

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
ҒЫЛЫМ КОМИТЕТІ
Ш.Ш. УӘЛИХАНОВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ТАРИХ ЖӘНЕ ЭТНОЛОГИЯ ИНСТИТУТЫ



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POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THE MIDDLE EAST: HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL ASPECT

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Abstract. The modern history of Kazakhstan includes cardinal reforms, socio-economic changes, as well as the transformation of the political system. Kazakhstan is a subject of new geopolitical realities and an active factor in the international arena. The multi-vector course of our Republic's foreign policy allows us to pursue a balanced strategy with the international community. The First President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev defined the long-term goal of forming and maintaining constructive relations with the countries of the near and far abroad. The institutional reforms carried out allowed the European Union to assign Kazakhstan the status of a country with a market economy. The foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is aimed at implementing a competitive economy, attracting foreign investments that meet national interests.

Kazakhstan has achieved success in the regional economy and participates in global projects, joined the World Trade Organization, is building fruitful and constructive ties with the European Union, the OIC and other international organizations.

Kazakhstan's cooperation with the countries of the Near and Middle East has many aspects. Within the framework of one monograph, it is impossible to explore different issues of relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the BSV, which have many directions. Perhaps this will be the task of further scientific research.

Key words: Kazakhstan, Middle East countries, politics, economy, trade, investment.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖӘНЕ ТАЯУ ШЫҒЫСТЫҢ САЯСИ – ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҒЫ: ТАРИХИ-ХРОНОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ АСПЕКТІ

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Аңдатпа. Қазақстанның жаңа тарихы түбегейлі реформаларды, әлеуметтік-экономикалық өзгерістерді, сондай-ақ саяси жүйенің трансформациясын қамтиды. Қазақстан жаңа геосаяси шындықтардың субъектісі және халықаралық аренадағы белсенді фактор болып табылады. Республикамыздың сыртқы саясатының көпвекторлы бағыты халықаралық қоғамдастықпен теңгерімді стратегияны жүргізуге мүмкіндік береді. Қазақстанның Тұңғыш Президенті

Н. Назарбаев таяу және жақын елдермен сындарлы қарым-қатынастарды қалыптастыру және қолдаудың ұзақ мерзімді мақсатын қойды. алыс шетелде. Жүргізілген институционалдық реформалар Еуропалық Одаққа Қазақстанға нарықтық экономикасы бар ел мәртебесін беруге мүмкіндік берді. Қазақстан Республикасының сыртқы саясаты бәсекеге қабілетті экономиканы жүзеге асыруға, ұлттық мүдделерге сай келетін шетелдік инвестицияларды тартуға бағытталған.

Қазақстан аймақтық экономикада табыстарға қол жеткізіп, жаһандық жобаларға қатысады, Дүниежүзілік сауда ұйымына кірді, Еуропалық Одақпен, ИЫҰ және басқа да халықаралық ұйымдармен жемісті және сындарлы байланыстар орнатуда.

Қазақстанның Таяу және Орта Шығыс елдерімен ынтымақтастығының көптеген аспектілері бар. Бір монография аясында Қазақстан Республикасы мен Таяу Шығыс елдері арасындағы көптеген бағытты қамтитын қарым-қатынастардың әртүрлі мәселелерін зерттеу мүмкін емес. Мүмкін бұл әрі қарайғы ғылыми зерттеулердің міндеті болар.

Түйін сөздер: Қазақстан, Таяу Шығыс елдері, саясат, экономика, сауда, инвестициялар.

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ПОЛИТИКО – ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВО КАЗАХСТАНА И БЛИЖНЕГО ВОСТОКА: ИСТОРИКО-ХРОНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ

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Аннотация. Современная история Казахстана включает в себя кардинальные реформы, социально-экономические изменения, а также трансформацию политической системы. Казахстан является субъектом новых геополитических реалий и действующим фактором на международной арене. Многовекторный курс внешней политики нашей Республики позволяет проводить сбалансированную стратегию с международным сообществом. Первый Президент Казахстана Н. Назарбаев определил долгосрочной целью формирование и поддержание конструктивных отношений со странами ближнего и дальнего зарубежья. Проведенные институциональные реформы позволили Европейскому союзу присвоить Казахстану статус страны с рыночной экономикой. Внешняя политика Республики Казахстан направлена на реализацию конкурентоспособной экономики, привлечение иностранных инвестиций, отвечающих национальным интересам.

