

Ayyildiz E.¹, Alipbayev A.², Byuzheyeva B.³, Wang Xiaohong⁴

¹ Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Atatürk university, Turkey, Erzurum,
e-mail: eyupayyildiz@gmail.com

² Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, e-mail: alipbayev19@gmail.com

³ Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, e-mail: bbuzeeva@gmail.com

⁴ MA student, e-mail: 2419306590@qq.com

Department of International Relations, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,
Kazakhstan, Almaty

KAZAKHSTAN–CHINESE RELATIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE SCO

The relevance of the study is conditioned by the role of relations between Kazakhstan and China within the framework of the SCO. To a large extent, the SCO contributed to the development of relations between China and Central Asia. Currently, China enjoys good relations with the countries of Central Asia, often cooperates in various fields, and also often exchanges top-level leaders and promotes each other's development. Gradually formed a new concept of security, based on a common win-win cooperation and win-win results and contributed to the achievement of common interests. Understanding the international strategic status of Central Asia and the relations between China and Central Asia will help us understand the current strategic intentions of the Central Asian countries and adjust the strategic relations between China and Central Asia.

Kazakhstan as an important country in Central Asia and as a regional power, plays an important role in the political and economic structure of Central Asia and even in the international arena. Therefore, China is actively developing close relations and cooperation with Kazakhstan.

Keywords: Kazakhstan-Chinese relations, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Central Asia, cooperation.

Айылдыз Е.¹, Әліпбаев А.², Бөжеева Б.³, Ван Сяохун⁴

¹ тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, Ататүрік университеті, Түркия, Ерзурум,
e-mail: eyupayyildiz@gmail.com

² тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, e-mail: alipbayev19@gmail.com

³ тарих ғылымдарының кандидаты, доцент, e-mail: bbuzeeva@gmail.com

⁴ магистрант, e-mail: 2419306590@qq.com

әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, халықаралық қатынастар
факультеті, Қазақстан, Алматы қ.

ШЫҰ шеңберіндегі қазақстандық-қытайлық қатынастар

Зерттеудің өзектілігі Шанхай ынтымақтастық ұйымы шеңберіндегі Қазақстан мен Қытай арасындағы қатынастардың рөлімен айқындалады. Қытай мен Орталық Азия арасындағы қарым-қатынастардың дамуына ШЫҰ елеулі деңгейде ықпал етуде. Қазіргі кезеңде Қытай Орталық Азия елдерімен жақсы қарым-қатынастарға ие, әртүрлі салаларда жиі ынтымақтасуда, сонымен бірге аса жоғары деңгейде ел басшыларының жиі араласуы, бір-бірінің дамуына қолғабыс жасауда. Бірте-бірте жалпы ұтылыссыз ынтымақтастық пен ұтылыссыз нәтижелерге негізделінген қауіпсіздіктің жаңа тұжырымдамасы қалыптасып, ортақ мүдделерге қол жеткізуге жағдай туғызылды. Орталық Азияның халықаралық стратегиялық мәртебесін және Қытай мен Орталық Азия арасындағы қарым-қатынастарды

ұғыну, бізге Орталық Азия елдерінің қазіргі таңдағы стратегиялық ниеттерін түсінуге және Қытай мен Орталық Азия арасындағы стратегиялық ара қатынастарды үйлестіруге көмектесері анық.

Қазақстан Орталық Азиядағы маңызды ел және аймақтық мемлекет ретінде, Орталық Азияның саяси және экономикалық құрылымында, тіпті халықаралық алаңда маңызды рөл ойнауда. Сондықтан да Қытай Қазақстанмен тығыз қарым-қатынастар мен ынтымақтастықты белсенді түрде дамытуда.

Түйін сөздер: Қазақстан-Қытай қарым-қатынастары, Шанхай ынтымақтастық ұйымы, Орталық Азия, ынтымақтастық.

