states and create for this purpose many forums and organizations for finding dialogue and solving joint tasks (Rutz 2014). The policy of Turkey in the Central Asian region is analyzed, which aims at developing joint trade and increasing and attracting investments, as well as

stabilization and security in the Central Asian region. To date, Kazakhstan is a Central Asian state that has the closest cooperation with Turkey. In general, the analysis shows that other Central Asian states are not equally interested in developing relations with Turkey.

To conclude, it can be said that there is a greater scope for cooperation between the two countries on the regional and international levels.



2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: INDEPENDENCE AND FOREIGN POLICY IN THAT PERIOD

2.1 Historical Background

At the end of the 20th century, in the fate of many countries and peoples, fundamental changes occurred. Kazakhstan, which was previously one of the republics of the Soviet Union, is among these countries. In the mid-80s - early 90s, radical transformations began in the former socialist countries, as well as in the Soviet republics, which could not affect Kazakhstan. After the collapse of the USSR, a new geopolitical situation arose in the post-Soviet space, and independent states were formed. The Central Asian republics occupied a special place in their number.

Transformations in the republics of the former USSR occurred in different ways: in some of them, for example, the Baltics, they happened faster. In contrast, in the Central Asia republics and Kazakhstan, with the traditionalist mentality of their population - more slowly, without sharp turns. The Republic of Kazakhstan, becoming an independent subject of international relations as a result of the USSR's disintegration, faced an urgent need to determine its place in the system of geopolitical coordinates in the shortest time. At the same time, it had to formulate its national and state interests, build a system of foreign policy priorities adequate to these interests, and draw the foundations of its foreign policy strategy (Syroezhkin 2010). After the proclamation of national sovereignty, all former Soviet republics formally declared an independent foreign policy course, which, first of all, based on the abundance of the national interests of their states. It became one of the main fundamental characteristics of their development in the new historical conditions. The territory of Kazakhstan, located between Russia and China, is a zone of rapt attention not only for these two countries but also many Western countries, primarily the United States, as well as Asian countries - not only Turkey but also Iran, Pakistan, Japan, India, and others. Kazakhstan is the place of intersection of economic, military, and ethno cultural interests of these countries. Kazakhstan often

has to balance the discordant interest of these states. At the same time, Western states realize that an independent and prosperous Kazakhstan is in their interests.

2.2 Independence

On December 16, 1991, the Supreme Council of the Republic adopted the Constitutional Law “On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, Article 13 of which states that "The Republic of Kazakhstan is a subject of international law, exchanges diplomatic and consular representatives may enter into international organizations, collective security and to participate in their activities." (Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 16 December 1991, № 1007-XII). Article 14 enshrines Kazakhstan's right to resolve issues of foreign economic activity independently. Article 15 indicated that the Republic of Kazakhstan takes measures to protect its independence and strengthen national statehood, while article 16 enshrined Kazakhstan's right to establish its armed forces.

In this connection, a natural question about the reaction of the international community to the proclamation of Kazakhstan's independence arose. The question of the diplomatic recognition of the Republic of Kazakhstan, without which it is hard to talk about real independence, was actualized. It was important to establish diplomatic relations with other states of the world, establish a dialogue with universal and regional international organizations, including Kazakhstan in global economic relations, achieves compliance with its legitimate economic interests, and creates favorable international conditions for internal transformations (Seidumanov 2010, p.40).

The situation was aggravated by the fact that the young state had no traditions of foreign policy activity. Many attributes, characterizing a sovereign state, were either absent in Kazakhstan at that time or were in an embryonic condition. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan of that period performed functions which were far from diplomatic (Seidumanov 2010). The country did not have a single diplomatic mission abroad. Kazakhstan felt an acute need for basic knowledge on foreign policy issues. Finally, there was an acute shortage of qualified diplomatic personnel. At the time of gaining independence, Kazakhstan did not have any international agreement, and under these conditions, it was necessary to re-create the entire treaty base of domestic relations, without which business contacts with other countries much

needed for independent Kazakhstan could not be established. Therefore, it was necessary to re-create the entire treaty base of interstate relations.

Many states and international organizations did not have reliable information about independent Kazakhstan and were forced to use outdated information about its capabilities, its people, and economic potential. It was important to correct the situation radically, overcome the negative attitude towards the country, make Kazakhstan recognizable in the international arena, create a positive image of the state in the world community (Seidumanov 2010, p.41).

The country's leadership was faced with the task of ensuring the real security of the young state, which was in a complicated geopolitical environment. It is important to the point that by that time the civil conflict in Tajikistan was already blazing, there were clashes between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz in Osh, clashes on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border occurred, the war in Georgia was on, the war between Azerbaijan and Armenia continued. Unsolved border issues between the Central Asian countries and China were added to the listed events. In these most difficult conditions, the First President of the state took heavy responsibility for the foreign policy of independent Kazakhstan.

According to many foreign and domestic experts, this circumstance has allowed avoiding many costs in the process of Kazakhstan's approval in the world political space.

2.3 Foreign Policy

The personal contacts established by N.A. Nazarbayev at the highest level helped to solve important tasks of the formation of Kazakhstan's foreign policy (Nazarbayev 2005, p.11). On December 1, 1991, immediately after the first nationwide presidential elections, Nazarbayev for the first time outlined the frameworks of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, defining its multilateral character. The most important condition for the successful implementation of reforms was the worthy entry of Kazakhstan into the world community, the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with all interested states, active participation in the activities of international organizations. Kazakhstan defined its foreign policy goals - ensuring national security and territorial integrity; search for profitable partners who can invest in the economy of the Republic, what will speed up its access to the world

market. The country's leadership believes that Kazakhstan should pursue a foreign policy that would meet the realities of the modern world and would correspond to its national state interests. (Tokayev 1997, p.15). The head of the state stressed that Kazakhstan would not be focused on the Asian continent only, and the country should have a reasonable balance between Europe and Asia. The Republic of Kazakhstan will develop economic ties with all countries of the world.

The fundamental principles of the foreign policy course of independent Kazakhstan were clearly formulated by President N. Nazarbayev in his work "Strategy for the Development of Kazakhstan as a Sovereign State" (1992), in which the peaceful policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the international arena was proclaimed: "Recognizing our responsibility and understanding that any military conflict can lead to catastrophic consequences: we know the preservation of peace as a priority goal of Kazakhstan's state policy; we reject war or the threat of military force as a means of achieving political, economic and other goals; we are striving to acquire the status of a nuclear-free state and to accede to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons treaty; we support the principle of non-use of the weapons of mass destruction first, and we support the adoption of this commitment by all states of the world community; we adhere to the principles of inviolability of the existing borders, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states" (Nazarbayev 1994).

In geopolitical terms, Kazakhstan, like other Central Asian countries, is characterized as an intercontinental "state remote from the main world trade routes and marine areas". This circumstance primarily leaves an imprint on the level of economic development of the country, and more broadly - on the civilization level (Masanov 1994, p.38). The head of state also stressed on the need to take into account these factors: "Lack of direct access to the open sea, remoteness from communicative means make it difficult for the Republic to participate in international economic relations. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to maintain mutually beneficial friendly relations on the principles of full trust with neighboring countries, primarily with Russia and China, which are our gateway to world communications. At the same time, we naturally support the development of broad relations with all other countries by international justice and partnership". Here can be seen the imprint of the first years of independence, the essence of the principle of the multi-vector policy of sovereign Kazakhstan, which means the development of friendly and predictable

relations with all states that play an essential role in world affairs and which is of practical interest to the country. At the same time, pragmatic interest is directly linked not only to the principle of equality but also with the principle of justice, without which there is no genuine international law (Kotov 1951, p.31).

In 1997 Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan K.K. Tokayev pointed out that "it would be incomprehensible and even ridiculous if Kazakhstan began to claim leading positions on international issues that do not correspond to its status. At the same time, it would be unjustified to close itself in the circle of its problems and look at what is happening around indifferently. In this case, our country would face a real danger of acquiring "provincial" look in the world community" (Tokayev 1997, p. 14). Realizing that the modern era is characterized by growing globalization and growing interdependence, where powerful external forces will inevitably play a significant role in determining the future development, the Republic is making considerable efforts to enhance interstate relations, as well as to improve industrial-financial, commercial, and other ties both within and outside the Republic.

Thus, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan has taken over the basic burden of establishing a dialogue with the leading states of the world. In a short time, he managed to establish trusting relationships with all the world's political figures - J. Chirac, Jiang Zemin, George Walker Bush, William Clinton, M. Thatcher, etc. During 1991-1993, Nazarbayev conducted intensive international activities and made some important official and working visits that played an exceptional role in the process of establishing Kazakhstan as a sovereign state. For example, in 1992-1993 he visited Austria, India, Pakistan, Russia, USA, Belgium, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Thailand, China, Mongolia. In turn, the leaders of the Republic of Turkey, Armenia, Ukraine, Austria, India, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Bulgaria, and France visited Kazakhstan. During the same period, Kazakhstan opened its embassies in Russia, Germany, Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Hungary, Belgium, Egypt.

Kazakhstan's accession to the world community was largely over by the end of the 1990s. At the beginning of 1998, 117 states of the world recognized Kazakhstan; with 105 of them established diplomatic relations. At the present day, there are 60 Kazakhstani embassies and consulates, seven diplomatic missions over the world (www.visakaz.kz). From the first days of independence, Kazakhstan attached great

importance to cooperation with international financial organizations. On June 26, 1992, the Supreme Council of Kazakhstan adopted the Law on Kazakhstan's membership in the IMF, IBRD, IFC, IDA, and on June 30, 1992, Kazakhstan became a member of the World Customs Organization.

Multilateral cooperation and effective participation in these international organizations have become a logical continuation of the course towards the openness of Kazakh society, ensuring its economic and national security. The accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the international financial institutions was interpreted by the leadership of the country not only as an opportunity to receive loans but also to increase the authority of Kazakhstan in the eyes of the world community. Also, the active interaction of Kazakhstan with these organizations meant the end of the closed economy of Kazakhstan. At the same time, attention was focused on the same nature of the relationship between the state and international financial organizations. On that matter N. Nazarbayev said: "We are aware of the deep meaning of the assistance of international financial bodies. They do not take us into bondage or dependency - they help us to get on our feet." (Nazarbayev, Speech at the meeting with the leadership of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Davos on February 2, 1992).

It should be noticed, that Kazakhstan's ability to choose friends and partners to establish and develop ties in the field of culture or economy was very limited in the past. In the conditions of independence, Kazakhstan is pursuing a policy of restoring historical and cultural ties and establishing relations with the peoples of the Turkic-speaking countries, which were almost absent before. The geopolitical position and economic potential of Kazakhstan, its strategic interests determined the republic's place in the system of modern international relations as one of the leading regional states interested in creating in its environment a zone of stability and good-neighborliness based on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and mutual security. As a result of geopolitical changes in the late 80s and early 90s, a situation in Eurasia has radically changed the balance of power in the world. In this situation, the external opportunities of Kazakhstan are determined by the geographic - geopolitical and geo-economic situation of the country. The first of these results come from the geographic location of the country at the crossroads of communications in the Eurasian region. The process of the world economic and

political processes globalization puts this factor among the key ones. The ancestors of modern Kazakhs used this important strategic factor very productively - a wide trade channel was established along the Silk Road between European and Asian countries.

2.3.1 Formation of the CIS

The countries of the Central Asian region have begun to restore this path with the support of the world community. The Kazakhstan leadership believes that in the future trade, financial, and migration flows between Europe and Asia will increase. Apparently, Kazakhstan, like any neighboring country, cannot realize a profitable transit potential alone; this can only be done through joint efforts, with close and mutually beneficial cooperation. The post-Soviet space became an important vector of Kazakhstan's foreign policy in 1991-1993. As is known, in many respects it was due to N. Nazarbayev's insistence the heads of 11 independent states, formerly part of the USSR, signed the Almaty Declaration on the creation of the CIS on December 21, 1991 (Dulatbekov 1995, p.111).

It should be noted that Kazakhstan was originally a supporter of the transformation of the Commonwealth into a productive and capable association.

With the active assistance of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1993, some important documents, including the CIS Charter were adopted. In May of the same year, during the Moscow meeting, the Coordinating and Advisory Committee and the Executive Secretariat of the CIS were established. On 15 May 1992, Kazakhstan and five other CIS countries (Russia, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan) signed the Collective Security Treaty. In addition, the country's leadership realized that to keep up with the dynamically changing external world order and to gain a worthy place in the world community, Kazakhstan as a young sovereign state located on a huge Eurasian space needs to take a very active part in solving the affairs of both regional and global scale.

2.4 Development of the Foreign Policy

The fate of Kazakhstan, its role, and place in the world community largely depends on how the relations of the Republic will develop with countries which represent its near and far environment. Proceeding from the strategic task of ensuring independence and territorial integrity, Kazakhstan should have stable, friendly

relations with neighboring countries and with economically developed Western European and Asian states, as well as with the United States. In 1992, in his work "Strategy for the Development of Kazakhstan as a Sovereign State," the First President of Kazakhstan stated that Kazakhstan is striving to create a system of collective security for the entire world community (Dulatbekov & Amandykova & Turlaev, 2009). N. Nazarbayev emphasized that with this purpose the Republic will strive for:

- the settlement of conflict situations exclusively by peaceful means, through negotiations within the framework of international law;
- the stoppage of the arms race on Earth and its avoidance in outer space;
- the gradual reduction by all states of the international community of their armed forces to a level that is minimal enough for defense;
- reduction of production and testing of all types of weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear, with the prospect of their complete elimination;
- prohibition of the use of existing and creation of new technologies for the production of weapons of mass destruction;
- preventing the export (transfer) of materials and technologies that contribute to the creation and distribution of weapons of mass destruction;
- destruction of chemical weapons; Mutual openness in military activities and implementation of measures in the field of confidence and security building (Dulatbekov & Amandykova & Turlaev, 2009)

Thus, 1991-1993 years became a period of active development of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. For a short historical term, the Republic of Kazakhstan defined the main principles, vectors, and priorities of its foreign policy, established diplomatic relations with many countries of the world, established a dialogue with influential and authoritative international organizations, and made several valuable initiatives in the field of creating a system of collective security. The need for official representation of the diversity of peoples in an integrated world, the direct protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the development of their distinctive culture and language, national identity, the natural desire of nations to stand out for their achievements make the sovereignty of the modern state the

enduring political and economic value of peoples (Dulatbekov & Amandykova & Turlaev, 2009). The ability of the Republic of Kazakhstan to voluntarily perceive and implement the norms of international law as its domestic legislation and at the same time not to do so to the detriment of the basic interests and characteristics of Kazakhstani society is the quality of compatibility of its state sovereignty.

According to the Declaration of the Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Cooperation between States, in accordance with the UN Charter, the notion of sovereign equality means that: States are legally equal; Each state uses the rights inherent in full sovereignty; Each state is obliged to respect the legal personality of other states; Territorial integrity and political independence of the state are inviolable; Each state has the right to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems freely; Each state must fulfill its international obligations and live in peace with other states conscientiously (Resolution by the General Assembly). In contrast to the 1993 Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which passed this issue over in science, the 1995 Constitution in Art. 8 of the section "General Regulations" states: "The Republic of Kazakhstan respects the principles and norms of international law, pursues a policy of cooperation and good-neighborly relations between states, their equality, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, the peaceful settlement of international disputes, renounces the use of the armed force first" (The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted at the republican referendum on August 30, 1995).

A special place in the foreign policy of Kazakhstan is occupied by its relations with Muslim countries. Proceeding from being part of the Islamic world, Kazakhstan joined the ranks of the authoritative International Organization of the Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Participation in this organization allows Kazakhstan to expand its contacts with its member countries, makes it possible to use its considerable financial potential for solving the problems of the republic's economic development. The experience of economic development in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore is of great interest to Kazakhstan. It should be noted that after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the formation of the CIS, the expansion of Kazakhstan's international contacts with foreign countries in the first half of the 1990s took place in the background of a reduction in the overall volume of ties with Russia (Masanov 1994, p.42).

