

Geopolitical Role of Kazakhstan

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Abstract

This article examines the influence of the demographic element on the geopolitical improvement of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan is of particular interest because of its deliberately geological location and presence of assets. Considering these variables, Kazakhstan has evident right on leadership in Central Asia. Right now, Kazakhstani geopolitical authority depends upon the monetary accomplishments of the nation. In the meantime, the demographic factor is involved from a strategic perspective. Kazakhstani populace is generally a small number than other Central Asia countries. Furthermore, some negative propensities of the division of the populace and its auxiliary changes are creating problems. The administration knows about the gravity of these issues and is trying to change the circumstances. Kazakhstan has strategic cooperation with Russia, China, and the USA. Along with this, Kazakhstan's strategic priorities divide into the following parts; national security, domestic political stability, financial growth, education, and a proficient state.

Keywords: Geopolitics, Strategy, Russia, China, USA, and Economy.

Introduction

Kazakhstan possesses the clear monetary potential and beneficial geological position, and the nation has targeted the preconditions for turning into a leader in the region. The possibility of the provincial authority is formally made open, and Kazakhstan made a few powerful strides in such a struggle. The principal result is the stability element related to the present-day. The current stability is the aftereffect of a reasonable blend of a broad scope of social-monetary, political, and different elements. Each one of these components is essential in its particular manner. In the meantime, without considering the demographic capability of the nation, the assessment of geopolitical visions of Kazakhstan will be unfinished. Subsequent to turning into a free state, Kazakhstan has confronted an assortment of demographic issues. First, it is essential to refer to the provincial setting, such as populace measure, migration policy, ethnic heterogeneity, and so on. From the geopolitical perspective, these variables are very vital and guarantee a particular consideration. Currently, it is hard to distinguish the demographic circumstances as a good factor in Kazakhstan and to fortify the geopolitical situation of the nation in the region. The issue of examination of the geopolitical significance of a nation with the thought of demographic factors is by all accounts genuine. In various geopolitical studies, Kazakhstan signified between the nations of Central Asia. This investigation is additionally a preliminary step concerning the issue

of populace improvement in Kazakhstan, showing strategic importance for the future of the nation.

Methodology

Throughout the examination, theoretical parts of the issue are based on a multidisciplinary method joined with structural analysis. Common scientific techniques for research, for example, investigation, comparison, and synthesis are utilized. The examination of reports, administrative acts, and logical materials were likewise applied.

The Strategic Importance of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan, which was going through an arrangement period, has picked the ideal bearing of advancement. Being included in procedures of rechanging the order of the world, which was begun by the crumple of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan has gotten a different opportunity to end up as a player in provincial and worldwide fields. The formation of any powerful security framework in the region is incomprehensible without Kazakhstan's contribution because Kazakhstan has gotten tremendous assets and incredible travel potential. From a political and military perspective, Kazakhstan has a decent base for reinforcing place in the region of Central Asia with visions of control of international activities and local midpoints of power. The nation's political steadiness with the foreign strategy of peace is likewise of extraordinary significance.

The geopolitical courses of Kazakhstan's accomplice nations are usually diverse coordinated. The principal reason for this logical inconsistency is the geopolitical interests of the USA, Russia, China. Kazakhstan has achieved the backing of important nations, picking up security assurances and reinforcing its sovereignty. The Caspian Sea is a vital geopolitical element, which characterizes the hugeness of the region. Not quite a while ago, the area of Caspian was the geopolitical edge. Today more than 20 stores of gas and oil have been found, and around 250 grounds are viewed as oil-forthcoming. By a few opinions, the portion of sea oil of the Caspian establishes around 30-40% of assets of the region (Korneev and Gardash, 2002). The financially level-headed oil assets have been evaluated around 17-33 billion barrels. In the meantime, by a few assessments, America possessed assets that are equivalent to 3.0 billion barrels. As an examination, all out-oil stores of the Persian Gulf bowl involve 95-100 billion barrels. In the meantime, it is assessed by a few global consulting organizations that complete-scale distribution and production of Caspian gas and oil need up to 150-200 billion dollars of funds. Nazarbayev stated that the Caspian Sea is a vital station and the most critical component of the geopolitics of the Central Asian region (Nazarbayev, 2003). By a few estimations, the portion of Kazakhstan's oil assets is 41%, the part of Turkmenistan is 30%, a part of Azerbaijan is 17%, the Portion of Russia is 6%, and Iran is 6%. Currently, Kazakhstan is the crossing point of worldwide and region midpoints of power. Russia, China, and the USA are the most dominant of them. Every one of them is a crucial accomplice of Kazakhstan.