Казахстан достиг успехов в региональной экономике и участвует в глобальных проектах, вступил во Всемирную торговую организацию, наращивает с Европейским союзом, ОИС и другими международными организациями плодотворные и конструктивные связи.

Сотрудничество Казахстана со странами Ближнего и Среднего Востока имеет много аспектов. В рамках одной монографии невозможно исследовать разные вопросы отношений между РК и БСВ, которые имеют много направлений. Возможно, это будет задачей дальнейших научных изысканий.

Ключевые слова: Казахстан, страны Ближнего Востока, политика, экономика, торговля, инвестиции.

Introduction. The modern stage of the development of historical science in Kazakhstan is marked by an increased interest in the historical past on the part of the broadest segments of the population. In these conditions, the creation of a national history is of particular importance, designed to form an integral historical consciousness, in which knowledge about the past, an adequate assessment of the present are organically combined and the main vectors of the development of the future are determined. This article was written within the framework of the project: "Development of the academic publication

"History of Kazakhstan from ancient times to the present day" in seven volumes". The sixth volume of this collective work is devoted to the history of Kazakhstan during the Soviet period. At the moment, a systematic rethinking of the contradictory history of the cultural life of Kazakhstan of the Soviet period is gaining special scientific significance. The purpose of the proposed article is to analyze the features of the development of Kazakh culture in the conditions of the Soviet system. It was a difficult path of losses and gains. During the specified period there was a real threat of violation.

Materials and methods. The study and analysis of the most important areas of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the countries of the Middle East is of urgent and scientific and practical importance. The study makes it possible to understand the essence of multilateral relations in the political, economic and humanitarian spheres in the system of international relations, as well as to identify differences in cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and individual countries of the region. The study of the process of trade and economic development of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the subjects of the international community is necessary from a practical point of view in order to trace the changes taking place in this industry, the need for generalization of facts and phenomena comes from state programs aimed at integration into the world economy. The methodological basis of the article is a set of techniques used in concrete historical research. The historical method reveals the movement of an object in time, the logistic method reveals the inner essence of the phenomenon, the system method considers an object as a system, all the elements of which are closely interrelated. The quantitative method is due to the presence of a significant array of statistical sources. The theoretical basis of the work is the works of domestic and foreign scientists, which analyze the essence of trade and economic relations between states, substantiate trends and changes in this area.

Introduction. The modern history of Kazakhstan includes cardinal reforms, socio-economic changes, as well as the transformation of the political system. Kazakhstan is a subject of new geopolitical realities and an active factor in the international arena. The multi-vector course of our Republic's foreign policy allows us to pursue a balanced strategy with the international community. The foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK) is aimed at implementing a competitive economy, attracting foreign investment that meets national interests.

Kazakhstan's cooperation with the countries of the Middle East (BV) has many aspects. Kazakhstan's Middle East policy contributes to strengthening such strategic directions of our diplomacy as Asian, Muslim, and African. Turkey, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, and Iran occupy a special place in political, economic and cultural processes.

As practice shows, global and regional processes require constant study and understanding in historical terms, the duration of the main events, trends and key factors of cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the BV has been going on for three decades. The insufficient degree of study and elaboration of the topic from the standpoint of historical science is due to the need to analyze and generalize the historical aspect of the Middle East direction of Kazakhstan's foreign policy, including such an urgent direction as political and trade relations. This approach is designed to trace the historical sequence, consistency and objectivity of the material presented, as well as to analyze the existing institutional, political, diplomatic, trade, economic and humanitarian resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the countries of the Middle East in the new geopolitical and geo-economic conditions. Kazakhstan's cooperation with the BV States is a long-term and effective potential for the future in the interests of the international community. There are several reasons of a political-economic, religious-ethnic, geographical nature that do not contribute to the improvement of both interstate relations and the domestic political situation in individual countries.

On March 6, 2020, it was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Concept of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2030, in which, among the most important tasks, the full use of the potential of foreign policy is noted in order to increase the competitiveness of the national economy, the level and quality of life of Kazakhstanis, strengthening relations with the countries of East, Southeast and South Asia, the Middle and Middle East, North Africa, active participation in the activities of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Cooperation Council of Turkic-speaking States, Economic Cooperation Organization, League of Arab States, The Gulf Cooperation Council and other structures.