Айылдыз Е.¹, Алипбаев А.², Бюжеева Б.³, Ван Сяохун⁴

¹кандидат исторических наук, доцент, Университет Ататурк, Турция, Ерзурум,
e-mail: eyurayyildiz@gmail.com

²кандидат исторических наук, доцент, e-mail: alipbayev19@gmail.com

³кандидат исторических наук, доцент, e-mail: bbuzeeva@gmail.com

⁴магистрант, e-mail: 2419306590@qq.com

факультет международных отношений Казахского национального университета
имени аль-Фараби, Казахстан, Алматы

Казахстанско-китайские отношения в рамках ШОС

Актуальность исследования обусловлена ролью отношений между Казахстаном и Китаем в рамках ШОС. В значительной степени ШОС способствовала развитию отношений между Китаем и Центральной Азией. В настоящее время Китай пользуется хорошими отношениями со странами Центральной Азии, часто сотрудничает в различных областях, а также часто обменивается лидерами высшего уровня и способствует развитию друг друга. Постепенно сформировалась новая концепция безопасности, основанная на общем беспроблемном сотрудничестве и беспроблемных результатах и способствовала достижению общих интересов. Понимание международного стратегического статуса Центральной Азии и отношений между Китаем и Центральной Азией поможет нам понять текущие стратегические намерения стран Центральной Азии и скорректировать стратегические отношения между Китаем и Центральной Азией.

Казахстан как важная страна в Центральной Азии и как региональная держава, Казахстан играет важную роль в политической и экономической структуре Центральной Азии и даже на международной арене. Поэтому Китай активно развивает тесные отношения и сотрудничество с Казахстаном.

Ключевые слова: Казахстанско-китайские отношения, Шанхайская организация сотрудничества, Центральная Азия, сотрудничества.

Introduction

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1992, China established diplomatic relations with the countries of Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. One of peculiar features of regional policy of China - assessment of Central Asia as "strategic back of the People's Republic of China" and lining with the states of the region of the relations of strategic partnership taking into account the specific part assigned to each of them in implementation of a policy of support of conditions for implementation of national interests of China.

For each of the states of the region special strategy is developed, and the relationship of strategic partnership is built up on the basis of specific spheres of cooperation. For Kazakhstan - it is preferentially oil and gas sector and implementation of transport and logistic projects (Syroyezhkin, 2014:72).

Establishment of the relations of strategic partnership with Kazakhstan was caused by several aspects. First, China has in Kazakhstan significant and polygonal interests, especially in questions of energy resources and fight against Movement "East Turkestan". Secondly, in respect of safety in Asia China has the closest contacts with Kazakhstan (the biggest neighboring state in Asia, the most extensive boundary). Thirdly, Kazakhstan makes defining impact on perspective of the Russian-Chinese relations in Central Asia. Fourthly, 1,3 million Kazakhs live in SUAR People's Republic of China. Fifthly, Kazakhstan is the largest trade partner of China in Central Asia. At last, the energetic interests of China in Central Asia mainly concentrate on Kazakhstan (Zhao Huasheng, 2008).

At present, China and Kazakhstan, as strategic partners, are in the best historical period in political relations. Since the 1990s, bilateral trade between China and Kazakhstan has been developing rapidly. In 2010, China was the largest export partner of Kazakhstan (The declaration of the tenth meeting - Council of heads of member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, 2010). However, the current level of development of bilateral trade is disproportionately incommensurate to the level of economic development between the two countries (Li Ning, 2009). The significant potential for cooperation has not yet been fully utilized. It is necessary that both sides make joint efforts. Therefore, on the background of the deepening of the geopolitical economy and regional economic cooperation, a deeper analysis of the comparative advantages of trade between China and Kazakhstan, intra-industry trade and trade characteristics is of great importance for the economic and political development of China and Kazakhstan, and also creation of the free trade zone has extremely important theoretical and practical value.

Within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization framework, China and Kazakhstan actively pursue a variety of cooperation and constantly strengthen friendly relations between the two sides. There is no doubt that China and Kazakhstan have many common goals and interests. For example, China and Kazakhstan are actively pursuing a policy of peaceful development and share common goals for ensuring regional peace and combating terrorism. Inevitably, Kazakhstan's mineral resources are needed for China's economic development. China's agricultural development resources are also relatively profitable, so China and Kazakhstan are very resource intensive (Li Qi, 1995).

The SCO does indeed play a very important role in the international community, and its growth is not only favorable for the stability of the region, but also for the interests of the international community, so it is a very promising regional and international organization. While effective cooperation between the Member States may continue, people have reason to hope for their bright future.

Methods

In the process of research, comparative and systemic methods were used. The use of SWOT analysis has made it possible to compare the strengths and weaknesses of China and Kazakhstan in their cooperation, analyze possible crises and make some suggestions on this issue. This method was used to understand the relationship between China and Kazakhstan better and to predict the future trend of bilateral relations within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Event analysis helped to analyze facts about China and Kazakhstan cooperation. The statement and charter of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the agreement between China and Kazakhstan, as well as some news reports and interviews, in order to gain a deeper understanding of the relationship between China and Kazakhstan were analyzed.