The Strategic Corporation among Kazakhstan and Russia

Due to the attached boundaries, Kazakhstan is a vital accomplice of Russia regarding the matter of security issues. From an economic perspective, Russia is involved in the Caspian Sea, which is the reason why pipelines and transport control safety is essential. Besides, Russia is restless about the unlawful flow from weak financial nations of Central Asia. Moscow has considered the

making of provincial security frameworks in the nations of Central Asia of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The initial phase in such a manner was made on May 15, 1992, in Tashkent, where CIS part nations marked the CST (Collective Security Treaty). In the casing of CST, the agreement on the air safeguard coordinated framework was acknowledged. Kazakhstan at first upheld this activity. The making of CSTO (Collective Security Treaty Organization) turned into a crucial step, which reinforced the official part of the agreement. The Organization has likewise settled on a decision to make a rapid and collective reaction force. It made for the motivations of opposing a military attack, and exceptional forces attack against worldwide terrorism, narco-traffic, transnational composed crime, and fix the impacts of crisis circumstances. For the most part, the connections between Russia and Kazakhstan are steady relations. The Cooperation Treaty between Russia and Kazakhstan was marked in 1992. The boundary issue completely fixes, the agreement about Kazakhstan and Russia Boundary marked in 2005. Russia and Kazakhstan are vital accomplices in integrative procedures in the Soviet area. The arrangement of the Union of Customs is the primary aftereffect of integrative activities expected to rise in the efficiency of trading connections. The making of the Customs Union with Belarus and Russia that happened in 2010 is a leap forward to every single integrative activity of Kazakhstan. The development of the mutual economic area from 2012 will turn into the next interactional platform, N.A. Nazarbayev noted this point (Nazarbayev, 2010). The examination demonstrates that the nations of Central Asia are as yet safeguarding its strategic importance for Russia. However, this nation's chances are constrained, and the reason Russia is showing its availability for coordinated effort and bargain with other intrigued accomplices.

The Strategic Corporation among China and Kazakhstan

Beijing has achieved entrance into the nations of Central Asia after the crumple of the Soviet Union. Seeking after its strategy in the area, China holds her generally sensible methods of foreign policy. Kazakhstan is a vital accomplice of Beijing, which is guaranteeing strategic constancy of Western economic, business links in the region. Beijing is involved in Kazakhstan from the perspective to control the assets. Such a methodology was shown in 2003 by CNOOC Ltd., which took a functioning part in battling for the development of the oil repository, Kashagan. China additionally inspired the formation of transportation passages for entering the business sectors of Europe and CIS. The points of view of collaboration with Kazakhstan for transportation channel advancement are not misjudged. China was working railway station Druzhba and an expressway through Horgos, which gives access to Kazakhstan. Considering the pace of improvement of its industry, China is especially intrigued by the formation of the scope of transportation way through Central Asia. In 2010, N.A. Nazarbayev (President of Kazakhstan) once again indicated the arrangement of working from China western areas to Western Europe, which provides Kazakhstan a chance of advancement, being in the meantime productive for a scheme of China.

China's desire to oppose the current unipolar arrangement of America's worldwide initiative is straight influencing its policy in Central Asia. Such a mentality is assuaging Russia and China; that the SCO made in 2001 based on Shanghai Five. Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Tadzhikistan have entered this association together with China and Russia. The association has turned out to be incredibly successful in the settlement of the scope of issues that began by the boundary. The SCO has settled on a choice to worry about the battle with global drug trafficking, extremism, and terrorism. The association does not guarantee the initiative in solving vital

universal issues, constraining itself to avoidance and protection from conceivable territorial clashes (Charter of SCO, 2002). The SCO is conceding the administration of the U.N. Organization in resolving every single global issue. Presently, this association is similar interests to Astana, Moscow, and Beijing. Moscow is attempting to re-establish the norm in the nations of Central Asia. For Kazakhstan, the action of the SCO has brought the settlement of boundary disputes and legitimate operation of borders with China.

