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ASTANA AS AN ACTOR IN WORLD POLITICS

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*"Astana is a symbol of Kazakhstan's renewal, a symbol of
inexhaustible
the creative energy of his multinational
people."*

N.A. Nazarbayev

Annotation: This article analyzes the role of the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, in the world political system. For a long period, international relations had a connection and related only to interstate interaction. In the twentieth century, new actors began to appear in the political arena – TNCs, mass media, International organizations and associations, non-governmental organizations, and Foundations. In the modern system of international relations, the expanding diplomacy of the world's leading cities is of great importance. Intercity cooperation allows us to implement mutually beneficial projects and unites the interests of cities and megacities. Today, as in the Middle Ages, the city is at the forefront of the new political structure of the world. The role of the metropolis, where there is a direct interaction of different social, ethnic, and political groups, is very high.

In the history of Kazakhstan, cities played a decisive role in developing political and economic ties and national culture and were educational centers of the ancient state. Astana is the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main geopolitical base of the state. The article deals with the issues of the socio-economic development of the city. An overview of the political action was given, and the role of Astana in the system of civilization of international relations was described. The city of Astana was characterized as the center of Eurasian diplomacy. Within the framework of this article, the importance of "urban diplomacy" as an instrument of the system of international relations was also considered.

Keywords: city diplomacy, the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, twin cities, interconnections, globalization, actors of international relations, regionalization, economy

Basic provisions

Public diplomacy of the Republic of Kazakhstan relies on the historical traditions of Kazakh diplomacy, presenting in our time an original model that is being formed including the values and meanings of traditional culture, which are formulated and popularized with the help of innovative technologies of the information society era.

Introduction

In recent decades, individual cities have become increasingly important in world politics and international relations. At the same time, it should be emphasized that these are not always cities in Europe or North America representing capitalist

states. The increased international political subjectivity of large towns and their experience settling local conflicts allow us to consider the megacities as reasonably independent actors in the global political arena.

Thanks to the development of modern technologies and digitalization, borders between nation-states are being erased, and the processes of globalization are intensifying. The transformation of the world's political organization is taking place [1]. It is worth noting that today, not all states and countries are more actively involved in globalization, but megacities, regions, and TNCs are. Thus, cities and megacities act as gates to the global political map of the world. Globalization is a non-linear process and alternates with deglobalization. At such moments, crises are formed. Nevertheless, the general trend of global development towards globalization remains.

New regions, continents, megacities, and cities are actively entering world politics. Many researchers, scientists, and specialists are attracted to Eurasia, and in particular, the countries of Central Asia. The well-known scientist Moritz Piper rejects the paradigm adopted in many Western works, namely, the perception of the countries of the region as the periphery, the space "between,» on which Russia and China play their combinations: "To think of Central Asia solely as a chessboard for which giants compete means ignoring the role that regional actors can play in shaping the outcome of new geopolitical projects"[2]. These factors are not accidental. Eurasia is becoming one of the modern world's global political and economic priorities.

This conclusion can be reached on the development of bilateral relations between the countries of Central Asia, in particular, the Republic of Kazakhstan, with the Western European and American communities. The trade turnover between the parties increases yearly and today amounts to \$26 billion with the European Union and more than \$2 billion with the United States for 2022 [3]. In October 2022, the first official visit of the President of the European Union, Charles Michel, to Kazakhstan took place. 2023 marks the 30th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and the EU. An agreement was reached between the parties on the further continuation of active political cooperation and the development of collaboration within the "Agreement on Expanded Partnership and Cooperation" framework. President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev visited the United States in September 2022, where he attended a meeting at the UN General Assembly and held discussions with the leadership of large American multinational corporations. It is becoming evident that Western European business people and politicians are considering Central Asia as a potentially significant business partner and long-term political ally.

With the development of globalization, new actors in international relations are strengthening their positions. Large cities and megacities play a unique role. Urban diplomacy is a part of public diplomacy, where official government representatives and residents of different cities are involved. The diplomacy of cities is developing, taking into account the agreements and agreements reached at the state level with the active participation of local executive city bodies and foreign embassies and representative offices. According to Rodrigo Tavares, the first formal attempts to

develop urban diplomacy between different countries began in the XIX century[4]. At that time, only small towns and settlements took an active part. However, this type of international relations has become more widespread after millennia. Cities embody the spirit and mentality of the inhabitants, architecture, traditional occupations, and leading industries of their region.

