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# NEW FORMS OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND CHINA

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**Abstract.** Issues related to the strategic partnership between Kazakhstan and China, as well as new forms of strategic partnership, are considered in this review. We tried to look at the partnership between Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China from a new perspective. We see that the potential for business cooperation between the two countries is still high, and we also notice that it has a very bright future. As a result of joint efforts, we can confidently achieve the goals set by the two countries with peace and stability. The article briefly describes the cooperation between Kazakhstan and China in the way of strategic partnership and the specific measures taken within the framework of that cooperation.

**Keywords:** *Kazakhstan, China, security, cooperation, today and tomorrow, new forms of strategic partnership.*

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## ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН ҚЫТАЙ АРАСЫНДАҒЫ СТРАТЕГИЯЛЫҚ ӘРІПТЕСТІКТІҢ ЖАҢА ФОРМАЛАРЫ

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**Аңдатпа.** Бұл зерттеу жұмысында Қазақстан мен Қытай арасындағы стратегиялық әріптестікке қатысты мәселелер, сондай-ақ стратегиялық әріптестіктің жаңа формалары қарастырылады. Қазақстан мен ҚХР серіктестігіне жаңа бірқырынан қарауға тырыстық. Екі елдің іскерлік ынтымақтастық әлеуеті әлі де жоғары екенін көреміз және оның болашағы аса зор екенін де байқаймыз. Ортақ күш-жігер жұмсаудың нәтижесінде, біз екі ел бейбітшілікпен, тұрақтылықпен алға қойылған мақсаттарымызға сенімді жете аламыз. Мақалада Қазақстан мен Қытай арасындағы стратегиялық әріптестік жолында қол жеткізген ынтымақтастықтары мен сол ынтымақтастық шеңберінде атқарған нақты шаралары жайында қысқаша баяндалған.

**Түйінді сөздер:** *Қазақстан, Қытай, қауіпсіздік, ынтымақтастық, бүгінгі және ертеңі, стратегиялық әріптестіктің жаңа формалары.*

## НОВЫЕ ФОРМЫ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА КАЗАХСТАНА И КИТАЯ

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**Аннотация.** В данной исследовательской работе рассматриваются вопросы стратегического сотрудничества между Казахстаном и Китаем, а также новые формы стратегического сотрудничества. Мы постарались по-новому взглянуть на партнерство Казахстана и КНР. Мы видим, что потенциал делового сотрудничества между двумя странами по-прежнему высок, и у него очень большие перспективы. В результате общих усилий мы можем уверенно достичь целей, поставленных двумя странами с миром, стабильностью. В статье кратко рассказывается о достигнутом сотрудничестве между Казахстаном и Китаем на пути стратегического партнерства и конкретных мерах, предпринятых в рамках этого сотрудничества.

**Ключевые слова:** *Казахстан, Китай, безопасность, сотрудничество, настоящее и будущее, новые формы стратегического партнерства.*

### **Introduction.**

In today's globalized world, any country in the world, whether it is rich or poor, big or small, is affected by external forces. Interdependence between the actors of international relations is increasing, the level of mutual integration is rising, and new types, forms, directions and features of mutual cooperation are being formed. At the beginning of the 21st century, the highest level of relations

between countries, mainly strategic partnership, became a special type of international cooperation, filled with its own features and forms of development. The developing strategic partnership between Kazakhstan and China defines common interests, recognized positions and shared goals of the two countries to strengthen mutual relations.

According to Lee Hong Hiep, an expert from the Singapore Institute

of South-East Asian Studies, Vietnam considers the strategic partnership primarily in terms of security, economic efficiency and enhancement of Vietnam's international status.

According to him, any strategic partnership is based on the following main methods:

- First of all, the positions in the field of security. The strategic partnership will contribute to the strengthening of Vietnam's defense and diplomatic capabilities. This, in turn, is essential in maintaining national security, national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

- Secondly, the sphere of economic interaction. Economic cooperation within the framework of the strategic partnership should be aimed at increasing the efficiency of the socio-economic development of Vietnam, whose main directions are trade, Investment, impact on international development to strengthen the international economic position of Vietnam.

