

**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN
KAZAKH-AMERICAN FREE UNIVERSITY**

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**PROGRAM
COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION**

Educational program 6B03101 «International Relations»

Ust-Kamenogorsk 2023

The comprehensive exam program was reviewed at a meeting of the educational and methodological section of the department, protocol No. 6 dated June 09, 2022

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Kazakh-American
free university
2023

PROGRAM
of the comprehensive examination for the educational program
6B03101 «International relations»

The program of the comprehensive exam of the educational program 6B03101 «International relations» includes disciplines: the history of international relations in modern times; the recent history of international relations; the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The program includes all topics according to the curricula of disciplines (syllabuses). The exam is held on tickets, each of which consists of 3 questions:

1. Recent history of international relations;
2. Foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
3. International law.

CONTENT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE
«RECENT HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS »

The program of the course «History of international relations in modern times» covers 18 topics:

Topic 1. Formation of the Versailles-Washington system of international relations

Topic 2. International relations in the 1920s of XX century.

Topic 3. Germany, its place in international relations and diplomacy of the 20th century

Topic 4. International relations in the Far East (1925-1939)

Topic 5. International relations 1933-1938

Topic 6. Pre-war political crisis in Europe. Diplomacy of the powers. The beginning of the Second World War.

Topic 7. The diplomatic struggle of Powers during the Second World War.

Topic 8. Problems of post-war peace settlement and formation of the Potsdam-Yalta system of international relations. Formation of the UN. UN in the system of international relations.

Topic 9. The collapse of the colonial system. International relations in the 1960s. International relations in the 1960s

Topic 10. International relations in the 1970s

Topic 11. Détente in Europe. Pan-European (Helsinki) process

Topic 12. International relations in the 1980s Integration processes in international relations

Topic 13. Countries of the Near and Middle East in the system of international relations during the bipolar system

Topic 14. International relations in Asia and the Pacific during the bipolar system

Topic 15. American States in the system of international relations in the second half of the XX and early XI centuries.

Topic 1. Formation of the Versailles-Washington system of international relations.

Diplomatic preparation and opening of the Paris Peace Conference. Organization, order of work, main issues of the conference, categories of its participants. Positions of the powers. Council of Ten. Main commissions of the conference. The main approaches of the great-power winners to the problems of peaceful settlement. Creation of the League of Nations.

The Treaty of Versailles, its main sections and articles. The nature and terms of the treaty. Adoption of the statute of the League of Nations. The borders of Germany. Regulation of Europe's political structure. Demilitarization of the Rhine Zone. German obligations towards Austria. The question of the borders of Germany with Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark. Territorial concessions. German army and military issues in the treaty. Regulation of economic relations. Transport. International Labour Regulation. Establishment of the International Labour Office. The process of ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. The US-German Treaty of 1921. The weakening of Germany and the withdrawal of its status as a great power.

Peace treaties with Germany's allies in World War I: Austria (Treaty of Saint-Germain), Hungary (Treaty of Trianon), Bulgaria (Treaty of Neuiscus), Turkey (Treaty of Sèvres), and the terms of peace. Regulation of Europe's political system at the Paris Conference. Territorial-state transformations in Central and South-Eastern Europe. Emergence of new states.

Eastern and colonial issues at the conference. Establishment of a mandate system. Reparations issue and establishment of a reparations commission.

The Russian question at the Paris Conference. The US returns to isolationism. Versailles system of international relations in Europe.

Changes in the international situation in the Far East and the Pacific during the First World War. The distribution of power in the Far East after World War I. Anglo-American rivalry. Japanese-American contradictions. Japanese-Russian Contradictions.

Convening and opening of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Naval Weapons, Pacific and Far Eastern Issues (November 1921 - February 1922). Conference participants. The purpose of the conference. The problem of limitation of naval weapons. Committee on Arms Limitation. The «Treatise of the Four Powers», its content. The question of island possessions. States - mandate holders. American idea of "Association of Nations".

The problem of limiting sea arms. The Five Powers Treaty. The question of tonnage of liner ships. Obligations of the powers. The question of fortifications and naval bases. The problem of China. The principles and requirements of the United States and the United Kingdom in the question of China. The treatise of the nine powers. The Great Powers' rejection of the sphere of influence policy in China. The Russian question at the Washington conference. Normalization of Soviet-Chinese and Soviet-Japanese relations.

The formation of a new balance of power in the Asia-Pacific region. Washington system of international relations in the Asia-Pacific region, its features and contradictions. Formation of the international relations subsystem in Latin America.

The Versailles-Washington system, its merits and contradictions.

Topic 2. International relations in the 1920s of XX century.

of Maritime Weapons. Exacerbation of contradictions between the powers by the early 30s. Jung's plan.

The problem of strengthening the Versailles system of international relations. Features of post-war multipolarity. The Russian question in international relations and diplomacy of the interwar period. The problem of economic recovery of Europe. The Genoa Conference. Its purpose, participants.

Struggle of Turkey for the annulment of the Treaty of Sèvres. Aggravation of contradictions of great powers in the Near and Middle East. Lausanne Peace Treaty. Development of the Middle East subsystem of international relations. Formation of a subsystem of international relations in Central Asia and the Middle East. Iran's position in regional relations. Afghanistan in the system of regional relations after the First World War. Features of the international situation of the Central Asian States. Establishment of Soviet power on the territory of Turkestan.

Stabilization of international relations in Europe. The main features of the European order in the second half of the 1920s. English diplomacy in the Arab East. Diplomatic consequences of the war in Morocco and Syria. The Locarno Conference of 1925. Question about Article 16 of the Charter of the League of Nations. Question of arbitration. Content and purpose of the Rhine Guarantee Pact. Signing of a series of arbitration treaties. Anglo-Italian rapprochement after Locarno. The main purpose and claim of Italian fascism. The Mediterranean problem. Initiatives by Great Britain and France to create regional security covenants in Europe. Projects of creation of «new Locarno»: Baltic, Balkan, Northern, Eastern, Central European. USSR and Locarno process. Small and Medium-Sized Alliances. Small Entente. League of Nations and Small Entente Countries. Their policies.

Signing of the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Projects for the creation of «Pan-European». London Conference on the Limitation

Topic 3 Germany, its place in international relations and diplomacy of the 20th century. XX century

The German question in international relations and diplomacy of the interwar period. Germany's refusal to pay reparations and the Ruhr conflict. The 1924 London Conference and the adoption of the Dawes Plan.

Stabilization of international relations in Europe in the mid-20s. German Memorandum on the Rhine Pact. Politics G.Strezemnana. Locarnskaya Conference 1925. Content and purpose of the Rhine Guarantee Pact. Signing of a series of arbitration agreements. German position after Locarno. Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality between Germany and the USSR.

Franco-German economic rapprochement. Intensification of contradictions between the powers by the end of the 20th. Jung's plan. Germany's role and place in international relations.

Topic 4. International relations in the Far East (1925-1939)

Features of the international system and policies of the powers in the region. Rivalry of the powers in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean. Strengthening of Japan's strategic position in the Pacific. Regulation of relations between China and the USSR. Normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations in the mid-20s.

National Revolution in China 1925-1927. and its impact on the Washington system. The policy of non-interference of great powers. Western states recognize the Kuomintang government and begin revising unequal treaties with China.

Strengthening the regime of naval restrictions in the APR. The London Naval Conference of the Five Powers in 1930. Japanese foreign policy, its purpose. The Pan-Asian Doctrine. Tanaka's Memorandum «About the Program of Action in China» (1927) The Conflict at the CER. Japan's Claim to Domination of China and the Far East. Japan's Capture of Manchuria (1931). Manchuria as the first hotbed of world war. Creation of the State of Manchukuo (1932-45). The Japanese-Chinese Conflict and the League of Nations. Japanese-Soviet Contradictions. Aggression of Japan in China and the position of the powers. The Manchurian question in the League of Nations. The Commission of Lord Lytton (1931-32), its significance. Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations.