This region has political, economic and humanitarian significance for Kazakhstan, connected with historical relations. At the same time, the Middle East can be called a conflict region, which is due to the unresolved territorial claims, the struggle for regional leadership, which plays a key role among the monarchs of the Arab states, the interests of the United States, Russia, China, and the West are tied in the region, so it is divided according to different economic, political and ideological interests;

Kazakhstan considers maintaining friendly relations with the Muslim world in general and Arab countries in particular as one of the important vectors of its foreign policy. Such a line can ensure the diversification of ways and forms of further political and economic integration of Kazakhstan into the world community and the strengthening of the country's external positions. The development of Kazakhstan's relations with the rich oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf fully corresponds to the tasks and goals of expanding the scope of Kazakhstan's diplomacy, developing additional trade and economic space and financial and economic support for reforms in the Republic.

Discussion. This topic has become the subject of scientific understanding of domestic and foreign researchers, whose work is primarily aimed at filling in the gaps. In this regard, there is a certain opportunity to analyze contacts between States that are emerging and developing on the basis of a complex process of interaction between global and regional ties, to trace their differences and peculiarities.

In the dissertation Moldakhmet B. "Organization of Islamic Cooperation and Kazakhstan: the state and prospects of cooperation (political analysis) examines the problem of relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the OIC. Theoretical and conceptual, practical approaches and principles of interstate relations in the context of regional organizations, historical analysis of the OIC as an institution of regional cooperation, the regulatory framework of Kazakhstan with the member countries of this organization, as well as long-term directions are studied. Dynamics of Kazakhstan's multifaceted activities within the framework of the OIC for 1995 -2011. In the most important areas, it allowed to identify the peculiarities and differences, as well as key aspects of the interstate cooperation of the Republic in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation during this period (Moldakhmet, 2013).

Kazakh authors A. Karabulatova and Kim L. in the article "Kazakhstan –Saudi Arabia: Foreign policy contacts and interaction in the context of anti – Russian sanctions" analyze economic relations between Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia. The second decade of the XXI century demonstrates an unprecedented volume of foreign economic activity (international economic transactions), in which multinational companies act as traders, investors, promoters of the latest technologies, activating international labor migration. They are largely responsible for the dynamics, structure and level of competitiveness in the global market of goods and services, international capital movement and technology (knowledge) transfer. Among the independent States of the Persian Gulf there is a group of oil-rich States that have achieved significant economic results. In the last few decades, the expansion of globalization, the transformation of economic ties and the emergence of new parameters of international relations have led to the fact that the monarchies of the Persian Gulf (which own 43.9% of the proven oil reserves in the world and 15.5% of natural gas resources) have developed from the periphery of the region to the center of the world economy and Middle East politics. Today, Saudi Arabia invests in many countries of the world, its interests extend far beyond the Middle East: in particular, it is approaching Kazakhstan with the inevitable adjustment of the priorities of the foreign policy of both countries (Karabulatova, Kim 2017).

The article by the Kazakh authors "Trade and economic cooperation is an important component of bilateral cooperation between Kazakhstan and Turkey" analyzes the participation of Turkish investors in the economy of Kazakhstan. At the same time, it is noted that today the opportunities of Turkish companies in the modernization of Kazakhstani heavy industry enterprises, as well as in the field of energy, petrochemistry, transport and communications, agriculture remain unclaimed. Turkey is among the top 10 countries - the main trading partners of Kazakhstan. With the participation of Turkish investors, such significant projects as the production of pharmaceuticals, chromium concentrate, electron-optical devices, soft drinks and confectionery have been implemented today. Kazakhstan is interested in increasing the inflow of Turkish investments for the joint production of high-value-added products aimed at export to third countries in such industries as chemistry and petrochemistry, mechanical

engineering, construction materials, metallurgy, textile industry of the countries (Rakhmanova et al., 2020).

