

**KAZAKHSTAN – UN: 20 YEARS OF PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE,
SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT**

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From the first day of independence, Kazakhstan has been very active in the work of the UN and its specialized agencies. This collaboration is one of the priorities of the foreign policy of our country. The main objectives of this activity is to carry out work on the strategic interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the international arena in the field of global and regional security, the establishment of a just world order in politics and the economy, creating a framework for sustainable development, the harmonious relations between the members of the world community.

The United Nations was founded after the Second World War, October 24 in 1945 by 51 countries in order to preserve peace through international cooperation and collective security. After 60 years of existence 191 countries are already members of the Organization.

According to the Charter of the UN, there are four goals: to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems and promote respect for human rights; be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common aims [1, p. 41.].

Organization's charter stipulates that a member can become a peaceful state, ready to perform the document contained within a liability. Kazakhstan was one of the few countries, that at the time of joining to the UN, was not involved in any conflicts and was in crisis. And all the time remains the epicenter of stability and predictability in the region and in the international arena. This undoubted merit of President NursultanNazarbayev, who makes every effort to ensure the consistent creative

development of the state. Joined the Commonwealth of Nations, Kazakhstan has committed itself to promote and protect the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to respect the purposes and principles of the Charter in order to worthily enter into the international community and participate in its further work, becoming an integral part of the global organization. But other than those our Republic was entitled to full integration into the international community and the assistance of the UN and its institutions in the implementation of the necessary reforms and changes for the early development as a young independent state.

UN with its polyhedral functions covers virtually all aspects of the international community. Its role is especially important in resolving the current crises which demonstrates the growing global interdependence and require joint efforts of states in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Crucial significance for the UN member states, the involvement of the Organization in key areas such as international peace and security, disarmament and non-proliferation of WMD. Organization is the initiator of the international efforts to combat terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime.

The organization has become a solution center of all critical issues facing the international community at this stage: The UN carries out a system work to promote the compliance of human rights, protect the environment, fight disease and reduce poverty, assist refugees, set up mine clearance and has played a leading role in the fight against AIDS.

One of the main objectives of the UN is to maintain world peace. For many years, the Organization has played an important role in helping to prevent international crises and resolving protracted conflicts. It carries out complex operations associated with the establishment and maintenance of peace and humanitarian assistance. She also had to prevent a conflict. In post-conflict situations, it is increasingly making concerted efforts to address the root causes of violence and lay the foundation for lasting peace.

March 2, 1992 at the 46th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which has become historical in its significance, by resolution 46/224 Republic of Kazakhstan was unanimously adopted by the UN [2].

Kazakhstan became the 168th member of the UN. There are 193 states as part of the Organization now. From the first day of membership, Kazakhstan is an active participant in the work of the Organization and its specialized agencies [3]. This collaboration is one of the priorities of our foreign policy. The main tasks in this case are conducting work on the strategic interests in the international arena in the field of global and regional security, the establishment of a just world order in politics and the economy, to create conditions for sustainable development.

The first forum in which the Kazakh delegation took part as a full member of the UN, was the 47th Session of the UN General Assembly, held in the autumn of 1992. President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev took part at this session and made a comprehensive speech on foreign policy [4].

Over the last from 1992, Kazakhstan has managed not only to successfully integrate into the international community, but also to take a prominent place in it.

Kazakhstan's participation in the work of the UN system is one of the main directions of Kazakhstan's multilateral diplomacy and strengthens the sovereignty and independence of our country, to create a favorable international environment for further reforms in the social, political, economic and other spheres of public life.

For almost 20 years of Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan were and are now active conductor of goals and objectives of Kazakhstan's foreign policy in the multilateral arena, promoting the country's initiatives to strengthen international peace

and security, addressing important social and economic problems of the Republic and the region.

One of the most important activities, international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. After independence, Kazakhstan inherited from the Soviet Union's largest nuclear arsenal. On the territory of our country acted Semipalatinsk test site. It should be noted that at that time the leadership of the country decided strategically correct decision- to give up nuclear weapons. August, 29 in 1991, President NursultanNazarbayev signed a historic decree to close the Semipalatinsk test site, thus paving the nuclear-free policy in Kazakhstan.