Increased pressure on Japan from the US and England. Japanese policy towards the USSR and China. Soviet-Chinese non-aggression pact. Japanese-Soviet contradictions. Sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The crisis of the Washington system and Japan's transition to direct expansion. Japanese further expansion program 1936 Japan's rapprochement with Germany and Italy. Japan's participation in the Anti-Comintern Pact (1936)

Japanese aggression in Northern China, Sino-Japanese War 1937-45. the policy of the USA and England to "appease the aggressor". The clash of interests of the USSR and Japan in the Far East. Military clashes in the area of Lake Khasan and the Khal-Khin-Gol River.

Topic 5. International relations in 1933-1938

Plans for territorial expansion of Nazi Germany. Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations. France's course to counter Germany. Soviet-French negotiations. Balkan Pact. Its purpose, participants, duration. Baltic Entente.

Fascism in Italy and its aggressive plans. Open aggression of the fascist powers. Germany's refusal of the military articles of the Treaty of Versailles and the position of the Western powers. The collapse of the Versailles system of international relations.

The struggle for peace and security in the 30s. XX century. International Conference on Disarmament in Geneva 1932-1934. and positions of powers. The question of disarmament in the League of Nations. Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations. France's course to counter Germany. The USSR's entry into the League of Nations and the conclusion of mutual assistance treaties (1935, the USSR with Czechoslovakia and France). London Naval Conference 1935-1936 Strengthening the security of the Black Sea states. Montreux Conference of 1936 and revision of the Lausanne Convention on the Black Sea Straits. Nyon Conference and its decisions.

The doctrine of "isolationism" and the policy of non-intervention. Fascist rebellion in Spain and the Italian-German intervention. The "policy of non-interference" in Spanish affairs and its failure. Formation of a bloc of aggressive states. Formation of the Berlin-Rome axis. Anti-Comintern Pact of 1936, its participants, content. Military agreement of the Axis powers. Italy joins the Anti-Comintern Pact.

The policy of "appeasing the aggressor" in Europe. Intensifying aggression of fascist states. Anschluss of Austria and the position of European diplomacy. Sudeten question. Munich Conference, its purpose, participants. The position of diplomacy of England, France, and the USA after Munich. Capture and dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Topic 6. Pre-war political crisis in Europe. Diplomacy of powers. Beginning of World War II

The danger of German aggression and the Anglo-French alliance. Guarantee policy and Anglo-French guarantees. Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations in Moscow in 1939, the positions of the countries. Soviet-German non-aggression pact. The official text of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact agreement. Secret articles of the treaty. Areas of interest. The question of the fate of the residual Polish state. Division of Poland between the USSR and Germany. Border line.

The alignment of international forces on the eve of the Second World War. German military offensive against Poland. The beginning of the war. Causes and nature of the Second World War. Goals

of the warring countries. Great Power Diplomacy. Soviet-German trade agreement of 1939 Soviet-Finnish war.

Tripartite Pact 1940 “The Strange War” in Western Europe and the surrender of France. Free French Movement. Military alliance Germany-Italy-Japan.

Topic 7. Diplomatic struggle between powers during the Second World War.

Anglo-American rapprochement. Diplomatic struggle for allies in the war. Entry of the USSR into the war. Atlantic Charter of 1941. The beginning of the formation of the anti-Hitler coalition. Anglo-Soviet agreement. Exacerbation of Japanese-American and Japanese-British relations in the Pacific Ocean. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. US entry into the war. Inter-allied relations. Cooperation of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and their differences. Tehran Conference and its decisions. Conferences in Cairo and Dumbarton Oaks. Plans of the anti-Hitler coalition for the post-war structure of Germany. Crimean (Yalta) conference and its decisions. Surrender of Germany. UN education. Potsdam Conference of the Heads of the Great Powers and its decisions. The war between the USSR and Japan. Japanese surrender.

Topic 8. Problems of post-war peace settlement and the formation of the Potsdam-Yalta system of defense. UN establishment. UN in the system of international relations

World order after the war. Nuclear problem. The problem of disarmament. The problem of the post-war structure of Europe. Problems of post-war peace settlement. Paris Peace Conference. The question of the borders of European states. Peace treaties with Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland. The problem of concluding peace treaties with Germany and Austria. The main provisions of the peace treaty with Japan and the contradictions of the powers in the Far East.

Diplomacy of the USA, France, Great Britain, Italy. Growing tensions between the allies. The beginning of the Cold War. The concept of the Cold War, its causes. The split of the world into two systems and the polarity of the political course of the two great powers. Ideological confrontation between the USSR and the USA. Arms race. Formation of two military-political blocs. Formation of the Potsdam-Yalta bipolar system of international relations.

Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan. The formation of a socialist system under the auspices of the USSR. The US course to “contain” communism on the European continent. Establishment of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (April 1948) under US leadership and control. Refusal of the USSR and the countries of the “socialist commonwealth” from Western assistance under the “Marshall Plan”. German question. The Berlin crisis and the split of Germany. The German question in the post-war system of international defense and the position of the leading powers.

Creation of military-political blocs. Formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) 1949 The Warsaw Pact Organization (WTO) of 1955, its role in the military-political confrontation between the two systems. Military conflicts of great powers. The Korean War and the positions of the leading powers. Creation of military-political alliances - ANZUS, SEATO, CENTO. The struggle of peace-loving forces against the threat of war.

UN education. San Francisco Conference and the UN Charter (October 24, 1945). Amendments to the Charter. Objectives, goals and principles of the UN. Goals and principles of the UN. Observers to the UN. Membership in the UN. UN structure. General Assembly (GA): structure, functions and powers. GA sessions. Security Council: Structure, composition, activities and principles of decision-making. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). Trusteeship Council (TC), international Court of Justice. Secretariat and functions of the Secretary General. Objectives of the activities of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

UN specialized organizations. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), activities of the International Labor Organization (ILO), World Health Organization (WHO). Establishment of IAEA.

Main activities of the UN. UN activities in the field of human rights and democracy and its fundamental documents. Adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948) and its basic principles. The UN and issues of economic and social development. Problems of disarmament and the role of the UN. Nuclear weapons and great power strategy. Creation of the first demilitarized zone in Antarctica (1959).

UN activities in the 1960s. The role of the UN in strengthening international cooperation and mutual understanding. The role of the UN in the fight against colonialism. Expanding the number of UN

members. The role of the UN in resolving regional conflicts. The role of the UN in international organizations in 1970-1980. The peacekeeping role of the UN in conflict resolution. The role of the UN in solving the German problem. Termination of the activities of the military blocs SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, 1955-77) and CENTO (Central Treaty Organization, 1955-79) Improvement of the international situation and the position of the UN. The role of the UN in strengthening international cooperation and understanding.

Topic 9. The collapse of the colonial system. International relations in the 60s of the twentieth century.

National liberation revolutions. Three stages of the decolonization process. The beginning of the collapse of the colonial system. Formation of independent states in Asia and Africa. Colonial wars. The Indochina War and Great Power Diplomacy (1945-54) Geneva Agreement on Indochina 1954 and French recognition of the independence of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Independence of Syria and Lebanon. Transformation of the French Empire into the French Union.

Burma in the struggle for national independence and social progress (1945-1948) Liberation war of the people of Indonesia against colonialism (1945) Independence of the Philippine Islands. Abolition of the mandate system.