Inter-city cooperation's main task is to improve residents' lives, identify common approaches to specific problems between cities, and develop cultural and humanitarian cooperation. Cities also conclude a twinning agreement to solve common problems, such as climate change and many others.

The term "urban diplomacy" is used in the activities of such international organizations as United Cities and Local Authorities and C40 Urban Climate Management Groups. This term is also recognized by the USC Center for Public Diplomacy. The British House of Lords confirmed the importance of this term for international politics, particularly in tourism, trade, culture, and post-conflict reconciliation. It is worth noting that the issues of intercity diplomacy were also raised at the World Economic Forum. Cities that can conduct foreign economic and political activities occupy a unique role in the political system. The main direction of foreign economic cooperation between megacities is foreign investment, trade, and tourism. International forums contribute to the development of intercity diplomacy and business between the leadership of local executive authorities. In particular, the position of the First Head of the city (akim) plays a special role in the development of issues of intercity cooperation. Well-known scientists believe that the diplomacy of towns, in the form of a network of large megacities of the world, could function as a subsection of official diplomacy (Track | Diplomacy) [5]. This approach would provide a local approach to developing, adopting, and implementing decisions. The cooperation of large cities could contribute to resolving local problems of the world community and global issues. The motto of a well-known TNC could become an expression of the strategy of diplomacy of cities: "Think Globally, Act Locally" ("Think globally, act locally"). The World Institute of Glocal and Cities' Diplomacy operates under the auspices of the UN. This institute develops intercity diplomacy at different levels. There is an example in history of the successful signing of the founding document by the First Persons of the municipalities of the cities despite the confrontation of their governments. We are talking about the cities of Belgrade and Sarajevo in 1995. That year, the First Regular Conference of Mayors of the capitals of Central and South-eastern Europe was held in Athens[6].

The Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the critical actors in political processes in the Eurasian space. The capital and major cities of Kazakhstan also take part in the activities of intercity diplomacy. Ties between cities, as a rule, are documented in partnership agreements and special consolidated programs. exchange plans for the agreed dates. Exchanges of delegations and trips of special groups accompanying program events from among the representatives of the public are expected.

Astana is the capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main geopolitical base of the state. The population of the city is about 1.2 million people (2022). The city occupies a special place in the Eurasian space. Astana is significant both for the

variety and number of events that took place directly in it and for the role that the city has played in relations between the countries of the east and the west. The capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan is attractive not only for unofficial guests and tourists but also for political figures who participate in summits, forums, conferences, and meetings of various levels.

Description of materials and methods

Primary sources (official documents) and secondary sources (reports of international organizations and scientific publications) were used in this study. These materials were taken from open sources.

When writing the study, the fundamental approach was an interdisciplinary approach to studying the role of non-traditional actors in international relations and the status of large cities of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the world political system.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research work is the approaches generally recognized in the theory of international relations, particularly the fundamental provisions of political realism and neorealism.

Literary review

When writing a scientific study, the works of Kazakh, Russian and foreign authors were used. The degree of scientific development of the problem can be considered according to the problem-country principle.

The foundations of the conceptual vision of cities as actors of international relations were devoted to the works of famous Russian scientists Prokopenko A.E. (2009) [6] and Savkin D.A. (2010) [7].

The famous Italian scientist R. Marchetti's "The Diplomacy of Cities" monograph stands out among foreign authors. This monograph was published under the editorship of M.M. Lebedeva. This scientific work describes the structural factors of intercity diplomacy (2022) [8].

The well-known scientists were engaged in the issues of urbanization, the development of its philosophical and sociological foundations, and the study of the international activities of cities and megacities: Braudel (1986) [9], M. Weber (1994) [10], A. Toynbee (2002) [11], O. Spengler (1999) [5].

The foreign policy of cities is insufficiently studied in Kazakh science. The role of public diplomacy in promoting the foreign policy interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the present stage is explored in a scientific study by A.T. Urazayeva (2022) [12].

Results

Socio-economic development of the city

The capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the city of Astana, plays an important and special role in the modern economic development of the country. The total area of the city is 797.33 km². The city's gross regional product (GRP) volume for 2022 amounted to 3,600.0 billion tenges, with an increase of 3.1% compared to the corresponding period of 2021. The region's share in GDP is 9.0% [3].

