

Секция «Мировая политика»

The OSCE experience in creation of CICA

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Under the integral and interdependent world development no state in the world can function and develop without integrating with other states when solving large-scale issues. Since gaining independence Kazakhstan has become a member of some influential international organizations which effects substantially in solving global and regional security issues and multi-aspect cooperation. At the same time drawing on their experience Kazakhstan has become an initiator of new international organizations in the Eurasian geopolitical field. It is significant that Kazakhstan has contributed to the OSCE and CICA activity.

The membership of Kazakhstan in OSCE goes back to January 1992 when at Ministerial Council meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Prague Kazakhstan was admitted as a member state of the organization inter alia new independent states of the CIS. Following years in the framework of cooperation workshops devoted to problems of transition to the market economy, ensuring regional security and counteraction to terrorism threat and destabilization with drawing up recommendations were taken place in Almaty and other Central Asian states.

A memorandum on assurance of nuclear security for Kazakhstan was signed in the Budapest summit in 1994. Symbolically, in the Budapest summit the significant steps were made to transform CSCE to an organization, subsequently the history of OSCE started from the document which was of historical value for our state decision on refusal of the nuclear weapon possession. It is necessary to note the outcome of interaction with OSCE like establishment of Ombudsman on human rights, penal enforcement system step by step passing under the control of Ministry of Justice, introduction of moratorium on capital punishment and etc. It has positively effected bilateral cooperation with the OSCE member states in a wide range of issues.

Nothing arises from the abovementioned though all these years Kazakhstan has benefited unilaterally from this organization. Our state itself had positive influence on the OSCE. Participants of summits accepted N.Nazarbayev's meaningful statements with great interest and understanding and they often found their way in the summit outcome documents. For instance, in the Vienna summit the report of acting Chairman of OSCE contained section "Regional issues" which reflected principal security threats, ecological and economic issues of Central Asia issues earlier arisen by the Kazakh party. The importance of OSCE involvement in problem-solving was also emphasized with account of specific features of the region [1, p.9]. Kazakhstan was behind the appeal to the OSCE Partners from a group of post-soviet states signed at the Ministerial meeting of September 14, 2004. It contained recommendations of organization efficiency improvement when decision-making at regular ministerial meeting of OSCE in Sophia. It is no coincidence that in December 2004 at the Ministerial Council in Sophia representatives of the participating states agreed to create a panel of eminent persons on strengthening the effectiveness of the OSCE with the Kazakhstani senator K. Sultanov

as part of it [3]. Maturity of Kazakhstani foreign policy and recognition of its role in OSCE served as basis for unanimous vote of 56 member-states for Kazakhstan's chairmanship in OSCE in 2010 at the two-day Ministerial Council meeting in Madrid.

In 2010 Kazakhstan has undertaken its honorable and important mission of running the organization. In the essay "OSCE: destiny and perspectives". N.Nazarbayev wrote: "As the head of a sovereign state I consider the chairmanship of Kazakhstan in the OSCE not just a strategic national project and increased international prestige of the state but a chance to give a new impetus to the organization" [. Attaching much importance to big potential of OSCE in settling complicated issues of modern international life N. Nazarbayev said that one cannot underestimate the role of significant Asian forum - Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA) [4, p.3] The Kazakhstani leader has launched the initiative of creation of Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia simultaneously with Kazakhstan's joining OSCE. It was then when our president announced at the 47th session of UN General Assembly in October 1992 i.e. following the official registration of membership in the European structure.

The essence of the initiative is establishment of effective and universal mechanism of safeguarding security in the Asian continent where unlike other regions of the world such organization was yet to be founded [5, pp.122-123]. When stating this idea in the UN forum N. Nazarbayev outlined his ways of CICA establishment appealing to the OSCE and EU experience in balancing stands of states in different spheres. Also the Kazakh leader suggested plans of integration processes in the context of Asian forum establishment, gave proof of inevitability of phased process of CICA formation and outlined four phases of this process [6, pp.593-594].

Kazakhstan's initiative of CICA summit convocation sparked the interest and got approval of the Asian states and international organizations. First actions undertaken by the Kazakh party to realize the idea were arrangement of meetings of Foreign Service experts from Asian states in 1993-1996. The outcome was setting up Special Working Group (SWG) as constantly operating body which called regular meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the CICA participating countries. During that period within the SWG it was supposed to finalize the drafts of the basic CICA documents.

Next landmark event in the CICA formation was 1999 when at the meeting of Foreign Affairs of CICA member-states the Declaration on Principles guiding relations between CICA member states was adopted and signed. It includes eight principles covering basic provisions on enhancing international security: respect for sovereignty and rights of member-states, territorial integrity of the member states, non-intervention in internal affairs, peaceful settlement of disputes, refraining from the threat or use of force when settling disputes, disarmament and arms control, economic, social and cultural cooperation, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations [7, pp.113-115]. When giving speech at the meeting of Foreign Affairs of CICA member-states N. Nazarbayev said : " Preparing the Declaration, the experts have certainly used a great deal of experience accumulated in elsewhere in the world, including in Europe. But it is important that we have not just blindly copied already existing documents. The Declaration takes into account Asian specifics of the region and diversity of its countries" [8, pp.425-438]. Signing of the Declaration opened the door to the first CICA Summit. Ten year work of Kazakhstan was crowned with success. The First CICA Summit

was held in Almaty in June 2002. It was attended by leaders from fifteen states including Afghanistan, India, Israel, China, Pakistan, Russia and other states representing half of the world population. It should be noted that leaders of some long belligerent countries met face to face at the summit. Holding of the summit proved the establishment of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia.

Important outcome of the Summit was signing of CICA Declaration on Eliminating Terrorism and Promoting Dialogue among Civilizations. It says “We are fully committed to fighting terrorism and strengthening bilateral, regional and international cooperation, in accordance with the UN Charter, required to meet this challenge. The fight against terrorism should be global, comprehensive and sustained, and not selective or discriminatory and should avoid applying double standards. We are also against using the fight against terrorism as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States. We reject the use of force not in compliance with the UN Charter against sovereign States”. Thus, the idea of creating a safe mechanism for safeguarding in Asia is putting some flesh on with positive experience of the European integration in security and cooperation issues.

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