Until now, between Kazakhstan and some Central Asia countries, despite the linguistic, cultural-historical, ethnic closeness, relations of complete mutual understanding and interaction have not been established yet. First of all, this can be attributed to the five states that are leading oil producer in the Caspian basin and therefore are natural competitors. The unsettled relations in this sphere make rapprochement between them extremely problematic. The Kazakh-Turkish relations look more favorable against this background. In this regard, it seems necessary to analyze the evolution of relations between Kazakhstan and Turkey - a state with pronounced Eurasian features lying at the crossroads of world civilizations.

2.5 The Establishment of Kazakh-Turkish Relationships

Turkey was the first country in the world to recognize Kazakhstan's independence (December 16, 1991). The uniqueness of relations between Kazakhstan and Turkey is based, first of all, on a common history, culture, language, which was an important basis for the particularly active development of political, trade, economic and humanitarian cooperation (Nazarbayev, 2005, p.138). Separated by historical circumstances, the peoples of Kazakhstan and Turkey which lost their ties with each other, at the end of the 20th century, found the opportunity to restore interrupted relations, establish multilateral contacts at all levels, in all spheres of cooperation. In the new historical conditions, Kazakhstan had to solve the most important task - to use fully the full potential of multifaceted cooperation with Turkey, both bilaterally and in cooperation at the multilateral level.

At the initial stage of the development of bilateral relations, the circumstance that the Turkish model of the pro-Western secular state became the most attractive and representing a certain interest for the Republic played an important role. The experience of Turkey, acquired during the political and economic reforms of the 1980s, allowed it to become one of the most influential states in the region, whose opinion plays an important role in the world community. Being a Eurasian state, Kazakhstan became involved in two civilizations. This explains its interest in the experience of Turkey, which poses itself as a modern secular state in Europe (Nazarbayev, 2005, p.138).

Based not only on ethno-cultural closeness, but also on the basis of practical interests, Kazakhstan at the first stage of the transition focused on the Turkish

development model, not, say, the Iranian (Muslim republic), the Pakistani (secular regime in an Islamic state) or the Chinese (ethical authoritarianism) models. At the initial stage of development of bilateral relations, Turkey was viewed by Kazakhstan as a kind of counterbalance to Russia (Tokayev 1997, p.19). However, these relations were gradually transformed into a completely independent direction of Kazakhstan's foreign policy).

Since the establishment of the Kazakh-Turkish relations, several high-level meetings have been held; official visits of the President of Kazakhstan to Turkey and the President of Turkey to Kazakhstan took place. Despite certain differences in the political and socio-economic development of Kazakhstan and Turkey, in the ways of the evolution of their societies, there are many points that are common to the development of these two states. First, of course, is the economy. Although Turkey has overtaken Kazakhstan in its economic development, in particular, nevertheless, it faces essentially the same tasks and problems as Kazakhstan. First of all, it is the modernization of the existing economic structure. However, if Turkey has already occupied its niche in the international economic division of labor, then Kazakhstan has yet to solve this incredibly difficult task.

The age of technologies dictates the need to overcome technical backwardness, finding a place in the world economy in a historically short time, at least throughout the life of one generation. Otherwise, the country has an unenviable fate of vegetation in the role of the raw material appendage of the developed countries of the world.

At the present stage of development, Kazakhstan, like other independent states of Central Asia, carries out a multi-vector foreign policy in the following key areas: the formation and development of international relations of a new type of the CIS countries, primarily with Russia, and the development of balanced relations with both Western countries and with the Asian states. Multi-vector policy does not mean dispersing forces across the entire spectrum of priority areas; At the same time, it presupposes the absence of a rigid dependence of the foreign policy course on the behavior of our partners in international affairs, on the changes in the world market situation, and on the complication of the situation in this or that region (Seidumanov, 2010, p.84).

It should be noted that the relations of the Central Asian states with Russia are rather contradictory, as they try to establish relations in the sphere of the economy while putting a distance for themselves from politics. The main task for them in the political sphere is to preserve state independence, neutralize the possible danger from potential adversaries under certain unfavorable political conditions.

2.6 Economic Situation and the HDI in Kazakhstan in the post - Soviet Period

On the way to genuine sovereignty, Kazakhstan faced a number of difficulties: the economic crisis, social tension, a decline in the living standards of the population, unemployment, ecological problems, and high level of criminality. To overcome them and occupy a worthy place in human society, it was necessary to solve the problems: the restructuring of the economy, its reorientation to modern high technology industries; Creating a socially-oriented market based on the principle of opportunities equality; Privatization of property, price liberalization, new investment policy; Formation of the rule of law, state and civil society institutions; Development of culture, education, science (Bendini 2013).

Figure 2.1 contains data on the growth of the level of the human development index (HDI) in Kazakhstan. Since 1990, it has grown from approximately 0,65 to 0,79 points.

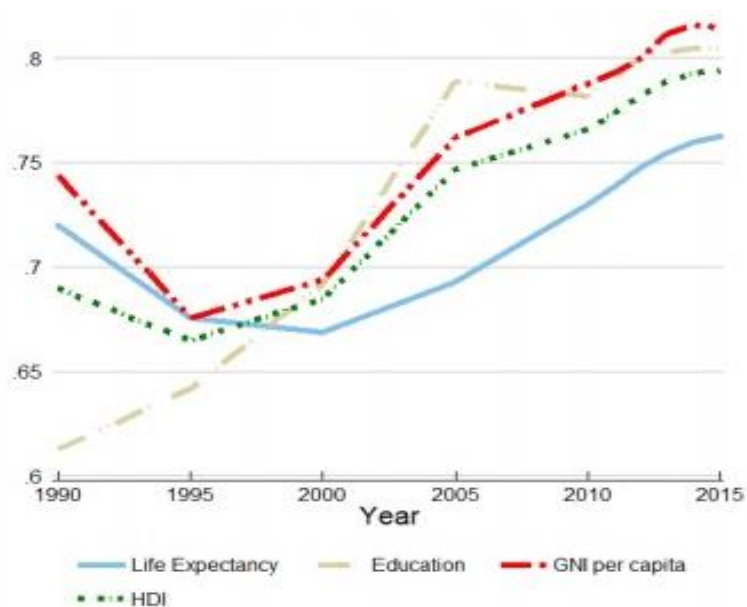


Figure 2.1: Trends in Kazakhstan's HDI component indices 1990-2015

Source: (UNDP 2016)

Table 2.1: Kazakhstan’s HDI and component indicators for 2015 relative to selected countries and groups

	HDI value	HDI rank	Life Expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP US\$)
Kazakhstan	0.794	56	69.6	15.0	11.7	22.093
Russian Federation	0.804	49	70.3	15.0	12.0	23.286
Ukraine	0.743	84	71.1	15.3	11.3	7.361
Europe and Central Asia	0.756	–	72.6	13.9	10.3	12.862
High HDI	0.746	–	75.5	13.8	8.1	13.844

Source: (UNDP 2016)

In Table 2.1 one can see HDI in relation to Kazakhstan, Russia, Europe, and Central Asia. In 2015, this is 0.744, which is above the average of 0.774 for all countries. The closest showed the viewed countries of Europe.

Since 1990, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has begun to produce global reports on human development issues. A criterion for a new measurement of socio-economic progress was the Human Development Index (HDI). A number of indicators determine the human development index: income per capita; health condition, environment, life expectancy; Education, access to information. If they are grouped, it turns out that the main indicators of the HDI are the economy, health care, education. The first issue of the Human Development Report in Kazakhstan was published in 1995. According to UNDP data, after the collapse of the USSR, the HDI fell in Kazakhstan, in particular, in 1991 the structure of this decline looked as follows - by 84% due to the economic recession, 13% - by reducing life expectancy and 3% for education level decline.

2.7 Crisis in the First Years of the Independence

In 1995, the Republic of Kazakhstan consisted of 19 regions, 280 districts, 83 cities. As a result of the enlargement in 1997, the number of regions decreased to 14, and the number of districts dropped to 160. In 1991, there were more than 5,000 large industrial enterprises, 2,598 collective farms, many thermal and hydroelectric power stations, construction and communication facilities (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.258). Oil was mainly mined in Atyrau and Mangystau regions. In the Republic, there were three oil refineries, the world-famous Karaganda and Ekibastuz coal

basins. The products of the factories of Dzhezkazgan, Balkhash, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Achisay, Kentau, Shymkent, Dzhambul (now Taraz) were known even outside the country. In the first years of independence, in connection with the transition to a market economy and market relations, all branches of the national economy were affected by the crisis. As a result, in 1991-1996 production was significantly reduced.

The decrease in production amounted to 71% in the chemical and petrochemical industry, 84% in the light industry, 76% in the woodworking industry, 64% in the machine building and metalworking, 82% in the building industry, 30% in the electricity production, in the production of fuel -40%. By July 1997, the country had 288,600 unemployed, 40% of whom were rural residents. By August 1997, 585 industrial enterprises with a nearly 60,000 of workers and employees had ceased their work; 1064 enterprises, where 232.6 thousand people were employed, used only half of the capacity; 374 enterprises switched to part-time work; 152.9 thousand workers were in forced leave and 136 thousand - in unpaid leave. The number of livestock has sharply decreased. The livestock of sheep and goats from 35.5 million heads (in 1991) was reduced to 13 million heads (1997) (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.259). The state sector of agriculture was privatized; the collective and state farms were dissolved. Crisis has grasped also agriculture. As a result, the living standards of the population worsened, and unemployment increased.

The depletion of fertile land and the shortage of bio resources have become a national problem. Irtysh, Syr-Darya, Ili, and other rivers have become shallow. There was also deterioration in the quality of drinking water. That is why the main task in the conditions of the most severe crisis was the gradual construction of effective market mechanisms that allow stabilizing financial and credit systems, to reduce the rate of decline in the level of production (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.260). The main direction of the economic reform was the liberalization of economic relations, the changing forms of ownership on the basis of privatization, the development of entrepreneurship, the widespread attraction of foreign investment.

2.7.1 Crisis overcoming measures

Privatization is one of the important directions of economic reform. The separation of property from the state, the privatization of property is the basis of market economic relations. The market economy helps to strengthen the links between

producers and consumers. The process of denationalization of property in the republic began from the first days of independence. In these years, mostly small trade enterprises, consumer and public catering services were privatized.

Table 2.2: Kazakhstan's HDI trends based on consistent time series data

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP US\$)	HDI value
1990	66.8	12.4	8.1	13.814	0.690
1995	63.9	12.0	9.3	8.807	0.665
2000	63.5	12.3	10.5	9.902	0.685
2005	65.0	14.3	11.7	15.559	0.747
2010	67.4	14.4	11.4	18.458	0.766
2011	68.1	14.7	11.5	19.072	0.774
2012	68.6	15.0	11.5	19.895	0.782
2013	69.1	15.0	11.6	21.549	0.789
2014	69.4	15.0	11.7	22.153	0.793
2015	69.6	15.0	11.7	22.093	0.794

Source: (UNDP 2016)

As table 2.2 shows, HDI in Kazakhstan was also affected by the crisis. We can see that all presented indicators reduced significantly in 1995 in comparison to 1990. But it takes a stable growth in all categories in 2000 which continues till 2015. The highest growth was achieved by income per capita. We see that in this period the value of the index increased from 0.690 to 0.794, an increase of 15.1 percent. We see progress in each of the indicators. For example, in this period, life expectancy in Kazakhstan increased by 2.8 years. Growth also affected the average years of study by 3.6 years. The incomes of the population in the period from 1990 to 2015 increased by approximately 59.9 percent.

The privatization program was continued in 1994-1996. In 1996, the budget receipts amounted approximately to 317000\$ (on the 1995dollar rates) (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.263). Over the first two months of 1997, over 27\$ million were received from the sold enterprises (on the 1997dollar rates) (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.265). In 2001, the share of the domestic private sector of production exceeded 74%, there were more than 60% workers employed in it, they produced 83% of the republic's output (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.265). In rural areas, the privatization of the agro-industrial sector has largely ended. Instead of the dissolved collective and state farms, various types of peasants -individual,

collective, mixed were formed in the form of collective-share, large agricultural cooperatives and individual farms.

Housing and communal services have been fully privatized; they have merged into joint-stock companies, partnerships that carry out their activities on a contractual basis. Thus, by May 1997, the privatization of all sectors of the economy had largely been completed, and state property had remained in an insignificant amount. New market relations were established firmly in the heavy industry. One of the tasks ahead is the social provision of society. Measures have been taken also in this direction. In 2005-2007, by this program only 12 million m² of housing were put into operation, more than 1 million people were provided with apartments (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.265). Over the past 13 years, financial spending on education has increased more than 10-times. In 2001, the computerization of schools was completed. By 2007, most of the general schools and colleges were connected to the Internet. Beginning from 2007, thousands of young people got education abroad through the "Bolashak" program. The state pays much attention to improving the health of the people. A program to provide the population, especially the rural part, with clean drinking water is being implemented.

Much attention is paid to the development of the scientific direction, in the coming years the financing of science will increase. The significant steps taken to implement the state program are very important. In connection with the increase in unemployment, serious attention was paid to the development of small and medium-sized businesses. It was planned to halt the crisis of industry by 2000, introduce new techniques and technology into production.

2.7.2 The mass industrialization

In 2003, the work of five petrochemical enterprises was recommenced. In Atyrau, a polyethylene pipe factory, and in Kostanai - a diesel engine plant started their work. It was the first time, when the growth rate of the manufacturing industry exceeded the growth rate of the extractive industry. In Balkhash, a construction of a plant for the production of zinc was started. A significant number of heavy industry enterprises are located in the territory of Eastern Kazakhstan. The chemical industry also revived. Such large enterprises, as "Ferroalloy Aktobe factory", "Karagandarezintekhnika" and "Saranirisentekhnika" working stable. At present,

state programs for the construction of "Baiterek" space complex, "Esil" aerospace complex and the project on introduction of Kazakhstan communication and information dissemination via "Kas-sat" satellite are being implemented at the "Baikonur" cosmodrome. In 1998 - 2006, three Kazakhstani investment summits were held. President N. Nazarbayev delivered a report on them. At the summit, held in July 2006, over 400 delegates from countries of the far and near abroad attended. Speakers at the summit stressed the factors favorable to the country's economy investment, such as political stability, the availability of natural resources, and the convenient geographical location of the country. The country adopted a program of industrial and innovative development for 2003-2005. Its immediate tasks were specifically outlined in the annual messages of President N. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan and in the program of government actions in 2006-2008 on the implementation of the strategy of the head of state on the introduction of Kazakhstan in the number of the most competitive 50 countries in the world. Thus, the main directions of the future development of the country are clearly indicated in the speech of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan at a solemn meeting dedicated to the 15th anniversary of independence. The main directions of industrial development, the most competitive industries are determined. Particular preference is given to six areas: construction, engineering, light industry, information and biological technology, petrochemical industry. In addition, Kazakhstan has launched its own space program. Its first result - the launch of the first Kazakhstan satellite in 2006 - has become a notable event in the life of the country. Among the main goals and directions of Kazakhstan's foreign policy is the establishment of close economic, scientific and technical ties with foreign countries. Kazakhstan's ties with international organizations such as the International and European Reconstruction Banks, the International Monetary Fund, the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency), ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), etc. are becoming closer and stronger.

2.8 International Market Relations

Having established economic and other ties, Kazakhstan was able to join the world economic process based on market relations. Joint ventures with the United States, Turkey, Germany, Britain, Japan, etc. arose in the republic, representative offices of

the world's largest companies were opened. The projects of joint development of natural resources and introduction of new technologies into agriculture have been developed and implemented. Political stability, friendship of peoples, natural wealth has become factors contributing to attracting foreign capital to the country. The major share of imports is made up of machinery and equipment, vehicles and appliances, fuel and energy resources, and chemical products. The bulk of imports accounted for Russia, then Turkmenistan, Germany, Turkey, England, Belarus, Ukraine, the United States, etc. (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015). In 1993, trade relations were established between Kazakhstan and Hungary. Hungary exports medicines, medical equipment, metal pipes, food, wine and vodka and tobacco products to Kazakhstan and it imports cotton, oil products, phosphorous and chemical products from Kazakhstan. The largest Spanish companies "Asturiana", "Repsol" participate in joint exploration and use of oil and gas fields and joint management of agricultural enterprises. Trade and economic ties between Kazakhstan and European countries such as Poland, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Romania and Croatia are developing and growing every year. Kazakhstan has established extensive economic ties with China. In 1996, the trade turnover between the two countries reached about \$ 500 million. Now in the republic there are about 40 Chinese companies, over 300 joint ventures have been registered, 70 of them have started to work. The National Oil Corporation of China participates in the development of the oil reserves of Aktobe and the drafting of a trans-Caspian oil pipeline project (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.268).