Russian author A. Nagimova in the article "Islamic capital in the economy of Kazakhstan" notes that Kazakhstan attracted the greatest interest of Arab countries. In 1995, Kazakhstan became a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), which is the second largest international organization after the UN in terms of the number of participating countries. The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) finances the agricultural sector and transport. More than \$150 million for 1995-2020. The IDB has invested in water supply projects in water-deficient rural areas of Kazakhstan. Now the IDB is one of the major investors in the economy of Kazakhstan, it has financed about 90 projects totaling 1.5 billion dollars. In 2018, The Astana International Financial Center was opened. Islamic finance has become one of the six strategic directions of development of the Astana International Center. The main channel for attracting investments to the country is the Islamic Development Bank and Al Hilal. The total volume of investments with the participation of Islamic capital in Kazakhstan is estimated at more than \$ 3.6 billion, they may be more if the country's population shows interest in Islamic finance (Nagimova 2021).

Thus, we can say that this issue is being studied by research scientists who analyze trade relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the BV.

Results. Today, Kazakhstan and the leading states of the region have a certain contractual and legal framework for trade and economic cooperation.

Agreements, memoranda, contracts and other documents contain articles that outline the main forms of cooperation. These include: international conferences, business forums where topical issues of multilateral cooperation are discussed. At the same time, on the basis of these agreements, commissions are being created, various projects are being developed that help to implement the content of documents in practice. As a rule, these are agreements on trade, economic and technical cooperation, in the field of science and technology, which regulate the development of relations. A memorandum on the opening of an Islamic Bank in the Republic of Kazakhstan (2009), a loan agreement on the Aralsk water supply project (2000), on international road transport (2007), etc. were also signed. For example, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) built a children's hospital in the South Kazakhstan region in 2007. (Bulletin, 2009:36).

The multi-vector foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan indicates that the Arab vector, along with the Russian, American, and Chinese, is becoming one of the key areas of Kazakhstan's diplomacy. The priority of bilateral and multilateral relations with the Arab world, including with leading trading partners such as Turkey, Iran, Egypt, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, is primarily due to the fact that the economy of the Middle East has become one of the dynamically developing world economies. Such a large association as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation is becoming increasingly important in regional and world politics. It should also be noted that Kazakhstan occupies a leading role in this organization among the Central Asian republics. The oil-producing states of the BV determine the general oil policy related to the extraction of oil, its transportation and transit not only in their region, but also in the global oil industry.

Turkey and Kazakhstan are deepening ties in various fields, so in 2017. The trade turnover between the two countries has reached \$2 billion, about 150 Kazakhstani companies operate in Turkey, and about two thousand enterprises with the participation of Turkish capital in our country. They cover chemical and light industry, mechanical engineering, production of building materials, mining, metallurgy. Among our major partners there are such companies as "Anadolu", "Yildirim", "Urker", "Abdi Ibrahim". (APRK, 4540:68).

The trade turnover of Kazakhstan and Turkey for the first quarter of 2022, it reached \$1.5 billion. Mainly fuel and energy products are supplied to Turkey. Metals and products made of them are in second place. Also in 2022 Animal and vegetable products, textiles, machinery, chemical industry products, etc. were exported to Turkey. Machinery, devices and apparatuses, textiles and textile products were imported to Kazakhstan from Turkey. (Capital.business information center)

The friendly relations between Kazakhstan and Iran have their characteristic dynamics and consistency. The Iranian vector is among the priorities of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Asian region. Both Republics successfully cooperate in the development of the Caspian

Sea, the transport industry, and logistics. The Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran railway has been opened, through which there is a cargo flow of various goods that are important for Central Asia and the Persian Gulf. The investment activity of Iranian companies in Kazakhstan in 2000 was estimated at \$50 million. and it is connected with the organization of leather production and the production of shoes in Taraz, the production of kaolin in Kokchetav, the creation of centers for baking bread and confectionery in Almaty. Attempts were made by Iranian companies to gain a foothold in the construction market of Kazakhstan. Allotment of land has been made and zero-cycle work has begun on the construction of a complex of 7 multi-apartment residential buildings in Almaty, as well as an automobile loading and unloading terminal with a hotel complex for drivers in the suburbs of Almaty.