- Thirdly, improving Vietnam's international reputation. The Strategic Partnership Treaty considers it important to choose a State with recognized status in contemporary world politics. The choice of a strategic partnership should contribute to enhancing the status of Vietnam in the international arena, strengthening the position of the State in resolving national important international issues. In addition, the establishment of strategic partnerships should take into account the existence of long-term effective relations with the partner, high mutual political trust. The comprehensive nature of partnership is the highest level and form of the

development of strategic relations[1].

### **Research Methodology.**

The methodological basis of the presented article includes a set of classical approaches to the consideration of international relations. In the course of the study, a historical, statistical method of comparative analysis was used. In the context of the research topic, the contradictory opinions and assessments of international experts and public figures on the issue of strategic partnership between Kazakhstan and China were compared. The method of content analysis was also used, in particular, the analysis of state regulations of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan; the analysis of articles and interviews of Kazakhstani political and public figures on this topic.

### **Research Results**

We can fully agree with Le Hong Hiep's statement. The strategic partnership between Kazakhstan and China is also being formed and developing on the basis of these three principles. Having resolved the main issues in the political and security spheres, to be more precise, they strictly adhered to the generally accepted principles of international law, resolved the border issue, successfully implemented cooperation within the framework of international organizations in the security sphere, and built mutual political trust. In the economic sphere, the parties intensively developed mutually beneficial trade and investment cooperation, began to implement modern directions of communication. With regard to status in the international

arena, Kazakhstan and China are developing cooperation on the basis of the principle of mutual support within the framework of global and regional international organizations. Kazakhstan and China contribute to strengthening each other's international reputation by supporting each other's international initiatives and taking a common position on many topical international issues. Thus, the prerequisites for establishing a strategic partnership were formed, and the relations between the two countries reached the highest level of development.

The work of bilateral commissions established by the parties can be mentioned as the only effective form of developing the strategic partnership established between Kazakhstan and China. In this connection, the Kazakh-Chinese Cooperation Committee, established in 2004, should be noted. As indicated in the agreement between the Governments of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China on the establishment of the Committee of Kazakh-Chinese Cooperation, the main form of work of the Committee is the meetings of the Committee, under the chairmanship of the Co-Chairs of the Committee, which are held alternately in Kazakhstan and China, usually once a year, but not on a regular basis. Special meetings are held in accordance with practical needs. The Committee's working methods and plan are determined at its meetings. The decisions of the Committee are taken by consensus and formalized by protocols that take effect from the date of signature. Article 2 of the Agreement defines the purpose of the Committee: The main

purpose of the committee is to coordinate the cooperation of the Parties in trade and economic, transport, scientific and technical, financial, energy, cultural and humanitarian, national, public, economic security and other areas having strategic value, planning of existing major cooperation projects and development of long-term cooperation programs»[2]. The Committee consists of 12 subcommittees dealing with special areas as we have mentioned them above.

November 26, 2021, the 10th meeting of the Kazakh-Chinese Cooperation Committee was held under the co-chairmanship of the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan Alikhan Smayilov and the Deputy Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China Han Zheng, via videoconference summed up the work of 12 subcommittees of the Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Security, Customs, Transport, Rail, Trade and Economic, Water Economy, Energy, Scientific and Technical, Financial, Cultural and Humanitarian, environmental and geological sphere. One of the main issues discussed was the creation of an enabling environment for cargo transport. A. Smayilov proposed to increase the capacity of existing border crossings and to restore the work of the still closed automobile checkpoints "Kalyat-Dulaty" and "Maikapchagai-Zimunai". In addition, A. Smayilov proposed to increase the number of cargo trains from Kazakhstan to 18 per day at the "Dostyk-Alashankai" and "Altynkol-Khorgas" stations, as well as to remove the restrictions on receiving all cargo. As a result of the meeting, an agreement was reached on active work

on increasing trade between Kazakhstan and the PRC, and a Protocol was signed as a result of the meeting[3]. It should be noted here that the Covid-19 pandemic, which has swept the world in the past two years, has closed borders, imposed restrictions on air, rail and road transport, and significantly slowed the development of international relations. With the slowdown in the spread of the coronavirus, international cooperation is being revived.