The economic relations of Kazakhstan with South Korea are intensively developing: the Korean company "Samsung" took over the management of the "Kazakhmys" corporation, which includes JSC "Zhezkazgantsvet", "Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical Combine", about 100 thermal power plants, 30% of Kargrad Power Plant, Zhezkazgan Mining Plant, a medical complex in Zhezkazgan; They employed over 50 thousand people. The ties of Kazakhstan with Japan are widening. The trade turnover between the two countries in 1995 amounted to about 65 million dollars, and in 1996 about 160 million dollars. About 20 Japanese companies work in Kazakhstan. At the expense of Japanese capital, a bridge across the Irtysh, an airport in Astana, a road in Western Kazakhstan were built, railway depot was reconstructed. Japan has launched the creation of a railway infrastructure in Kazakhstan,

corresponding to the international standard. Kazakhstan and Japan established five joint projects in 1996-1998. There were planned: the construction of a bridge across the Irtysh in Semey city, the reconstruction of the Aktau seaport and the construction of the Ekibastuz-Topor-KZhG-RES electric line (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.270).

There was a progress in the economic ties between Kazakhstan and India also. In 1996, goods worth \$ 40 million were exported from India to Kazakhstan, mainly tea, medicine, household goods. Kazakhstan has established trade and economic relations with other countries of the world as well. For example, Indonesian businessmen took an active part in the activities of JSC "Mangistaumunaigas", the Canadian company "Hori KainHaydaroKaboks LTD" manages the Kumkol oil field in the territory of the Kyzylorda region. Kazakhstan's economic ties with the countries of the Persian Gulf are becoming stronger (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015). Economic relations with Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Iran were established.

The living standards of the whole people have appreciably increased. Thus, economic growth in 2000-2003 provided an opportunity to increase the size of the minimum pension twice; The minimum wage increased 2.5 times, the average salary 1.5 times, the size of individual social benefits increased by 45%. During the years of independence of the republic, the average wage increased several times. The minimum wage increased 15 times. The pension of veterans has considerably risen. Since January 2007, the wages of employees of state institutions and organizations have increased by 30% (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev, 2015, p.277). According to the World Bank's assessment, the Republic of Kazakhstan is among the states with an income level which is above the average since 2004. Thus, Kazakhstan is confidently moving towards the implementation of strategic development plans, drawn until 2030.

Table 2.3: Kazakhstan's GDP

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (million USD)	148052.4	192627.6	208002.1	236633.3	221417.7	184387,0	137278.3
Index of physical volume (in % to the previous year)	107.3	107.4	104.8	106.0	104.2	101.2	101.1
GDP per capita (USD)	9071.0	11634.5	12387.4	13890.8	12806.7	10509.9	7714.8
Rate of dollar (tenge to 1USD)	147.35	146.62	149.11	152.13	179.19	221.73	342.16
Population at the beginning of the year	16203.3	16440.5	16673.9	16910.2	17160.9	17415.7	17669.9

Source: (Statistical Committee of the CIS)

Table 2.3 shows the GDP of Kazakhstan. Considering the fact that this indicator calculates the cost of final goods and services per person in the country, we see a constant stable growth of GDP since 2010.

2.9 Conclusion

The result of the secondary analysis in the first chapter shows that the Republic of Kazakhstan has gone through a difficult path of becoming an economy after gaining independence until today. The Republic of Kazakhstan managed to establish diplomatic relations with many states in the international arena, and also to work in close cooperation in a number of important spheres for the economy. The Human Development Index demonstrates the high level of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which indicates the competent conduct of domestic reforms that have ensured economic and human development despite a fall between 1990 and 2000. The

Republic of Kazakhstan managed to expand the external market, led by the European Union countries such as Italy, as well as large countries of the Eurasian continent, such as Russia and the American continent, that is, with the United States of America. The analysis showed that the Republic of Kazakhstan overcame the crisis and despite the authoritarian regime shows high economic growth among other countries of the Central Asian region.



3. DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND TURKEY

3.1 International Trade liberalization in Kazakhstan

The state of Kazakhstan's economy at the moment demonstrates the desire of the state to create conditions for expanding foreign economic relations and supporting domestic exporters. In general, Kazakhstan relies on the principles of openness and free trade, strives to occupy a full place in the international market and to strengthen integration into the world economy system. International trade for Kazakhstan acts as one of the main factors of the strategic plan - ensuring sustainable economic growth. The main guideline of state policy is the transformation of the country into a regional high-tech, export-import, investment, financial and trade center. Against the backdrop of stabilization of the country's economy, liberalization of regulation of international economic activity takes place step-by-step. So, the analysis of the legislative base shows that the country has gone from the regime of strict control of international trade activity to significant liberalization (Tarr 2007, p.3):

- The mechanism for quoting export of goods is canceled;
- Regular work is carried out to reduce the list of licensed goods;
- Of almost all exports;
- 10 free economic zones have been established in different sectors of the economy (Territory of Business);
- Developed a flexible scheme of preferences for certain strategic industries and companies;
- To prevent the import of low-quality goods into the republic, the system of technical, sanitary, phytosanitary, and other kinds of control is being improved;
- In the framework of the Customs Union were created conditions for free trade between the participating countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Belarus, Armenia (Tarr 2007, p.3).)

Creation of a single economic space in the Eurasian region with partners in the Customs Union - is an important direction of the state foreign economic policy. In addition, the country's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) is very important for increasing the openness of the Kazakh economy. In general, it can be concluded that the foreign orientation of the Kazakh economy has gone to the dynamic development of the raw materials industries, while the share of processing and processing spheres remains low (Hindley 2008, p.23). Therefore, despite significant progress in the sphere of foreign economic liberalization, it is impossible to give a positive answer to the question of the high degree of foreign trade openness of Kazakhstan.

3.1.1 Competitive goods and services sectors.

All firms in Kazakhstan, without exception, produce products for further distribution to the domestic market and to the external market, that is, exports. In this environment are popular sectors of the food economy, such as agriculture as well as the non-food economy, such as forestry and production. In addition to the above areas, Kazakhstan's international trade includes services such as education and mail services. But the key positions in this trading range are mining.

Kazakhstan is engaged in subsidizing such an important sphere as agriculture. In this case, subsidies include financial support for farmers, as well as research and development in this area. The scale of subsidies has grown significantly relative to 1997 and even the period from 2004 to 2006. Broad subsidization of agriculture is not affected in any way by Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO, but this violates trade. In addition to agriculture and other above-mentioned farms, metals, metal products, and electrical equipment are involved in international trade. Goods in this category are produced domestically and are further exported. Prices for these goods are set by firms (Tarr 2007, p.5).

An important component of international trade is business services. The scale of business services in Kazakhstan is huge, but there is no competition in this sector within the state. The business sector includes financial services, transportation services, and telecommunications. It is important to note that transnational business service providers are not better than Kazakhstan provides this. In addition, their price in the international market also does not differ from the price of Kazakhstani

business services due to the fact that the resources of Kazakhstan are being used. However, for now this service sector does not see direct investment, which would lead to high productivity. The reason for this lies in the specialized nature of the purpose of this service sector. As for individual sectors in the sphere of business services, the business interests and labor interests of Kazakhstan do not coincide here. Many sectors, such as water and air transportation, fail because of the impact of employment in Kazakhstan. In this case, direct investments could neutralize the lack of a qualified Kazakhstan labor force (Tarr 2007, p.5).

The oil and gas sector of foreign trade is the most important, as it occupies the lion's share of international trade. The success of this sector is due to the presence of foreign direct investment. However, there is an interesting policy within the state. Transnational companies have greater success in the domestic market. And many issues are resolved on an individual basis, in particular, taxation. The government and oil companies decide on the VAT, whereby many companies do not pay tax or pay 15% on the condition that domestic resources are used. Such a policy compensates for the investment of transnational companies in the oil industry (Tarr 2007). The government also allows oil companies to use foreign resources, subject to payment of taxes. Obviously, such a policy compensates for the costs of the domestic market, but in no way provides a profit.

3.2 Turkish Economy and Vision 2023

In recent years, the Turkish economy has attracted a lot of analysts' attention with its achievements, an optimistic part of which shows the successes of the country, often using superlatives and epithets like the "Turkish economic miracle." Indeed, in recent years, the economy of Turkey has grown in terms of GDP. So, in 2010, according to the International Monetary Fund's data, GDP has reached 735.5 billion dollars and Turkey took the 18th place in the world. According to the same organization, in 2017 Turkey took 17th place with the 863 billion dollars. For comparison: the GDP of the top three leaders - the US, China, and Japan - amounted to 16.7 trillion, 8.9 trillion and 5 trillion dollars, respectively, and Russia's GDP (8th place) reached 2.1 trillion dollars (Solak 2003).

Vision 2023 is a list of goals that the president's administration sets for itself. The entire list of goals should be implemented by the Centenary of the Republic of Turkey.

Vision 2023 includes goals that relate to foreign policy, economy, energy, health, transport, and tourism. However, the realization of one goal requires work for other purposes, so the economy requires the development of education.

Nevertheless, the country's leadership, going through the successful overcoming of the consequences of the global financial crisis of 2008, declares various plans for the forthcoming centennial anniversary of the Republic of Turkey in 2023. At the center of these plans, united under the auspices of the Vision-2023 project, is Turkey's entry into the top ten largest economies of the world in terms of GDP, which by the indicated date, according to the ideologists' plan, should exceed \$ 2 trillion (REPUBLIC OF TURKEY PRIME MINISTRY. Investment Support and Promotion Agency of Turkey). It is the main starting point for preparation of various sector plans and a horizon line for Turkish society, in general. There is no doubt that one of the central roles in the plans of the Turkish leadership is the development of the foreign trade sector of the economy and the increase in the supply of Turkish products and services abroad. The importance of exports for Turkey is understandable: exports along with growing domestic demand are the strongest engines of Turkey's economic development.

Figure 3.1 and figure 3.2 show how the Vision 2023 project can increase Turkey's GDP and also export goods from a percentage of GDP. Since 2002, GDP growth has been multiple, as has the export of Turkish goods. Thus, Turkey's desire to become the tenth economy of the world can be observed.



Figure 3.1: Vision 2023. Expected Turkey's GDP

Source: TURKSAT and "Turkey is Ready, Target 2023."



Figure 3.2: Vision 2023. Turkey's Export Volumes

Source: TURKSAT and "Turkey is Ready, Target 2023"

Currently, Turkey is an important trade partner for the European Union (EU) countries, most of the CIS countries, the USA, the Arab countries, and others. By importing mostly raw materials, semi-finished products, energy, as well as machinery and technical products, Turkey is well established as a supplier of textiles, clothing, food, household appliances, electronics, building materials, automobiles and spare parts, production of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemical products, and plastics, as well as in the field of contract construction and tourism services.

For a long time, Turkey has been creating close contacts and various communities in the region that will help the state to find new markets and sales of quality products, as well as to find new partners not interested in contact with the West, Russia, and the Far East. The organization of the Black Sea Economic Community (BSEC) is an excellent confirmation of the statement above. The community has been operating since 1992. However, it should be noted that attempts at integration are an echo of ideology. Even the ideas and dogmatism of the Kemalists have always tried to reflect more clearly the Central Asian legacy of the Turks. Thus, it is not surprising why the integration began to gain dramatic momentum right after the dissolution of the Soviets, as this is a unique opportunity to reunify the heritage (Solak 2003).

3.2.1 The inspirational Silk Road

The New Silk Road is a larger project in which the Republic of Turkey is not a fundamental part but is an important link. At its core, this project embodies China's economic interests, and also serves as a means to strengthen China's position in rivalry with America. China seeks to expand its sales markets and establish a transport system, bypassing Russia, and its crises. Such a project is also designed to ensure economic activity in the region. In the New Silk Road, 57 will be deployed within the framework of two lands and one sea trans-Euro-Asian routes. The project will include such countries of Central Asia as Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Syria, and Iraq, those that participated in the old silk way (Acar 2016, p.4). In my opinion, such applications for the participation of almost all Eurasian states will lead to re-globalization, namely, the reintegration of the entire Eurasian continent and in particular of Central Asia. In addition, as part of this study, I believe that the New Silk Road will be a major counterbalance to European integration and the European market.

As for Turkey, participation in the New Silk Road will play two key roles. First, the Republic of Turkey can become a successful example of economic growth for the countries of Central Asia. Close bilateral relations between China and Turkey will be able to show all the economic advantages and bonuses that can be learned from the New Silk Road. Given the fact that China will first have to interact with such former republics of the Soviet Union as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, such an example will be necessary, because these states are not active in conducting successful economic projects. The reasons for which Turkey can

become an example for these states are obvious. First, Turkey has common historical, religious, and linguistic links with these states. At the same time, Turkey was the first state to establish diplomatic relations with them after each of them gained independence from Moscow (Acar 2016, p.81). The Republic of Turkey will be able to use "soft power" for support from the above-mentioned countries also because Turkey has concluded many agreements on regional partnership. An example of this can be the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the Conference on International Confidence-Building Measures in Asia.

The second role of Turkey in this project is that the republic can become an important market for investments by Chinese companies and a market for goods from China (Acar 2016, p.82). At the moment China suffers from the excessive capital in the domestic economy. China is in search of markets for the sale of capital. Turkey has economic and demographic potential to become attractive for Chinese investments. The demographic potential lies in the fact that the population of Turkey is more than 79 million people (data of 2016 of WTO) and annually the population is increased by 1 million people. The economic potential lies in the fact that half of the citizens have not reached 30 years. At the same time, the average per capita income is \$19,000. The GDP growth rate is 1.29% of the global economy with a 4% annual growth rate. Turkey is interesting to China as a market also because Turkey is the second construction country in the world. In addition, Turkey has the well-developed infrastructure, energy, media, and mining. An example of this is the flow of Chinese investments into COSCO Pacific on the north-eastern coast of the Marmara Sea (Acar 2016, p.79).

GDP (Turkey)

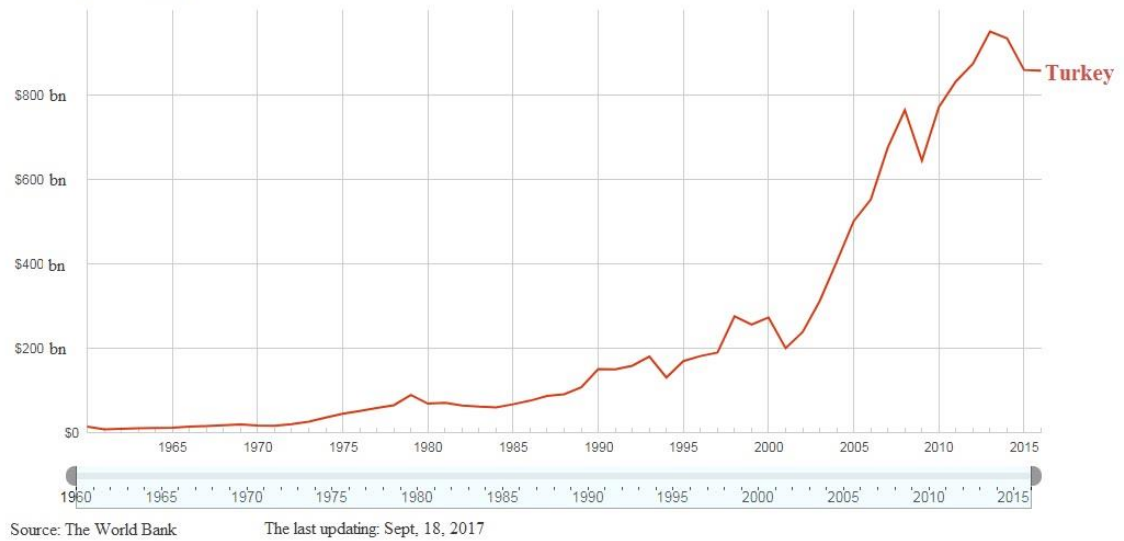


Figure 3.3: GDP of Turkey

Source: The World Bank

Figure 3.3 shows us the incessant growth of Turkey's GDP from 1985 to the mid-10s.