One could hardly expect large Iranian investments in the economy of Kazakhstan, since Iran itself was in dire need of an influx of foreign capital and, from this point of view, was more our competitor than a partner. The priority areas of trade and economic direction between Kazakhstan and Iran include the following: the exchange of crude oil and petroleum products, increasing the volume of exports of Kazakh wheat and barley, securing the exporters of Kazakhstan in the Iranian grain market, transferring cooperation in this area to a long-term basis, increasing the cargo turnover of the port of Aktau. Iranian companies took part in tenders for the construction of a 166 km long highway by Sormol, the development of an irrigation network and soil drainage in the Akumsky-Maktaral area, the reconstruction of irrigation systems, the preparation of a project to provide drinking water to the Kyzyl-Orda region. (Kazakhstan and Iran are discussing ways to expand trade and ways to repatriate capital. February 21, 2022).

The 17th meeting of the Kazakh-Iranian Intergovernmental Commission was held in Tehran in February this year. The agenda of the IPC includes issues of cooperation in the field of trade, economy and investment, agriculture, transport and logistics, banking, etc. Kazakhstan has proposed Iran to create a Kazakh-Iranian Business Council, which will allow building a dialogue between the business of the two countries, bypassing intergovernmental processes. In the future, Kazakh companies are ready to supply 60 processed goods of various industries worth \$162.3 million to the Iranian market. These are products of the metallurgical, food, machine-building, chemical, pharmaceutical industries, as well as construction goods. It was also decided to hold consultative meetings on investment cooperation between Kazakhstan and Iran. The Iranian side is interested in Kazakhstan's investments in the Enzeli Free Economic Zone for the creation of agricultural packaging centers, as well as the use of existing production units in the region for export to the Persian Gulf countries. The Kazakh side invited the Iranian side to consider the site of the special economic zone "International Center for Cross-Border Cooperation "Khorgos" to create production facilities with a focus on exports to China. An agreement was reached on the establishment of joint ventures in light industry, including the production of carpets and other products, on the territory of the FEZ in the southern regions of Kazakhstan. The Iranian IDRO Group also expressed readiness to create a consortium with Kazakhstani companies to implement engineering and technical projects. The parties also confirmed their intentions to cooperate in the mining sector. We are talking about the possibility of concluding long-term contracts for the purchase of iron ore and bauxite, as well as the development of engineering and technical cooperation and investment in exploration and mining.

Negotiations are currently underway to conclude a full-format free trade agreement between the EAEU countries and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The full-format agreement provides for the abolition and/or reduction of customs duties on at least 80% of the commodity nomenclature, which will contribute to the growth of trade between our countries. As part of the intensification of trade and economic cooperation, Kazakhstan has offered Iranian airlines to resume regular flights between Kazakhstan and Iran.

By the end of 2021, bilateral trade increased by 84.8% (amounted to \$ 440.1 million) compared to 2020 and by 56.2% compared to 2019. In 2021, exports increased by 2.1 p. and amounted to \$ 275.3 million. Imports also increased by 50.4% and amounted to \$164.9 million. The export growth was due to an increase in the supply of such goods as wheat, barley, rapeseed oil. The increase in imports from Iran is justified by an increase in: styrene polymers, electrical machines and special-purpose equipment, vegetables, potatoes. Kazakhstan and Iran are discussing ways to expand trade and ways to repatriate

capital. February 21, 2022 Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Official website.

Arab countries have taken an active and active part in the development of the infrastructure of Kazakhstan, which has the most powerful economic potential in our region.

The Kazakh-Saudi legal framework includes 17 documents of various nature, which are implemented in various sectors of the economy.

Saudi Arabia has allocated more than \$15 million. for the construction of the Senate of Kazakhstan, \$ 12 million – reconstruction of the Osakarovka – Vishnevka highway, \$ 2 million - construction of a mosque in Petropavlovsk. The growth of Saudi investments in the economy of Kazakhstan was provided by the Saudi company Central Asia Investment Company, which has been successfully operating in the domestic market since 1997. Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz provided funds for the construction and equipping with the latest medical equipment of the cardiocenter in Astana, which after opening in 2006. It has become the most modern medical institution in the whole of Central Asia.

On October 25, 2016, the parties concluded 10 agreements totaling over 60 billion tenge in the field of energy, mining, agriculture, and trade. Among them, in particular, a poultry farm in the South Kazakhstan region (June 19, 2018 By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the South Kazakhstan region was renamed Turkestan), food production in the Akmola region. Currently, 17 enterprises with the participation of Saudi Arabia are already operating in Kazakhstan.