The economic development potential of the capital is relatively high. Modernization of the economy and innovative development of the state cannot occur separately from the development of regions and large cities. Forming a spatial model of a modern large city includes aspects of increasing its competitiveness,

agglomeration development, and the use of the territorial capital of the city. The process of globalization contributes to the development of regionalization, the growth of the global economic market, increased mobility of labor and financial resources, the development of labor migration, and many other processes that significantly impact the development of large cities and megacities. Developing cities are becoming the primary tool for the sustainable development of post-industrial society. The city is a catalyst for the sustainable development of the state. At the same time, innovations are created in the towns, and the primary demand for innovative technologies and solutions is formed. States are no longer the only actors in world politics. The state pays great attention to the modernization of the city's infrastructure. At the end of the twentieth century, a course was taken to improve the service sector. Therefore, the main focus was on developing modern infrastructure, communication in the city, and innovative solutions. This approach has contributed to the improvement of effective urban planning. A favorable investment climate was formed in the town, which helped attract world-famous brands, hotels, and large TNCs.

The XXI century is a time of digitalization and new, advanced technologies. There is a concept of a "Smart City" for cities, thanks to which it will be possible to use information and communication technologies and innovative solutions to develop the city. The development of this concept contributes to attracting the necessary specialists and innovative technologies. Cities are becoming more economically, environmentally, and socially sustainable. This concept has become most widespread in the industrialized countries of the West and the Far East. The leaders in the number of "Smart cities" are the USA, Europe, Japan, and South Korea. Due to the different forms of "internetwork nodes,» urban centers appear worldwide that perform global functions of other orders [8].

Astana is the youngest capital in the world. The direction of the city's development is focused on digitalization, on the use of new technologies. The city has some advantages over large megacities and world cities. The town is undergoing development and expansion, contributing to an increase in the territory. The population and life expectancy growth also refer to this city's advantages.

For sustainable development, it is necessary to consider and use the city's strengths. Astana is the political and administrative center of the state. The offices of large foreign companies, public administration institutions, and banking sector enterprises are based in the city. Geographical location also favors the development of the business environment, with the following areas: logistics, financial sector, and small business.

The next advantage is the innovative component of the city's development. Kazakhstan's Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation, and Aerospace Industry are in Astana. This Ministry is responsible for the digitalization of the whole country. Astana Hub, the largest technology park in Central Asia, is also located in the capital. The mission of the technology park is to become a center for developing innovative projects, releasing breakthrough IT companies, and becoming a hotbed for attracting a critical mass of young and talented IT specialists from around the world. The city undoubtedly needs to develop in this direction, contributing to the concentration of

educational, research, and production potential and strengthening cooperative ties. Holding the international specialized exhibition EXPO – 2017 allowed us to declare the potential of the city to the whole world. The use of green technologies and the Smart-City concept will allow the introduction of modern world best practices into the city's management, improving the population's quality of life. It is worth noting that a cluster of educational services is being formed based on Nazarbayev University JSC. The University promotes the development of innovative technologies and their introduction into production.

The development of the hotel business will improve the city's investment attractiveness. This area has excellent growth potential. World-class hotels such as St.Regis, Rixos, Hilton, Marriott, etc., operate in the capital. This direction will also contribute to the development of Astana as an international cultural center. The city has many unique cultural objects such as Opera and Ballet Theater, modern cinemas, museums, and folk art.

The sphere of trade is of great importance in the capital's economy. The annual turnover growth is 10-15%. The trade sector accounts for 30% of the GRP. The conceptual vision of the long-term development of modern cities presupposes the latter's positioning as centers of attraction of capital, talent, and innovation. In this aspect, the fundamental condition for the successful long-term development of Astana is to ensure an appropriate level of competitiveness of the capital's economy [13].

To create a favorable investment climate and attract new companies to be based in Astana, it is necessary to form a more friendly environment for business development and create conditions and funds for entrepreneurship. As the experience of the development of many modern cities has shown, direct state intervention in the economy through the creation of city-forming enterprises or ensuring their cost-effective functioning through the public procurement system brings a positive socio-economic effect exclusively on a regional scale and for a certain period. In this regard, a completely different strategy for developing entrepreneurship is needed for Astana to compete with other developed cities. The city's leadership needs to build transport infrastructure, implement a set of business support programs, and engage in the attraction and development of new and high-tech industries that contribute to the growth of the economy's competitiveness. We need positive feedback from international rating agencies like MOODY's, along with cities such as Milan, Istanbul, Madrid, and the introduction of innovations in the methods of urban self-government. According to the MOODY's report, Kazakhstan received a Baa2 Stable rating in 2022. This indicator is positive for the investment attractiveness of both the city and the country.