Formation of new states - India and Pakistan (1947) Events in Kashmir and the Indo-Pakistani conflict. Creation of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Liberation movement in Africa and international relations. Nationalization of the Suez Canal and the Triple Anglo-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt. Declaration of independence of Tunisia (1956), Morocco (1956), Mauritania (1956) Colonial war in Algeria. National liberation movement in Algeria (1954-62) Awakening of the countries of tropical Africa. Pan-African movement. Year of Africa (1960).

Young independent states of Asia and Africa as subjects of international relations. The Non-Aligned Movement and its main principles. Bandung Conference 1955 countries of Asia and Africa and the adoption of the "five principles of peaceful coexistence". Heterogeneity of the Non-Aligned Movement. Activities of the League of Arab States (LAS, 1945). Creation of the "Group 77" (G-77; Group of Seventy Seven), 1964. Creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN, 1967)

Gaining independence by the Portuguese and English colonies in South Africa in the 70s and 80s. XX century Developing states in the system of international relations.

Main trends in international politics. Characteristic features of the foreign policy of the United States and other Western powers. Foreign policy doctrine of the largest countries. US "flexible response" doctrine. Doctrine of convergence. Its ideologists: John Galbraith, Walt Rostow, Francois Perroux, Jan Tinbergen, A.D. Sakharov. Cuban Missile Crisis (October 1962). Participants. The possibility of a nuclear war. The UN and the problem of arms reduction. Vienna meeting of the heads of state of the USA and the USSR in 1961. Moscow Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in three areas. Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. France's withdrawal from NATO.

The struggle for normalization of the situation in Europe and disarmament. German question. Construction of the Berlin Wall (November 20, 1961). Hallstein Doctrine. The rapprochement between Germany and France and the Elysee Treaty of 1963.

Initiative of the participating countries of the Warsaw Pact to convene a meeting of European states on issues of collective security in Europe. Countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe in the system of international relations. Foreign policy doctrine of socialist countries. "Prague Spring", entry of Soviet troops into Czechoslovakia (1968). The aggravation of relations between the USSR and the SFRY, the USSR and Albania. Soviet-Chinese conflict: Damansky Island March 2 and 15, 1969, Zhalanashkol Lake August 13, 1969 Regional conflicts. US aggression in Vietnam: guerrilla warfare in South Vietnam (1955-1964), full-scale US military intervention (1965-1973)

Topic 10. International relations in the 70s of the XX century

New balance of power in the system of international relations. Formation of four groups of contradictions in the modern world. The growth of global problems in international relations.

Two periods in the development of the system of international relations in the 70s. The first period and positive changes in the international situation in the first half of the 70s. Soviet-American relations in the first half of the 70s. and negotiations to curb the strategic arms race. Military-strategic balance between the USSR and the USA. The beginning of the pan-European process. Signing of the USSR and USA ABM Treaty (May 26, 1972) Nixon's "structure of peace." Termination of the Second Indochina War

(the final stage of the Vietnam War - 1973-1975) Termination of the activities of the military blocs SEATO (South-East Asia Treaty Organization, 1955-77) and CENTO (Central Treaty Organization, 1955-79.)

"New Ostpolitik" of Germany, Willy Brandt. Agreement on West Berlin (September 3, 1971). Normalization of relations in Europe. Preparation and holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Peaceful coexistence as one of the forms of international relations in the 70s. The evolution of "public diplomacy". Activities of the World Peace Council.

The second period of international relations of the 70s. Main trends in the development of international relations in the second half of the 70s. Processes of revolutionary renewal. A turn from détente to a new phase of tough confrontation between the USSR and the USA. Opposition to the "new course" in the USSR. Globalization of Soviet and American foreign policy. Breakdown in the policy of détente. Revolution in Afghanistan (April 27, 1978) and the entry of Soviet troops (1979). Exacerbation of regional conflicts. Exacerbation of tension in international relations.

Topic 11. Detente in Europe. Pan-European (Helsinki) Process

Détente of international tension in the 70s. as one of the most important types of peaceful coexistence. Normalization of relations in Europe. The policy of peripheral cooperation of the USSR with Western European countries. Soviet-French relations. Visit of Charles de Gaulle to Moscow. Soviet-British relations. G. Wilson's visit to Moscow.

V. Brandt and the beginning of the "new Eastern policy". The German problem in the 70s. Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland on the borders along the Oder-Neisse river.. Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. Rejection of the Hallstein Doctrine. Recognition of post-war borders in Europe by Western European countries and political detente in Eastern Europe. Strengthening economic exchange between Western and Eastern countries. Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

Call of the Warsaw Pact countries to all European states to convene a pan-European conference. The role of Finland. Interstate consultations. The emergence of a new phenomenon in international life - the Pan-European process. Preparation and holding of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The emergence of a new phenomenon in international life – the Pan-European Process. Final Act of the CSCE. General democratic principles of peaceful coexistence. International significance of the Helsinki Forum. Meetings and negotiations within the CSCE. Vienna and Paris meetings of representatives of the CSCE participating states.

Topic 12. International relations in the 80s of the XX century. Integration processes in international relations.

Main trends in the development of international relations in the 1980s. Two periods of international relations in the 80s, and their characteristics. The aggravation of international tension in the first half of the 80s. Factors that intensify confrontation. Aggravation of the international military-strategic situation. Military confrontation between the USSR and the USA. The growth of the arms race. Proclamation of the US Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) (1983). US President R. Reagan and the concept of "limiting nuclear war." Soviet-American relations and their influence on international relations.

The beginning of the policy of "perestroika" and new political thinking in the USSR (1985) The Soviet concept of comprehensive international security. Soviet-American relations in the second half of the 80s. The USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions (1985) The main stages of Soviet-American negotiations on disarmament issues. Washington Treaty on the Reduction of Intermediate-Range and Short-Range Missiles (1987). Treaty on the Reduction of Strategic Arms Forces (Treaty on the Reduction of Strategic Offensive Arms, 1987) Refusal of the USSR from the "Brezhnev Doctrine". Democratic revolutions in the countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe and their results. New balance of power in Europe. Transformation process in CSE (Central and South-Eastern Europe).

International and regional conflicts. The growing role of the UN in mediation functions in conflict resolution.

Ideas of European unification. Objective and subjective factors of European integration. European movement in post-war Europe. Organization of European Economic Cooperation. Creation of the Western Union. Creation of the Council of Europe. European Commission of Human Rights. European Court of Human Rights.

Schuman Declaration 1950 Formation of the European Communities. Formation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC): goals, structure, activities. European Payments Union. Plans for the creation of a European Defense Community (EDC). The reasons for the failure of plans for the unification of Western Europe in the military sphere in the 50s.

Treaty of Rome 1957 Formation of the European Economic Community (EEC): goals, principles, strategy. The position of France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain on the issue of European integration. Main institutions of the EEC. Euratom, its role in the community system. Limitations of the integration process. Formation of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). Relations of the EEC countries with third countries.

Main stages of development of the UES. Development of European integration from the Community to the European Union. 1985 signing of the Schengen Agreement. Single European Act 1986 Stages of enlargement of the European Communities. New international situation in Europe. 1992 signing of the Maastricht Treaty establishing the European Union. 1999. introduction of a single European currency (in circulation since 2002). Entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty (2009).

Topic 13. Countries of the Near and Middle East in the system of international relations during the existence of the bipolar system

The end of the Second World War and the increasing military-strategic, economic and political significance of the Near and Middle East. Rivalry between the USSR, USA and Great Britain in the region. Democratic movements in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, United Arab Republic, Syria and Lebanon.

The collapse of the mandate system. UN Resolution on Palestine Establishment of the State of Israel. Arab-Israeli War 1948-1949 and its consequences. The Middle East crisis and its origins. The main stages of the Middle East conflict. Methods and ways to solve it. "Six Day War" (June 1967) and its results. Arab-Israeli War of 1973. Policy of the USA and the USSR in Arab-Israeli relations. Geneva Conference on the Middle East. Agreements on the separation of Egyptian and Syrian troops with Israeli troops. The Camp David Treaty and its significance for the Arab world and for Israel. Creation of the Palestinian Resistance Movement. Ya. Arafat. Problems of Arab unity in resolving the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The evolution of the position of Arab countries towards Israel.

