



1.1940–1945 (Soviet era) vs. Kazakhstan's foreign relationships

- June 22, 1941 – Start of the Great Patriotic War. Kazakhstan is mobilized: over 1 million Kazakhs are sent to the front.**
- 1941–1945 – Massive evacuation of factories and population to Kazakhstan. The republic becomes a key industrial rear base of the USSR.**
- 1942 – Strategic military-industrial centers established in Ust-Kamenogorsk, Karaganda, and Alma-Ata.**
- 1943 – Peak wartime production: Kazakhstan supplies coal, copper, metals, and food to the Soviet front.**
- 1944 – Forced deportation of ethnic groups (e.g., Chechens, Ingush) to Kazakhstan.**
- 1945 – End of the war, USSR victory. Kazakhstan remains under strict central Soviet control. No foreign policy autonomy: all decisions made in Moscow.**

- **December 16, 1991 – Kazakhstan officially declares independence from the Soviet Union.**
- **March 2, 1992 – Kazakhstan becomes a full member of the United Nations.**
- **1993–1995 – Adoption of Constitution and foundational foreign policy principles, including the multi-vector strategy.**

- 1994 – Kazakhstan proposes the idea of a Eurasian Union (later becoming the EAEU).
- 1995 – Kazakhstan joins the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).
- 2003 – Astana hosts the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions.
- 2010 – Kazakhstan chairs the OSCE.
- 2012 – Launch of the Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy, aiming for deeper global integration.
- 2015 – Kazakhstan becomes a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- 2017 – EXPO-2017 held in Astana, boosting Kazakhstan's image as a global dialogue hub.

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# Kazakhstan: From Soviet Era to Modern Diplomacy

Kazakhstan was part of the USSR during 1940–1945. It faced strict control, mass labor, and no independent diplomacy.

The nation contributed soldiers and laborers but had no sovereignty in global affairs.



# Kazakhstan's Modern Foreign Policy

## Peaceful Partnerships

Kazakhstan pursues friendly ties worldwide, emphasizing diplomacy over conflict.

## Multi-Vector Strategy

Kazakhstan balances relationships with Russia, China, the EU, and SCO members.

## Global Role

Active in the UN and international organizations promoting stability and cooperation.



# PETT Analysis of 1940-1945 Soviet Era

## Pace

Rapid mobilization to meet war demands.

## Extent

Deep Soviet control with no Kazakh autonomy.

## Turning Point

Outbreak of WWII intensified militarization and control.

## Trends

Russification and militarization shaped Kazakh identity.



# Kazakhstan's Foreign Policy Evolution: A PETT Analysis

Independence in 1991 marks a diplomatic turning point.

Gradual pace of foreign policy development since independence.

Full sovereignty achieved, enabling broader global engagement.

Neutrality shapes Kazakhstan's global diplomatic role.

# GAP Analysis: Continuity and Change in Alliances

# Groundbreaking

# Independence gained in 1991

# Affected

# Global alliances transformed

# Persistent

## Strategic importance remains constant

# Impact on Citizens

# Shift in national identity and diplomacy





# PEST Comparison: Kazakhstan Then and Now

Factor	1940–1945	Modern Kazakhstan
Political	USSR command rule	Sovereign, multi-vector diplomacy
Economic	War economy, forced labor	Energy exports, foreign direct investment
Social	Deportations, ethnic shifts	Diverse, multilingual society
Technological	Military factories, low autonomy	Digitalization, space technology

## Key Lessons

Sovereignty grants global agency and influence.

## Legacy

Historical trauma underpins neutrality motives.