The trade turnover of Kazakhstan with Saudi Arabia in January-May 2022 amounted to \$ 3.3 million. Ferroalloys, confectionery, carbides, as well as mechanical devices with individual functions were sent from Kazakhstan to Saudi Arabia. The range of imported goods is represented by devices for spraying liquids, paint products, dates, medicines and coloring substances.

On March 24, 2018, Kazakhstan and the UAE signed a Memorandum on the basic conditions of cooperation regarding the construction of an integrated gas and chemical plant in the Atyrau region in the amount of \$6.5 billion.

According to the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2005-2017, the gross inflow of foreign direct investment from the UAE into the economy of Kazakhstan amounted to over \$ 2 billion. The contractual and legal framework of relations, which comprises more than 100 interstate documents, has changed qualitatively.

The trade turnover between the UAE and Kazakhstan in 2012 amounted to approximately \$ 187 million. Cars, construction materials and clothing are imported from the Emirates to Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan exports mainly food and agricultural products to the UAE.

Dubai, which should be considered as a special partner in the field of foreign economic relations, given the scale of its investment and financial potential, may be of the greatest interest for the creation of the "House of Kazakhstan" in the medium and long term. To date, the Emirates has successfully operated a network of 7 industrial zones, 1 business park, 3 specialized free economic zones and 2 world-class seaports. There are headquarters and representative offices of companies included in Global-2000 (Sharif).

In 2021. Dubai hosted the EXPO 2020 exhibition and created attractive conditions for attracting foreign direct investment. These aspects will help to synchronize the issues of building transport and logistics routes with assistance to Kazakhstani exporters in accessing distribution channels in the target markets of the Middle East.

The UAE is of key importance for Kazakhstan in terms of increasing the positive dynamics of foreign trade with the countries of the Persian Gulf and increasing the competitiveness of the domestic economy, which is dictated by at least three determining factors:

- The UAE is becoming an important epicenter of the interests of an increasing number of shippers in Asia and Europe. According to experts' forecasts, a large volume of cargo traffic from China, the Middle East, and Central Asia will be reoriented in the near future to the PP zone.;

- The UAE has port potential at the world's largest transport hubs (hubs) of international container transportation, which provide the shortest routes towards Southeast Asia, the African continent, India, etc.

- a real opportunity to expand export potential due to the constant demand in the Gulf countries for food products, including grain and meat (the region is currently 80-90% depends on food imports).

The peak of mutual trade occurred in 2016, when the trade turnover reached \$374.2 million. Exports from Kazakhstan amounted to \$305.2 million, and imports to Kazakhstan from the UAE amounted to \$69 million. The trade balance is positive in the amount of \$236.2 million (Kazakh Invest, 2017).

According to the results of 11 months of 2021, the volume of mutual trade between Kazakhstan and the UAE amounted to \$ 673.7 million, which is almost 50% more than in the same period of 2020 and significantly exceeds the pre-pandemic level of 2019.. About 300 joint ventures operate in Kazakhstan with the participation of Emirati capital. During the years of Kazakhstan's independence, the volume of direct investments of the United Arab Emirates in the economy of Kazakhstan amounted to \$ 2.4 billion, Kazakhstan's investments in the UAE exceeded \$ 1 billion.

Qatar's largest investment companies, such as the Faisal Bin Qasim Company Troupe, Al Mannai Group, have expressed their desire and willingness to invest in the development of Astana and the agro-industrial complex.

Kuwait has allocated grants for the construction of a new building of the Mayor's Office of Astana (\$ 10 million), justification and preparation of a feasibility study of the infrastructure of the left bank of Astana (\$ 1 million) and the Aral Sea water supply project (\$1.3 million). Qatar's loan financed projects to improve water supply, sanitation and health care in the Aral and Kazali districts Kyzylorda region (\$11.5 million). These funds were used for the construction of a number of facilities, the main of which was "Saltanat Sarayy".

In January 1992, Oman provided Kazakhstan with an investment loan in the amount of \$ 100 million for projects in the field of improving oil and gas production, at the end of the year - a new grant in the amount of \$ 30 million. In 1998 Muscat was the first to provide Kazakhstan with gratuitous financial assistance for the new capital of Astana in the amount of \$ 10 million. Kazakhstan pays special attention to studying the experience of the Sultanate of Oman on economic diversification and development of the non-resource sector.