Creation of a system of military-political blocs. "Baghdad Pact" (1955) Formation of SEATO. Iran in the system of military blocs. Iran-American relations. US assistance to the Shah's regime. Islamic revolution in Iran 1978-1979 and its impact on regional and international cooperation. A. Khomeini. Collapse of the CENTO block. The Iran-American conflict and the second "oil shock". Iran-Iraq war, its causes. Formation of new independent states on the eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Creation of OAR.

Foreign policy of the Iraqi Republic. The Iran-Iraq war and its consequences. Islamic economic and political integration. The creation of OPEC and its activities. Strengthening the role in international relations of oil-producing countries - members of OPEC, Saudi Arabia and small countries of the Persian Gulf.

International relations and Türkiye. The Cyprus Question in International Relations of the 1950-60s. Turkey's seizure of part of the island. Diplomatic efforts at the UN to resolve the problem. NATO and Türkiye. Stages of Turkey's accession to the European Economic Community.

Revolution in Afghanistan 1978 Foreign policy situation around Afghanistan. USSR military intervention in Afghanistan 1979 and the breakdown of the policy of détente. The international community and the settlement of the Afghan problem.

The role of India and Pakistan in international relations in a bipolar system of international relations. Organization of Economic Cooperation (ECO) and its activities (since 1985)

The Middle East at the beginning of the twenty-first century. The problem of international terrorism at the turn of the century.

Topic 14. International relations in the Asia-Pacific region during the existence of the bipolar system

Formation of the Asia-Pacific region after the Second World War. Main subregions of the Asia-Pacific region. Strengthening the role of the Asia-Pacific region in world politics. The emergence of China and Japan as independent centers of regional politics. Basic principles of Chinese foreign policy. The emergence of the Korean question. Policy of the USSR and the USA in Korea. Japan in the system of

international relations after the Second World War. Countries of Southeast Asia after the Second World War.

The dominant factor in the international development of the region. Relations between the leading Pacific powers - the USSR, USA, China, Japan. Formation of a regional level of centro-power relations and the formation of a relatively independent subsystem of international relations.

Main contradictions in the region. The bilateral nature of international relations in the Asia-Pacific region and “soft regionalism”. The special role of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region. Security problem in the Asia-Pacific region. Challenges and threats to security in the Asia-Pacific region and the creation of military blocs in Asia (ANZUS, ANZAM, ANZYUK, AZPAK). Problems that destabilize the situation in the region. Territorial disputes in the South China Sea area. The role of South Korea in regional politics. The problem of Korean unification. Strengthening the military-strategic potential of the countries of the region. Arms race in the region. The issue of creating a security system in the region. Economic integration in the Asia-Pacific countries and its features. Regional economic organizations. Development of regional multipolarity.

Topic 15. Latin American states in the system of international relations of the second half of the 20th century – early XXI centuries

Development of inter-American cooperation during the Second World War. Creation of a network of US military bases in Latin America. Establishment of the Inter-American Defense Council. Formation of the Organization of American States (OAS). Activities of the Inter-American Security System. Formation of a military-political group - the Organization of Central American States (OCAS).

Integration processes in Latin America in the late 1940s-80s. Forms of integration in Latin America. Treaty establishing the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAST). Creation of the Central American Common Market (CACM). Formation of the Andean group. Creation of the Latin American Economic System (LAES). Reasons for the weakness of the integration processes of Latin American countries. US influence on integration processes in Latin America.

Latin American countries in international life. The trend towards increased foreign policy activity of Latin American states in the 60s. Treaty of Tlatelolco 1967 on the creation of a nuclear-free zone.

Changes in the international arena in 1970-80 and the foreign policy of Latin American countries. Latin American countries and the UN, assistance from financial international organizations to Latin American countries.

RECOMMENDED READING LIST

Basic reading

1. Заключительный акт Совещания по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе
2. Батюк В.И. История международных отношений. Учебник – М., 2016.
3. Бордачев Т.В. Теория международных отношений в XXI веке. Учебник. – М., 2015
4. Современные международные отношения/ под ред.А. И.Позднякова и др. - М., 2019

Additional reading:

1. История международных отношений [Текст] : в 3 т.: учеб. для вузов - М. : Аспект Пресс. Т. 1 : От Вестфальского мира до окончания Первой мировой войны. - 2014. - 400 с.
2. Кнутсен Т.Л. Халықаралық қатынастар теориясының тарихы : оқулық / қазақ тілінен аударған Н.Сайбекова, Ж.Бурибаева.- Алматы : ҚР Жоғары оқу орындарының қауымдастығы, 2017.-507 бет..
3. Мажиденова, Д. М. Теория международных отношений: учеб. пособие / Д. М. Мажиденова, К. Г. Шерязданова ; Акад. гос. управления при Президенте РК. - Алматы : Қазақ университеті, 2016. - 146 с.
4. История международных отношений в новое время. / Под ред. К.И.Байзаковой. – Алматы 2016.
5. Протопопов А.С. История международных отношений и внешней политики России: 1648-2005. – Учебник. – М., 2014
6. Введение в теорию международных отношений: Уч.пос-е/Отв.ред.А.С.Монькин.- М.,2015.
7. Дипломатический словарь:В-3т./редкол.И.И.Минц., Ю.А.Поляков., З.В.Удальцова и др. – М.,2015.
8. Мутагирова Д.З. Международные политические институты: актуальные проблемы истории и теории. – М.,2016.

CONTENTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION PROGRAM IN THE DISCIPLINE "Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan"

The course program "Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan" covers 15 topics:

Topic 1. Foreign policy as a subject of study

Topic 2. Kazakhstan and the United Nations (UN)

Topic 3. Relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the OSCE and NATO

Topic 4. Kazakhstan and regional organizations

Topic 5. Kazakhstan and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Topic 6. Relations of Kazakhstan with the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus

Topic 7. Relations between Kazakhstan and the republics of Central Asia (CA) and Transcaucasia

Topic 8. Relations of Kazakhstan with the states of South and Southeast Asia

Topic 9. Relations of Kazakhstan with Western countries Foreign policy of Kazakhstan in the Near and Middle East

Topic 10. Relations with the countries of the Arab world

Topic 11. Relations of Kazakhstan with the USA, Canada and Latin America

Topic 12. Kazakhstan and the European Union

Topic 13. Relations of Kazakhstan with the Baltic countries, Scandinavia and Eastern Europe

Topic 14. Kazakhstan's initiatives to ensure regional security

Topic 15. Environmental problems, the Caspian region and Kazakh diplomacy

Topic 1. Foreign policy as a subject of study

Concepts of «international relations», «world politics», «diplomacy», «foreign policy». Nature of foreign policy. Subject of foreign policy and diplomacy, their relationship.

Political and legal formation of foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its international recognition.

Shaping factors of foreign policy. Formation of foreign policy concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Foreign policy concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2014-2020, 2-21-2025.

Purpose, priorities and tasks of foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Political stability, economic sustainability and security of development of Central Asia. Strengthening the Customs Union and the Single Economic Space. Completion of the international legal formalization of the State border, as well as the determination of the legal status of the Caspian Sea. Ensuring that national interests are taken into account in the formulation and adoption of decisions of a regional global nature in various international organizations and forums.

Participation of Kazakhstan in strengthening of regional and global security. Realization of priorities of foreign economic policy of Kazakhstan. Priority to the environment and the preservation of the global climate. Priority to developing the humanitarian dimension of foreign policy.