I also believe that Turkey will gain greater regional influence within the framework of the One Belt, One Road project and suppose that cooperation of Turkey and China in this project will also include Turkey's economic and diplomatic initiatives, which are the construction of infrastructure. Large investments can come from China.

3.3 The Republic of Turkey and CIS markets

On the top of this integration is the economy. Initially, isolated from Moscow, independent Central Asia was nothing more than new, unexplored markets for the global market. It was a unique opportunity to be a pioneer for the Republic of Turkey. Besides, the common linguistic and cultural heritage creates a flair of help, rather than attempts to "catch up and overtake" Western states. As for the governments of the Central Asian countries, none of them were against the new partnership, a significant amount of money, investments, and projects from the Turkish side (Karaalp 2010, p.316). The absence of a sense of kinship and shared Turkic roots did not prevent to set up a well-coordinated trade and financial cooperation.

The establishment of cooperation began with the fact that the Turks came to the states of Central Asia. Doing business with Central Asians was to be harder since despite having mainly related roots, these countries have different traditions.

Nevertheless, Central Asia is a strategically important area not only for Turkey. It is an important area in which security and stability are essential. Moreover, this will be a calm area for the entire Euro-Atlantic region. First of all, this is important, since energy resources are in a global priority, and the energy resources of Central Asia are important for global energy security. There is no doubt that the Central Asian region, namely Kazakhstan, is a large area for gas and oil pipelines. Such a peculiar "oil way" is a springboard for trade corridors (Imanbekova 2014, p.311).

Why are the states of Central Asia so attractive for investment and opening new markets up? The thing is that all 25 years of independence from Moscow, the Central Asia states have directed resources to achieve some progress in many areas. In particular, the republics managed to achieve considerable success in the economic sector. Especially in this Kazakhstan excelled. In this context, there has been an institutionalization of state structures (Imanbekova 2014, p.310). At the same time, there is a positive aspect here, namely, an increase in the level of integration of the republic with the world.

In this regard, all political and economic priorities are called upon to create free cooperation with the countries of the region in a market and democratic environment. Considering the common historical, linguistic, and cultural roots, the governments of both states intensify the interaction between each other and the region as a whole. This desire was more than successful. In particular, the mechanisms of the High-level Council on Strategic Cooperation were established (Imanbekova 2014, p.312). Besides, the volume of trade between Turkey and the countries of the Central Asian region amounted to about 6.5 billion US dollars by 2010. Speaking about investments, their total number of Turkish companies exceeded 4.7 billion US dollars (Solak 2003). At the same time, Turkish companies are seeking joint projects with the region and, of course, Kazakhstan, projects, which in total make up about 50 billion US dollars (Solak 2003).

3.4 Kazakhstan - Turkey Connections in the Field of International Trade

Kazakh-Turkish cooperation is characterized by increased dynamics of development since the first days of establishing diplomatic relations (March 2, 1992). Over the past decade, this country has made significant progress in carrying out market and democratic reforms, has managed to strengthen its international authority. The

theoretical basis of the Turkish foreign policy, as well as the economy and the doctrine of national security, is making the principles formulated by Kemal Atatürk: ensuring security, efficient use of development resources and a central role in the region. Such a factor as the historical and cultural community of our peoples has become the catalyst for this process, especially at the initial stage. Despite Ankara's aspirations to play a consolidating role in the so-called "Turkic world," official visits of President T. Özal to Kazakhstan (1993) and President Nazarbayev to Turkey (1994) demonstrated a pragmatic approach of the parties to the prospects of mutual cooperation (Nazarbayev 2003, p.193).

It became obvious that Kazakhstan is ready to develop bilateral relations in the political, economic and humanitarian spheres in every possible way, but not to the detriment of interests on the Russian or other directions of its diplomacy. In one of the conversations with T. Özal N. Nazarbayev said that Kazakhstan does not support the stereotype of "big brother". This statement was received in Ankara in a right way. Turkey has unambiguously demonstrated that its foreign policy preferences are primarily connected with the United States and Europe (Tokayev 1997). Bilateral trade and economic relations are developing on the whole in a progressive way and shows a steady tendency to expand. In terms of foreign trade turnover of Turkey with CIS countries, Kazakhstan is in the top three after Russia and Ukraine. The total amount of Turkish investments attracted to the Kazakhstani economy exceeded 500 million dollars. At the same time, the Asian and Russian financial crises had a negative impact on the development of mutual trade. If in 1998 the total turnover amounted to almost 300 million dollars, in 1999 this figure was halved. Such a pullback in mutual trade can be gradually compensated, as evidenced by the trade turnover achieved 206 million dollars in 2000 (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev 2015, p.280).

3.4.1 Ankara Declaration and trans-Caspian oil pipeline

Turkish business circles in Kazakhstan are noticeably active. However, despite the large number of Turkish companies operating in Kazakhstan, the direction of their activities is limited mainly in construction and trade spheres. They are not represented yet in such sectors of the economy as metallurgy, heavy engineering, chemistry, processing of agricultural products. In turn, Kazakhstan companies, except "Air Astana", are not represented in Turkey (Karaosmanoglu A. 2003, p.157).

Diplomats of the two countries and foreign experts refer to the prospects of transportation of Kazakh oil through the territory of Turkey, as a factor that can noticeably revive bilateral cooperation. In 1998, the Ankara Declaration in which the leaders of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Uzbekistan and the US Secretary of Energy noted the importance of building trans-Caspian and Trans-Caucasian export pipelines was signed. It is obvious that a special role in this context belongs to the problem of the legal status of the Caspian Sea. Turkey's position is to support Kazakhstan's efforts to achieve the division of the Caspian into national sectors. However, the uniqueness and ambiguous perception of the situation around the Caspian Sea by the international community does not allow Ankara to accentuate its position on this issue (Karaosmanoglu A. 2003, p.158).

3.4.2 Baku - Ceyhan oil pipeline project

In November 1999, within the framework of the OSCE jubilee summit, the Istanbul Declaration on the Baku-Ceyhan oil pipeline project was signed. Ankara attaches great importance to this project, giving it the role of the main export route for the delivery of Caspian oil to world markets. In its turn, Kazakhstan proceeds from the multivariate of export routes and the economic feasibility of each project. The signing of the above-mentioned documents is, most likely, only an initial stage before a more complicated phase - discussing the technical and commercial conditions of the project. One important point should be highlighted here: according to most experts, Baku-Ceyhan is unlikely to be profitable and viable without Kazakh oil. This circumstance can explain the active diplomatic efforts of Ankara, Baku, Tbilisi, and Washington on the inclining Kazakhstan to participate in the project (Babali 2005). In 2000 such a goal was pursued by the missions of high-ranking representatives of Turkey, Azerbaijan, and Georgia, as well as a special adviser to the US President on energy resources of the Caspian region to Astana (Babali 2005). Nursultan Nazarbayev confirmed Kazakhstan's position regarding the Baku-Ceyhan project. He informed Turkish counterpart that next year the construction of the CPC (Caspian Pipeline Consortium) was being completed, and would increase the export of oil through the territory of Russia. Serious discussion of the heads of Kazakhstan and Turkey was raised by questions of cooperation in the oil and gas sector (Kazakhstan Truth, 2000, October, 5). The discovery of new oil fields on the Kazakh shelf of the Caspian Sea adds confidence in the final implementation of the Baku-

Ceyhan project and the transportation of Kazakh oil via this route, as production volumes will increase to 150 million tons in 2010-2015. In this regard, president did not exclude the possibility of the appearance of other routes of transportation in the eastern and southern directions, as well as new options in the Russian direction, in particular, to the Baltic Sea.

From the Turkish side, was a proposal on joining Kazakhstan in the Intergovernmental Agreement on oil transportation between Turkey, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. Nursultan Nazarbayev replied that in this case the pipeline project should be called Aktau-Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (Babali 2005). And in this regard, it is necessary to solve many issues, starting with the size of tariff rates for transit and ending with the technical aspects of oil transportation. To address these issues, not only the specific actions of specialists, but also the situation of real and close cooperation is needed.

3.5 The Investments of the Republic of Turkey in Kazakhstan's Economy

Before assessing the export and import of Turkish goods and services to Kazakhstan, it should be noted that the economies of the two countries are opposite and are built on different foundations. As you know, the Republic of Turkey and Kazakhstan use different means of building a market. The main means of the Kazakh economy is raw materials. In turn, Turkey builds its economy by developing tourism and construction, as well as attracting investments. The economy, based on raw materials, has a weak potential at a time when the world is actively moving to the use of alternative energy sources.

Turkey invests in oil industry, banking, financial leasing, construction, media, education, transportation, and services in Kazakhstan (TC Almaty Embassy, 2002). For example, Turkish banks opened branches in Kazakhstan. It should be noted that this is the fastest growing branch of economic cooperation between these states.

Kazakhstan pays special attention to investment policy. This is evidenced by repeated statements by the president, the government of the country, the adoption of a whole package of laws and regulations by the parliament and the government of the republic. A special State Committee was established to attract foreign investment. In addition, there are certain privileges for investors investing significant investments in the economy of Kazakhstan.

Among the countries providing technical assistance to Kazakhstan, the United States is on the first place. The assistance is aimed at the development of small business, the implementation of reform. The bulk of the investments is in development of oil and gas fields, reconstruction and development of the metallurgical industry. Among investors are South Korea, Turkey, Germany, England, France, Japan, Italy, Canada, Norway, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and others. Turkey is one of the most significant partners of Kazakhstan. The two countries bring together not only trade and economic relations, but also deep cultural and historical ties. Turkey was the first country in the world to recognize Kazakhstan's independence. A number of treaties and agreements have been concluded between the two countries. Turkish firms invested 1,8 billion dollars in construction, built the hotel "Ankara" in Almaty, "plant of wheat and pasta Sultan" in Petropavlovsk, the building of Alembank and other objects (Aslan 2016, p.125). The Turkish "Eximbank" credits construction of a number of plants: the Almaty plant of electrical appliances, the plant of sanitary engineering in Taldykorgan, the cable plant in Semipalatinsk. The activities of Turkish businessmen are expanding. Contribution of small and medium-sized businesses in Turkey to the economy of Kazakhstan, according to the data for May 1997, amounted to 300 million dollars (Aslan 2016, p.123). This is the production of batteries, flour, dairy products, sweets, plastic products, carpets, furniture, etc. Over \$200 million was invested in joint production - "Kazakh-Turkish oil", \$400 million - in the development of small and medium-sized businesses in the republic (Aslan 2016, p.123). Mutually beneficial relations in the banking system were built. The largest Turkish banks "Ziraat" and "Emlak" together with Kazakhstan partners have opened joint banks, which are working hard on the financial market of Kazakhstan. Their main task is to serve public and private projects that are not guaranteed by the state (Turlygul & Zholdasbayev & Kozhakeeva, 2015).

3.5.1 Kazakhstan's potential and TANAP project

Among other things, it should be noted once again that Kazakhstan's economy has a basis for natural resources. Mostly, it is oil, gas, and uranium. Thus, therefore the instability of global energy markets affects the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan very sensitively, especially in recent times. Along with this, the economic sanctions imposed by the Western powers on Russia play a significant role. At first glance, it may seem that there is little in common between these big

authoritarian states, except for the regime. However, it is worth noting that the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is closely related to the Russian economy. First of all, this is because both states have one energy base and are firmly seated on gas, oil, and uranium (<http://www.tanap.com>). Also, the partnership of these two countries is also difficult to overestimate. In this regard, the Republic of Kazakhstan inevitably feels the influence of turbulence in the Russian economy.

Due to that Kazakhstan is striving to become one of the 30 largest countries in the world within the next ten years, the change of economic resources and the rails on which the economy of the state will be held should occur. The same applies to global markets that are waiting for a new market with huge potential and vast territories for direct and pocket investments. The major project was created to realize such a potential of Kazakhstan, which will become an assistant to the output of Kazakh oil to European markets. This project is TANAP. Turkey and Azerbaijan initiated the project. It is planned that the TANAP project will be completed in the future in 2018. TANAP will become one of the most important pipelines, which will flow not only Kazakh but also Azerbaijani and Turkmen oil (<http://www.tanap.com>). Thus, this project will link the energy resources of Central Asia with the Balkans and Europe.

In essence, Kazakhstan acts as a kind of balance between Russia and China, on the one hand, and Europe and the United States, on the other. Since the republic can maintain good economic relations with Russia and China, without turning to European markets. At the same time, a new pretender to leadership may appear in the region, which can easily shift the Russian Federation from its positions.

3.6 Conclusion

Analysis of the development of trade and economic cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey showed that the growth of investment and expansion of trade does occur. Both sides invest in each other's economies on the almost equal footing. The main areas of investment and trade are the raw materials industry, construction, and infrastructure. Kazakhstan and Turkey are also key participants in the “One Belt, One Road” project, which in the future promises to make them closer partners and nodes of a single transport network. In addition, the analysis showed that the current investment and trade policies have a positive impact on the economies of both countries, creating new jobs, increasing employment.

4. COOPERATION BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND TURKEY IN EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL FRAMEWORKS

In addition to economic needs, Kazakhstan is also a country with religious and ethnic characteristics. The Kazakh leadership embraced a vast array of religious and racial characteristics with a share of pluralism, without any deviations in ultra-nationalism or xenophobia. About a quarter of the population of Kazakhstan is Russian and belongs to this ethnic group. However, one cannot but mention the contribution of the long-term integration of ethnic Russians into Kazakh society. As Kazakhstan approaches the 25th anniversary of its independence, the national identity of the Kazakhstan society acquires clarity with a strong economy and a growing population.

Turkey's relations with the states of the Muslim majority in Central Asia are quite successful. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan were part of the Soviet Union until 1991, and would stay for a long time if these countries did not learn the next day that Moscow had suddenly abandoned them. The indigenous population of these countries is Turkic at the core. It shows that these states, namely the Republic of Turkey and Kazakhstan have a shared unconditional heritage which has a long history in essence.

Long since the Turkic peoples lived in societies that developed in different ways under the Ottoman, Russian and Chinese empires. At the same time, this difference includes modern Turkey, Russia, and China. In particular, Turkey was one of the first countries to establish bilateral relations with each of the Central Asian states. Kazakhstan became the first among them. Turkey hastened to recognize the Republic of Kazakhstan as an independent state immediately after the Soviet Union split into separate 16 independent republics (Aslan 2016, p.141). As for Turkey, the Republic quickly established embassies in Central Asian capitals, usually the largest cities, and contributed to a notable presence there in the 1990s. For example, the Turkish Republic has embassies in Almaty and Astana simultaneously.

Besides, Turkish channels and newspapers appeared on the territory of not only Kazakhstan but also all of Central Asia, which were also aimed to training the Central Asian populations the Turkish language. Besides, it is known that Central Asia states speak similar languages with Turkey, but differs from Turkish. At the same time, the Turkish Republic also funded scholarships for residents of Central Asia for higher education in Turkish universities (Aslan 2016, p.141). Thus, the Turkish Republic planned a grand reunification of the Turkic states, and this was partly realized in the early 90s. Turkey and Kazakhstan are transcontinental countries that are located in the heart of Asia than the rapid development of these countries is explained. For example, Turkey is one of the most influential players in Asia. In turn, Kazakhstan is a rapidly developing Central Asian country that emerged from under the wing of the former Soviet Union (Ametbek 2014, p.65).