In addition to the Kazakhstan-China Cooperation Committee, which is engaged in the development of various directions of bilateral relations, the Kazakhstan-China Business Council is doing fruitful work. On September 7, 2013, the constituent meeting of the Kazakh-Chinese Business Council was held with the participation of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbayev and the President of China Xi Jinping. Today, the Kazakh-Chinese Business Council is a dialogue platform for representatives of business groups of Kazakhstan and China, as well as an important tool for the development of trade, economic and investment cooperation between the two countries. The purpose of the Kazakh-Chinese Business Council is to further stimulate trade and economic cooperation, promote and develop cooperation in various spheres of the economy. The Kazakh-Chinese Business Council is organized by the secretariats of the parties. The joint-stock company «Samruk-Kazyna» is the secretariat of the Kazakh side, and the Chinese side is the Committee for the Promotion of International Trade of China. This Board includes China

Petroleum Pipeline Bureau, The Export-Import Bank Of China, China Nonferrous Metal Industries Foreign Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd (NFC), China Precision Machinery Import and Export Corporation, CHINA KINGHO, CGNPC UranResources CO., Ltdium, China National Nuclear Corporation, China Datang Power Group Corporation.

According to the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on January 1, 2021, China ranks 10th (After Netherlands, United Kingdom, Russia, Ireland, Singapore, Turkey, USA, Cyprus, UAE) in terms of the volume of Kazakhstan's investments abroad (\$647.4 million) and in terms of foreign investments attracted to the Republic of Kazakhstan, it ranks 4th after the Netherlands, the USA and Switzerland (\$19.94 billion) [4]. And as of July 1, 2021, China took the 5th place (\$20.4 billion) after the Netherlands, USA, Switzerland and Russia in terms of foreign investments attracted to Kazakhstan [5].

The first working meeting of the business council was held on March 11, 2014 in Astana. Important areas of mutual cooperation were discussed at this meeting, which brought together businessmen of the two countries. In his speech, Deputy Chairman of the China International Trade Promotion Council Zhang Wei noted that China and Kazakhstan are important partners for each other, and that pragmatic cooperation has yielded fruitful results, but there are still ample opportunities for development and improvement. Continuing to accelerate cooperation in the field of energy, actively

strengthening cooperation in agriculture, infrastructure, transport, communication and other areas, expanding the areas of cooperation, creating new growth points of cooperation such as new energy and green economy, effective development of trade are among the important issues of the agenda. The parties stated that the creation of investment incentives will further enrich the connotation of bilateral trade and economic cooperation, using the strategic opportunity of joint construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt.

At the 4th meeting of the Kazakh-Chinese Business Council, which was held within the framework of the state visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to Kazakhstan in June 2017, the cost amounted to 7 billion. Twenty-two contracts have been signed.

Between the State Development Bank of China and the United Chemical Company of Kazakhstan for the implementation of investment projects for the production of methanol and ammonia in the special economic zone “National industrial petrochemical technopark” in Atyrau region of Kazakhstan, and also in the special economic zone “Taraz chemical park” in the Zhambyl region of Kazakhstan, it was agreed to launch the production of caustic soda. The projects are being implemented within the framework of the development of the first agrochemical cluster in Kazakhstan. The Chinese corporation “Hydrochina Corporation” and “Samruk-Energo” have signed memorandums on the construction of wind power plants with a capacity of 60 MW in the Shelek corridor of the Almaty region of Kazakhstan, and

the construction of small hydroelectric power plants in the future, which will increase to 300 MW. Also, China Datang Corporation and Kazakh Samruk Energy company have agreed to enhance cooperation on the project of the Ereimentau wind power plant increasing its generation capacity from 45 to 300 Megawatt. About 500 representatives of state bodies, large companies and financial institutions of the two countries took part in the work of the China-Kazakhstan business council[6].

In recent years, we know that the economic sphere is gaining priority in the development of relations between the two countries. As part of his state visit to China in September 2019, the President of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev took part in the 6th session of the Kazakhstan-China Business Council.

Opening the meeting of the business council, Chairman of the International Trade Promotion Committee of the People's Republic of China, Gao Yan, noted that Kazakhstan and China are close neighbors, and the development of cooperation in all fields is in their mutual interests. He also expressed confidence that the visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan will give impetus to raising the strategic partnership of the two countries to a new level.