Basic principles and general approaches of foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The basic principle of differentiated and different-level approach to interaction with foreign countries and international organizations. Principles of close interrelationship of foreign policy with internal, mutual respect for the sovereignty and independence of States; equality of States; principles and flexibility in the defence of State interests, ability to position maneuver, rejection of "rigid" The Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Millennium Development Goals and the United Nations Millennium Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals. Kazakhstan's foreign policy is based on the principles of international law and the declaration of the Helsinki Final Act.

Topic 2. Kazakhstan and the United Nations (UN)

Accession of Kazakhstan to the UN (1992). Kazakhstan at the UN Millennium Summit. Speeches by N. Nazarbayev at sessions of the UN General Assembly. Role of Kazakhstan diplomats and diplomacy in the UN. Expansion of dialogue between the leadership of Kazakhstan and the UN Secretariat. Visits of UN Secretaries General to Kazakhstan (Kofi Annan, Ban Ki-moon).

Global and regional security issues, initiatives of Kazakhstan. Lisbon Protocol to START I (1992).

Accession of Kazakhstan to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), nuclear-weapon-free status. International Day against Nuclear Tests (29 August) - Kazakhstan's initiative at the 64th session of the UN General Assembly.

The position of Kazakhstan in the UN on the issues of regional and international crises. Kazakhstan's proposals in the UN «On the adoption of measures to solve the Afghan problem». Kazakhstan's position on UN reform.

Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan to the United Nations in New York and Geneva. Multilateral cooperation of Kazakhstan with UN bodies, specialized agencies and programmes. Participation of Kazakhstan in the work of the Main Committees and Commissions of the United Nations.

Topic 3. Relations of the Republic of Kazakhstan with OSCE and NATO

Kazakhstan is a member of the CSCE/OSCE. Programme of coordinated assistance to the new CSCE/OSCE members. The results of the OSCE summit in Budapest, 1993. Memorandum on security guarantees to Kazakhstan. Programme of joint action between OSCE and Kazakhstan. Confidence-building measures. Vienna documents: VD-92 and VD-94. Cooperation between Kazakhstan and OSCE within the framework of the concept of «comprehensive security». Kazakhstan and the concept of Eurasian security. Kazakhstan's humanitarian aid program for the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

Environmental security. Economic security and cooperation. Cooperation in the humanitarian field. Kazakhstan and OSCE/ODIHR on promotion of democratic reforms and human rights. Activities of the Ombudsman in Kazakhstan. Election process in Kazakhstan and OSCE observers. Gender equality.

Activities of the OSCE Centre in Astana. Representation of Kazakhstan in the OSCE in Vienna. Kazakhstan in the management «Troika» of the OSCE Chairmen (2009-2011). Program of Kazakhstan's OSCE Chairmanship in 2010. Sharing responsibility for the security of the entire OSCE area. The OSCE Summit in Astana (December 2-3, 2010). Astana Declaration «Towards a Security Community».

NATO's policy and strategy in the 21st century. Development of relations between Kazakhstan and NATO. Kazakhstan's accession to the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC). Programme "Partnership for Peace" and the commitment of Kazakhstan. Opening of the office of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the NATO Partnership Coordination Group in 1996. (Monet, Belgium). Opening of Kazakhstan's representation in NATO. Kazakhstan's mission to NATO in Brussels (1998). Expansion of the legal framework of cooperation between Kazakhstan and NATO. Military cooperation and training in NATO military educational institutions. Joint regional exercises «Centrasbat».

Kazakhstan and "Partnership for Peace" on contingency planning. Intensification of environmental cooperation. Cooperation of Kazakhstan with NATO program «Science for Peace». Priorities and prospects of cooperation between NATO and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Theme 4. Kazakhstan and regional organizations

Kazakhstan and the largest intergovernmental Muslim international Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC/OIC). The process of joining the Organization (1995). Islamic factor in the foreign policy of Kazakhstan. Mutual interests. Official visits and meetings of top leaders. Participation of Kazakhstan in the OIC Summits (1997,2000). Problems of the Aral Sea and the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site in the decisions of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs (resolution). Kazakhstan as one of the leaders in the protection of religious freedom. Congresses of world and traditional religions.

Development of cooperation with OIC financial structures.

Promising areas of cooperation. New OIC Charter, Dakar

(2008). Kazakhstan's chairmanship of the OIC Foreign Ministry (2011), a new mechanism for the OIC. «Dialogue of civilizations». The 38th session of the OIC Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Astana, the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to rename the organization (OIC) and a new emblem of the Organization. Contribution of Kazakhstan to strengthening the system of regional security in OIC. Program for 2015: Almaty - «capital of Islamic culture».

Development of relations with international and regional economic organizations. Turn to «economization» of foreign policy of Kazakhstan - recipient of technical assistance of TACIS. United Nations Special Regional Programme (SPECA) for Central Asian Economies. Joint programme for central Asia for the economic integration of the countries of the ESCAP region.

Negotiations on Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO.

Accession of Kazakhstan to the Economic Cooperation Organization (1992). The main directions of development of cooperation. Prospects for cooperation between Kazakhstan and ECO.

Cooperation with international financial organizations. Kazakhstan - member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF, 1992). System Change Financing Programme (1993). "Stand-by" Stand-by Stand-Loan Agreements (1994, 1995). IMF Extended Credit Program (1996). Repayment of IMF obligations (2000).

Partnership of the World Bank with the Government of Kazakhstan, the main directions. Kazakhstan and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (IBRD). Kazakhstan is a member of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD, 1993), Asian Development Bank (ADB, 1994). Main activities of EBRD and ADB in Kazakhstan. Financial and technical assistance of EBRD and ADB to Kazakhstan (1994-2000). Development of small and medium business. Kazakhstan is a member of the Islamic Development Bank. Establishment and activities of the IDB regional office in Kazakhstan (1996).

Theme 5. Kazakhstan and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Kazakhstan and the formation of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Almaty Declaration and the formation of the CIS (1991). Stages and ways of development of the CIS. Formation of the legal basis of relations. Legal nature of the CIS. Peculiarity of integration processes in the post-Soviet space. CIS Summit in Astana (2004). N. Nazarbayev's proposal on reforming the Commonwealth, program of Kazakhstan. Initiative of Kazakhstan on new principle of activity of CIS, «one year - one topic» (2007).

Economic aspects of integration of the CIS States. The idea of the Customs Union and the CIS Single Economic Space (1999). Formation of the CIS collective security system. Concept of further development of the CIS. The process of creation of the EurAsEC (Eurasian Economic Community).

Topic 6. Kazakhstan's relations with the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus

Formation of contractual and legal basis of relations. Formation of relations: stages. Basic Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Kazakhstan and Russia. Principles of Good Neighbourliness. Political Cooperation. Deepening of relations during the presidency of V. Putin and D. Medvedev. Significance of the Consulates of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Astrakhan) and the Russian Federation (Uralsk).

Bilateral relations within the CIS. Establishment of the regime of state borders. Sphere of economic and trade cooperation. The problem of the Caspian Sea in Kazakhstan-Russia relations. Energy issues. Settlement of the question of the status of Baikonur. Military-political and military-technical cooperation. Border cooperation between the regions of Kazakhstan and Russia. Cultural and humanitarian cooperation. Kazakhstan and Russia to EURASEC. Construction of the transport corridor West China - Western Europe. Cross-border cooperation with Russia. The problem of transboundary rivers. Kazakhstan- Russian joint energy projects, in the nuclear sphere.

Joint projects on development of transport and communication infrastructure. Prospects of cooperation.

Relations of Kazakhstan with Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus. Treaty legal basis of bilateral cooperation. Economic cooperation. Development of bilateral relations in oil and gas, military-technical and space fields. Humanitarian and cultural cooperation. Ukrainian Diaspora in Kazakhstan and Kazakh Diaspora in Ukraine. Expansion of cooperation in the field of education.