Thus, the cooperation of Turkey and Kazakhstan is a direct reflection of the national interests of both powers (Aslan 2016, p.141). Besides, this fact strengthens the international position as the Republic of Turkey, as well as the Republic of Kazakhstan. Such primarily cultural cooperation contributes to the success of economic indicators. Before starting the analysis of the genesis of cultural cooperation, it is worth to observe the initiatory role of the Turkish Republic, the motives of which included the ideas of the Kemalists. They stressed the Central Asian heritage of the Turks. On the other hand, as it was noted before, it was the economy. Central Asia was a new market for the Turkish economy. Thus, the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan has come to the point. For the long term, Central Asia was important for Turkey as it is nowadays, as well. Central Asian markets are still valuable for Turkish goods and labor. Turkish Islamic missionary activity continues in this region with various investments and for different projects that have a cultural and scientific basis.

There is also an important fact that Turkey needs oil, which some Central Asian countries, namely Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan can supply from the Caspian Sea. However, isolated Central Asian states need Turkey to implement a policy of openness and some participation in the global processes that so far bypassed Central Asia. However, on both sides, both cultural, as well as economic, military, and other cooperation in other areas are partly called upon to replace visionary leaders in the region (Aslan 2016, p.136).

4.1 Cultural Cooperation

Cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey in the cultural and humanitarian area has acquired a particularly successful character. Kazakhstan began interaction with Turkey at the level of culture and education from the very beginning of gaining independence. The first document, which served as the basis for the development of relations between the two states, was the Agreement on Cooperation in the spheres of culture, science, education, and sport, signed in May 1992. This document fixed the possibility of organizing cultural exchanges between theaters and assemblies, and also generally promoted the development of musical art. As a result, in November of the same year, days of culture in Turkey in Kazakhstan were held in Almaty. In 1992, the Turkish side could organize the broadcasting of a specially created television channel to some Central Asian states, including Kazakhstan (Aslan 2014, p.141)

Also, in the same year, an agreement was signed on the sponsorship and carrying out of works by the Turkish side on the reconstruction of the famous Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi near the city of Turkestan. In total, the restoration took seven years and was completed only in 2000. The Turkish Parliament assumed financing, like most cultural and educational projects in cooperation with Kazakhstan. Expenditures amounted to 54 million dollars. 1992 was marked by another major event: a reorganization of the Turkestan State University in Turkestan into the International Kazakh-Turkish University named after Khoja Akhmet Yassawi (Khoja Ahmet Yassavi International Kazakh-Turkish University).

Moreover, at that time the origin of the plan for the restoration of the mausoleum of Khoja Akhmet Yassawi was carried out. This large-scale cultural project began to be actively implemented after the delegation of Vakif Inshaat arrived in Alma-Ata in December 1992 (Ametbek 2014, p.97). The university has become one of the largest in the country, where about 22 thousand students from different countries study. Often both countries send delegations to each other to highlight the successful process or results of cultural and educational cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkey in the mass media. The example of this can be September 1994 when a delegation headed by Khalil Şivgin, a deputy of the Turkish Grand National Assembly visited Kazakhstan. In March 1995, the Kazakh delegation in Ankara participated in the celebration of Nauryz, and in April of the

same year attended the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the writer Abai, which was celebrated throughout Turkey as well (Ametbek 2014).

Speaking about the further development of cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey in the field of education and culture, it should be recognized that the interaction was carried out quite actively. However, initiatives and actions are more visible from the Turkish side, while Kazakhstan is not always in contact. Nevertheless, the most significant events were the opening of the Turkish Cultural Center named after Yunus Emre, establishment of the University of the name of the Turkish President Sultan Demirel, and creation of the Turkic Academy in Astana (Ametbek 2014, p.99). Currently, the Republic actively participates in various events held by Turkish interstate funds and organizations.

But one should also consider the change in Kazakhstan's policy towards Turkey. If in the first years of independence the Republic of Kazakhstan only participated in the events and programs held by the Turkish side, it is clear now that Kazakhstan seeks ways to conduct its initiatives through the "Turkic" organizations itself (Alam 2015, p.201). In particular, within the framework of the International Organization of Turkic Culture "TURKSOY", the Republic of Kazakhstan initiates cultural events, representing the Republic in the Turkic world as an equal partner with Turkey and the generator of many projects (International Organization of Turkic Culture, 2017). Concerning the frequency of contacts, it should be noted that the cooperation is quite active.

The example of May 2013 demonstrates that on May 13 in the province of Mugla a scientific symposium "Turkic world and outstanding figures of Kazakhstan" was held; on May 15, a festival of dances and singing was organized on the stage of the "Astana-Arena" complex in cooperation with TURKSOY, which was attended by delegations of representatives of the Turkic world from all over the world (International Organization of Turkic Culture, 2017).

On May 16, in Ankara, at the headquarters of TURKSOY, the monument to the Kazakh historical figure Bilge-kagan was unveiled; on May 25 in Almaty a concert of the singer from Turkey Şefika Kutluer with the participation of the State Academic Symphony Orchestra of the Republic of Kazakhstan was held; on May 29, the World Forum of Intercultural Dialogue "Joint living in peace in a multicultural

world" took place in the capital of Azerbaijan with the participation of TURKSOY (International Organization of Turkic Culture, 2017). Also, events are held in different cities of Kazakhstan and Turkey in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Kazakh composer Mukan Tulebayev (International Organization of Turkic Culture, 2017).

4.2 Agreement on Cooperation in Field of Culture, Education and Joint Events

Kazakh - Turkish communication in cultural sphere is in the international law documents. The beginning of these contacts laid to the signing by the governments of the two states of the Agreement on cooperation in the field of culture, science, education, and sport in May 1992 (Aslan 2016, p.140). This agreement covers almost all areas of cultural cooperation. According to this document, two countries agreed to promote the development of relations in the field of theater, music, opera, ballet, and other arts, as well as establishing joint activities in these areas and organizing joint visits. They agreed to exchange artists and ensembles in various areas of music. In November 1992, the days of culture and art of Turkey in Kazakhstan were held in Almaty. In the framework of these events, it was emphasized that "only culture can become the basis of political stability, economic prosperity and spiritual prosperity of the country" (TIKA Annual Report 2013).

An important stage was the holding of joint festive events as well. From March 18 to 22, 1995, at the invitation of the Ministry of the Republic of Turkey, the delegation of Kazakhstan participated in the celebration of the spring holiday Nauryz in Ankara, mentioned above. In April 1995, events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of Abai in Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir with the participation of a delegation from Kazakhstan were held (Ametbek 2014, p.61).

It has been said above, but this should be mentioned again to draw a parallel for the conclusion of this part of the research. First of all, the Republic of Turkey has opened several cities for events, while Kazakhstan, as a rule, is limited in the cities of republican importance or refuses to hold any events at all. However, in one way or another, joint celebrations contributed to deepening mutual interest, mainly political.

Besides, at the beginning of the emergence of close cooperation and formation of the Republic of Kazakhstan as a national state, Turkey attached great importance to information and coverage of projects related to the Turkic republics. So, in 1994 the

Minister of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan met with the delegation of Turkey headed by the deputy of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey Mr. Halil Şıvgn and the mass media representatives in Almaty (Grand National Assembly of Turkey, 2012). The delegation's goal is to prepare programs that highlight the dynamics of the development of relations between Kazakhstan and Turkey in the field of politics, economy, and culture for the Eurasian channel. This confirms the desire of the Turkish side to highlight and draw attention to the Kazakh - Turkish events. Among the projects proposed by the Republic of Turkey, Kazakhstan showed special interest in training specialists in the field of culture. It is needed to say that the young republic needed specialists of this category. Under the treaties, the Turkish government agreed to allocate 100 seats in educational universities with art and culture departments (Satke 2014).

In the process of building a cultural dialogue, the Republic of Turkey was concerned about the patronage of the Kazakh side. While acknowledging the slowdown in the development of cultural ties, Ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Almaty Argun Ozpay, referring to the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan E. Rakhmadiyev, expressed his desire for further strengthening and development of relations. However, this was in 1993 (Satke 2014). And in this context, in the early stages of the establishment of bilateral ties between the two republics, Kazakhstan showed an unwillingness to deepen precisely the cultural ties. The lack of special interest in the development of cultural cooperation is evidenced by the passivity of the Kazakh side in matters relating to participation in various events organized by the Republic of Turkey.

First of all, the refusal to participate in the first international contest of folk dances among the senior classes in the city of Izmir in 1992, when the refusal by Kazakhstan followed even under conditions of full coverage by the Turkish side, demonstrates that. The next example is the refusal to host the Turkish theater "Deli Dumrul" in Almaty in 1993, in connection with the days of Kazakhstan's culture in Iran. Plus, the refusal to sign an agreement on the provision of a part of the building for the Turkish cultural center. The situation was resolved in 1996 (TIKA Annual Report 2013). Now the Turkish Cultural Center has a library, Turkish language courses, and information on education in the Turkish Republic according the state system, history and cultural traditions of Turkey. The Center directs scientists and music and folklore

groups to participate in events held in the Republic of Turkey in the promotion of sponsorship for the publication of journals, books and other.

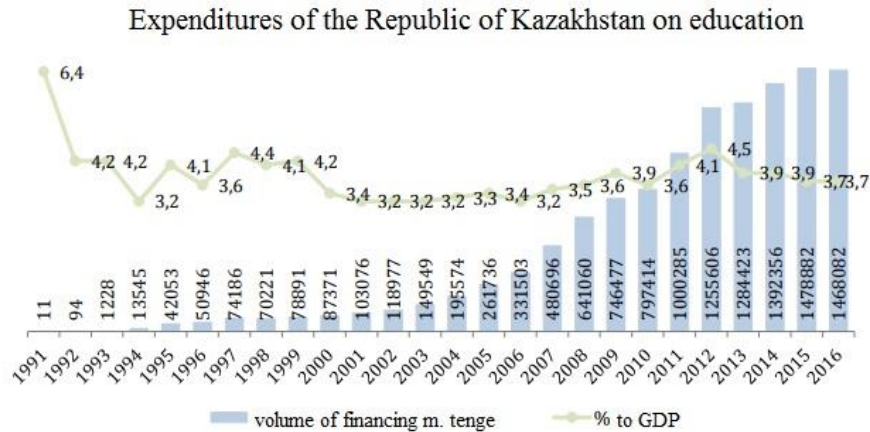
So, basing on the mentioned above, it can be concluded that cooperation between Turkey and Kazakhstan in the spheres of culture and education is quite intensive. It should also be noted the change in the level of relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkey, which was reflected in the activation of Astana and the initiation on its part of activities aimed at the revival and propagation of their cultural values and achievements. Nowadays, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkey are approximately equal in activity.

4.3 Cooperation in the Field of Education

4.3.1 The state of education sector in Kazakhstan in the first decades

In considering the issue of education, it is worthwhile once again to turn to the problems of each side of bilateral interaction. The classifier of training directions and professional education in Kazakhstan has been introduced and reworked towards consolidation of specialties and containing 274 specialties. And it comes since 2001. (Omarova & Abdieva 2013). The classifier will be further referred to the international standard classification of education recommended by UNESCO to the states that have signed the Lisbon Convention. In higher educational institutions, if there are appropriate licenses, educational programs of secondary general, primary, and secondary vocational education can be implemented.

Citizens with higher professional education can get a second higher professional education on a paid basis in a shortened time. About 300 civilian universities and branches operate in the republic, with a total student population of about 570,000 (Omarova & Abdieva 2013). This indicates the establishment of a market for educational services. A Concept for the development of the system of higher professional education has been developed, setting the priorities for its development in the short, medium and long term. There is a decentralization of management and financing of education, expansion of academic freedoms of educational organizations.



Resource: КС МНЭ РК, МОН РК

Figure 4.1: Expenditures of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Education

Source: (Ministry of Education and Science of the RK, Ministry of National Economy Statistics Committee)

Figure 4.1 shows that the level of education of citizens of Kazakhstan has grown significantly. In turn, this affected the increase in the human development index. However, as can be seen, the indicators "without education" have not fallen since the 90s but remained at the same level and this is a negative trend. In addition, higher education is generally held by people over 30, which indicates a demographic crisis that will no longer provide for an increase in the human potential index.

According to the data provided by the Prime Minister of Kazakhstan as for other levels of education, in the republic, due to the closure of most pre-school organizations, their contingent has decreased by 1.0 million children and currently only 70,000 of 400,000 (17.5%) five-six-year-olds receive full pre-school education in kindergartens. This could not but affect the quality of the children's preparedness for school. Of the first graders of the 1997-1998 school year who entered the school without pre-school preparation, only 20.4% showed an appropriate level of mastery of the first quarter program, while among first-graders who had completed pre-school preparation, a high level of development of this program (91.3%)(Ministry of Education and Science of the RK). In Kazakhstan, there was 1 computer for 58 pupils, 48% of schools need major repairs, in the country there are more than 3,7 thousand teachers, 28% of teachers do not have completed higher education. Moreover, "over the past 4 years the number of teachers without higher education has increased by 2%."(Ministry of Education and Science of the RK)

Kazakhstan inherited mainly the principles and methodology of Soviet education and pedagogy. As for natural, exact, and technical sciences, there remains a relatively high level of quantitative and qualitative state of education. Changes here are insignificant, and that leads to a "brain drain from the republic".

4.3.2 The worsening of the situation in the education sphere

In Kazakhstan, education deteriorated after the collapse of the USSR, then improved in 2002, there were 11 universities for 1 million Kazakhstanis. In the decade of independence, the number of workers in science fell by 52.3%. At present, according to the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics for 2010/11, there are 149 universities (of them 9 national, 13 non-citizens, 96 non-state) functioning, in which more than 620,000 people study (without taking into account undergraduates and doctoral students), including state higher education institutions of the republic (310,100 people) and in non-state higher educational institutions (310,300 people). The number of higher education institutions of all forms of ownership and departmental subordination increased from 61 in 1991/92 to 149 in 2010/11. The number of students for this period has increased from 288.4 thousand people to 620.4 thousand people. The increase was due to an increase in the number of non-state HEIs from 21 in 1993 to 96 in 2011 (Ametbek, Amirbek 2014).

In the 1999/2000 academic year, the proportion of students in daytime general education schools at the senior stage of education (10-11 (12) grades) in the total population, corresponding to the age of this level of education, was 79.1%. 6.8% of the total number of graduates who received a certificate of the end of the main 9-year school continued to study in professional schools, lyceums and colleges. The worsening socio-economic situation of the population has led to the fact that the availability of vocational training becomes problematic for most children and adolescents, especially for children from low-income and large families. The main problem in the sphere of education is insufficient budget financing (Ametbek, Amirbek 2014).

The structure of the distribution of state budget expenditures by educational levels has also changed significantly. In general, the need for financial resources of education organizations is provided from budget sources by less than a quarter. The consequence of this was:

- Decrease in accessibility of education for the population, especially in the systems of preschool education and training, primary and secondary vocational education;
- the aggravation of the problem of orphans and children left without parental care, children from low-income and large families, lack of their education system, lack of a mechanism for their provision with jobs has led to an increase in crime among this category of adolescents and young people;
- reducing access to educational services for children with disabilities in development;
- decrease in the quality of the educational services provided;
- reducing the capacity of the system for upgrading the qualification and retraining of teaching staff, the elimination of district educational and methodological services, institutes, and faculties of advanced training at universities;
- deterioration of the material and technical base of educational organizations, lack of the education industry;
- an increase in the deficit of textbooks and teaching materials;
- widening the gap in the level of education between the residents of the city and the village, as well as between graduates of complete and small schools;
- Violation of the principle of unity of the systems of education and upbringing.

In the system of higher professional education, the gap in the interaction of universities with the academic sector of science, production and experimental bases is widening, which leads to a decrease in the quality of the educational process and the practical training of future specialists. In the training of personnel with higher education there is a "washing out of costly specialties," in particular, of the natural sciences and technology, without which the scientific and technological development of society is impossible (Ametbek & Amirbek 2014). The absolute part of specialists finishes education after the first stage of higher tiered education, which significantly reduces the overall level of higher education in the republic.