The USA as the Strategic Partner of Kazakhstan

America is stand out amongst the most critical vital accomplices of Kazakhstan. The fundamental feature of Kazakhstan is its economic and political stability. The connections between the USA and Kazakhstan are portrayed by the dynamic advancement and progressive augmentation of mutual relations. They depend on common intrigue and regard, the similarity of frames of mind towards central global and provincial issues, and their view for commonly adequate arrangements on local and national security. The establishment of a joint effort started in 1992 during the initial visit of Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev to America when the leaders of the two nations announced the foundation of new associations. They marked the Democratic Partnership Charter in 1994. The Charter expresses America does acknowledge that the autonomy, security, regional solidarity, and independent improvement of Kazakhstan are the best qualities. This record is proof of the incredible importance of Kazakhstan in the nations of Central Asia from the perspective of America. America has made a few steps towards fortifying of monetary association with Kazakhstan. Specifically, the American organizations Texaco, Mobil-Oil, Chevron have just got very steady positions in the area, taking an interest in the consolidation of American-Kazakhstan organization Tengiz-Cevroil. The agreement, which did in 1993 between the administration of American and Kazakhstan Organization Chevron, enables American partnerships to deliver oil in the area of the Tengiz basin for around 40 years. Because of the compelling interest of American investment, Kazakhstan not just increased its oil business on another subjective dimension, however, has additionally turned out to be one of the leading exporters of energy assets. In 2006 Kazakhstan was associated with the Trans oil pipeline Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan, which was placed because of the political help of the USA. Considering the criticalness of the export of oil for fortifying the Kazakhstani nation and its investment in affirmation of worldwide security, the commonly beneficial participation with America is its fundamental need. The USA financial arrangement is directed at the accomplishment of Kazakhstan's financial autonomy. It can come basically through the advancement of the gas and oil industry with the applicable transportation framework. In political and military regard, Central Asia is a station of limiting and control of activities of local leaders, especially China and Russia. By fortifying its impact in the area, America is attempting to forestall the local mastery of a group in size, barring USA existence there. Besides, the USA is the vital accomplice of Kazakhstan in atomic non-multiplication arrangement, territorial, and military. NATO agenda for peace was the main critical step in political and military participation with America and other independent Western nations. This step has affirmed Kazakhstan's devotion to the elected world order standards.

The Concern of Kazakhstan

Subsequently, gaining the autonomy of Kazakhstan has confronted the issue of nation improvement priorities. The task was very confusing to assemble another vote-based nation with

the current economy. Regardless of such reasonable aim, the issue was to discover the methods for its accomplishment, to pick improvement priorities. The choice was entangled not just by the authoritarian legacy of the new nation, monetary issues of the interim period, and an assortment of target causes, which emerged not long after gaining autonomy. As a matter of first importance, these issues of the particular geopolitical position of the nation of China and Russia, the danger of religious terrorism and extremism in the South, the crude material financial orientation, and reliance of export on Soviet area. Ethnic differences were additionally a problematic issue. The existence of a noteworthy portion of non-native ethnic people established a possible danger of state weakening and separatism. There's nothing unexpected that Kazakhstan is viewed as miserable. Under such circumstances, the nation required a basic stable premise. Clear and unmistakable needs of inside and outside strategy were to wind up a restriction to endeavors of nation's destabilization, a solidifying power for the country and society. N.A. Nazarbayev (President of Kazakhstan) assumed a critical job during the creation and acknowledgment of vital Republican projects. The President created the fundamental Kazakhstani policy 'Kazakhstan 2030' and introduced it in 1997. This report is crucial because it reflects the primary needs of the improvement of the nation for a long time. Seven long-period priorities of the advancement of Kazakhstan were hypothesized in this procedure: First is National Security that ensures the advancement of Kazakhstan as a free, independent nation saving its total regional integrity. Second is Political Stability, which Safeguards and reinforces local political constancy and national solidarity. It would empower Kazakhstan to set the national policy in motion throughout the period. The third is Financial growth to established an open economy with large size of foreign investments. Gain steadily, and stable growth rates of economic development. Fourth is the Wellbeing, education, and health of Kazakhstani people: Regularly enhance the principles of life, education, the health of the Kazakhstanis. The fifth is Power Resources: Efficiently use power resources through a quick increment in removing and sending out gas and oil with the point of picking up incomes, which would upgrade stable monetary development and enhancement of everyday comforts for the people. Sixth is Infrastructure: Develop main areas to reinforce national security, financial development, and political stability.

