## ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ





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IV Республиканской научно-практической онлайн конференции «Судьбоносные решения Первого Президента РК Н.А. Назарбаева по формированию нового Казахстана», посвященной 25-летию Независимости Республики Казахстан

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# CO-OPERATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND KAZAKHSTAN IN THE FRAMEWORK OF CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

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This article concentrates on collaborative character of relations between France and Kazakhstan within cultural diplomacy, describes how cooperation has been established through years, denotes the positive aspect of such collaboration. The results of the research demonstrate how diplomacy can be realised through culture and soft power.

In 1785, one of the founding fathers of the United States, Thomas Jefferson as ambassador in Paris, wrote to George Madison that through culture and art it is possible to "develop a taste of our fellow citizens, improve their reputation in the world, provide them with respect and honor"[1]. Today, after more than two hundred years, the role of culture in international relations is estimated even higher. With the advent of the concept of "soft power" culture has become important resource of diplomacy and it is used to promote the interests of the state, the expansion of social and cultural cooperation and to improve mutual understanding between nations and people. We can say that cultural diplomacy is a kind of core of public diplomacy of the state, as exactly through culture the nation opens its identity to the world, presents its values and ideas. Here are a few factors that have an impact on the cultural diplomacy of the State: foreign policy priorities; desire to create a positive image;

history of the country; resources and funding of cultural policy; the spread and popularity of the state language of the country in the world; the commercial interests of the state [2].

For Kazakhstan's foreign policy it is highly important to establish mutual relations with states and to adapt the experience of its partners as well as to share its own peculiarities. Thus, cultural diplomacy is an effective tool for enhancing collaboration and building new strategies. One of the main partners of Kazakhstan throughout the years has been France. In recent years, various agreements between these countries have been signed.

In France, cultural policy is traditionally financed by the state. The phrase of the Head of the French Institute in London "culture is a policy» (La culture, c'est la politique) most aptly characterizes the concept of the French cultural diplomacy. In this case, instead of the term "cultural diplomacy" is used more straightforward and widespread concept of "diplomacy of influence." The priority areas of cultural diplomacy of the French Republic are: the steady build-up of audio-visual presence in the world, participation in development and use of new information and communication systems and technologies; further promotion and dissemination of the French language the expansion of inter-university cooperation and exchange, capacity-building opportunities offered in the field of higher education development of cooperation in areas where the French intellectual superiority was undeniable. For example, the formation in the developing of friendly countries and former colonies of the political elite and experts in the fields of law, public administration, health care; the preservation of the French cultural heritage, development and promotion of the world's luxury industry, fashion, gastronomy [3].

Historically, France recognized Kazakhstan's independence on January 7, 1992. The basic principles of Kazakh-French relations were incorporated in 1992 during official visit to France of President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev, during which Friendship treaty, co-operation and mutual understanding between two countries were signed. From the first years of cooperation political dialogue became quite regular. In political plan Kazakhstan and France reached high level of mutual understanding and adhere to similar positions and evaluations on the most topical problems of modern world. France among the other nuclear states has provided to Kazakhstan security guarantees, considering it as a guarantor of stability in the region and a bridge between Europe and Asia. In Paris, the efforts of our Head of State Nursultan Nazarbayev on modernization of the country, deepening the political and economic reforms, improving the competitiveness of Kazakhstan's economy is appreciated. France administration welcomes Kazakhstan's consistent steps to create a qualitatively new political system and recognizes a consolidating and stabilizing role of our country as a "regional locomotive" of the whole Central Asian region, and is firmly committed to intensifying cooperation with it and translating it into the mainstream of a genuine strategic partnership.

Rewarding of President N. A. Nazarbayev by top state France award has become a huge contribution to the assessment of the head of state as a global leader in the provision of international peace and security and promoting development, as well as was recognition of his high merits in strengthening Kazakh-French relations of friendship and cooperation.

Inter-parliamentary relations are systematically developing. In both houses of the French Parliament, there are inter-parliamentary friendship groups. In the Senate, the subgroup "France-Kazakhstan" is headed by M.Bouvard. T.Mariani is the Chairman of the National Assembly friendship group "France-Kazakhstan".