Discussions

Astana as the center of Eurasian Diplomacy

The proclamation of state sovereignty in 1991 set the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to form the country's foreign policy. This course had to correspond to the state's strategic interests and allow the country to find a place in the system of international relations. The foundation for this was the general principles of world politics, geopolitics, and geostrategy that had developed in the

international community by the end of the twentieth century and regulating relations between states.

The main principles of foreign policy have always been multi-vector and balanced. The Republic of Kazakhstan, adhering to this course, has become a member of reputable international organizations, cooperates with the UN and its specialized agencies, and interacts with international financial institutions [12].

Astana takes an active part in promoting the country's foreign policy. For twenty years, Astana has become the political, economic, and cultural center of independent Kazakhstan and a significant center of diplomacy, peacemaking, and international development.

Since 2000, the capital of Kazakhstan, Astana, has been a member of the International Assembly of Capitals and Major Cities (IAG), an authoritative organization in the social and business partnership field, whose members are Moscow, Minsk, Bishkek, and other major cities of Eurasia.

It is worth noting that several world-scale diplomatic events were held in the capital of Kazakhstan.

On December 1-2, 2010, **the OSCE Summit** was held, at which Astana hosted the heads of the participating states of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Summit was attended by heads of State and Government, politicians from 56 countries, about 600 representatives of international organizations, and 1,500 journalists covered the forum's work.

In February and April 2013, Astana became a venue for negotiations to discuss the **Iranian nuclear program**. The result was the signing on July 14, 2015, of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA — also known as the "Iran Agreement"), which ended the standoff over Tehran's nuclear program.

From January to October 2017, seven international meetings on **the Syrian settlement** were held in Astana. The United Nations recognizes Astana's contribution to resolving the conflict through diplomatic dialogue. The Astana process complements the Geneva process, and both are designed to ensure a peaceful and stable resolution of the Syrian conflict. As a platform for the stage of the peaceful settlement of the Syrian conflict, Astana has fixed its role as an alternative mechanism for negotiations on the most critical and sensitive international issues.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit was held under the chairmanship of Kazakhstan in Astana on June 8 and 9, 2017. This forum has become very special in many ways, as the SCO has been replenished with two more member countries. India and Pakistan then officially joined the six SCO states. Today, the organization also includes Iran. It is worth noting that the SCO Summit was held in Astana earlier in 2011 and 2005.

On September 10-11, 2017, Astana hosted the **Summit of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)**, which brought together the leaders of 14 countries, about 80 delegations of participating states, observer countries, as well as international and regional organizations. The summit's theme is "Science, technology, innovation, and modernization in the Islamic World.» The final document of the Summit was the Astana Declaration on Ensuring political Support for Scientific and Technological Modernization in the Islamic Ummah.

On September 13-15, 2022, the **VII Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions** was held in the capital. Pope Francis paid an official visit to Kazakhstan, participated in this event, and had a prayer service (Holy Mass) for tens of thousands of Catholic believers, including pilgrims who visited Kazakhstan.

In October 2022, three major international diplomatic forums were held in the capital of Kazakhstan at once. On October 13, the **VI Forum of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (CICA)** was held under the chairmanship of Kassym-Jomart Tokayev. The main news of the meeting was the decision of the participating countries to transform the CICA into an international organization.

On October 14, a **meeting of the leaders of the CIS countries** was held. Opening the Commonwealth Forum, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev noted that the event's agenda "presents important issues related to humanitarian partnership, security and other aspects of cooperation."

Central Asia + Russia Summit was also held on October 14. At this forum, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev proposed several projects to develop cooperation between the six states. The President of Kazakhstan paid great attention to security problems in the region and noted that the Central Asian states need to create new mechanisms to prevent modern threats.

The phenomenon of Astana is of interest to many experts and scientists in the field of international relations. Astana is the world's youngest capital, and the city's transformation affects Kazakhstan's development and the Central Asian region and the whole of Eurasia.

The capital of Kazakhstan is already one of the largest logistics and financial centers of the macroregion, with a market of 200 million people. The Astana International Financial Center has become the first platform in the Eurasian region to offer businesses a comprehensive legal regime for attracting, implementing, and protecting investments based on the norms and precedents of English law. By creating legislative and infrastructural exchange conditions for attracting investments with the help of Islamic financing instruments, the Kazakh capital is also becoming the center of Islamic banking throughout the region.

Since 2013, when Kazakhstan joined China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative, Astana has been regarded as a vital hub of the Eurasian Transcontinental Corridor. The rapidly developing Kazakh capital is gradually becoming a global link connecting the poles of economic growth in Asia and Europe. In this commercial center, working, creating a business, and interacting with partners is convenient[2].