Issues of political and inter-state cooperation between Kazakhstan and Belarus, the formation of a legal framework. Contacts at the highest level. Kazakhstan and Belarus within the CIS, in EurAsEC and economic cooperation. Agreement on free trade. Formation of the Customs Union. Problems of industrial cooperation between Kazakhstan and Belarus. Development of relations in the field of agriculture. Military cooperation between Kazakhstan and Bashkortostan. Cultural and humanitarian cooperation. Belarusian diaspora in Kazakhstan. Youth policy of the two countries.

Topic 7. Kazakhstan's relations with the Central Asian (CA) and Transcaucasus

The role of Kazakhstan in Central Asia. The main tasks of Kazakhstan in relations with the Central Asian republics. Treaty and legal basis for cooperation. Differences in the levels and pace of economic reforms in the Central Asian countries. The main directions of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Customs union of the three states. Security problem in Central Asia. Cooperation in the humanitarian and cultural fields.

Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in the project of revival of the Great Silk Road, the project of transport

corridor Europe - Caucasus - Asia (TRACECA). Kazakhstan diplomacy and delimitation of the state border with Uzbekistan. Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan.

Relations between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Political and legal basis of bilateral relations. Principles, directions and stages of bilateral cooperation. Trade, economic, scientific and technical relations. Water management facilities inter-state use on the rivers Chu and Talas, problems, solutions. The idea of creating a water and energy consortium. Cooperation in the military field. Environmental security in the region. Joint activities in the humanitarian and cultural fields.

Relations between Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. The role of Kazakhstan in the negotiations to establish an inter-Tajik dialogue and end the civil war. Political and legal basis of relations. Cooperation in the military sphere and the issue of border protection. Kazbat's participation in the protection of the Tajik-Afghan border. The problem of refugees from Tajikistan and Afghanistan in Kazakhstan. Tajikistan and settlement of the situation in Afghanistan (2001).

Relations of Kazakhstan with Turkmenistan. Principles and basic directions of bilateral relations. Question of delimitation of the state border. Joint efforts to restore the ecological system of the Aral Sea. Caspian issues in bilateral relations. Cooperation in the field of oil and gas industry, energy, transport, communications and communications. Mutual supplies of raw materials, natural gas. Joint Road Construction.

Kazakhstan and the Transcaucasian republics. The role of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia in the Transcaucasian region. The problem of oil extraction and transportation in the Caspian Sea. Kazakhstan's participation in the creation of the Eurasian Transport Corridor (TRACECA). Importance of the Trans-Caucasus Transport Corridor.

Economic and political interests of Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Treaty and legal process of bilateral relations. Level of economic cooperation between the two countries. Cooperation in the oil and gas sector and transportation of energy resources.

Cooperation in the field of oil and gas, the question of transportation of Kazakh oil to the Black Sea ports of Georgia and the Turkish port of Ceyhan. Kazakhstan and the project «Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan». Positions of the two countries in determining the legal status of the Caspian Sea. Cultural cooperation.

Diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and Georgia. Development of economic cooperation. Cooperation in the field of culture, education, health, environment. Interests of Kazakhstan in relations with Armenia. Foreign policy of Armenia in Central Asia. Factors that constrain the growth of mutual relations. Trade-economic and humanitarian partnership. Role of the Armenian Diaspora in Kazakhstan.

Topic 8. Kazakhstan's relations with South and South-East Asian States

Development of Kazakhstan's relations with India and Pakistan. Establishment of political and diplomatic relations, political negotiations, country specifics. Formation of a treaty and legal basis for cooperation. Problems of Asian security, nuclear factor in the region of South Asia and position of Kazakhstan. Kashmir issue and position of Kazakhstan. Directions of Kazakh-Indian relations. Trade and economic cooperation. Kazakhstan's cooperation with India and Pakistan within the framework of ECO. Kazakhstan's relations with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Declaration on Principles of Relations between Kazakhstan and Pakistan.

Sphere of education, science and culture in relations of Kazakhstan with India and Pakistan. Afghanistan in foreign policy of Kazakhstan.

Development of relations between Kazakhstan and China. Treaty and legal basis of cooperation. Cooperation of Kazakhstan and China in the UN, CICA on security issues. Military-political cooperation within the SCO. The problem of ethnic separatism in the XUAR, Kazakhstan's position.

Kazakhstan and regional forums of South-East Asian States. Features of Kazakhstan's foreign policy in South-East Asia. The problem of involving Kazakhstan in the integration processes in South-East Asia.

Treaty and legal basis of cooperation. Main directions and principles of relations. Participation of Kazakhstan in the work of regional forums. Investment cooperation. Intensification of trade and economic relations. ASEAN countries and access of Kazakhstan to foreign markets. Cooperation in the field of new technologies, space exploration.

Kazakhstan's foreign policy activities in the countries of South-East Asia. Kazakh-Japanese relations. Kazakhstan's relations with the Republic of Korea. Cooperation of Kazakhstan and Korea in international organizations. Prospects of cooperation of Kazakhstan with two Korean states. Development of relations of Kazakhstan with Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Kingdom of Thailand, Singapore.

Expansion of friendly relations with Mongolia. The problem of ethnic Kazakhs in Mongolia. The contractual and legal basis for repatriation.

Kazakhstan's foreign policy in the Middle East

States of the Near and Middle East in the sphere of foreign policy interests of Kazakhstan. Priorities of Kazakhstan's diplomacy in the region. Development of the legal framework for cooperation.

Kazakh-Turkish cooperation, stages of development. Bilateral trade and economic relations. Prospects of transportation of Kazakh oil through the territory of Turkey. The problem of legal status of the Caspian Sea. Issues of security and combating international terrorism. Turkey and its promotion of Kazakhstan's interests in OSCE, ECO, OIC. Support for CICA initiatives. Cultural and humanitarian cooperation. Kazakh-Iranian relations. A new stage in strengthening relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Trade and Economic Cooperation. Cooperation in oil extraction, processing and transportation, industry, construction, trade, banking, agriculture. Kazakhstan and Iran's position on the solution of the Caspian problem.

Topic 9. Kazakhstan's foreign policy in the Near and Middle East

Near and Middle East in the sphere of foreign policy interests of Kazakhstan. Priorities of Kazakhstan's diplomacy in the region. Development of the legal framework for cooperation.

Kazakh-Turkish cooperation. Stages of development. Bilateral trade and economic relations. Prospects of Kazakhstan oil transportation through Turkey. The problem of the legal status of the Caspian Sea. Turkey and its promotion of Kazakhstan's interests in OSCE, ECO, OIC Support for CICA initiatives. Cooperation in the cultural and humanitarian field.

Kazakh-Iranian relations. A new stage in strengthening relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Trade and Economic Cooperation. Cooperation in oil extraction, processing and transportation, industry, construction, trade, banking, agriculture. Kazakhstan and Iran's position on the solution of the Caspian problem.

Theme 10. Relations with the Arab world

Factors determining the rapprochement of Kazakhstan with the countries of the Arab world. Kazakhstan and the State of Israel. Specifics of foreign policy of Kazakhstan in relations with Israel and Palestine. Kazakhstan diplomacy in the matter of Middle East settlement. Islamic factor. Peculiarity of Kazakhstan's relations with Arab countries.

Establishment of relations of Kazakhstan with the Arab states of the Maghreb and the Persian Gulf. Specificity of contractual relations.

Kazakhstan's relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt (APE). Contractual framework for cooperation. Trade and economic relations. Cultural and humanitarian contacts of the two countries. Political interaction of Kazakhstan and Egypt within the framework of international organizations.

