

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

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ABSTRACT: This paper 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. It equally portrays the trajectory of Kazakhstan's economy since the breakup of the Soviet Union. It analyzes 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. It discusses the economic cooperation between the two countries. Both countries are analyzed through HDI, which makes it possible to single out specific areas in which Turkey and Kazakhstan develop and cooperate and to say how encouraging this economic cooperation is. It also focuses 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. From the aforementioned, 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.

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I. 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 Kazakhstan and Turkey has a different level of content in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. 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.

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. 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. Kazakhstan shows the greatest interest in construction and commodity trade, while Turkey invests in banks, creates new jobs for citizens of Kazakhstan. 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. On the other hand, Kazakhstan allows Turkey to implement projects on its own territory. There is a greater scope for cooperation between the two countries on the regional and international levels.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: INDEPENDENCE AND FOREIGN POLICY

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By the end of the 20th century, 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. 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). 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.

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.

Kazakhstan went through a lot of challenges, based on 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). 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.

Crisis in the First Years of 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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

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

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).

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, 157p). 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, 158p.).

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).

IV. 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).

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.

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 well (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 Şıvgın, 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.

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).

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.

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).

V. 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.

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