Good contacts are established between foreign ministries of our states. In March 1, 2013 French Foreign Minister L.Fabius paid his visit to Kazakhstan. In 10-11 June 2014 Kazakh Minister of foreign affairs E.Idrissov visited Paris.

Ministerial consultations are one of the most effective instruments of political cooperation. Since the entry into force of the Treaty on Strategic Partnership, four rounds of talks at the level of deputy foreign ministers were held.

As for trade and economic cooperation, the main items of Kazakhstan's exports are oil, metals and metal products, chemical products, agricultural products. Kazakhstan imports electrical, electronic and mechanical equipment, medicines and cosmetics, cars, food, building materials.

In Kazakhstan, there are more than 40 French companies, among them the representation of large companies such as Alcatel-Lucent, Alstom, Areva, Vicat, GazDeFrans-Suez, Danone, Bank Calyon, Mori, bank Natixis, Sanofi-Aventis, Bank Societe Generale, Thales, Total and Shlamberzher. Together with French partners such high-tech industries as the "Assembly and test complex spacecraft" (companions), "Thales Kazakhstan Engineering" (electronics), "UCAD" (titanium components for the aircraft industry), "Ifastar" (the study of market fuel assemblies for nuclear reactors), "rollers» (uranium mining), "Kazakhstan-French Centre for technology Transfer" (development of "know-how") were set up. Moreover, Since March 29, 2015 direct flights between Astana and Paris is operating by Kazakh airline «Air Astana». On February 2, 2016 «Air Astana» and «Air France-KLM» signed code-sharing agreement between two companies on the route Astana-Paris. Since July 16 till December 31, 2017, visa-free regime for short trips (up to 15 days) for the French citizens to enter to Kazakhstan was extended. France was the first among countries-participants of «EXPO-2017» who define the budget for the «EXPO-2017» and appointed Commissioner-General. This position is occupied by P.Lorot [4].

Cultural and humanitarian aspects of bilateral cooperation are also worth mentioning. Kazakh-French cooperation in the field of culture, education and science is developing in accordance with the intergovernmental agreements in the field of culture and art from the 1993 Agreement between the National Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan and the National Center for Scientific Research of France of 1994. In recent years, the cooperation in the field of education, spreading cultural ties between two countries was significantly intensified. In March 1, 2013 during the visit of French Foreign Minister L.Fabius to Astana an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the fields of higher education and research was signed. In September 17, 2013 during the visit of the French Minister of Francophone Affairs to Almaty the Agreement on Establishment of the University "Sorbonne-Kazakhstan" at the Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai was signed.

During the visit of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev to France in November 4-6, 2015, the 6th Kazakh-French forum of higher education institutions was organized. During the forum Joint Declaration of the Minister of Education and Science and the Secretary of State for Higher Education and Science of the French Republic, as well as a number of agreements on inter-university cooperation were signed.

For the first time in the history of bilateral relations in 2013-2014 Kazakhstan and France cross cultural seasons were conducted in which the peoples of two countries have got acquainted with the rich cultural heritage and a high level of modern art. Kazakh artists began to perform regularly on the scenes of famous theaters and concert halls of Paris and other French cities. In this way, on July 9-11, 2015, Almaty musical nights with the participation of ensemble "Sazgen sazy" and Symphony Orchestra under the direction of M.Bissengaliev were organized in Cannes. On the shores of the Mediterranean nomadic village was constructed to attract attention of local people and tourists.

On September 22, 2015 in celebration of the 550th anniversary of the Kazakh Khanate presentation of the book "Great movement" by B.Gabdullin was held. It tells the story of a six-centuries-old history of the formation of Kazakh statehood.

On the eve of the official visit of President Nursultan Nazarbayev to Paris (4-6 November 2015), National Museum of the Legion of Honor of France received samples of state orders and medals of the Republic of Kazakhstan [5].