Results and discussion

After the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Kazakhstan in January 1992, China and Kazakhstan established friendly relations of mutual trust, mutual benefit, and an win-win relationship.

By estimates of leaders of two countries, almost complete mutual understanding is reached in questions of support of regional security. Through structures of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) China plays one of the leading roles in the solution of these questions. Between Kazakhstan and China the Cooperation agreement in fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism signed on December 23, 2002 in Beijing works (Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China about cooperation in fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, 2004). Actively law enforcement agencies and intelligence agencies contact. The Kazakhstan-Chinese Subcommittee on cooperation in safety is created. Joint anti-terrorist exercises of member countries of SCO are staged. Within this combining the Regional anti-terrorist structure in Tashkent is created (Djumanbekov, 2011).

At last, it is necessary to mark also that circumstance that on May 14, 2002 in Beijing the Protocol on a demarcation of the line of the Kazakhstan-Chinese frontier putting an end in long-term process of settlement of a boundary question was signed (Kazakhstan truth, 2002), and on December 23, 2002 between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China the Contract on neighborliness, friendship and cooperation was signed (Contract on neighborliness, friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China, 2002).

Cooperation in various fields between the two countries once again continued. In recent years, especially within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, bilateral trade between China and Kazakhstan has achieved significant success. The development of friendly relations between China and Kazakhstan is of great importance for the economy of the two countries (Joint declaration of People's Republic of China and Republic of Kazakhstan on a further dimple of the all-round relations of strategic partnership, 2013). The active

development of friendly relations between the two countries contributes to the improving competitiveness of the two countries in the world and protecting the interests of the security of both countries.

In fact, the goals and principles of the SCO have determined the main direction of political and military cooperation within the SCO framework. Judging by the structure, form and content of the SCO's political and military cooperation, the structure of international political and military cooperation is gradually forming and playing an increasingly important role in participating in the international fight against terrorism and the security of the country (Sun Zhuang, 2001). The concept of development of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization has been constantly improved and improved in the successful practice of the mechanism of the "Shanghai Five" meeting. And the Central Asian strategy of Beijing is directed to that, leaning on SCO, actively to participate in the solution of problems of the region, to develop the relations with its countries, to promote their stability and prosperity and also to realize the strategic interests which are concentrated first of all in the sphere of mastering of resources of Central Asia. Therefore the People's Republic of China should build the Central Asian strategy around SCO, it is necessary to strengthen the position and to enhance the mechanism of its actions, to eradicate the functional shortcomings of this of the organizations that it could play the leading role in the solution of problems of the region (Lifan, 2004).

The "Chinese threat" exists more or less in five countries of Central Asia, and Kazakhstan is no exception. China's common national forces are much stronger than in Kazakhstan, which, naturally, will cause Kazakhstan's concern with regard to its own security (Kaukenov, 2009). The greatest danger of Kazakhstan's "threat theory of China" is that it has turned China into a negative image, a victim of Kazakhstan's national interests and a country threatening Kazakhstan. This logic politicizes and complicates some normal problems of frictions and contradictions in bilateral relations between China and Kazakhstan.

The cross-border ethnic problem between China and Kazakhstan is due to historical and geographical factors. Statistics from 2012 show that about 1.3 million Kazakhs live in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China (Syroyezhkin, 2014:74). Proper handling of cross-border ethnic problems will contribute to the development of China-Kazakhstan relations, while incorrect treatment will undermine China-Kazakhstan relations and will affect the normal development of China-Kazakhstan relations.

It is necessary to mark that the main part of trade of Kazakhstan is the share of SUAR. The statistics shows that the volume of border trade of Xinjiang with Kazakhstan exceeds 6 years in a row a half of total amount of foreign trade of the independent region. Kazakhstan already became the largest and most stable trade partner of Xinjiang (Sabirov, 2006).

As the main plan for the "new Silk Road", China is considers its advancement and expansion of its relations with the countries of Central Asia as its long-term goal (Rayev, 2014). In 2013 the relations with the countries of Central Asia continued to improve China actively. For Kazakhstan, the development of relations with China is one of the important directions of its external strategy. Kazakhstan is

a country based on energy, with a low degree of industrialization. As the world economic power, of China play an important role in the global economic situation (Muqametkhanuly, 2010). China are the largest country for Kazakhstan for attracting of foreign investment (Hunpin, 2008). At present, a large number of joint ventures are registered in China, but there are only a few influential large enterprises. The mutually beneficial and mutually complementary nature of trade and economic cooperation between Kazakhstan and China has not yet been fully utilized, which will inevitably affect the enthusiasm of future cooperation between the two countries and the depth of cooperation (Huasheng, 2007). On the contrary, with the gradual deepening of the influence of China in Central Asia, there will also be a significant increase in economic investments in the region by the United States and Western countries, which will further affect the economic basis of cooperation between China and Kazakhstan (Centralnaya Aziya segodnya: vyzovy i ugrozy, 2011).