Astana is active in the system of international relations. In 1998, Astana was awarded the title of "City of Peace" by UNESCO. Since 1997, the capital has established diplomatic relations with more than 43 cities worldwide. Among the twin cities of Astana are Ankara (Turkey), Pittsburgh (USA), Amman (Jordan), Warsaw (Poland), Seoul (South Korea), Dubai (UAE), Beijing (China), Moscow (Russia), St. Petersburg (Russia) Manila (Philippines), Hanoi (Vietnam), Nice (France), etc. On October 12, 2022, an agreement was signed on the twinning of Astana and the city of Doha.

Conclusion

These examples fully demonstrate the ever-increasing role of Kazakhstan and especially its capital, Astana, in solving global contradictions, on which global political security largely depends.

Thus, we can say with good reason that not only the cities of Europe and North America, the famous megacities of South America and Asia, but also Eurasian cities, and first of all Astana, are becoming more dynamic and influential actors in the world political processes of the XXI century.

Considering this issue on the example of several conferences, forums, and summits is quite indicative since it is precisely such meetings that strengthen the foreign policy potential of any modern large city and contribute to the expansion of its political capabilities and the "accumulation" of diplomatic weight.

An environment of fierce competition, where only understanding and using its unique qualities leads the city to prosperity. In the relations of countries, this is less relevant since the range of unique features of nations is much broader (from geographical size, saturation of mineral resources, and climatic conditions to national characteristics of the population).

The city - in this case, Astana should, therefore, form an export package. Proposals for national governments and administrations of other cities, business structures, political and public organizations, and residents of other cities will be interested in receiving and for which they will be willing to pay. To win this competition, it is necessary to imagine what competitive advantages Astana has compared to other cities and which ones, and in which direction to use so that they are unique. In this case, the city can take a dominant position - monopolizing the advantages offered.

Competition with the cities of the Eurasian region is a reality in which the administration of Astana should also act. Today, the only city that can be equal to Astana in Kazakhstan is the southern capital of Kazakhstan, Almaty.

Urbanization is seen as the most important, if not the only effective driving force of global economic growth. Today, the urban population on the planet is 3.5 billion people, or almost 50% of the Earth's total population. It is expected that shortly, the number of citizens will increase to 60%.

UN experts predict a further increase in the number of cities. Still, their growth will be limited, and the principles of their development differ significantly from the models of the late XX century. On the other hand, traditional global leaders from today's 27 megacities with a population of 10 million people or more and extensive agglomerations face obvious problems of lack of available space, deterioration of environmental and sanitary hygienic conditions, traffic congestion, and costly public utilities operating according to outdated and inefficient schemes and technologies. Due to the growth of suburban areas with cheaper land for housing and production facilities, they are transformed into a network of mega-regions (according to UN forecasts, by 2030, their number will reach 40), making them even more sluggish and immune to operational reformatting and progress [14].

Old megaregions with steadily increasing technological and structural ballast are subjected to the most potent pressure from new, progressive megacities demonstrating mobility, innovation, and creativity in their development. By

increasing prosperity and economic power, new cities will become an alternative point of attraction for people, capital, business, and technology. The McKinsey Global Institute has estimated that by 2025, cities in emerging economies will have more middle-income households than developed countries. The strength and power of some of these future world megacities are due to their design and construction being carried out virtually from scratch on the principle of *tabula rasa*. With this method, these cities become a symbolic door to the future. In such cities, opportunities are opening up for bold architectural, infrastructural, and technological projects, and the promotion of experimental, innovative production technologies and the previous labor models are radically changing. By attracting investments in the infrastructure of "smart" cities, the development of human capital, stimulating the creation of new sectors of the economy, and achievements in the development of artificial intelligence, such megacities create a robust champion reserve in the competition, which determines, among other things, the evolution of the whole country for years to come. Firm determination, skillful state policy, free economic zones, preferences attractive to global capital, and a special tax regime allowed several of yesterday's provincials, including Shenzhen, Dubai, Doha, Singapore, and Astana, to advance to the world stage.

The leadership of Astana needs to improve its work on developing the city's foreign policy. To conclude, twinning agreements with the outstanding diplomatic centers of the world, Geneva, Brussels, and other cities. Learn from the experience of the development of these cities. Invite many international organizations and financial institutions to open their regional offices in Astana. In the future, it is possible to open a large International University to study diplomacy and International Relations in Astana. Holding regional economic forums, business consultations, and diplomatic events will improve the city's credibility and investment attractiveness.

