



- **MADE BY AITBAYEVA FARIZA**
- **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**
- **THEME: KAZAKHSTAN AND UNITED KINGDOM**

*KAZAKHSTAN AND UNITED  
KINGDOM*



# THE flag of UK





- The Declaration of the twentieth anniversary of the state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan emphasized that the " multi-vector foreign policy of the Republic has proved its effectiveness ." This is clearly confirmed by the development of economic cooperation between Kazakhstan and the United Kingdom

- Diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and UK was adopted on 19 January in 1992

- Since October 1992 is valid British Embassy in Kazakhstan

- Since February 1996 the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan operating in the UK



From September 2014  
Ambassador Extraordinary and  
Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Kazakhstan in  
the United Kingdom is E.Kazyhanov





Since January 2013 the Ambassador of the United Kingdom in the Republic of Kazakhstan is  
K. Braun





# British consulate in Almaty



# Political relations

- Between Kazakhstan and Great Britain established a constructive dialogue that promotes the regular exchange of visits at all levels. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations took eight visits of the President Nursultan Nazarbayev to the United Kingdom (in 1991, 1992, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2006, 2012, and 2013) .
- Kazakhstan visited the royal family - the heir to the British throne Prince Charles of Wales (1996), Princess Anne (1993), Duke of Gloucester (2000), Prince Andrew - the Duke of York, who was the Special Representative of the UK Trade and Investment Committee ( 2003, 2006, 2007 and 2010) and Prince Michael of Kent (2009).



Прикаспийская  
КОММУНИКА

From left to right

: Princess Anne ,  
Peter Phillips ,  
Princess Eugenie  
and Beatrice,  
Prince Andrew ,  
Princess  
Margaret , the  
Queen mother,  
Prince Edward,  
Queen Elizabeth  
II , the Duke of  
Edinburgh ,  
Sophie Wessex ,  
Prince William ,  
Prince Charles ,  
Prince Harry



In 2013, the first in the history of bilateral relations, the state visit of British Prime Minister David Cameron in Kazakhstan, the results of which were signed a Joint Statement on Strategic Partnership between the two countries.



# Trade-economical cooperation

- The United Kingdom ranks third in terms of direct investments in Kazakhstan's economy , mainly in the oil and gas sector . From 2005 to 2014 the volume of British investments in Kazakhstan reached 11 billion . Dollars
- In November 2012, the United Kingdom has included Kazakhstan (along with Mexico , Indonesia , Morocco , Vietnam , South Africa ) to the list of 14 priority countries to increase bilateral trade and investment .

According to Kazakh statistics, the trade turnover between the two countries in the period between January-October of last year amounted to 1.05 billion dollars (exports - 0.55 billion USD ., Import - \$ 0.5 billion . ) . . In 2013, the turnover for the same period amounted to 1.9 billion dollars (exports - \$ 1.4 billion , import - . 0.5 billion dollars ).

- To further strengthen the economic relations, the sides agreed to continue active cooperation between KAZNEX INVEST WORLD RK and UK UK Trade & Investment (UKTI). In particular, KAZNEX INVEST referred to the UKTI list of 40 promising investment projects in Kazakhstan related to the field of mechanical engineering, chemistry, pharmaceuticals and agro-industrial complex to implement in Kazakhstan.



- The main activity of British companies in Kazakhstan is the oil and gas industry . Here there are British Gas , British Petroleum and Shell , as well as many smaller companies and service providers .





- The main items of Kazakhstan's exports are represented by mineral products , ferrochrome , steel, copper , wool , leather raw material , fertilizers , precious and semi-precious metals . In the structure of import predominate the equipment and technical equipment , vehicles , optical devices , chemical , alcoholic and tobacco products, textile, food industry , etc.



# Cultural-humanitarian cooperation



**AN IMPORTANT AREA OF BILATERAL COOPERATION IS THE COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION . BRITISH UNIVERSITIES AND COMPANIES ARE ACTIVELY COOPERATING WITH THE KAZAKHSTAN UNIVERSITIES , AS WELL AS TAKE PART IN THEIR DEVELOPMENT . SINCE 2001, IT OPERATES IN ALMATY KAZAKH-BRITISH TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY , WHOSE PARTNERS ARE THE FOUR LEADING UK UNIVERSITY IN THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR : ABERDEEN , ROBERT GORDON , HERIOT-WATT AND WESTMINSTER .**





British universities occupy a leading place in the training of fellows of the "Bolashak " program ( graduates are more than 2 thousand . Fellows ) . Total MES data about 4 thousand . Students studying in the UK



# Military –technical cooperation



- On an annual basis, coordinated and approved by the Plan of bilateral military cooperation between the defense ministries of Kazakhstan and Great Britain , in order to implement that established the Kazakh-British Working Group ( meets annually in Astana and London in turn ) . The main areas of cooperation include : peacekeeping training, training of Kazakhstan military men in military educational institutions of the UK ; cooperation in the field of language training and in military-technical sphere .

- Kazakhstan government allocates significant funds for diversification, opening up new opportunities for British companies. [7]
- Total registered in Kazakhstan 365 joint Kazakh-British companies, of which 302 companies are active.
- An important aspect of the UK's energy policy is to prevent the negative effects of climate change. This is a serious environmental problem to be solved by man. The aim of the UK in this issue was to reduce by 2050 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 60%. To do this, continue to develop renewable energy sources and increased energy efficiency. For example, the UK intends to ensure that by 2020 20% of energy consumption by Britain came from renewable sources.
- Kazakhstan can also play an important role in achieving these goals. Now, compared to the global rate, the country does not produce large amounts of greenhouse gas emissions. But at the same time Kazakhstan is in a unique situation in the country, where the rapid development of the economy and income growth it is necessary to replace the many energy production installations, and where there are also great opportunities for the development of renewable sources of it.



Thus, at the present time, the economic cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UK rises to a higher level .





**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

**HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?**

**NO QUESTIONS.**