The friendly relations between China and Kazakhstan are developing steadily, but they will also face some problems. After facing these problems, China and Kazakhstan should strengthen mutual trust, deepen cooperation and actively promote the development of China-Kazakhstan relations.

First, China and Kazakhstan should strengthen mutual political trust and maintain friendly relations between the two countries. Actively consolidate the existing advantages in the economy and trade between China and Kazakhstan and constantly deepen cooperation. Actively implement cooperation in a larger volume, increase the scale of investments and actively participate in the construction of infrastructure in Kazakhstan.

Secondly, on the basis of SCO, both sides should cooperate fully with the five countries of Central Asia in order to strengthen the advantages and influence of the SCO in Central Asia.

Today China is in great need as in new sources of raw materials and especially energy resources, and sales markets for the production. And in this sense Central Asia and in particular Kazakhstan - quite attractive region. And therefore what is watched in cooperation with the People's Republic of China in an oil and gas sector of the states of the region and in trade and economic relations - the normal process which is quite inscribed in a universal tendency of economic globalization (Syroyezhkin, 2014:12).

In general, the active cooperation of Kazakhstan with China including an involvement of the Kazakhstan companies in development of violently growing Chinese economy and the markets of other countries of Southeast Asia is an important factor economic development ours the countries. As China is one of the principal actors in the world market today and it defines the main tendencies of global economic development now.

Conclusion

In Central Asia, there are many regional cooperation organizations. Their purpose and role do not match. The SCO is the largest, most potential and

important intergovernmental organization for multinational cooperation in the region. The SCO pursued a policy of non-alignment and openness and never considered Central Asia its exclusive "territory".

Closed history in Central Asia is over, and Central Asia is open to the world. Central Asia should become a great platform for mutual benefit, win-win cooperation and equality, and not the angle of vicious competition. To a large extent, the SCO contributed to the development of relations between China and Central Asia. At present, China is in relations with the countries of Central Asia, often cooperates in various fields, has close contacts with top leaders and promotes each other's development. Gradually, based on a common win-win cooperation and win-win results a new concept of security formed, and contributed to the achievement of common interests.

China was one of the first countries to recognize the independence of the five Central Asian countries and establish diplomatic relations with them. After many years of unremitting efforts by both sides, political mutual trust between China and the countries of Central Asia has been steadily increasing. Both sides support each other on issues related to their main interests, carefully resolve the border issue and constantly expand and deepen their cooperation in the fields of economy, security and the humanities, treat each other as close friends and partners.

Kazakhstan has the largest territory and economic power in Central Asia. In recent years, both sides expressed satisfaction with the overall and in-depth development of cooperation in the field of resources and non-market resources, especially within the SCO. Kazakhstan has always been China's largest trading partner in Central Asia. In comparison with other countries of Central Asia, China and Kazakhstan are also the most closely connected in the humanities.

References

- 1 Сыроежкин К. Л. (2014) Нужно ли Казахстану бояться Китая: мифы и фобии двусторонних отношений. –Астана-Алматы: ИМЭП при Фонде Первого Президента. -432 с.
- 2 Чжао Хуашэн. (2008) Чжунго ды Чжун Я вайцзяо (Китайская дипломатия в Центральной Азии). -Пекин: Шиши чубаньшэ. -С.155-157.
- 3 The declaration of the tenth meeting - Council of heads of member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, 2010//<https://aric.adb.org/initiative/shanghai-cooperation-organization>
- 4 李宁.全球经济危机对哈萨克斯坦经济的影响 [J].全球科技经济瞭望, 2009, (Li Ning. The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on the Economy of Kazakhstan [J]. Global Science and Technology Outlook, 2009.
- 5 李琪.独联体中亚国家经济一体化问题探析 [J].新疆社会经济, 1995. (Li Qi. Analysis of the CIS Central Asian Countries Economic Integration [J]. Xinjiang Society and Economy, 1995.
- 6 Соглашение между Республикой Казахстан и Китайской Народной Республикой о сторудничестве в борьбе с терроризмом, сепаратизмом и экстремизмом // Бюллетень международных договоров Республики Казахстан, 2004 г., №7. -С.42.
- 7 Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China about cooperation in fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, 2004 <http://en.kremlin.ru/acts/news/53294>.