4.3.3 Turkish educational system

Turkey began to allocate large funds for raising the level of education, attracting foreign teachers and students, and developing universities as scientific centers

capable of generating new knowledge. In addition, the country's elite is strengthening its own "soft power" at the expense of the educational environment.

All higher educational institutions of Turkey function on the basis of Act No. 2547 on higher education, adopted in 1981. In this year, another reform of the educational structure was carried out in Turkey, aimed at its unification. Previously, the system of higher education included educational institutions of university and non-university types, the latter being the majority. In the course of the reform, various vocational schools, institutes, colleges were joined to universities, forming numerous units in them and thereby turning universities into large integrated training centers.

Today, Turkey has the second largest English-speaking higher education system in Europe. Almost all private institutions teach partially or completely in English (British Council Project Team 2015). Almost all state universities offer students preparatory language courses for continuing their studies at the university.

It is important that Turkish universities are also research centers that produce the product not only in Turkish, but also in many other languages. To do this, active training and retraining of their employees is carried out, as well as the involvement of foreign specialists. The number of articles of scientists with Turkish affiliation in world journals for 15 years (1996 - 2010) increased 5.5-fold - from 5.6 to 30.6 thousand. In the 21st century, the annual growth was 2-3 thousand articles per year. Fulfilling the conditions for getting into world rankings, Turkish universities have achieved certain successes in this direction. It should be borne in mind that their indicators improve annually. In the ranking of the University of Leiden in 2011/2012 there are 6 Turkish universities: Middle Eastern Technical University (381st), Aegean University (472), Gazi University (490), Hacettepe University (492), Ankara University (496) and Istanbul University (497) (Ametbek & Amirbek, 2014).

At this stage, active reform of higher education is continuing in Turkey, among which is the development of bachelor's and master's programs, an increase in the number of master's degrees, the promotion of students' mobility, and the formation of a clear system of "credits." In Turkey, they are working to determine the set of general and special competencies (descriptors) that are mastered at each stage of higher education in accordance with the current requests of the relevant research or applied sphere. This is due to that the leading benchmark and criterion of the quality

of education in European countries is not the number of years of higher education, not the diversity of academic disciplines, not the amount of knowledge and not even the fixation of "Bologna" credits, but the professionalism of the specialists and their fundamental knowledge.

Over the past ten years the country has made great progress in the field of scientific research work. There is also the active information campaign of the Republic of Turkey in the field of education. Everything that is possible is done to create a positive image of Turkish higher education and attract as many foreign students as possible, primarily from neighboring regions, especially from the Turkic states of the CIS. At the same time in the Turkish education system there is "fly in the ointment" also. According to the Sabanci University research, held in 2009 in Turkey 26% of boys and 50% of girls aged 15-19 years did not work and did not study; 32% of schoolchildren aged 15 years do not understand what they read, and 52% were not able to solve simple mathematical tasks; In Southeast Anatolia girls' access to primary education ranges from 48 to 52%.

4.3.4 Turkish soft power towards CIS countries

The term "soft power" was first introduced by Harvard University professor Joseph Nye in his book "Bound to Lead: The Changing Nature of American Power" (1990). Subsequently, he developed this concept in his book "Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics" (2004).

Soft power is the form of a foreign policy strategy that presupposes the ability to achieve the desired results on the basis of voluntary participation, sympathy and attractiveness, unlike "hard power", which implies coercion. According to the words of the American political scientist Joseph Nye, the language and culture of the country is a "soft power" that plays a key role in international relations, influencing world politics and business ties directly or indirectly.

The conclusion of intergovernmental agreements with Turkic-speaking countries on the basis of Law No. 21467 and the establishment of the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) led to the organized work on the training of Turkic-speaking students from the CIS in Turkish educational institutions, for which the quota of their annual influx and payment of training expenses. In the Turkic states and in many other countries there are various Turkish courses, funds, schools, and

universities financed by the Turkish side and representing the "soft power" of Turkey. Among them - the funds for the Turkish-Kazakh University on the name of A. Yasawi, Shymkent Vocational School of Higher Education, Shamalghan Vocational School of Higher Education and others (TIKA Annual Report 2013). It should be noted that Turkey successfully integrated its higher education system into the Europe; the Bologna process brought more positive features than negative to the Turkish education and science. Despite existing problems, Turkish higher education actively overcomes them; taking into account foreign experience and not hesitating to borrow it for the benefit of its own system, taking into account its own interests and characteristics.

Kazakhstan needs to modernize the education system at all levels, as well as in training qualified specialists and competitive employees who can work in the field of education at the highest level. As for Turkey in this issue, the republic's goal is to support the independence of the newly emerged Turkic republics through joint educational projects, as well as the establishment of closer relations and the promotion of their integration into the international system. To achieve this basic goal of regional relations, a concrete strategy was developed – the creation of joint educational organizations.

According to Köksal Toptan, the Turkish education minister in the 1990s, "We decided that investing in education would be the strongest, most lasting and promising project" (Ametbek & Amirbek, 2014). I interpret Turkey's educational policy towards Kazakhstan as a field for the provision of successful projects, initiatives and assistance. Accordingly, rather speaking about the unilateral Turkish educational policy towards the region, it is reasonable to define this issue as bilateral cooperation in the field of education. On the other hand, a political attitude means nothing. Interstate relations should be supported by economic, cultural and educational relations. For bilateral relations, it is necessary to build relations between the peoples of the two countries. The more people participate in bilateral relations, the more political relations are stable. Universal values, a common sense of identity, are becoming increasingly important in foreign policy. In this context, Turkey's investment in education was the right strategy. Especially when we take into account the fact that, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan found itself in a crisis of identity. To get rid of the identity crisis, Kazakhstan's leadership was welcomed

with external support, which could help restore the Turkic and Islamic identity of the Kazakh nation.

4.3.5 Ideology of the soft power inculcation

Turkey, on an official level, built its relations with the new Turkic countries over the heritage of the Turkic civilization. Turkey acted as a big brother who could lead and defend the Turkic world. The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) was created to support the Turkic republics and communities primarily. Revelations of this understanding in education are the "Great Student Project" agreement and the "creation of standard universities", in this case "International Kazakh-Turkish University "K. Akhmet Yassawy" (Ametbek & Amirbek, 2014, p.192). Turkey, starting from 1992-93 academic years, within the framework of bilateral agreements with countries, launched the "Great Student Project" agreement, the goal of which was to grant a scholarship to 10,000 students from Turkic countries and give them the opportunity to study at Turkish universities. The aim of the project was to promote the level of education in the Turkic republics and communities to help meet the need of qualified specialists, to educate a generation-friendly to Turkey and build a solid bridge of fraternity and friendship in the Turkic world (Ametbek & Amirbek, 2014).

Turkey is carrying out a wide scholarship program "The Great Student Project" for students in the countries of Central Asia. In the Central Asian republics, there are many Turkish schools under the Ministry of National Education or run by private organizations. In the city of Turkestan (Kazakhstan) operates the Turkish-Kazakh International University named after K. Akhmet Yassawy, and Turkish-Kyrgyz University Manas in Bishkek (the capital of Kyrgyzstan). Turkey initiated the process of the "Summits of Heads of State of Turkic-speaking countries," which was held since 1992 to strengthen solidarity among the Turkic-speaking countries and create new opportunities for cooperation between them (Ametbek & Amirbek, 2014, p.193). In addition to this project, there are dozens of students who come to Turkey on their own. Until 2010, anyone who proves that he or she is of Turkish origin is considered equal with a citizen of the Republic of Turkey in paying tuition fees. The consulate of the Turkic republics and the association of the Turkic communities provided this "certificate of Turkness" (Türklük Belgesi) (Ametbek & Amirbek, 2014).

From Kazakhstan's point of view, Turkish scholarships were considered a significant opportunity for raising the level of education. Until 2011, Turkey was the country that provided most of the scholarships for citizens of Kazakhstan. Due to the statistics of the Ministry of Education of Kazakhstan, until 2013, within the framework of the Great Student Project, 954 citizens of Kazakhstan graduated from Turkish universities. These figures reflect only those who graduated from school. Nevertheless, many of them came to Turkey to study and could not graduate from universities. Since 1992, 3150 Kazakhstanis have studied in Turkey (Ametbek & Amirbek, 2014). Statistics show that only 30% of students complete their education. Despite that in 1993 Kazakhstan launched its own program "Bolashak" (Future) for educating young people abroad, Turkey remained one of the main directions of Kazakhstan's youth. The leadership of Kazakhstan did not restrict its citizen from studying abroad.

4.3.6 Cooperation and joint projects

Cooperation in the field of education between Kazakhstan and Turkey has closer points of contact. In the city of Turkestan, the Kazakh-Turkish University was opened, in Almaty - the University named after Suleiman Demirel. More than 20 Kazakh-Turkish lyceums work in different areas. Kazakh students study in Turkey, and in Kazakhstan students from Turkey (Ametbek & Amirbek 2014). In accordance with the treaties, the Turkish government agreed to allocate 100 places in educational institutions.

Generally, cooperation in this field began with the moment of Kazakhstan gained its sovereignty. Thus, the Republic pays special attention to international relations in the sphere of education. Relations with the Republic of Turkey, which first recognized the independence of Kazakhstan, became stronger. In the early 1990s, the presidents of Kazakhstan and Turkey signed an agreement on cooperation in the fields of education and science (Almen 2013). In addition, a project was implemented, within which Kazakhstani youth attended training in higher educational institutions of Turkey.

In April 1991, within the framework of the agreement between the governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Turkey in Turkestan, the first in the Turkic world International Kazakh-Turkish University was opened. In the cities of Almaty,

Shymkent, and Kentau, branches of this university appeared. In 1992-1995 years 25 Kazakh-Turkish lyceums and one elementary school opened in the cities of Kazakhstan. This noble cause was carried out with the support of the Kazakh-Turkish Educational Foundation. In these lyceums, the pupils received an education corresponding to the requirements of the present day. Lyceum pupils took prizes in various subject Olympiads organized in Kazakhstan and abroad.

Students of many Asian countries, children of the Kazakh Diaspora, who returned to their native land from China, Mongolia, and above all Turkey, were studying in higher educational institutions of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan has opened joint Kazakh-Turkish, Russian-Kazakh, Kazakh-Egyptian, Kazakh-American, Kazakh-German, Kazakh-British Technical universities. Then the events developed as follows, on January 15, 1995, the law "On scientific and scientific and technical policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted. The results of the works carried out in the scientific and technical sphere were shown at the exhibition in Astana in February 1998 (Aslan 2014). At the same time, drafts of state programs for the development of engineering, nuclear industry, and energy in the country were drawn up, as well as a conclusion on the development of the mining and metallurgical complex in the Republic.

The State Program for the Development of Science in the Republic for 2007-2012 has been developed. It is approved by Presidential Decree No. 348 of June 20, 2007. In general, the main directions of this program are the development of a modern infrastructure for scientific and innovative activities, ensuring the integration of academic research institutions and universities, creating an effective system for financing scientific research. In addition, the program is about creating incentives for the private sector to conduct research and development activities, improving the quality of training of scientific personnel and creating conditions for Kazakhstan's integration into world science.

Within the framework of this program, six priority areas of research were identified. The first direction is definitely nanotechnology and new materials. The second direction was intended to provide issues of biotechnology, as well as technology for the hydrogen and mining and metallurgical sectors and related service industries. The following areas related to nuclear technologies and renewable energy technologies;

Information and space technologies. It is also worth mentioning the national idea as the basis for sustainable development of Kazakhstan.

The international Kazakh-Turkish University "K. Akhmet Yassawi" was established in Kazakhstan in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Kazakhstan and the Government of Turkey in 1992. Today the university has 11 faculties and one secondary school, where 16,000 students study, 4,000 of them from Turkey, 750 from other Turkic countries and communities, and the remains are Kazakhs. Approximately 70,000 students graduated from university until 2013. The university is located in the city of Turkestan in the south of Kazakhstan, where the tomb of Akhmet Yassawi, the great spiritual leader of the Turkic world, is located.

International Kazakh-Turkish University "K. Akhmet Yassawi" is one of the leading multi-profile universities in Kazakhstan. The University was established on the basis of the Intergovernmental Agreement between Kazakhstan and Turkey and has been working in the field of education in Kazakhstan since 1991. In 2010, the University joined University of Magna Charta Universitatum. The University works in undergraduate and postgraduate courses in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, Engineering and Information Technology, Natural Sciences, Economics, Medicine, Law, and Social Sciences (Khoja Akhmet Yassavi International Kazakh-Turkish University). Today the university trains more than 14 278 students, students and graduate students and more than 1000 students from 15 countries. From a strategic point of view, a common Kazakh-Turkish university would be much more fruitful if it was established in such intellectual centers as Almaty or Astana, and not in rural areas (Khoja Akhmet Yassavi International Kazakh-Turkish University).

Nevertheless, although the Turkish side had to build everything from scratch, the names "Turkestan" and "Akhmet Yassawi" were very symbolic. From the point of view of Kazakhstan, it is in his interest to establish a university in Turkestan, because the forthcoming investments in the university will develop the city and the region. On the other hand, large cities of Kazakhstan were occupied with Russian culture, and on the periphery the Kazakh culture prevailed. Therefore, it would be easier for the Turkish side to find a common language and introduce its education. In addition, South Kazakhstan is more densely populated than other regions. Ultimately, the creation of the university in Turkistan helped not only to raise the level of education, but also to create the most populous region of the country.

4.4 Conclusion

The analysis of cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey in the educational and cultural framework showed that Turkey uses a "soft power" strategy to influence Kazakhstan and the Central Asian region as a whole. The organizations established by Turkey in the framework of cooperation with the Central Asian countries organize an integrating environment for the Turkic-speaking countries and provides the conditions for cooperation in other spheres already at the regional level. It was revealed that Kazakhstan and Turkey found common historical bases and are ready to develop in this direction. However, with regard to Turkey's active zeal to expand cultural ties with Kazakhstan, the latter is not willingly participating in this direction, preferring to expand cooperation in the field of finance and Turkish investments.

5. REGIONAL COOPERATION BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND TURKEY

Table 5.1 shows data that Kazakhstan is the leading power in Central Asia. In addition, Kazakhstan has used the largest number of areas for exploitation and development. Within the framework of this table, we can observe the areas in which the states of Central Asia are developing and also their level of gross domestic product.

Table 5.1: Comparison on Basic Economic Indicators between Central Asia States

	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
GDP (purchasing power parity)	\$474.3 billion (2017 est.) \$459 billion (2016 est.) \$454.1 billion (2015 est.)	\$22.64 billion (2017 est.) \$21.87 billion (2016 est.) \$21.08 billion (2015 est.)	\$103.5 billion (2017 est.) \$97.16 billion (2016 est.) \$91.48 billion (2015 est.)	\$27.67 billion (2017 est.) \$26.48 billion (2016 est.) \$24.77 billion (2015 est.)	\$221.7 billion (2017 est.) \$209.2 billion (2016 est.) \$194.1 billion (2015 est.)
GDP - real growth rate	3.3% (2017) 1.1% (2016) 1.2% (2015)	3.5% (2017) 3.8% (2016) 3.5% (2015)	6.5% (2017) 6.2% (2016) 6.5% (2015)	4.5% (2017) 6.9% (2016) 6% (2015)	6% (2017) 7.8% (2016) 8% (2015)
GDP - per capita (PPP)	\$26,100 (2017) \$25,600 (2016) \$25,700 (2015)	\$3,700 (2017) \$3,600 (2016) \$3,500 (2015)	\$18,700 (2017) \$17,800 (2016) \$17,000 (2015)	\$3,100 (2017) \$3,100 (2016) \$2,900 (2015)	\$7,000 (2017) \$6,700 (2016) \$6,300 (2015)
Industries	oil, coal, iron ore, chromite, zinc, copper, titanium, gold, silver, phosphates, , uranium, iron and steel; agricultural machinery, construction materials	small machinery, textiles, food processing, cement, shoes, lumber, refrigerators, furniture, electric motors, gold, rare earth metals	natural gas, oil, petroleum products, textiles, food processing	aluminum, cement, vegetable oil	textiles, food processing, machine building, hydrocarbon extraction, chemicals
Industrial production growth rate	4.9% (2017)	17.3% (2017)	1% (2017)	1% (2017)	4.5% (2017)

note: data are in 2017 dollars

Source: (CIA Factbook)

The main direction of the policy of Turkey towards the states of Central Asia at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries was the gradual drawing them into the orbit of Ankara's economic interests by connecting to existing regional associations and creating new economic groups with subsequent political rapprochement. It is well known that after the collapse of the USSR in 1991, Turkey was one of the first states to recognize the independence of the former Soviet republics and was among those countries that formally established diplomatic relations with all countries of Central Asia (Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2014).