Seventh is Proficient Nation: Establish an authoritative and modern force of government employees and state-possessed arrangements of Kazakhstan. These assigned needs incorporate strategic headings of internal and outside approaches. From a geopolitical perspective, priority regarding national security is extremely intriguing. This need depends on the possibility of a multi foreign strategy as a tool guaranteeing the peaceful improvement of Kazakhstan. The strategy especially underlines the significance of benevolent connections with every single neighboring nation and driving independent industrial forces of the world. Provincial and worldwide integrative procedures are the principal instrument. Demographic issues likewise allude to national security needs. Evaluated among driving needs of national security must be a compelling migration and demographic strategy (Nazarbayev, 1997). The second priority of the policy, because of thoughts of Eurasians and the explicit way of Kazakhstan, is likewise critical for the knowing Kazakhstani geopolitical situating points. Interethnic harmony is regarded as the principal state of the nation's improvement. The main goal comprises obliterating the old and stopping the presence of the new obstructions, which make impediments in unity regardless of

what these boundaries depend on its affections or specific interests, religion, prejudiced attitude, or such different elements.

The Military Policy of Kazakhstan

In 2007, the Military Doctrine of Kazakhstan was reflecting geopolitical needs. The regulation is a defensive character. The rule depends on the present-day geopolitical circumstances, which are portrayed by political unsteadiness, monetary, demographic inconsistencies, and accordingly bearing the risk of conceivable destabilization. In the midterm, Kazakhstan's security worldwide and local stability are mostly undermined by the spread of arms of mass annihilation, religious extremism and transnational terrorism, drugs, increasing demographic and ethnic tensions, asset and water deficiencies, and worsening of environmental circumstances (The military doctrine of Kazakhstan, 2007). Kazakhstan guarantees its military security from the perspective of advancement of the law-state, acknowledgment of social, political, and economic reforms, commonly productive collaboration, great neighbor relations, progressive development of global security framework, and upkeep and fortifying of peace in the area. Kazakhstan guarantees its significant needs in army participation as pursues: First, start a specialized alliance with local nations of collective security treaty based on the union of endeavors for the formation of the coordinated protective zone. Second, the Increase of crucial issues associated with Russia and China based on mutual political and military benefits in the region. Third, reinforcing of participation with America about armed forces specialized upgrading, staff training, and military skills' transfer for guaranteeing of security in the area; Fourth, improvement of military and specialized participation with the Central Asian nations; Fifth, contribution in combined exercises and sharing skills of preparation, and complete support of peace and antiterrorist tasks under NATO authority.

Economic Progress of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan's one of the main ten nations known for its stores of lead, zinc, uranium, oil, coal, copper, Ferrum, manganese, chrome, boron, phosphorites, gold, and potassium salts. The unique stores of vital assets make Kazakhstan an alluring key accomplice on a provincial and worldwide scale. Kazakhstan is an essential provider market for key crude things on the globe. This element characterizes the customs of Kazakhstani financial aspects. Agriculture is additionally a crucial financial section. The nation covers its necessity, as well as that of different countries of the local. Currently, the portion of Kazakhstan in worldwide grain production is 1percent (Kazinform, 2007). The productive capacity of the nation is speaking to a broadened structure of modern and horticultural generations. The most noteworthy industrial branches are conventional fuel, mining, energy, and smelting complexes. As of late, the criticalness of these branches has expanded. Such a circumstance dictates national export. The assessment revealed in 2008 that the best portion in export volume of Kazakhstan is mineral items (72.2%), metallic and metals merchandise (15.2%), merchandises of plant and animal origin (5.2%), making of chemical industries (2.9%), and machines for transportation (2.0%). Because of its crude materials' trade, Kazakhstan considers in the leading 35 countries, having the income of the products more than 100 billion USD. The crude materials' trade development is controlled by high worldwide costs on energy assets. Such a triumph was advanced by the Kazakhstani policy of coordination in the global economy and pulling in foreign investments. For quite a while, the export coordination with Moscow, along with crude things, has been the critical feature of the Kazakhstani economy.