Level of relations of Kazakhstan with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Political contacts of Kazakhstan with KSA on regional problems. Support the peace process in the Middle East. Main areas of cooperation. Saudi business in Kazakhstan.

The main directions of development of bilateral relations between Kazakhstan and the State of Israel. Features of political and humanitarian relations. Trade and economic relations. Kazakhstan's position on the Palestinian issue.

Development of relations of Kazakhstan with Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Lebanon. Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar in the foreign policy of Kazakhstan. Interaction of Kazakhstan within OIC, LAS, OAPEC. Prospects of relations.

Topic 11. Relations of Kazakhstan with the USA, Canada and Latin America

American direction of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, general characteristics, specifics. The main stages in the development of relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States. US political and economic interest in Kazakhstan. Strategic partnership. Basic documents. Cooperation in the field of nuclear security and disarmament (NPT). Observer status of the USA and the CICA. Military-political cooperation. Interaction and ensuring regional stability and the fight against international terrorism within NATO.

Cooperation in foreign economic activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United States. US educational programs in Kazakhstan. USAID in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazakh-Canadian relations. Declaration on the principles of cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Canada (1995). Trade, economic and oil cooperation. Canadian corporations in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Joint investment projects. Cooperation within the framework of the NATO Partnership for Peace program.

Experience of economic and political reform of Latin American countries for Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan is an observer in the Organization of American States (OAS). Connecting Kazakhstan to the programs and projects of the Inter-American Development Bank - IADB.

Features of diplomatic relations with Latin American countries. Relations of Kazakhstan with Cuba, Mexico, Colombia, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Brazil, Panama, Venezuela, Costa Rica. Parliamentary connections. High technology sector. Development prospects within the framework of multilateral cooperation in the field of trade, economics, finance and culture with Latin American countries.

Topic 12. Kazakhstan and the European Union

European direction of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, characteristics. Kazakhstan in relations with the EU, stages, results. Heterogeneity of interests of European countries in relation to Kazakhstan. Their conditions and requirements in the process of creating a legal framework with the CIS republics and Kazakhstan.

Activities of the CES Representative Office. Contractual relations between Kazakhstan and the EU. Development of foreign economic relations. Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation between the EU and the Republic of Kazakhstan (PCA, 1995). Interparliamentary relations. The EU is the largest trade and economic partner of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Most favored nation treatment in relations with the EU. EU investment policy towards Kazakhstan. EU interests in the energy sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Joint projects and their implementation. European TACIS program in Kazakhstan. Committee "RK - EU". Transit highway project "INOGATE" and "TRACECA". Programs "INTAS", "TEMPUS" in Kazakhstan. Cooperation between the EU and the Republic of Kazakhstan on drug control. Annual events within the framework of Europe Days in Kazakhstan.

EU Strategy for Central Asia for 2007-2013. "The European Union and Central Asia: a strategy for a new partnership." Program of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev "The Path to Europe".

Relations of Kazakhstan with Germany, France, Great Britain and the Benelux states. Relations of Kazakhstan with the countries of Central and Southern Europe.

Topic 13. Relations of Kazakhstan with the Baltic countries, Scandinavia and Eastern Europe

The Baltic states in the foreign policy of Kazakhstan. Deepening cooperation with the countries of the Baltic region, expanding the legal framework. Opening of embassies. Economic interests and cooperation between Kazakhstan and Latvia. Agreement on mutual understanding and cooperation between Kazakhstan and Estonia. The question of the transit of Kazakhstani cargo through the seaports of the Baltic countries. Use of Lithuanian ports for processing and transportation of Kazakhstani cargo. Supply of grain, raw materials and ferrous metallurgy products to the Baltic countries.

Kazakhstan and Nordic countries. Prospects for cooperation.

Eastern Europe in the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Main directions of development of cooperation. Diplomatic relations. Legal basis for partnerships with Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Romania, etc. Support for mutual initiatives. Development of bilateral and multilateral relations. Trade turnover with Kazakhstan and joint ventures. Experience of transit states, models of market relations in CEE and the process of democratization for Kazakhstan. The role of the Polish and Romanian diasporas in rapprochement with Kazakhstan.

Topic 14. Kazakhstan's initiatives to ensure regional security

Kazakhstan as an integral element of the regional collective security system. Kazakhstan's approaches to the problem of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Specifics of Kazakhstan's relations with nuclear states. Preventive diplomacy in Asia.

The Republic of Kazakhstan and determining its position on nuclear disarmament issues. The process of nuclear disarmament in Kazakhstan. Conversion of the military-industrial complex (MIC). Semipalatinsk nuclear test site in international relations.

Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA). Stages and

mechanism of CICA implementation. Kazakhstan and the CSTO. Collective Security Treaty (CST). Arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. CSTO Coordination Council. Conducting operational activities with the participation of internal affairs forces, national security, border and customs services. Regional anti-drug operation "Channel". Kazakhstan in the creation of Collective Rapid Reaction Forces (CRRF, 2009). The role and importance of diplomacy in ensuring security.

Kazakhstan and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

SCO and interaction of Kazakhstan within the framework of subregional partnership. Interests of Kazakhstan in the SCO, main tasks. Kazakhstan and bilateral relations within the SCO. Kazakhstan's contribution to strengthening the regional security system in the SCO. Meeting of the Ministers of Defense of the member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (Astana, 2011). Priorities of Kazakhstan as Chairman of the SCO (2011).

Topic 15. Environmental problems, the Caspian region and Kazakh diplomacy

Ecological state of Kazakhstan. Concept of environmental safety and sustainable development of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Environmental safety as a component of national security. Environmental program. Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Priority areas of the UN Agenda for the 21st century. Problems of global climate change (Johannesburg, South Africa, 2002).

International cooperation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of environmental protection. The problem of environmental pollution. The problem of water resources. Aral environmental disaster in the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Participation of Kazakhstan in the international convention to combat desertification, its ratification. UN Caspian Sea Initiative. The problem of protecting biodiversity in Central Asia. Projects of international organizations.

The strategic nature of Kazakhstan's foreign policy on the Caspian issue. Kazakhstan and the positions of Azerbaijan, Russia, Turkmenistan and Iran on the legal regime of the Caspian Sea in the negotiation process. Contradictions and rapprochement. Hydrocarbon resources of the Caspian Sea region and the interests of world powers.

RECOMMENDED READING LIST

Basic reading

1. Нуртазина Н.А. Внутренняя и внешняя политика Республики Казахстан. Учебное пособие. – Алматы, 2015
2. Попов В.И. Современная дипломатия. – М., 2016
3. Арыстанбекова А.Х. Глобализация мировой политики. - Алматы, 2017
4. Внешняя политика Республики Казахстан. Учебник для вузов / колл, авторов под ред. К.И.Байзаковой. - Алматы 2007

Additional reading:

1. Абдулина А. Т. Курс лекции по истории международных отношений в новейшее время (1917 – начало 2010-х гг.) Алматы., 2015
2. Кувалдин В. Б. Глобальный мир: экономика, политика, международные отношения: учебное пособие М.: 2009
3. Современные международные отношения и мировая политика / отв.ред. проф. А. В. Торкунов. М.: 2016
4. Конституция Республики Казахстан. Алматы
5. Закон Республики Казахстан от 7 марта 2002 года «О дипломатической службе Республики Казахстан».
6. Закон Республики Казахстан от 30 мая 2005 года «О международных договорах Республики Казахстан».
7. Закон Республики Казахстан от 6 января 2012 года «О национальной безопасности Республики Казахстан».
8. Указ Президента Республики Казахстан от 18 июня 2009 года № 827 «О Системе государственного планирования в Республике Казахстан».
9. Указ Президента Республики Казахстан от 11 октября 2011 года № 161 «Об утверждении Военной доктрины Республики Казахстан».
10. Указ Президента Республики Казахстан от 18 декабря 2012 года № 449 «О мерах по реализации Послания Главы государства народу Казахстана от 14 декабря 2012 года «Стратегия «Казахстан-2050»: новый политический курс состоявшегося государства».