Addressing the businessmen, the President of Kazakhstan talked about the achievements and opportunities of the two countries in the economic sphere. The head of state noted that a lot of work is being done to create a favorable investment climate in Kazakhstan. In the ranking of Doing Business World Bank, the republic took the 28th place

among 190 countries of the world. Over the years of independence, the economy of Kazakhstan has attracted more than 300 billion dollars of foreign direct investment, making our country the leader in this indicator in Central Asia.

The head of state invited Chinese businessmen to more actively use the Astana International Financial Center (IFC) exchange for financial operations, noting that this is a unique institution for the region, which has already registered more than 250 companies. The head of state paid special attention to Kazakhstan's opportunities in forming a transport corridor between Asia and Europe: "There are 5 railway and 6 road international routes connecting China and other Asian countries with Europe and the Middle East through the territory of Kazakhstan. This allows us to deliver goods from China to Europe via Kazakhstan and back in 15 days, while shipping by sea takes 2-3 times longer". At the same time, the president said that the "Nurly Zhol" state program is in harmony with the "One Belt One Road" project of China, and expressed confidence that through common joint efforts, Kazakhstan and China will be able to revive the former glory of the Silk Road.

Kassym-Jomart Tokayev named the development of the economy based on innovations and new technologies as one of the main priorities of Kazakhstan, noted that high-tech industries, as well as the elements of Industry 4.0 are of strategic interest for our country, and China has become a recognized world leader in the development and implementation of the latest technologies in recent years.

Agriculture was mentioned as one of the promising directions of bilateral cooperation, and it was emphasized that the scope of the Chinese market opens up excellent export opportunities for Kazakhstani farmers: "Kazakhstan is among the world's top ten exporters of high-quality wheat. Last year (2018), wheat export to China reached 550 thousand tons. We can increase this volume by 3.5 times - up to 2 million tons. The export supply of Kazakh salt to the international market is increasing. We are ready to supply up to 100,000 tons of table salt to China per year. In addition, we are ready to supply the Chinese market with dairy products, poultry, beef, lamb, pork, as well as flour, cereals, beans, and oilseeds. We intend to increase the production and export of organic food products to China" [7].

In the period from 2013 to 2019, 6 meetings of the Kazakhstan-China Business Council were held, where 189 commercial documents were signed with a total amount of 57.68 billion dollars [8].

The steadily developing Kazakhstan-China business council continued its work in October 2021. This time, the meeting of businessmen of Kazakhstan and China was held in Lianyungang, a developed port city of Jiangsu Province, China. The forum of Kazakhstan-China businessmen held on October 18 was organized by JSC "Samruk-Kazyna" in cooperation with the International Trade Promotion Committee of China.

The main purpose of the event was to strengthen contacts with potential investors from East China's industrialized coastal provinces, which offer logistics, chemistry, pharmaceuticals,

biotechnology, manufacturing and other relevant industries. The development of multimodal transportation through Kazakhstan and the port of Lianyungang, where the joint Kazakhstan-China logistics terminal is located, as well as the search for ways to reduce obstacles in regional logistics, are of particular interest. On the part of Kazakhstan, representatives of management of JSC «Samruk-Kazyna», JSC «Kazakhinvest», JSC «KTZ Express», LLP «UCC» and other organizations met online with participants of the forum, from the Chinese side, the leaders of business associations, local petrochemical, biomedical, logistics and e-commerce companies gave speeches. As a result of the event, a bilateral initiative to strengthen investment and industrial cooperation between enterprises of Kazakhstan and Jiangsu Province was adopted.

Within the framework of the forum, the conference «Integrated Supply Chain Lianyungang-Caspian» aimed at connecting Lianyungang with the seaport of Aktau, further development of the Trans-Caspian multimodal route, as well as the placement of modern logistics facilities, production of high value added products and export potential in Kazakhstan. As a result of the conference a number of commercial documents were signed, including the agreement of intentions between LLP «Samruk-Kazyna Invest» and Chinese company Shanghai ACE Investment & Development Co., Ltd.[9].