Right now, gaining autonomy, Kazakhstan has denied entrance into the worldwide markets. That was one cause of an enduring financial emergency of the 1990s. At this point, Kazakhstan has effectively understood a change gone for the progress of the economy on the market premise. The compelling enhancement of national export assumed a critical role. The fundamental purchasers of Kazakhstani items are Italy (18.3%), 15.3% in Switzerland, 9.5% in China, 8.8% in Russia, 7.5% in France, and 5.5% in the Netherlands. The nation is helpless in the economy because of its geographic isolation from major worldwide merchandise markets and the lack of direct door to ocean paths. The export enhancement is incomprehensible without the utilization of travel transportation hallways of different nations. Such a circumstance advances all the tighter local participation of Kazakhstan, particularly in travel and transport circles. The closest neighbors, Moscow and Beijing, are the largest accomplices of Kazakhstan in this circle, and in the meantime, customary export markets. Russia has been the most critical business accomplice of Kazakhstan. Local interconnections of the two nations are crucial (Korolev, 2005). Communications and transport are a standout amongst the most perceptive directions of collaboration among Russia and Kazakhstan. From transportation improvement, these two nations have a vital significance for one another, having broad national transportation frameworks as well as ruling land positions in the region. The fruitful participation of these two nations in the transportation of gas and oil through the Russian area is deliberately critical.

In the future, Kazakhstan will have the capacity to send out up to 45-47 billion tons each year through Russia. Two principle pipelines, Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) and Yzen-AtyrauSamara are used for this reason. With a total size of investment of 273.2 billion Dollars, Moscow is in the 5th position among significant Kazakhstani outside investors. Generally, the portion of mutual business turnover comprises around 20% of the total size of outside revenue of Kazakhstan (Fergana, 2008). In 2007, the income was equivalent to around 16.3 billion Dollars (27% development from last year). In this manner, the foreign business revenue of Kazakhstan with CIS nations and Russia is insistently developing. It develops from 10.21 billion dollars to 28.57 billion Dollars somewhere in the range of 2004 and 2008 (Smaylov, 2009). Kazakhstan is associated with active monetary participation within Eurasian. Signing the deal about Customs Unity of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan are opening great potential outcomes. The foreign trade revenue of Kazakhstan with non-CIS nations is critical. Additionally, some positive elements, the income with nations outside the CIS has developed adequately from 22.66 billion USD (2004) to 80.49 billion USD (2008).

China is a standout amongst the most perspective accomplices of Kazakhstan in this. The business turnover of Russia and Kazakhstan was equivalent to around 12.24 billion USD in 2018; it turned out higher than in 2007, which was 9.2 billion Dollars. In the meantime, the export to China from Kazakhstan was established (Newskaz, 2008) at 7.7 billion USD. During the financial emergency of the 1990s, China had an essential influence on commoditization with cheap buyer products. Today the effectively developing Chinese economy is an exceptionally effectively available market, where Kazakhstan can export its crude things. The acknowledgment of the task of a pipeline from Atasu into Xinjiang is a noteworthy phase of the energetic participation of the two nations. Kazakhstan was referenced as the 2nd nation of post-communist nations by pulled investments per capita (Bragina, 2003). The statistical information of the National Bank of Kazakhstan reveals that in 2009, the total size of foreign investment in

Kazakhstan was around 127.9 billion Dollars. Also, the portion of foreign direct investments comprises 80percent of the total investment in Central Asian nations (Hitch, 2009). The more significant part of this sum was put into the mining sector, and especially into hydrocarbon basins. The key investors are America, the Netherlands, Italy, and Great Britain. Currently, Kazakhstan has its very own capital and can form a free investment policy. These days the collective sum of Kazakhstani investments into external economies comprises more than 10 billion USD. These investments were generally put by Moscow and other nations of the local. Kazakhstani organizations are effectively working with nations of Europe, Israel, and Turkey. The national oil organization KazMunaiGaz has obtained around 75% of Romanian oil organization Rompetrol NV, having a system of 630 oil stations in the nations of Europe, for 2.7 billion Dollars.

