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June 2022

Introduction

In December 2021, the Republic of Kazakhstan has signed a 30-year cooperation agreement with the United States of America. The agreement covers a wide range of areas, including trade, investment, and economic cooperation. It is a landmark agreement for Kazakhstan, as it marks the first time that the country has signed a similar agreement with a major global power. The agreement is expected to boost Kazakhstan's economy and attract more foreign investment. It also provides a framework for cooperation in various fields, such as energy, infrastructure, and technology. The agreement is a testament to the growing relationship between Kazakhstan and the United States, and it is expected to have a positive impact on the country's development.

The agreement is a result of the efforts of the Kazakh government and the United States government. It was signed in Washington, D.C. on December 15, 2021. The agreement is a landmark agreement for Kazakhstan, as it marks the first time that the country has signed a similar agreement with a major global power. The agreement is expected to boost Kazakhstan's economy and attract more foreign investment. It also provides a framework for cooperation in various fields, such as energy, infrastructure, and technology. The agreement is a testament to the growing relationship between Kazakhstan and the United States, and it is expected to have a positive impact on the country's development.

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KAZAKHSTAN'S EMERGENCE AS AN INTERNATIONAL PLAYER

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Multi-Vector Foreign Policy

In 1991, the USSR, Kazakhstan, and the United States signed the Almaty Declaration, which established the framework for Kazakhstan's foreign policy. The declaration emphasized the need for a multi-vector foreign policy, reflecting the country's geographical position and its desire to maintain friendly relations with all major world powers. This policy was further solidified by the signing of the Almaty Declaration in 1991, which recognized Kazakhstan's independence and its commitment to a multi-vector foreign policy. The declaration also highlighted the importance of maintaining good relations with all major world powers, including the United States, the Soviet Union, and other regional and global actors.

Kazakhstan's foreign policy is characterized by its multi-vector nature, which allows the country to maintain balanced relations with all major world powers. This approach is rooted in the country's geographical location, which places it at the crossroads of major global trade routes. By pursuing a multi-vector foreign policy, Kazakhstan aims to ensure its economic stability and growth while maintaining its sovereignty and independence. The country's foreign policy is also guided by its commitment to international law and its participation in various international organizations and forums.

U.S. Department of Commerce
International Trade Administration



Secretary Kerry Meets With
Kazakhstan President
Nazarbayev in Astana, 2015
Photo: wikipedia.org

U.S.-KAZAKHSTAN RELATIONS

Kazakhstan's independence in 1991 marked the first of U.S.-Kazakhstan relations. The U.S. was the first to recognize Kazakhstan's independence. In 2001, the U.S. signed a partnership and cooperation agreement with Kazakhstan. The agreement covers a wide range of issues, including trade, security, and human rights. The U.S. has been a strong supporter of Kazakhstan's economic development and has provided significant aid to the country. The U.S. has also been a key player in the region's security, particularly in the context of the "War on Terror".

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The U.S. has a long history of supporting a third party, such as Washington, to help establish a stable government in Afghanistan. This support was particularly evident in the early 1990s, when the U.S. provided military and financial aid to the Northern Alliance to fight against the Taliban. This period is often referred to as the "First Era" of U.S. involvement in Afghanistan.

After the 9/11 attacks, the U.S. led a coalition of international forces to overthrow the Taliban regime in 2001. This marked the beginning of a new phase of U.S. involvement in Afghanistan, which was aimed at stabilizing the country and preventing it from becoming a safe haven for terrorist groups. The U.S. continued to provide significant support to the Afghan government and military throughout the 2000s and 2010s.

The First Era (1991–2001): Supporting Independence, Developing Oil Fields

On October 25, 1991, the U.S. announced its support for the Northern Alliance, a coalition of anti-Taliban forces. This support was part of a broader strategy to help Afghanistan establish a stable and independent government. The U.S. provided the Northern Alliance with military training, equipment, and financial aid. This support was crucial in the Northern Alliance's victory over the Taliban in 2001.

The U.S. also supported the development of oil fields in Afghanistan. This was done through a combination of direct investment and the provision of technical expertise. The U.S. government and private companies worked together to identify and develop oil reserves in the country. This was seen as a way to help Afghanistan become a self-sufficient and economically stable nation.

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Wilson Center, Center for Strategic Studies, and the Kennan Institute for U.S. Studies
of the U.S.-Korea Center for Policy Studies. The U.S. Trade Representative's
\$181.6 billion of GDP, Korea's share of U.S. trade is 70 percent of the total
15%

The Third Era: Post-Afghanistan and the New Russia

The end of the Afghanistan era and the beginning of the U.S.-Russia era.





In an oil and gas field in the Mangistau region of Kazakhstan.
Photo: Pavel Khelev/Shutterstock.com

KAZAKHSTAN ON THE HOME FRONT

The U.S. is a major investor in Kazakhstan, with \$20 billion in investments. In 2020, U.S. companies accounted for 15% of Kazakhstan's B2B trade. The U.S. is also a major supplier of goods and services to Kazakhstan. The U.S. is a major partner in the development of the Caspian Sea region, including the Caspian Sea Energy Center. The U.S. is also a major partner in the development of the Mangistau region, including the Mangistau Energy Center. The U.S. is also a major partner in the development of the Karakum Desert, including the Karakum Desert Energy Center.

American FDI in Kazakhstan reached \$53 billion in 2019, a 15% increase from 2018. U.S. companies are active in the oil and gas sector, as well as in the mining, manufacturing, and services sectors. The U.S. is also a major partner in the development of the Caspian Sea region, including the Caspian Sea Energy Center. The U.S. is also a major partner in the development of the Mangistau region, including the Mangistau Energy Center. The U.S. is also a major partner in the development of the Karakum Desert, including the Karakum Desert Energy Center.

Overall, the U.S. is a major partner in the development of Kazakhstan. The U.S. is also a major partner in the development of the Caspian Sea region, including the Caspian Sea Energy Center. The U.S. is also a major partner in the development of the Mangistau region, including the Mangistau Energy Center. The U.S. is also a major partner in the development of the Karakum Desert, including the Karakum Desert Energy Center.

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Russia invades Ukraine.
Photo: Seneline/
shutterstock.com

CONCLUSION

Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, is a clear violation of international law and the principles of the United States. The United States and its allies, including NATO, have expressed strong condemnation of the invasion and have provided support to Ukraine. The international community is united in its opposition to Russia's actions.

The United States and its allies are committed to supporting Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The United States will continue to provide military and economic support to Ukraine. The United States will also continue to work with its allies to isolate Russia diplomatically and economically.

The United States and its allies are committed to a peaceful resolution of the conflict. The United States will continue to work with its allies to bring about a just and lasting peace in Ukraine. The United States will also continue to work with its allies to prevent Russia from repeating its actions in the future.





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