- 8 Джуманбеков Д. (2011) Антитеррористическая деятельность в рамках РАТС ШОС будет совершенствоваться, объединяя усилия стран-участников // [http://knb.gov.kz/ru/news/antiterroristiceskaa-deatelnost-v-ramkah-rats-sos-budet-sovershenstvovatsya-obedinyaya-usiliya](http://knb.gov.kz/ru/news/antiterroristiceskaa-deatelnost-v-ramkah-rats-sos-budet-sovershenstvovatsya-obedinyaya-usiliya-stran-uchastnikov) 04.02.2011
- 9 Документ о дружбе, сотрудничестве и взаимопомощи // Казахстанская правда. - 2002 - №107.- С. 1.
- 10 Contract on neighborliness, friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China, 2002).//http://kazakhstan.news-city.info/docs/sistemsx/dok_iedhai.htm
- 11 联合声明中华人民共和国和哈萨克斯坦共和国奥达利涅伊舍姆深化全面战略合作伙伴关系(的),//人民日报 8日 9月 2013年 Joint declaration of People's Republic of China and Republic of Kazakhstan on a further dimple of the all-round relations of strategic partnership) // Renmin жибao, on September 8, 2013.
- 12 孙壮志.中亚新格局与地区安全[M].社会科学出版社,2001(Sun Zhuang .New Central Asia and Regional Security [M]. Social Science Press, 2001)
- 13 Ли Лифань, Дин Шиу. Геополитические интересы России, США и Китая в Центральной Азии // Центральная Азия и Кавказ. -М., 2004. №3.-С.164.
- 14 Kaukenov A. (2009) Chinese Diplomacy in Central Asia: a Critical Assessment // Great powers and regional integration in Central Asia: a local perspective. Eds. Esteban M. and N.Pedro.-Madrid, 2009. -P.35-51.//http://www.eucentralasia.eu/uploads/tx_icticontent/Libro_Great_powers...._Central_Asia_.pdf.
- 15 Сабиров И. Торгово-экономическое сотрудничество Казахстана и Китая: проблемы и перспективы. Казахстан и Китай: стратегическое партнерство. – Алматы: ИМЭП, 2006. – 138 с. – С. 60.
- 16 Rayev D., Mahammaduly S. (2015) Geopoliticheskii potentzial proekta novogo Shelkovogo puti: problemy i perspektivy //Zhagandanu zhagdaiyndagu Qytaidyn tarihy, sayasaty zhane ekonomikasy. -Almaty, 2015 -P.84-93.
- 17 Мұқаметханұлы Н. (2010) Дипломатиялық қатынастар және қытайтану мәселелері. -Алматы, 2010. -Б.204.
- 18 Ху Хунпин. Перспективы диверсификации инвестиционных потоков из Китая в центральноазиатский регион // Китай и страны Центральной Азии в современных геополитических условиях. - Алматы, 2008. -С.91-96.
- 19 Zhao Huasheng: Eurasian integration – one of key processes in world//http://www.inform.kz/en/zhao-huasheng-eurasian-integration-one-of-key-processes-in-world_a2969855 15 November 2016.
- 20 Центральная Азия сегодня: вызовы и угрозы. (2011) Под ред.К.Л.Сыроежкина. -Алматы, 2011. 456 с.

References

1. Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China about cooperation in fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, 2004 <http://en.kremlin.ru/acts/news/53294>.
- 2 Contract on neighborliness, friendship and cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China, 2002).//http://kazakhstan.news-city.info/docs/sistemsx/dok_iedhai.htm
- 3 Djumanbekov D. (2011) Antiterroristicheskaya deyatelnost v ramkah RATS SHOS budet sovershenstvovatsya, obedinyaya usiliya stran-uchastnikov [Anti-terrorist activities within RATS SCO will be enhanced, combining efforts of the participating countries] // <http://knb.gov.kz/ru/news/antiterroristiceskaa-deatelnost-v-ramkah-rats-sos-budet->

sovershenstvovatsa-obedinaa-usilia 04.02.2011.

4 Dokument o druzhbe, sotrudniststve i vzaimopomoshi [Document on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance] //Kazakhstanskaya pravda. - 2002, №107.- S. 1.