Turkey tried to develop a model of the "Turkic world", including in it the countries of Central Asia. In addition, the Central Asian countries, which have large reserves of minerals, have faced the problem of transporting energy carriers to world markets. The routes for the transportation of energy carriers began to depend, primarily, not on technical capabilities, but on the interstate relations of a whole group of transit countries and world powers (Tokayev1997). Together with other states, Turkey, also using its transit possibilities, is trying to get not only revenues from transportation fees, but increasingly links it to its geopolitical and geo-economic interests.

With the main players of the world arena, it is necessary to act on the basis of complementarity, effectively use international forums and new initiatives to solve problems.

There is the issue is being discussed in order to prepare the ground for the idea that a common language, race, religion and historical factors are of great importance for the formation of Kazakhstan policy towards Turkey.

The description of the foreign policy of states on the factors that affect external relations, and which connect the state and society with each other, have acquired great importance for the creation of research. The fact that the relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan are based on the use of "soft power" has been already talked. Here the question arises: why not "heavy force", because the decision of many interests of states can be satisfied more quickly.

The description of the foreign policy of states on the factors that affect external relations, and which connect the state and society with each other, have acquired great importance for the creation of research.

Relations between states were explained by the concept of rigid power until the 1990s. During the Cold War between the Western and Eastern blocs there was an arms race. This is enough to explain international relations with a tough force. With the end of the "cold war" began to be questioned the use of tough power.

In our time the use of a soft power based on economic cooperation, diplomacy and negotiations is gaining greater importance.

The concept of soft power was first introduced by Joseph Nye in the 1990s. For Nye, soft power is the ability to influence the behavior of others to achieve the desired results by attracting and co-opting them, rather than forcing them. He expresses that there is no need to use sticks and carrots to attract another country (Landau, 1995: p.142). In other words, soft power prefers using cooperation and interdependence instead of using force against the state. The use of money is also another mean of persuasion.

The disintegration of the former Soviet Union strongly influenced Turkey. The emergence of new Turkic republics in Central Asia and the Caucasus after the collapse of the former Soviet Union provided Turkey another important opportunity to expand its regional influence through active foreign policy. Turkey has adopted some approaches in its regional policy towards Central Asia and the Caucasus. According to Hakan Fidan, this policy was "assistance in strengthening the independence of the Turkic republics; the establishment of an institutional platform between the Turkic republics and Turkey; the improvement of cultural and linguistic similarity and commonality with these states; a creation of a bridge between world markets and Central Asia and the Caucasus for the economy and energy sources; and mediation in conflicts and assistance in solving problems through the use of peaceful dialogue." (Bal 2004, p.184). Apparently, Turkish politicians have chosen soft power as a means to improve relations with the regions.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, new countries as independent states opened a new stage in Turkey's relations with the countries of Central Asia and the Caspian region. The interest of the great powers is concentrated on these areas. Since the 1990s, the US has been expanding its economic and political power in the international system. For many scientists, Turkey intends to establish historical, cultural, linguistic, and religious ties with the new states of Central Asia (Tokayev

1997, p. 509). In fact, today's Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) is in harmony then Turkey of that period from the point of view of foreign policy towards this region. The Foreign Ministry noted that "since 1991 our aspiration for a stable, independent and prosperous soft power of Turkey to the countries of Central Asia after the Cold War. Central Asia was guided by our political priorities in the region towards the creation of a free market economy and functioning democracy. Given our shared historical, linguistic, and cultural ties, we have sought to intensify our interaction with viewed Asian region on a broad range of issues. In this regard, the mechanisms of the High-Level Council on Strategic Cooperation, which Turkey established with Kazakhstan, and the Cooperation Council with other states of this region, serve as a useful basis for the further development of our relations." (Kalin 2015)

Besides, Turgut Özal, the former president of Turkey, noted that Turkey serves as a bridge between the Middle East and the Soviet Union for entrepreneurs. His position was known long before, but he also added that "the 21st century will be the Turkish time if we do not make big mistakes." His predictions are similar to the program of election campaigning, but serious concrete steps have been taken to achieve this policy (Sieff 2009). Initially, delegations were sent to the region by Turkey; then their trends were analyzed, later their independence was recognized, after which official communications were established.

Then Turkey became the first country to establish diplomatic and economic relations with all countries of Central Asia. Turkey tried to develop economic, cultural, social, and political ties with regional countries through some institutions. Some of these institutions were established in 1992 under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, such as the Turkish Agency for the Development of International Cooperation, began in the capitals, satellite broadcasts over Turkey were installed in these countries, and scholarships were awarded to students for education.

Thus, other essential elements of soft power-economic relations-become evident. In addition to this economic policy, Turkey began the process of "summits of heads of state of Turkic-speaking countries, "which was held since 1992 to strengthen solidarity among Turkic-speaking countries and create new opportunities for cooperation among them." (Rutz 2014).

From the very beginning, after the collapse of the USSR, Turkey took a very active part in political and economic penetration into the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics (Tokayev 1997). To this, the Turkish side was pushed by new and attractive opportunities in foreign policy and the rather difficult economic situation in Turkey itself. The emergence of new Turkic-speaking countries, rich in minerals in the international arena, was viewed in Turkey as a historic opportunity to resolve their own problems through rapprochement with them.

It is not a secret that the Turkic heritage connected with Turkey, and the countries of Central Asia have a historical kinship and face today with common challenges. But there is a high probability that Turkey will continue to focus on Middle Eastern affairs, and Central Asia will remain on the sidelines of Turkish foreign policy. Slowly but confidently, commercial, and political ties can link these two regions and make them closer to each other. September 11, 2015 in the capital of Kazakhstan, Astana, the summit of the Turkic Council was held. The presidents of Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan attended the summit, along with delegations from Turkey and Turkmenistan. President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev and his colleagues, Ilham Aliyev and Almazbek Atambayev, had an opportunity to note the commitment of their countries to strengthening pan-Turkic cooperation. The historical relationship of Turkey and Central Asia has deep roots and is used today to develop ties throughout the region (Aslan 2014, p.138).

Turkish embassies and consulates in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan generously help the communities of Meskhetian Turks, granting them Turkish citizenship, and providing scholarships to graduates of schools for study in Turkish universities. The states of Central Asia, especially Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan as Turkic-speaking countries, are interested in culture, history, and linguistics because this is necessary in the process of national construction. Symbolical is the fact that the ceremony of celebrating the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate was held on the day of the summit in Astana. While Turkey is busy with its internal issues and the situation in the Middle East, Kazakhstan is trying to take the lead in the issue of Turkic integration (Sieff 2009).

At the same time, the policy of Ankara in Central Asia and its contribution to the involvement of the countries of the region in international organizations accelerated the diversification of foreign policy and foreign economic relations of the Central

Asian states and their emergence as subjects of international relations (Aslan 2014, p.137). Ambitions and efforts of Turkey, having received a resonance in the European expert circles, contributed to the formation and dissemination of representatives about Central Asia as an arena of international competition and struggle for influence that induces interest in the region in the world (Aslan2 014, p.138).

5.1 Cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Turkey on the Regional Level

During the "Cold war" between the western and eastern blocs, there was an arms race. It is just enough to explain international relations with a strong force. With the end of the "cold war" began to be questioned the use of mighty power.

But besides the methods and mechanisms that Turkey uses to influence the region, I asked the question "Why does Kazakhstan have such close ties with Turkey?" Throughout the entire research, I managed to note the high development of Kazakhstan's economy among all the states of Central Asia. At the same time, the HDI has the highest indicators in Kazakhstan. In Kazakhstan, the youngest population, and the Government has a large expenditure on the development of education. GDP per capita also has the highest rates in Kazakhstan, as well as increased the income of the population has been increased. In this regard, I believe that Kazakhstan having the most developed state has become attractive for investments and establishing close contacts with other states, such as Turkey. However, it should also be noted that Turkey is not a leader in investing in the economy of Kazakhstan.



Figure 5.1: Kazakhstan's Position According to Global Competitiveness Index

Source: (Global Competitiveness Report, 2016)

Figure 5.1 demonstrates data on the global competitiveness index, where there are high indicators before the crisis period. Nevertheless, this is the highest level of figures in the region, which makes Kazakhstan more attractive for investments.

Although Turkey's relations and the origins of its presence in Central Asia go back a long time ago, the real activity of the Republic of Turkey in the region and Kazakhstan began only after the collapse of the Soviet Union (Landau, 1995). Despite the zeal associated with the initial euphoria, the Turkish leaders initially did not understand the trends in the domestic policies of the regional countries. So, the role and presence of Turkey in Kazakhstan is always growing, especially in comparison with the similar role and activities in other Turkic countries.

At the same time, Turkish politicians pursue a cautious and pragmatic policy towards Kazakhstan, so as not to irritate global powers, which also have long-term strategies and corresponding goals in the region. Ankara uses various tools to increase its influence in the area and Kazakhstan. One such attempt is the idea of creating a trade union or continuous multilateral dialogue between the Turkic republics. The idea implied the realization of the Pan-Turkic ideal of combining scattered Turkic peoples, having a relatively common culture, history, language, and religion (Efegil, 2008: p. 169). The ideas of pan-Turkism were developed both by the educated elite of the Ottoman Empire and by Muslim intellectuals from Imperial Russia. In general, the concept of "pan-Turkism" is a cultural and political trend that is prevalent in states that are mostly inhabited by Turkic peoples (Landau, 1995). At the heart of this cultural and political trend lies the idea of the need for their political consolidation by an ethnic, cultural and linguistic community. Pan-Turkism as the current was formed in the second half of the XIX century. The movement began among the Turks in the Crimea and on the Volga, initially seeking to unite with the Turks of the Ottoman Empire. One of the ideological foundations of the national policy of the Young Turks was pan-Turkism. This concept was born by the ideas of young common Turkic ethnocentrism (Turkism), the most vivid expression of which was the philosophy of Gokalpa (1876-1924) (Landau, 1995).

In opposition to adherents of pan-Islamism, the philosopher justified the need to separate secular and spiritual power and develop the Turkic nation from the achievements of European civilization. One of the conditions for achieving success on this path was the integration of Turkic-speaking peoples within the framework of

a single state. Similar ideas have gained wide popularity among young Turks. The most nationalist-minded representatives developed Gokalpa's ideas in the Pan-Turkic doctrine, which demanded the unification of all Turkic-speaking peoples under the rule of all-Turk democracy and called for non-violent straining or genetic assimilation of national minorities in the future. Pan-Turkism was often discussed among Ottoman intellectuals who concluded that an active connection, mainly because of a common language and history, existed between the Ottoman Turks and those who live in the Caucasus and Turkestan (Aslan, 2014). Initially, similar discussions of pan-Turkism as a current were conducted privately, then publicly and in print. Among these Ottoman intellectuals, the most famous were Omer Seyfeddin, Mehmet Izzet and Mehmet Emin Yurdakul, known for their nationalistic writings, which in turn strengthened patriotism and aroused pride in the Turkic nations at that time. In 1926, the first conference on questions of theology took place in Baku (Landau, 1995). In the autumn of 2006, the 10th International Turkic Kurultay was held in Antalya, which was attended by about 600 delegates - public and state figures from various countries, and the 8th summit of Turkic-speaking countries (Butakov 2006). The joint declaration contained such decisions as "an appeal for the development of a standard policy of the Turkic states on the situation in Afghanistan, Iraq, Palestine, and Lebanon (which is assessed as developing negatively) and in settlement of the Cyprus problem (Butakov 2006). The countries participating in the summit pledged to mutually support each other in achieving their foreign policy goals, such as Kazakhstan's chairmanship of the OSCE in 2009, Turkey's accession to the EU, the election of Turkey, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan as non-permanent members of the UN Security Council (Butakov 2006). The cause of the creation of the Turkic Commonwealth of States, to which Turkey has been exerting efforts for many years, is beginning to shift from a dead center. At the initiative of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, it was announced the creation of one body of the Commonwealth - the Council of Elders (Butakov 2006).

Certain circles of these states are considering the movement for the integration of the Turkic communities as a threat to their territorial integrity. The question concerns Turkey's place in Kazakhstan's foreign policy, as well as those factors that determine Kazakhstan's policy in Turkey. By the thirtieth page of Foreign Policy Concept of Kazakhstan 2014-2020, "The Republic of Kazakhstan attaches great importance to strengthening comprehensive cooperation with the Republic of Turkey, which is

based on the common historical roots and cultural values of the two nations.” This document shows that Turkey, rather than playing a decisive role in the external Policy of Kazakhstan, is an instrument of the stability mechanism. A recent report by the Central Bank of Kazakhstan on investments and total annual foreign trade of Kazakhstan notes that proximity to the political arena does not affect the Economy between the two countries at a certain level.

5.2 Turkey’s relations with Central Asia

The Central Asian region is the point of contact between the geopolitical interests of Kazakhstan and Turkey. To a certain extent, interests intensified after the collapse of the Soviet Union, as this event marked the emergence of new subjects of world politics, as well as new markets and new volumes of cooperation in which the Republic of Turkey can occupy key positions. In addition, the dissolution of the Soviet Union weakened the position of the Russian Federation in the Central Asian region. In other words, favorable conditions have developed for strengthening the Central Asian positions (Aslan 2014, p. 136). As I mentioned in this study, Turkey began strengthening ties with the countries of Central Asia with the fact that the former recognized their independence. Economic growth and good geographical location create the potential for Turkey when the republic can become an influential power in the Central Asian region. The Republic of Turkey uses "soft power" to participate in the region and establishes ties with the Central Asian countries in business, culture, and education. I believe that, at the moment, such participation in the region allows Turkey to maintain stable economic growth and increase its influence in the region. In addition, I consider it important to take into account the succession of generations in the former socialist republics, which no longer have communist experience. In this case, it will ensure the positions of the hegemon in the region for Turkey.

5.2.1 Turkey’s past engagement in Central Asia

The Republic of Turkey is positioned as a "central power" in such regions as Central Asia, the Balkans, and North Africa. The reason for this position lies in the peculiarities of the geographical location of Turkey, which is both successful and at the same time problems due to the instability of the region. In addition, this position has its bases because of Turkey's stable economic growth, because this is the 17th

world economy (according to the UN 2016 data). Turkey participates in a huge number of international forums and is a regular participant in such organizations as the G20. According to the Turkish Foreign Minister, only in 2009 Turkey opened 33 embassies. But Turkey's foreign policy and participation at the international level are due to its geographic location close to Central Asia.

Turkey has an important role as a regulator of stability in this region. And Turkey plays the role of such a regulator through diplomatic mediation, helping, maintaining peace, ensuring security and diplomacy (Efegil 2008, p.169). All these methods are aimed at Central Asia and its young republics. Thus, TIKA (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency) was established. This agency has played a large role and has been helping the region since 1992. It was then that the first summits of the leaders of the Turkic-speaking countries began, which are held regularly. However, I consider it necessary to note that the absenteeism of the Central Asian states weakened Turkey's ambitions. Young republics left economic cooperation with Turkey in a limited state.

5.2.2 Turkey's engagement today

The Republic of Turkey occupies one of the key positions in the Central Asian region. I believe that Turkey's interest remains in this region and, as far as possible, bilateral, and multilateral relations in the sphere of trade and business, as well as in the spectrum of cultural exchange, are being established here. A striking example is the Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking Countries (CCTS), which was founded in 2009. In contrast to my opinion, there are opinions that Turkey's interest is directed towards the European Union, the Middle East and Africa. This position is based on the weakening of Turkey's assistance to the countries of Central Asia. Indeed, at the moment, Turkey has focused its interests on the international community, and not on individual regions. However, Turkey continues to develop cooperation with the countries of Central Asia in a multilateral and bilateral manner in the fields of economy, energy, culture, and trade. Turkey continues to aid the region to ensure peace, as well as in state building. I suppose that Turkey is still participating in the stabilization of the region, placing itself in the position of a regional leader.