One of the aspects of multilateral cooperation between Kazakhstan and Jordan is the trade and economic sphere. In February 1993, a Protocol on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation was signed between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, according to which the Contracting Parties intended to cooperate in energy, oil industry, trade, transport, education, science and culture.

In 2010-2011 . Jordan supported Kazakhstan's chairmanship in the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and took part in their Summits.

In 2011 Jordan has invested more than \$ 400 million in the construction of the Almaty regional factory for the production of pharmaceutical products, as well as \$ 50 million in promising energy projects. The intensification of cooperation with Jordan strengthens Kazakhstan's economic position in the Middle East region as a whole, as the export market of Kazakhstani goods, primarily industrial and agricultural products, is expanding (Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

Kazakhstan exports about 15 million tons of grain annually. With the commissioning of the Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran railway line in December 2014, negotiations on the delivery of Kazakh grain to Jordan were resumed. In this regard, Jordan can become an important partner of Kazakhstan in the field of grain trade. In 2012 Jordan purchased 24,203 tons of wheat from Kazakhstan, 2013 - 14034 tons, at the end of 2014 - 71,156 tons. There are more than 15 promising projects worth \$ 2.5 billion in our economy, in which companies from Muslim countries participate. The Islamic Development Bank has invested more than \$700 million in the domestic economy (Finance of Kazakhstan, 2014:2).

Kazakhstan's investment policy is aimed at ensuring a favorable investment climate.

Attracting investments is carried out on the terms of technology transfer and the creation of high-tech industries, which requires the provision of the most competitive conditions for investment activities and business.

On June 21, the President of Kazakhstan K-Zh. Tokayev, at the personal invitation of the Emir of Qatar Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, took part in the opening ceremony of the second Qatar Economic

Forum on the theme "Leveling the pace of global economic recovery". The forum is dedicated to the theme of "countries emerging from the economic crisis".

We have a number of investment projects that we are ready to discuss with you today. In this direction, Kazakh companies intend to work closely with the Qatari business," the head of state stressed. In turn, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani expressed Doha's interest in developing multifaceted economic and investment cooperation with Kazakhstan. Both sides are open to implementing joint projects, especially in agriculture. (Tokayev took part in the opening of the Qatar Economic Forum)

Conclusion Kazakhstan and the states of the Middle East have formed a regulatory framework, agreements and memoranda are the basis for long-term cooperation. It can be confidently stated that in 1991-2010 the formation of the main areas of cooperation was completed, the necessary conditions and prerequisites were created to enter the next stage of relations between Kazakhstan and the Arab countries - the stage of transition to the level of political partnership.

The establishment of mutually beneficial cooperation between Kazakhstan, Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait and Qatar, and other Arab countries in various fields and the purposeful formation of political, trade and economic interests can be used to attract significant financial opportunities of the Middle East states in order to implement various projects in the Republic.

The countries of the region are interested in the stable and progressive development of Kazakhstan through the creation of financial institutions, conditions for market transformations, strengthening of economic and political presence in Central Asia. In turn, Kazakhstan seeks to use the potential of the BSV to ensure economic and foreign policy security, integration into the world economy, including through the development of transport and pipeline routes, attracting investment, gaining access to the latest technologies.

Arab business is represented in almost all sectors of the domestic economy. Bilateral relations have a huge potential, it must be used for fruitful cooperation. Joint innovative projects further strengthen the partnership.

The state and prospects of relations between Kazakhstan and the BV countries are discussed during official visits of heads of state, during meetings of intergovernmental commissions. Kazakhstan is diversifying its economy, therefore it is interested in the participation of BV in the implementation of medium- and long-term projects.

Middle Eastern countries participated in EXPO-2017 by signing a number of bilateral documents. It is expected that the active involvement of Arab investors will contribute to the further development of the domestic economy.

In the future, the countries of the Middle East will be particularly significant for Kazakhstan in view of their geostrategic and geographical location, the presence of large economic, resource, and human potentials. One of the main priorities in the foreign economic activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the openness of the economy. Cooperation between Kazakhstan and the Arab world has entered a new fruitful stage, there has been a breakthrough in the foreign economic arena of Kazakhstan in the Middle East direction.

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