5. Hu Hunpin. Perspektivy diversifikatsii investitsionnykh potokov iz Kitaya v tcentralnoaziyatskii region [Diversification perspectives the investitsionnykh of flows from China to the Central Asian region] // Kitai i strany Tcentralnoi Azii v sovremennykh geopoliticheskikh usloviyah. - Almaty, 2008. -S.91-96.

6 Joint declaration of People's Republic of China and Republic of Kazakhstan on a further dimple of the all-round relations of strategic partnership) // Renmin zhibao, on September 8, 2013. (联合声明中华人民共和国和哈萨克斯坦共和国奥达利涅伊舍姆深化全面战略协作伙伴关系),//人民日报 8日 9月 2013年).

7 Kaukenov A. (2009) Chinese Diplomacy in Central Asia: a Critical Assessment // Great powers and regional integration in Central Asia: a local perspective. Eds. Esteban M. and N.Pedro.-Madrid, 2009. -P.35-51. // http://www.eucentralasia.eu/uploads/tx_ictcontent/Libro_Great_powers...._Central_Asia_.pdf.

8. Li Liphan, Din Shiu. (2004) Geopoliticheskie interesy Rossii, SSHA i Kitaya v Tcentralnoi Asii// Tcentralnaya Asiya i Kavkaz. -M., 2004. №3.-S.164.

9 Li Ning. The Impact of the Global Economic Crisis on the Economy of Kazakhstan [J]. Global Science and Technology Outlook, 2009. (李宁.全球经济危机对哈萨克斯坦经济的影响 [J].全球科技经济瞭望, 2009).

10 Li Qi. Analysis of the CIS Central Asian Countries Economic Integration [J]. Xinjiang Society and Economy, 1995. (李琪.独联体中亚国家经济一体化问题探析 [J].新疆社会经济, 1995).

11 Muqametkhanuly N. (2010) Diplomaticheskoye qatynastar zhane Qytaitanu maseleleri [Diplomatic relations and issues of China]. -Almaty, 2010. -B.204.

12 Rayev D., Mahammaduly S. (2015) Geopoliticheskii potentsial proekta novogo Shelkovogo puti: problemy i perspektivy [Geopolitical potential of the project of a new Silk way: problems and perspectives]//Zhagandanu zhagdaiyndagu Qytaidyn tarihy, sayasaty zhane ekonomikasy. -Almaty, 2015. -B.84-93.

13 Sabirov I. Torgovo-ekonomicheskoe sotrudnichestvo Kazakhstana i Kitaya: problemy i perspektivy. Kazakhstan i Kitai: strategicheskoe partnerstvo.[Trade and economic cooperation of Kazakhstan and China: problems and perspectives. Kazakhstan and China: strategic partnership] – Almaty: IMEP, 2006. – S.60.

14 Soglashenie mezhdud Respublikoi Kazakhstan i Kitaiskoi Narodnoi Respublikoi o sotrudnichestve v borbe s terrorizmom, separatizmom i ekstremizmom [The agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China on a sotrudnichestvo in fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism] // Bulletin mezhdunarodnykh dogovorov Respubliki Kazakhstan, 2004 g., №7. -S.42.

15 Sun Zhuang .New Central Asia and Regional Security [M]. Social Science Press, 2001.(孙壮志.中亚新格局与地区安全[M].社会科学出版社,2001).

16 Syroyezhkin K.L. (2014) Nuzhno li Kazakhstanu boyatsya Kitaya: miphy i phobii dvustoronnih otnoshenii [Whether Kazakhstan needs to be afraid of China: myths and phobias of the double-sided relations.] –Astana-Almaty: IMEP pri Phonde Pervogo Prezidenta. -432 s.

17 Tcentralnaya Asiya segodnya: vyzovy i ugrozy. (2011). [Central Asia today: calls and threats.] Pod red. K.Syroyezhkina. -Almaty, 2011. -456 s.

18 The declaration of the tenth meeting - Council of heads of member states of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, 2010//<https://aric.adb.org/initiative/shanghai-cooperation-organization>.

19 Zhao Huasheng: Eurasian integration – one of key processes in world // http://www.inform.kz/en/zhao-huasheng-urasian-integration-one-of-key-processes-in-world_a2969855 15 November 2016.

20 Zhao Huasheng. (2008) Zhungo dy Zhun Ya vaitczyao [The Chinese diplomacy in Central Asia]. -Pekin: Shishi chubanshe. -S.155-157.