Cosmopolitanism, integration into regional and global processes, providing comfortable conditions for doing business, and staying guests of the city are mandatory requirements for a modern town striving for success.

The transfer by the state of part of its political and foreign policy powers to the most significant cities with sufficient resources and experience for subsidiary work with the central authorities is an alternative prospect in a globalizing world.

The resolution of local and international conflicts at the present stage could become the first area for implementing successful joint efforts of traditional interstate and urban diplomacy.

Urban diplomacy, therefore, is a hard-honed tool for achieving success in a competitive environment, which city administrations will have to learn how to use.

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АСТАНА ӘЛЕМДІК САЯСАТТЫҢ АҚТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ

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«Астана-Қазақстанның жаңару символы, оның көпұлтты халқының жасампаз энергиясының сарқылмас символы».
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Аңдатпа: Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының астанасы Астана қаласының әлемдік саяси жүйедегі рөлі талданады. Ұзақ уақыт бойы халықаралық қатынастар тек мемлекетаралық өзара әрекеттесумен байланысты болды. XX ғасырда саяси аренаға жаңа субъектілер – ТҰК, БАҚ, халықаралық ұйымдар мен бірлестіктер, үкіметтік емес ұйымдар мен қорлар шыға бастады. Қазіргі халықаралық қатынастар жүйесінде әлемнің жетекші қалаларының дипломатиясының кеңеюінің маңызы зор. Қалааралық ынтымақтастық өзара тиімді жобаларды жүзеге асыруға мүмкіндік береді және қалалардың өзара мүдделерін біріктіреді. Орта ғасырлардағы сияқты, бүгінгі таңда қала әлемнің жаңа саяси құрылымының алдыңғы қатарында. Түрлі әлеуметтік, этникалық, саяси топтардың тікелей өзара әрекеттесуі орын алатын мегаполистің рөлі өте жоғары.

Қазақстан тарихында қалалар саяси және экономикалық байланыстардың, ұлттық мәдениеттің дамуында шешуші рөл атқарды және ежелгі мемлекеттің білім ошақтары болды. Астана – Қазақстан Республикасының астанасы, мемлекеттің басты геосаяси базасы. Мақалада қаланың әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму мәселелері қарастырылған. Саяси дамуға шолу жасалып, Астананың халықаралық қатынастар өркениет жүйесіндегі рөлі

сипатталды. Астана қаласына еуразиялық дипломатияның орталығы ретінде сипаттама берілді. Осы мақала аясында халықаралық қатынастар жүйесінің құралы ретіндегі «қалалар дипломатиясының» маңыздылығы да қарастырылды.

Тірек сөздер: қалалардың дипломатиясы, ҚР астанасы, егіз қалалар, желіаралық тораптар, жаһандану, халықаралық қатынастар акторлары, аймақтандыру, экономика

АСТАНА КАК АКТОР МИРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

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«Астана - это символ обновления Казахстана, символ неиссякаемой созидательной энергии его многонационального народа».

Назарбаев

Н.А.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется роль столицы РК города Астаны в мировой политической системе. На протяжении длительного периода времени международные отношения имели связь и относились только к межгосударственному взаимодействию. В XX веке на политической арене стали появляться новые акторы – ТНК, СМИ, Международные организации и объединения, Неправительственные организации и Фонды. В современной системе международных отношений, большое значение имеет расширяющиеся дипломатия ведущих городов мира. Межгородское сотрудничество позволяет реализовывать взаимовыгодные проекты и объединяет интересы городов и мегаполисов. Сегодня, как и в Средневековье, город находится в авангарде новой политической структуры мира. Роль мегаполиса, где происходит прямое взаимодействие разных социальных, этнических, политических групп весьма высока.

В истории Казахстана, города играли определяющую роль в развитии политических и экономических связей, национальной культуры и были образовательными центрами древнего государства. Астана - столица Республики Казахстан, главная геополитическая база государства. В статье рассмотрены вопросы социально-экономического развития города. Дан обзор политическому развитию и была описана роль Астаны в системе цивилизации международных отношений. Была дана характеристика городу Астане как центру Евразийской дипломатии. В рамках данной статьи также была рассмотрена важность «дипломатии городов», как инструмента системы международных отношений.

Ключевые слова: дипломатия городов, столица РК, города-побратимы, межсетевые узлы, глобализация, акторы международных отношений, регионализация, экономика

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