## Identity

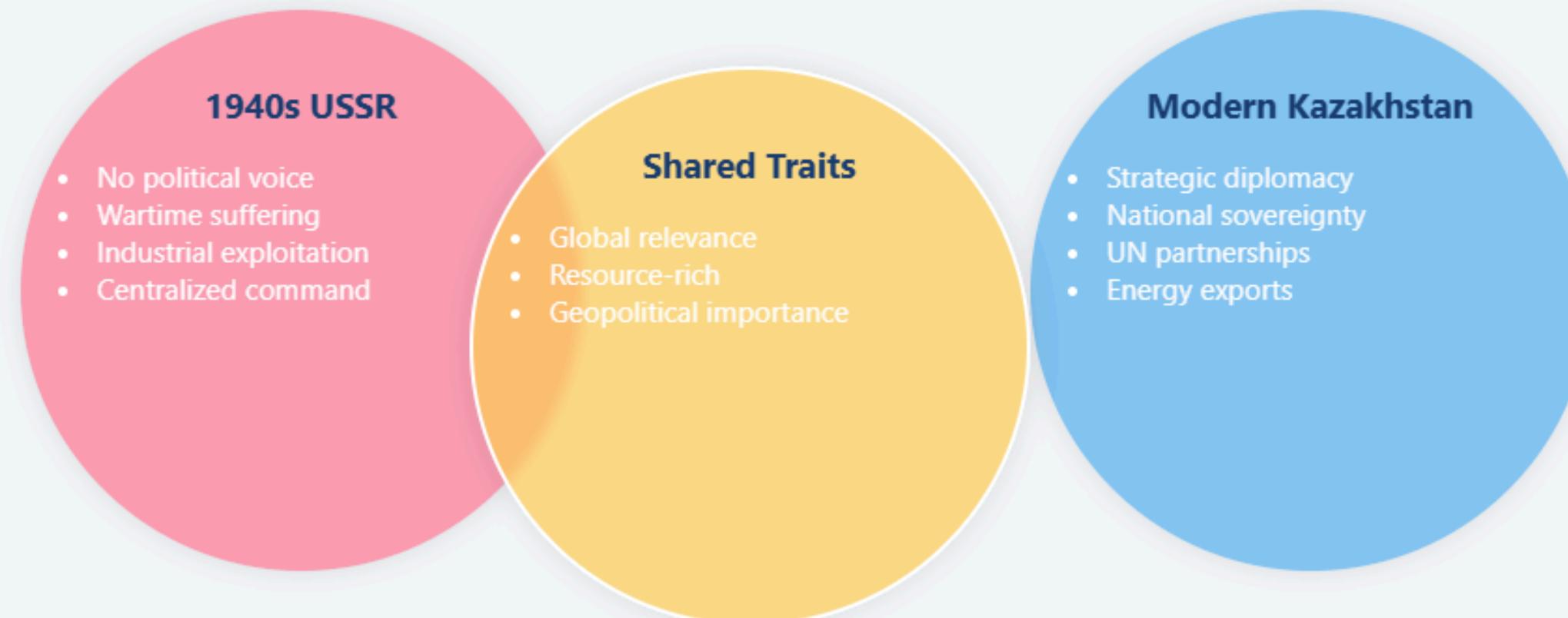
Foreign policy reflects national identity.

# Kazakhstan: Then & Now

Exploring historical transformation from the Soviet era to modern diplomacy

## Strategic Comparison

Understanding Kazakhstan's past and present global significance



*Shared strategic weight, evolving national control*



## Soviet Decree (1941)

**Audience:** Soviet administration

**Purpose:** Mobilize Kazakh industry & labor for war

**Tone:** Harsh, commanding, authoritarian

**Reliability:** Internal propaganda, biased by ideology



## Tokayev's UN Speech (2023)

**Audience:** Global leaders

**Purpose:** Promote peace, trade & sovereignty

**Tone:** Diplomatic, inclusive

**Reliability:** Public & documented, can be cross-checked



## Cross-Check & Interpretation

- Compare Soviet directives with official archives & scholars' analysis



# Frequently Asked Questions on Kazakhstan's Foreign Policy



## 1 WWII Diplomacy Role?

Under Soviet control; no independent diplomacy.

## 2 Why Neutrality Today?

Avoids dependency, reflects past domination experience.

# Research Sources & References

Primary sources underpinning this research:

- Абылхожин (2020)
- Шаяхметов (2015)
- Altaev et al. (2021)
- e-history.kz
- Akorda.kz
- United Nations archives