China and Russia still remain Turkey's main competitors in the Central Asian region. These countries have strategic interests as a leader, and also need leadership in the field of import trade. In particular, Central Asia is a key part of the energy network on which Russia's economy is built. China is in search of a market for cheap exports, and Central Asia is ideally suited for this role. Turkey also has its own strategic interests in the region, uniting the interests of Russia and China. The Republic of Turkey needs an export market and a market for the sale of energy resources, where the key countries are Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Among the strategic interests of Turkey in the region, there are also common cultural sources of Turkey and the countries of Central Asia. But I believe that the ethnic connection only provides access to Turkey in this region, plays the role of "soft power". Turkey uses alternative and more beneficial ways of influence, such as close economic ties through the support of small and medium-sized businesses.

5.3 Bilateral Relations

Analyzing the participation of the Republic of Turkey in Central Asia, I noticed that the level of participation varies from country to country. The leader of the Turkish interest in Kazakhstan, as the trade between these states, was at the highest level, in relation to other states. As I noted before, Turkey invests in Kazakh raw materials, food, media and so on. Kazakhstan also invests in Turkey, which exceeds 2 billion US dollars. Between Turkey and Kazakhstan, cultural and educational ties are most closely aligned. An example of this can be the construction of Turkish schools in Kazakhstan.

Comparison of the level of development of economies of the former USSR countries from 1992 to 2015

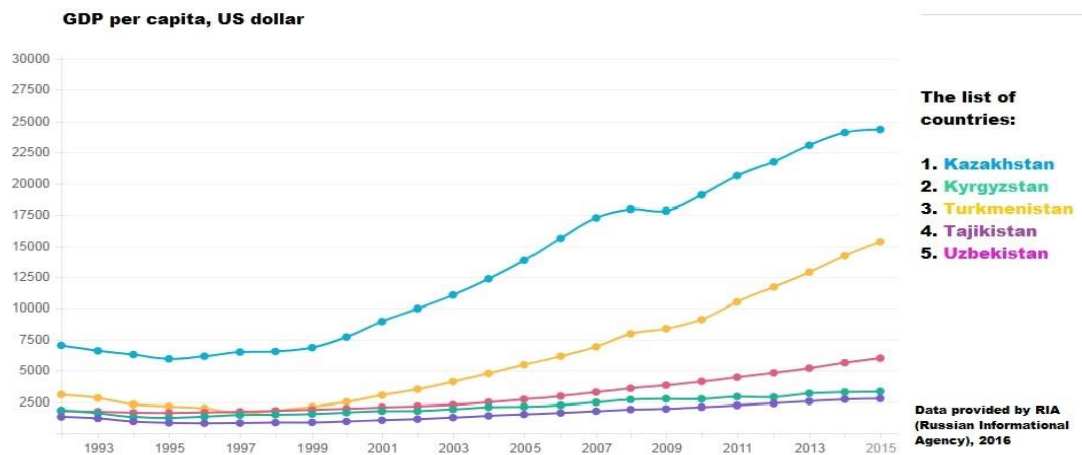


Figure 5.2: Comparative Chart on CIS Countries Economies

Source: (Russian Information Agency, 2016)

Figure 5.2 shows the growth of the economies of Central Asia in the period from 1992 to 2015. The graph clearly proves that Kazakhstan is the absolute leader of economic growth in this region. I believe that this is what determines the close economic ties between Turkey and Kazakhstan, which have higher rates than economic ties between Turkey and other states of Central Asia.

The second place is occupied by Turkmenistan. It is worth noting that Turkey is the leader among the states that invest in Turkmenistan. Turkey actively invests in the textile industry, in the production of building materials and in the automotive sector. Data of 2010 regulate that trade between Turkmenistan and Turkey has grown substantially since 1995 - from \$ 168 million to \$ 1.5 billion. Turkey also builds Turkish schools in Turkmenistan, where their number has reached 20. (Hurriyet Daily News, 2010). The development of cultural ties is promoted by the Turkish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (TIKA), which I mentioned earlier.

Uzbekistan has weaker economic ties with Turkey, and their combined trade is the US \$1,2 billion in 2015 (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2014). Economic ties are weakening amid political tension between states. In particular, all educational Turkish projects were blocked by Uzbekistan. Probably, Uzbekistan is

afraid of Turkey's domination in the region and the weakening of the regime inside Uzbekistan. Weak positions in cooperation with Turkey are in Kyrgyzstan. For example, the total trade between Turkey and Kyrgyzstan reached 372 million USD and the export and import of Turkey comes from 295 million USD and 78 million USD for 2015 year (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2014). So, I suppose that the sphere of education is the most successful in the relations between Turkey and Kyrgyzstan.

Tajikistan and Turkey do not have cultural ties and a common historical beginning. Iran is close to Tajikistan in cultural terms, but this does not prevent Tajikistan and Turkey from establishing economic ties and interacting in the field of education (Aslan 2014, p.138). In 2010, the total volume of trade between states amounted to \$ 427 million (OECD 2013). As for educational projects, TIKA is also involved in Tajikistan. The analysis showed that Kazakhstan is the most important state in the Central Asian region, which is of the greatest interest to Turkey.

5.3.1 Diplomatic cooperation

Diplomatic cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey was renewed in 2003 when both countries sent common forces to a strategic partnership. The initiator was the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and he was approved a year later at the NATO summit in Istanbul. Since then, cooperation between the two states has not only diplomatic but also inter-parliamentary nature. This means that both states have a parliamentary "friendship", which is expressed in the official visits of the speakers of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and the delegation of the Majilis of Kazakhstan. The strategic partnership agreement was signed in 2009, after which Kazakhstan became the first country in the region under consideration, which signed a similar agreement with Turkey. A year later, in 2010, Turkey and Kazakhstan signed agreements on cooperation in science and technology, education, economics, environmental protection and tourism development. Within the framework of this agreement, the Turkish Academy was established in Astana, which served as a cultural and research center (Aslan 2014, p.139).

Diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and Turkey strengthened in connection with the establishment of The Cooperation Council of Turkic Speaking States (CCTS), within the framework of which meetings of the leaders of Turkic-speaking

countries were held. CCTS has a deep structure, including the Council of Heads of State, the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Committee of Senior Officials, the Council of Elders and the Secretariat. The organization and all the structural units are located in Istanbul, Turkey. I believe that the position of some countries within the CCTS is characteristic. In particular, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan stopped participating in the leaders' meetings already in 2006. Thus, CCTS includes Kazakhstan, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, and Azerbaijan. The main goal of the organization is to further deepen all-round cooperation between the Turkic-speaking countries. The existence of CCTS implies a common contribution to the implementation of stability in the Central Asian region, first and foremost, and in the world (Cooperation Council of Turkish Speaking States).

The CCTS agreement also implies mutual trust and friendship between countries, development of common positions on foreign policy issues, coordination of actions to combat international terrorism, separatism, extremism and cross-border crimes, as well as promoting effective regional cooperation, creating favorable conditions for trade and investment, environment for economic growth, interaction in scientific, technical, education, health, culture, sports and tourism spheres, develop of information links, activation of legal cooperation. Thus, the cooperation of the Turkic-speaking countries of the Central Asian region within CCTS is concentrated in such spheres as economy, culture, transport, diaspora, and customs issues. Among already implemented projects, there is a project to create a textbook on the history of Turkic-speaking countries, as well as the creation of a Turkic University (Cooperation Council of Turkish Speaking States).

5.3.2 Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building measures in Asia - CICA

The Conference on Interaction and Confidence in Asia (CICA) has a wider scope than CCTS has. CICA represents an international forum that unites a huge number of states not only in Central Asia but also throughout Asia - from Cambodia to Bahrain. The main objective of this forum is to ensure security in the Asian region and strengthen relations between countries. The initiator of the creation of such an international forum was again made by the President of Kazakhstan in 1992 at the 47th session of the UN General Assembly. The first CICA summit was held in 2002. The Summit of Heads of State and Government is the main summit of the international forum, within which meetings are held every four years. The purpose of

the meetings and the establishment of the summit is to hold consultations, assess progress and determine the priorities of the Meeting. Meetings of foreign ministers are also held every four years - two years after the Summit. Ministerial meetings are the main forum for consultation and consideration of all issues of CICA activities. The CICA Task Force examines specific issues, implements the tasks assigned to it and submits reports to the Committee of Senior Officials.

The most active member of CICA is Turkey and even became chairman of the conference until 2014. In addition, Turkey has established a special Turkish group within CICA, which is headed by the ambassador. The main task in the chairmanship was Turkey's military-political strengthening. In general, CICA considers interaction in several spheres, such as "military-political", "economic", "environmental", "human" and "new challenges and threats". At the same time, Turkey held an informal meeting of foreign ministers at the 66th UN General Assembly in New York, a couple of business forums, one held in Bangkok and the other in Istanbul, the Meeting of Experts on International Migration in Antalya, 11 senior committees, 7 economic subgroups and 10 special groups within CICA (Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs). After conducting a detailed analysis of Turkey's and Kazakhstan's participation in building relations in the region, I may suppose that Turkey's desire to establish a dialogue and get mutual support is more active than Kazakhstan does, despite the fact that key initiatives come from the Kazakh side, Kazakhstan is not actively involved

5.4 Conclusion

In the first chapter, I examined the development path that both republics have undergone, and also how the cooperation between Turkey and Kazakhstan was established. It turned out that there were two goals: the integration of the region and economic development. So, this chapter of the secondary analysis also shows that the cooperation of Turkey and Kazakhstan, especially in the field of education, affects the entire region of Central Asia through the creation of an integrative environment for the Turkic-speaking countries, which in the region are the vast majority. The analysis and results obtained give me a confidence that the cooperation of Turkey and Kazakhstan will acquire new levels of development both at the regional as well as at the international level.

6. CONCLUSION

Many elements unite Turkey and Kazakhstan, and it caused research interest and the creation of a thesis. In the framework of this study, I managed to prove the thesis and also come to some conclusions.

Trade and economic relations, as mentioned earlier, are gaining momentum, although much remains to be done to achieve the necessary goals. Both countries see each other as political allies, and it cooperates on numerous regional and global issues. Based on this study, relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan over this period have risen to a partnership level, since Kazakhstan's independence today occupies an essential place in the system of international relations and the state is looking for new partners and even allies not related to the former socialist republics. Bilateral relations began, first of all, because of deep cultural, historical ties, ethnic kinship, which made Turkey the first country to recognize Kazakhstan's independence. Secondly, the development of Turkish-Kazakh relations is based on the identity or similarity of positions on a wide range of issues. Moreover, both countries that have its interests in the system of international relations also played a significant role in strengthening bilateral ties. The development of relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan can be summarized as follows:

- Diplomatic relations can be called dynamically developing. The strategic nature of these relations also gives impetus to bilateral ties, which are strengthened when visiting a high level at least once a year.
- Relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan in the cultural and educational spheres are developing actively. Good examples for this are scientific, cultural institutions, foundations, major projects, and the celebration of cultural events.
- Military cooperation is a crucial area in bilateral relations. Turkey provided military-technical and financial assistance on gratuitous terms. Every year, Kazakhstani military personnel are trained in Turkey. These relations help to achieve not only mutual interests but also national interests.

Accordingly, to the fact that Turkey was the first member of the United Nations to recognize Kazakhstan's independence, which led to the recognition of Kazakh statehood by the rest of the UN member states, as well as the current trends towards the development of pan-Turkic sentiments, I confirmed the thesis as this study proceeds. Kazakhstan integrates into the Turkic environment, acting even within the framework of internal state administration. An example of this may be the planned transition of the Kazakh alphabet from Cyrillic to Latin; I think that this is an important aspect. Moreover, the most progressive tendencies in the integration of Kazakhstan are observed in the trade and economic sphere and military cooperation. I can argue that Kazakhstan drives not cultural identification with the Turks, but financial, more pragmatic reasons.

However, economic cooperation between Turkey and Kazakhstan show that, despite the well-developed nature of relations, compared to other countries of Central Asia, it is still necessary to intensify economic and trade cooperation. I suggest that the future of the Turkish-Kazakh industrial relations has excellent potential. In Turkey's opinion, Turkey's foreign policy towards the Turkic world looks as if Turkey entered the region with high expectations and returned with deep disappointment. However, in Kazakhstan's opinion, Turkey's position in the Central Asian region is growing. Especially when Kazakhstan-Turkey relations are being analyzed, Kazakhstan has become the most reliable strategic partner of Turkey in the region in the field of education, a significant role in bilateral relations. Both governmental and non-governmental organizations in Turkey contribute to raising the level of education in Kazakhstan. The leadership of Kazakhstan did not question the origin of the Turkish initiatives. Instead, Kazakhstan pragmatically assesses Turkey's efforts on the performance of institutions. Despite its ideological motives, Kazakhstan did not stop cooperation with Turkey, because in the end they helped modernize their education system.

From the Turkish point of view, regardless of their origin, any Turkish educational project in Kazakhstan, its presence in the country is growing. As a result, Kazakh-Turkish relations are becoming more stable and stronger. I can say that collective identity has decisive motivation in approaching the Turkic republics in Turkey's foreign policy. It proves the hypothesis put forward by us on the growing integration

of Kazakhstan. After all, actors and structures continually mutually form each other. Rules, language, institutions, and policies are used as a tool for creating an actor and society. Social constructivists believe that common ideas establish the identity and interests of actors. In this sense, the concept of identity plays a vital role in the relations between the participants. In the real process of bilateral relations with the Turkic republics, the collective identity or a Turkic identity can be strengthened as equals.

It was concluded that the language, origin, religion, and understanding of history are essential determinants when it comes to Kazakhstan's policy towards Turkey. Internal structural factors that include the structure of the regime, the president, bureaucratic institutions, political parties, non-governmental organizations, interest groups, as well as the public and the media, should be more resolute. Moreover, Kazakhstan has a significant initiative in the field of economic cooperation, and not in the sphere of culture. Many issues of cultural significance are not taken seriously by the Republic and are rejected. The data obtained for this study showed that the steps were taken towards Kazakhstan also determine Turkey's policy, and therefore the Turkish government should see the region in a broader perspective.

In addition to the economic benefits that Turkey receives, it must take into account the interests of Russia, the US, EU, Iran, and China in Kazakhstan and act accordingly. It is necessary to increase the number of mutual visits of the presidents of both countries to create institutionalization in the relationship. The future and current cooperation of the Kazakh people with Turkey will be achieved through the realization of the unity of the heart and mind. In addition to material and spiritual unity, there are growing hardworking generations with high moral values that are keeping pace with modern events, have a sense of justice, patriotic and tolerance to other people. In this context, time should no longer be lost in the question of how it is expected from Kazakhstan and Turkey after Nazarbayev. The future of relations between Kazakhstan and Turkey will be very bright if both countries show the same faith and sincerity and establish multifaceted cooperation and solidarity.

As for the prospects, the thesis and analysis that I have conducted provide us the basis for believing that the thesis on the change in the human development index as a reason for the reintegration of Central Asia and the establishment of relations between Turkey and Kazakhstan, this thesis is true for Kazakhstan, which is only

becoming active in establishing bilateral ties in the region. As for Turkey, the state redirects interests to projects that have economic advantages for the region and Turkey. It is confirmed right now, during the implementation of China's economic project of New Silk Road, when Kazakhstan falls into this epicenter of expanding trade and economic ties with Turkey. That is a good signal for the development of the financial power of Kazakhstan, and therefore there is confidence that Kazakhstan will depart from the post-Soviet outsider countries and continue to develop cooperation with Turkey, as well as with other Turkic regions. So, I can claim that our thesis about the existing and development of the mutual significance of Kazakhstan and Turkey from the point of view of its political, economic, cultural and educational interaction in the post-Soviet period is proved.



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