The population as the Geopolitically Key Feature of Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan, the distance between the nearest railway station and a residence frequently sums up several kilometers. Such a condition is a trademark for the dominant part of Kazakhstani arrangements, which are framed during the natural advancement of the region. The residence established is favorable for living territories, or the focuses of financial action (Karazhanov, 1998). On this premise, the subject of dispersion of the populace emerges. Usually, the people are dispersed heterogeneously, primarily because of the practical benefits of living in some zone. The best populace thickness is typical for South locales of Kazakhstan, where climatic conditions are the most ideal. As evaluated the following oblasts arranged in the South are the most heavily populated. There is less population in Aktobe, Mangistau, and Kyzylorda (Tolesh, 2009). It is clear that the space among maximum and minimum indicators is adequate and unquestionably connected with weather conditions. The least populated area is the desert domains that are troublesome for farm management and have fewer water resources. Sadly, the mass of the populace does not entirely reveal the unpredictable structure of its distribution.

Equalization of migration because of the education dimension can serve as a model. It is self-evident that migration tendencies because of the education dimension agree with internal migration indicators. In 2007 Astana (7945 individuals), just as Atyrau (318 individuals) in Western Kazakhstan, pulled in, migrants with advanced education. Different locales had a negative movement balance between 2000 and 2007. In 2007 the great misfortunes fell within South- Kazakhstan (-3247 individuals), East-Kazakhstan (-2546 individuals), and Zhambyl (-1967 individuals). The following circumstances represent specific secondary education. Populace migration and distribution are likewise impacting urbanization forms. Somewhere in the range of 2000 and 2008, noteworthy changes in the dimension of urbanization have occurred. Most importantly, the expansion of the portion of the urban populace was enrolled in nearly all areas. The noticeable changes in Kyzylorda, where the urban populace has reduced from 61% to 35%, and Atyrau decline from 58% to 48%. The role of the urban populace has expanded just in the West areas of Kazakhstan from 41% to 44%, and the critical changes in gender populace structure occurred somewhere in the range of 1999 and 2008. In the meantime, the portion of the male populace has expanded in Mangistau oblast, Almaty oblast, and Almaty city. The most critical increment of the male populace was seen in Astana city. A significant portion of the male populace is in Kyzylorda. The lowest part of the male populace is in Almaty around 45%. In this

way, populace distribution is strategically critical for Kazakhstan's trademark. This procedure entirely corresponds with the monetary characteristics and climate states of Kazakhstani areas.

Conclusion

Kazakhstan is alluring as a vital accomplice in three unique ways of collaboration: financial, military, and political. Kazakhstan has strategic assets just as the likelihood to satisfy transitional capacities, associating European and Eastern markets. From a political and military perspective, Kazakhstan is a suitable place for merging in Central Asia with visions of control of activities of international and territorial focuses of intensity. The political solidness of the nation is of incredible significance regarding this point, which is reinforcing a long period of the corporation. The acknowledgment of the Kazakhstani model of the multi-vector approach is fortifying worldwide and provincial notoriety of the nation. Kazakhstan has enrolled the support of worldwide forces, in this way getting fundamental assurances of security, reinforcing her autonomy, and advancing provincial solidness. The productive Kazakhstan economy is the vital element, which is characterizing the current geopolitical position of the nation. The Financial potential of Kazakhstan is high, and this element will fortify the national geopolitical position.

The main three noteworthy shafts are pulling refugees in Kazakhstan: Almaty and Astana cities, and the Western areas. Such a condition makes Kazakhstan important because the more significant part of oblasts looks burdensome from the perspective of populace distribution. Adverse changes of the populace because of urbanization, educational dimension, and sexual orientation are occurring in such burdensome oblasts. These circumstances do not advance the long-period stability. It is essential to converge focuses on monetary action in Kazakhstani areas for the adjusted advancement of the nation as a whole. To guarantee its financial success, Kazakhstan needs individuals to be controlled within a high state of expert training and working limits. Moreover, the nation can get into reliance on outside working assets with every single following outcome.

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