Jiangsu and Kazakhstan and other countries and regions related to the "Belt and Road" are implementing extensive

cooperation. Among them, Lianyungang has the advantages of transportation location, it is a transit base for the development of China-Kazakhstan logistics cooperation and a sea exit point for the member countries of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Kazakhstan's energy and petrochemistry, agriculture and animal husbandry, medicine and other sectors are also developing rapidly. In recent years, a large number of goods with Kazakh elements were shipped to China and exported to the world through Lianyungang. As an important event of the China-Kazakhstan Business Council in 2021, this forum was held in Lianyungang, which is of great importance for industrial and commercial-economic cooperation between the two sides[10]. According to the agreements of recent years, it is planned to supply 2 million tons of Kazakh coal to the countries of South-East Asia annually through the port of Lianyungang.

The Kazakhstan-China interregional cooperation forum plays a significant role in the rapid promotion of strategic partnership relations between the two countries. The initiators of the interregional cooperation forum are the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev and the President of the People's Republic of China, Xi Jinping. Using the economic potential of the regions of Kazakhstan and China, the forum is of great importance in opening areas of mutually beneficial cooperation. This cooperation, which started in 2017, has held 2 forums so far.

On September 11-12, 2017, Askar Mamin, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan, participated



in the I Forum of Interregional Cooperation of Kazakhstan-China, which was held on the margins of the China-ASEAN Exhibition in Nanjing, China. The forum was also attended by Zhang Gaoli, Deputy Prime Minister of the State Council of China. On the part of Kazakhstan, the Forum was attended by regional leaders- Governor of East Kazakhstan region Danial Akhmetov, Governor of Kostanay region Arkhimed Mukhambetov, deputy governors of regions, representatives of ministries of Kazakhstan, national companies, business associations. On the Chinese side, the heads of the provinces of China, heads of state bodies and large companies of China participated. Speaking at the forum A. Mamin noted that the forum, organized at the initiative of the heads of the two states, will give a new impetus to the strengthening of friendship, good-neighbourliness and strategic partnership between our countries, as well as the importance of the Forum as a unique platform for bilateral dialogue and effective consultation on topical issues of interregional cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China. «Head of State N. Nazarbayev's initiative to unite the «Economic Belt of the Silk Road» with the program «Nurly Zhol» has allowed to attract investments and coordinate the activities of the two countries on infrastructure projects», - noted A. Mamin and emphasized, that projects that increase the competitiveness of the two economies are successfully implemented. Mamin emphasized the importance of the Forum as a foundation for economic growth, development of

trade, investment, transport and transit cooperation between the two countries. The Border Cooperation Program of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China for 2015-2020, signed in December 2015 is the important cooperation between the border regions of Kazakhstan and China [11].

As a result of this forum, a number of agreements were reached and the following documents were signed:

- Memorandum on the creation of a modern feedlot for slaughtering 30,000 head of cattle for the export of mutton to China;
- Framework Agreement for Cooperation to Establish a Joint Investment Fund with a capitalization of \$250 million;
- Agreement on strategic partnership between Aitey Group holding and Stone Stock company [12].

In May 2019, China and Kazakhstan held the second China-Kazakhstan forum on interregional cooperation in Almaty. The 2nd Forum of Interregional Cooperation between Kazakhstan and China is dedicated to the topic «Industrial cooperation». The foreign delegation included heads and representatives of more than 160 state bodies, corporations and companies from the provinces of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangxi, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, China, Shandong, Ningxia, Zhejiang. The business mission was headed by First Deputy Prime Minister of the State Council of China Han Zheng. According to him, today both sides are ready to build strategic partnership. Kazakhstan has started exporting the first batch of agricultural products to China. New projects have

emerged in the oil sector. Now it is necessary to form a road transport system. This will increase opportunities for trade between the two countries. I want Kazakh and Chinese businessmen to continue not only business relations, but also friendly relations. Over the past decade, the Chinese market has reached a high level of development and spread to all four corners of the world. The largest countries of the world intend to open branches here. We want to share this opportunity with our Kazakh friends», - said Han Zheng.