Deeply symbolic of the fact that almost 20 years after this historic event, the 64th session of the UN General Assembly supported the initiative of the President of Kazakhstan and declared August 29 as the International Day against Nuclear Tests. Voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapons and closing the nuclear test site – a truly unique event in the world. This was announced by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, who visited the so-called "ground zero" – the epicenter of a nuclear explosion at the Semipalatinsk test site during a trip to Kazakhstan in April last year. Speaking to reporters, he said that the history of Semipalatinsk – clear proof the need for nuclear disarmament. At the same time urged the leaders of all countries, in particular the nuclear powers to follow the example of our republic.

UN Secretary-General in 2010, visited Kazakhstan twice – in April and December. This fact, unprecedented case in the practice of country visits of senior management of the United Nations in the state where a stable and non-conflict situations.

The management of our country is supporting the activities of the UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan, for comprehensive strengthening the UN role in the important areas of international cooperation, to promote strengthening of cooperation of Kazakhstan with this authoritative international organization, its specialized agencies, funds and programs.

An important milestone in the development of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the United Nations was the official visit of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in Kazakhstan on October 17-18, 2002, which consolidated the results of ten years of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UN, as well as to identify new prospects and interact [4, p. 6].

Gained tremendous potential of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the UN Development Programme, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme and other agencies in bringing to Kazakhstan expert, technical and financial support of the UN at the stage of state formation .

On the basis of unconditional compliance of the UN Charter, Kazakhstan is determined to make further efforts to strengthen the organization and the UN's central role in the overall system security.

Recognizing the primacy of the UN in addressing key issues of the contemporary world, Kazakhstan can not be a witness in that organization processes. Kazakhstan over fourteen years of independence has made an enormous contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security. Renunciation of nuclear weapons, the creation of confidence-building measures in Asia, strengthening integration processes in Eurasia, the promotion of dialogue between civilizations and religions - this is not a complete list of the steps taken by our government in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. Kazakhstan has earned wide recognition in the United Nations as a state with a balanced and constructive approach to solving the world's problems [5].

Kazakhstan fully supports peacekeeping and UN efforts to strengthen its peacekeeping capabilities, and appreciates the steps taken to further expand the mandate of the UN Standby Arrangements System. Evidence of participation of Kazakhstan in this activity is to create Kazakhstan's peacekeeping battalion (Kazbat), a division which currently is serving in the stabilization force in Iraq.

Signed in 2003 a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations concerning the contributions to the UN system of preparatory activities, Kazakhstan, at this stage is ready to provide personnel for peacekeeping operations, armored vehicles and transport peacekeeping battalion "Kazbat" and interested in a more active role in the UN procurement system keeping world.

We support the expansion of cooperation between the UN and regional organizations and the strengthening of partnerships among regional organizations in the fight against organized crime, drug trafficking, illegal migration, religious extremism, poverty and HIV/AIDS.

Kazakhstan intends to use purposefully capabilities of the UN and its organizations to take concrete measures to mitigate the adverse economic and humanitarian impact of technological and environmental disasters, as the drying of the Aral Sea, the radioactive contamination of the Semipalatinsk test site, contamination of drinking water sources and the total reduction [6, p. 311]. In this regard, special attention should be given to the active participation of Kazakhstan in the activities related to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and sustainable development. Kazakhstan's commitment to its obligations to implement these goals and principles should remain the cornerstone of the basis of the further expansion of cooperation with the UN and its organizations.

Since February 1992, representations of a number of special agencies, funds and programs of the UN system opened and active in Kazakhstan. Their activities are aimed at providing a broad technical, advisory and financial assistance to Kazakhstan.

Currently, the United Nations system in Kazakhstan is represented by 15 organizations: UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), UNICEF (UN Children's Fund), UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), UNHCR (Office of the High Commissioner for refugees), UNV (United Nations Volunteers), UNIFEM (United Nations development Fund for Women), ILO (International Labour Organization), UNESCO (United Nations educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), WHO (World Health Organization), UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development UN), World Bank (WB), IMF (International Monetary Fund), UN / AIDS (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV / AIDS) and DPI (Department of Public Information Office) [2].

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