11. Консульский устав Республики Казахстан, утвержденный Указом Президента Республики Казахстан от 27 сентября 1999 года № 217.
12. Постановление Правительства Республики Казахстан от 28 октября 2004 года № 1118 «Положение о Министерстве иностранных дел Республики Казахстан».
13. Концепция внешней политики Республики Казахстан на 2014 – 2020 годы
14. Концепция внешней политики Республики Казахстан на 2021 – 2025 годы

Contents of the Comprehensive Exam Program in the discipline "International Law"

The program of the course "International Law" covers 16 unites:

- Topic 1. MODERN INTERNATIONAL LAW AS A SPECIAL SYSTEM OF LAW AND ITS CONTENT.
- Topic 2. HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL SCIENCE.
- Topic 3. THE SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
- Topic 4. PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
- Topic 5. SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
- Topic 6. LEGAL STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. THE UN AS A UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
- Topic 7. TERRITORY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
- Topic 8. INTERNATIONAL MARITIME AND RIVER LAW
- Topic 9. INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW.
- Topic 10. INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.
- Topic 11. INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW.
- Topic 12. COOPERATION OF STATES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME.
- Topic 13. DIPLOMATIC LAW.
- Topic 14. CONSULAR LAW.
- Topic 15. PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW
- Topic 16. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

Topic 1. MODERN INTERNATIONAL LAW AS A SPECIAL SYSTEM OF LAW AND ITS CONTENT.

International Law. The subject of international law. Nature and Scope. Regulations forming methods. Legal subjects. The way of regulation implementation. The features of international law. The relationship of Public International Law and Private International Law. The functions of Public International Law.

Topic 2. HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL SCIENCE.

Evolution of International Law. The features of international law during the Ancient World. The features of international law of the Middle Ages. The features of classical international law. Effect of the World Wars. Recent Developments.

Topic 3. THE SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969). An international treaty as the main source of international law. The concept of international custom. The significance of International conferences and meetings acts. The resolutions of international organizations. The significance of the doctrine of international law.

Topic 4. PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The classification of the basic principles of international law. The principle of peaceful coexistence of States. The basic principles of ensuring peace and international security. The main principles of international cooperation between States. The basic principles of protecting the rights of people and nations.

Topic 5. SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The concept and types of subjects of international law. The concept of international legal capacity. The international legal capacity of State. The international legal capacity of peoples and nations. The international legal capacity of international organizations. The international legal capacity of state-like formations.

Topic 6. LEGAL STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. THE UN AS A UNIVERSAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

The concept of the law of international organizations. The types of international organizations. The procedure of international organizations establishing. The legal nature of international organizations. The legal status of the United Nations, its specialized agencies.

Topic 7. TERRITORY AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Solving territorial problems in international relations. The main types of legal regime of spaces: state territory; international spaces; areas with a mixed legal regime. State territory. Delimitation of the territories of states. state borders. Territory and borders of Kazakhstan. Legal regime of international rivers. International terrestrial spaces. The open sea and the airspace above it. The seabed and its subsoil. Spaces with a mixed legal regime. Continental shelf. Legal regime of the Arctic. Outer space and celestial bodies as public objects.

Topic 8. INTERNATIONAL MARITIME AND RIVER LAW

The concept of international maritime law. Codification of international maritime law. Inland sea waters. Territorial waters. Legal regime of the territorial sea. Contiguous zone: concept and legal regime. Legal regime of the open sea. Issues of the international legal regime of the Caspian and Aral Seas. Accession of Kazakhstan to international conventions on the law of the sea. Economic zone. continental shelf. International legal issues of research and use of the seabed and its subsoil. International legal issues of marine environment protection. Rules for the use of the waters of international rivers (Helsinki, 1966). Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Rivers (Helsinki, 1992).

Topic 9. INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW.

The concept of international air law. Exclusive and complete sovereignty of states over their airspace. Airspace regime of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Basic international conventions on international air law. Regulation of commercial activities of foreign aviation enterprises. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Warsaw Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Concerning International Carriage of Goods, 1929. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The Tokyo Convention of 1963. The Hague Convention of 1970. The Montreal Convention of 1971.

Topic 10. INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.

International cooperation on environmental issues. Activities of international organizations in the field of environmental protection. Protecting the purity of the world's oceans. Protection of the Earth's atmosphere from harmful effects. Protection of migratory animal species. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 1973. The danger of global and regional radioactive contamination of the environment as a result of the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons. Moscow Treaty on the Prohibition of Testing and Deployment of Nuclear Weapons. Compliance by Kazakhstan with generally recognized norms of international law, recognition of the inalienable rights of citizens to a healthy and favorable environment, the sovereign rights of states to the protection and use of natural resources within their jurisdiction. Bilateral agreements of Kazakhstan on environmental protection. International environmental law. International treaties.

Topic 11. INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW.

Tasks of international legal regulation of international relations in armed conflicts. Legitimacy of the actions of states exercising self-defense against aggression. Crime of aggression. International armed conflicts and armed conflicts of an international character. Spatial limits of hostilities (theater of war). Neutrality during the war. Acts on the regulation of armed conflicts. Usual rules of war in the history of

Kazakhstan. Combatants (fighting). Non-combatants. Legal norms on the means and methods of conducting military operations. Prohibition of certain means of warfare. International humanitarian law.

Topic 12. COOPERATION OF STATES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME.

The need for international cooperation in the fight against crime. The spread of criminal offenses that carry an international public danger. The issue of international criminal law. Areas of cooperation. Obligations of states under international treaties to combat crime. Bilateral agreements on legal assistance concluded by the Republic of Kazakhstan with foreign states. Multilateral Convention on the Transfer of Persons Sentenced to Deprivation of Liberty to Serve the Sentence in the State of Which They Are Citizens, 1978. Extradition of criminals. Crime control and international organizations. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol). Kazakhstan as a member of international organizations to combat crime. Genocide. International criminal tribunals. Piracy.

Topic 13. DIPLOMATIC LAW.

Definition of diplomacy, expansion of its sphere of influence in the modern world. Kazakhstan and the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961. The concept of diplomatic law. Bodies of foreign relations of states. Foreign bodies of external relations. Diplomatic missions. Agreman. Privileges and immunities. Permanent missions of states to the UN and other international organizations. Privileges of permanent observers to the UN and their staff.

Topic 14. CONSULAR LAW.

Consular missions. Functions of consular missions. Classes of consuls: consul general, consul, vice consul, consular agent. consular conventions. Consular privileges and immunities. Purposes, principles of consular service. Opening and activity of consular representations. Functions of consular institutions of Kazakhstan. Accession of Kazakhstan to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 Consular Charter of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Topic 15. PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

The population of the state and its composition. Basic provisions of international law on issues of citizenship. Acquisition and loss of citizenship. Double citizenship. Statelessness. International treaties on issues of citizenship. Legal status of foreigners in the Republic of Kazakhstan. International cooperation on human rights. Major changes in international law on the issue of human rights. International protection of the rights of women and children. International Labor Organization Convention on Harm Conditions. The right of asylum. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, 1951. The need for Kazakhstan to join the main international legal acts on human rights.

Topic 16. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

Legal regulation of international economic relations. The system of institutional forms of international economic cooperation. Relationships of bodies and international agencies of the UN systems with communities and other international economic organizations of a regional or specialized nature. Sources of international economic law. Purpose of international economic law. Principles of international economic law. The concept, types of international economic treaties. Legal issues of Kazakhstan's participation in international economic relations.