The First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan A. Smayilov in his speech noted: Trade and economic relations between the two countries are strengthening every year. Thus, in the past three years, mutual trade has increased by 50 per cent. Today, Kazakh flour, oil and other products have become the most liquid goods in China Railway crossings Dostyk-Alashankou and Altynkol-Horgas cover 56% of transport in the direction of China-Europe. Major projects, such as cross-border cooperation of the special economic zone “Khorgas-East Gate” successfully implemented,” he said [13].

### **Results Discussion**

Thus, the development of relations between administrative units of Kazakhstan and China, such as regions and provinces, as a real mechanism of cooperation between regions, and development on an institutional basis, will definitely promote the content and form of the relationship. There are currently 19 sister cities, regions and cities

between the two countries. The task of implementing close and comprehensive relations between them is entrusted to the aforementioned Forum of Kazakh-Chinese Interregional Cooperation. Indeed, in assessing the work of this forum, we can say that it is a very effective and new form of cooperation in strengthening the strategic partnership between the two countries. Cooperation with state bodies and support of mutual state initiatives is an effective form of Kazakh-Chinese partnership. In addition to intergovernmental agreements and treaties, inter-ministerial and inter-ministerial agreements are important for practical cooperation. These include the following:

- Agreement on cooperation between the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Public Security of the People’s Republic of China (17 June 2002);
- Agreement on border cooperation between the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Defence of the People’s Republic of China (8 August 2002);
- Agreement on cooperation in the field of education between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Education of the People’s Republic of China (3 June 2003);
- Memorandum on cooperation in the information and communication industry between the Information and Communication Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Information Industry of the People’s Republic of China (1 July 2005);
- Agreement on cooperation in the

field of archives between the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the State Archives Administration of the People's Republic of China (December 20, 2006);

- Agreement on the development of research cooperation in transboundary rivers between the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China (December 20, 2006)

- Protocol on the establishment of the international road transport permit system between the Ministry of Investments and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China (October 12, 2016);

- Protocol between the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China on the implementation of the “Trust” project at the Kazakhstan-China customs border (May 13, 2017);

- Executive Protocol between the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Defense of the People's Republic of China on the provision of gratuitous military assistance by the PRC to Kazakhstan (April 24, 2011);

- Protocols on methodological and informational interaction in the field of customs statistics of foreign trade between the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (December 8, 2012, April 26, 2019);

- Memorandum on mutual

understanding and cooperation on tax issues between the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the State Tax Administration of the People's Republic of China (June 8, 2017) [14].

The above agreements are only a small part of the documents signed between the ministries and departments of the two countries. These agreements, which legally justify the development of bilateral relations, demonstrate the multifaceted and comprehensive nature of cooperation between the parties, and also prove that the relations of the strategic partnership between Kazakhstan and China have a solid legal basis. Bilateral and multilateral agreements cover virtually all areas of socio-economic, political and legal development.

Guided by the basic principle of mutual political trust and economic efficiency, Kazakhstan and China support each other's international initiatives in today's globalized economy. This is also facilitated by the acceleration of regional and global integration processes.

### **Conclusion.**

In conclusion, in the development of strategic partnership between Kazakhstan and China, intergovernmental commissions, interregional forums, cross-border cooperation programs, bilateral and multilateral agreements at the interagency level are widely used as new forms of cooperation. Among them, the work of the bilateral and multilateral commissions established by the parties plays a special role in the further expansion and improvement of relations in various spheres. Kazakh-Chinese Cooperation Committee, Kazakh-Chinese Business

Council, The Kazakh-Chinese Forum for Interregional Cooperation is regarded as a very effective form of cooperation in raising the strategic partnership of the two countries to a higher level. This is because the process of signing any contract and reaching some agreement requires complex and important organizational work. Interregional ties and close cooperation between State bodies are effective mechanisms for developing the strategic partnership between the two countries. Since unleashing the

economic potential and opportunities of a particular region creates the prerequisites for practical cooperation in a particular area, inter-agency cooperation ensures that specialists in certain areas act in accordance with their real situation, capacities and needs. Regardless of the form of the strategic partnership between Kazakhstan and China, it determines the long-term, stable, systemic nature of the relationship and is based on the principles of mutual benefit, mutual support and mutual encouragement.

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