The ties with the community of ethnic Kazakhs living in France are supported on a permanent basis with conducting joint cultural and sports activities. On May 18-19, 2013 the European Small Kurultai of Kazakhs was hosted in Paris.

In December 2004 in Almaty the office of cultural-educational agency "Alliance Française" was opened. At present the offices of this agency function in 4 Kazakhstan cities (Astana, Almaty, Shymkent and Aktobe). Within direct interuniversity agreements and on regular base exchange by the students and teachers are implemented. The most actively developing inter-university relations through the twinning between Rennes and Almaty. Active participants of the process are Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and world languages and the University of Rennes-2. In order to prepare top-management personnel cooperation between the Academy of Public Administration under the President of Kazakhstan and the French National School of Administration (ENA) is established. As part of the transfer of technologies and implementation of the state program "Path to Europe" for 2009-2011 "Kazakh-French center of technology transfer" was created The founders of Center from Kazakhstan are JSC "Center for Engineering and Technology Transfer" (JSC "National Welfare Fund" Samruk-Kazyna "), on the French side - the European Company for Strategic Studies (CEIS). The purpose of the project - the entry and integration of the Kazakhstan network of technology transfer to the European network of technology transfer EEN (Enterprise Europe Network).

The current article presents an overview of the main spheres of cooperation between France and Kazakhstan. As can be seen, two countries put priority in strengthening ties as well as realise their political, economic and cultural policy. France is a reliable partner, which affect positively on Kazakhstan's daily life. Through language, education and culture, it is possible to gain certain experience and increase Kazakhstan's influence in region of Europe.

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# Н.Ә.НАЗАРБАЕВТЫҢ – ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ҚОҒАМДЫҚ ТҰРАҚТЫЛЫҚ ПЕН ҰЛТАРАЛЫҚ КЕЛІСІМДІ НЫҒАЙТУ ЖОЛЫНДАҒЫ САЯСАТЫ

#### Әбдіғали Н.Ә.

Астана, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы ЕҰУ

Қазақстанда сан алуан этнос өкілдері қазақ халқымен бір қолдың саласындай, бір үйдің баласындай тату-тәтті өмір сүріп жатыр. Төл тарихымыздан белгілі болғандай, бірлік пен келісім бастауы қазақ ұлтының табиғатына тән. Ат ауыздығымен су ішкен, ер жігіт етігімен су кешкен қиын-қыстау замандарда бірлік басты орында тұрды.

XX ғасырдың басында халықты күйзелткен ашаршылық пен қуғын-сүргін жылдарында да ел бірлігі бұзылмады. Елімізге XX ғасырдың бірінші жартысында украиндар, өзбектер, татарлар, немістер, белорустар, ұйғырлар, корейлер, әзірбайжандар, дүнгендер және т.б. ұлт өкілдері келіп қоныстанды.

Бірлік сұрапыл соғыс майданында өз Отаны, отбасы мен болашақ ұрпағы үшін аянбай айқасқан әке мен атаның асқақ ерлігімен шыңдалды. Еліміздегі өзара түсіністік пен келісім тың даласын игеру, Қазақстанды өндіріс ошағына айналдыру кезеңдерінде халық жұмыла көтерген жүкпен бірге нығая түсті.

Қазақ елі қазіргі таңда қабырғасы қатайған, пікіріне халықаралық қоғамдастық өкілдері құлақ асатын беделді елге айналды. Еркіндікті аңсаған ата-баба мұрасы жүзеге асып, Алаштың ең асыл мұраты — тәуелсіздікке қол жетті. Қазақ жерінде атқан егемендік таңы -ең алдымен, алып та дархан даланың төсін қанымен суарған, терісі сөгіле қызмет еткен ата-бабаларымыздың қасиетті күресінің заңды да нақты нәтижесі.

Тәуелсіздік орнығуының ең қиын жылдарында халықтың кемелдігі мен елдің Тұңғыш Президенті – Нұрсұлтан Әбішұлы Назарбаевтың қайраткерлігі нәтижесінде Қазақстанда этносаралық сыйластық пен қоғамдық келі-