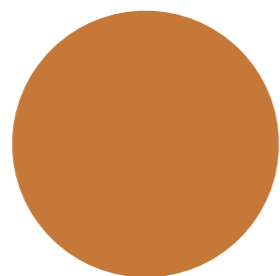


Política Internacional e Geopolítica a reconfiguração do mundo no século XXI

**INSTITUTO CULTURAL
D. ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES
José Pedro Teixeira Fernandes
SESSÃO Nº 11
12/01/2022**



PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (1)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (2)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Facts

Also Known As	Qazaqstan Respublikası • Kazakstan • Republic of Kazakhstan
Head Of State And Government	President: Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, assisted by Prime Minister: Asqar Mamin
Capital	Nur-Sultan ²
Population	(2021 est.) 19,005,000
Currency Exchange Rate	1 USD equals 435.967 Kazakhstani tenge
Form Of Government	unitary republic with a Parliament consisting of two houses (Senate [491] and House of Representatives [107])
Official Languages	Kazakh; Russian ³
Official Religion	none
Official Name	Qazaqstan Respūblıkasy (Kazakh); Respublika Kazakhstan (Russian) (Republic of Kazakhstan)
Total Area (Sq Km)	2,724,900
Total Area (Sq Mi)	1,052,090
Monetary Unit	tenge (T)
Population Rank	(2021) 65
Population Projection 2030	20,156,000
Density: Persons Per Sq Mi	(2021) 18.1
Density: Persons Per Sq Km	(2021) 7
Urban-Rural Population	Urban: (2018) 57.4% • Rural: (2018) 42.6%
Life Expectancy At Birth	Male: (2019) 66.5 years • Female: (2019) 76.5 years
Literacy: Percentage Of Population Age 15 And Over Literate	Male: (2015) 99.8% • Female: (2015) 99.8%
Gni (U.S.\$ '000,000)	(2019) 162,785
Gni Per Capita (U.S.\$)	(2020) 8,680

Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (3)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



Nur-Sultan, formerly (until 1961) **Akmolinsk**, (1961–92) **Tselinograd**, (1992–98) **Aqmola**, and (1998–2019) **Astana**, city, capital of Kazakhstan. Nur-Sultan lies in the north-central part of the country, along the Ishim River, at the junction of the Trans-Kazakhstan and South Siberian railways.

Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (4)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Nursultan Nazarbayev

Nursultan Nazarbayev, in full **Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev**, Nazarbayev also spelled **Nazarbaev**, (born July 6, 1940, Kazakhstan, U.S.S.R.), first president of Kazakhstan (1990–2019), a reformist who sought regional autonomy for his Central Asian republic.



Nazarbayev was the son of Kazakh peasants. He graduated from a technical school in Dneprodzerzhinsk (now Dniprodzerzhynsk, Ukraine) in 1960, from a technical school of the Karaganda (now Qaraghandy) Metallurgical Combine in Kazakhstan (1967), and from the Higher Party School in Moscow (1976). He worked as a steelworker and engineer at the Karaganda plant off and on from 1960 to 1977. He joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in

1962 and rose through the ranks, becoming a full member of the Kazakhstan Politburo in 1979, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers (1984–89), first secretary of the Kazakhstan party (1989–91), and full member of the CPSU Politburo (1990–91). In 1990 the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan elected Nazarbayev president of the republic.

Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (5)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

In April 2011, running against token opposition, Nazarbayev was elected to another term with more than 95 percent of the vote. A subsequent report by Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) observers stated that restrictions on political activity in Kazakhstan and the absence of a viable opposition candidate for president had left voters without a meaningful choice in the election. In 2015 Nazarbayev was elected to another term as president, once again with more than 95 percent of the vote.

A slow transition of power from Nazarbayev's long rule to a new generation began in the mid-2010s. In 2017 he advanced a set of constitutional amendments that empowered the parliament and the cabinet—an apparent effort to ensure that the transition would be smooth. He resigned as president on March 19, 2019, but initially retained key policy-making positions, including his leadership of the ruling party and the security council as well as his constitutional designation as Leader of the Nation. He eventually handed over leadership of the party to his handpicked successor, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, in late 2021. Nazarbayev was removed as head of the security council in early 2022 after protests demanded his ouster.

Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (6)

[FONTE: Presidência da República do Cazaquistão]



Kassym-Jomart K. Tokayev

Born on May 17, 1953 in the city of Alma-Ata (Almaty). Father – Kemel T. Tokayev (1923-1986), a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, a well-known writer, founder of a detective-adventure genre in Kazakh literature. Mother – Turar Shabarbayeva (1931-2000), worked for the Alma-Ata Teacher Training Institute of Foreign Languages.

Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (7)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

He started his career in 1975 in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and was posted to the Soviet Embassy in the Republic of Singapore. In 1979, he returned to the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From 1984 to 1985, he worked at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and then was posted to the Soviet Embassy in China, where he served until 1991 as Second Secretary, First Secretary and Counsellor.

In 1992, he was appointed as the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In 1993, he becomes the First Deputy Foreign Minister. In 1994, he was appointed as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In March 1999, he becomes the Deputy Prime Minister. In October 1999, with the consent of the Parliament by the Decree of the President of Kazakhstan, he was appointed as the Prime Minister. In January 2002, he becomes the State Secretary – Minister of Foreign Affairs. From 2003 to 2007, he headed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At this post, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev was taking an active part in the global process of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

In January 2007, he was elected as the Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament. In 2008, as the Speaker of the upper chamber of the Kazakh parliament he was elected as the Vice-President of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.

In March 2011, he was appointed as the UN Deputy Secretary-General, Director-General of the UN Office at Geneva, as well as served as the Personal Representative of the UN Secretary-General at the Conference on Disarmament. In addition, he also held the position of the Secretary-General of the Conference on Disarmament. He was also elected as the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the CIS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

On October 16, 2013, he was re-elected as the Chairman of the Senate of the Parliament.

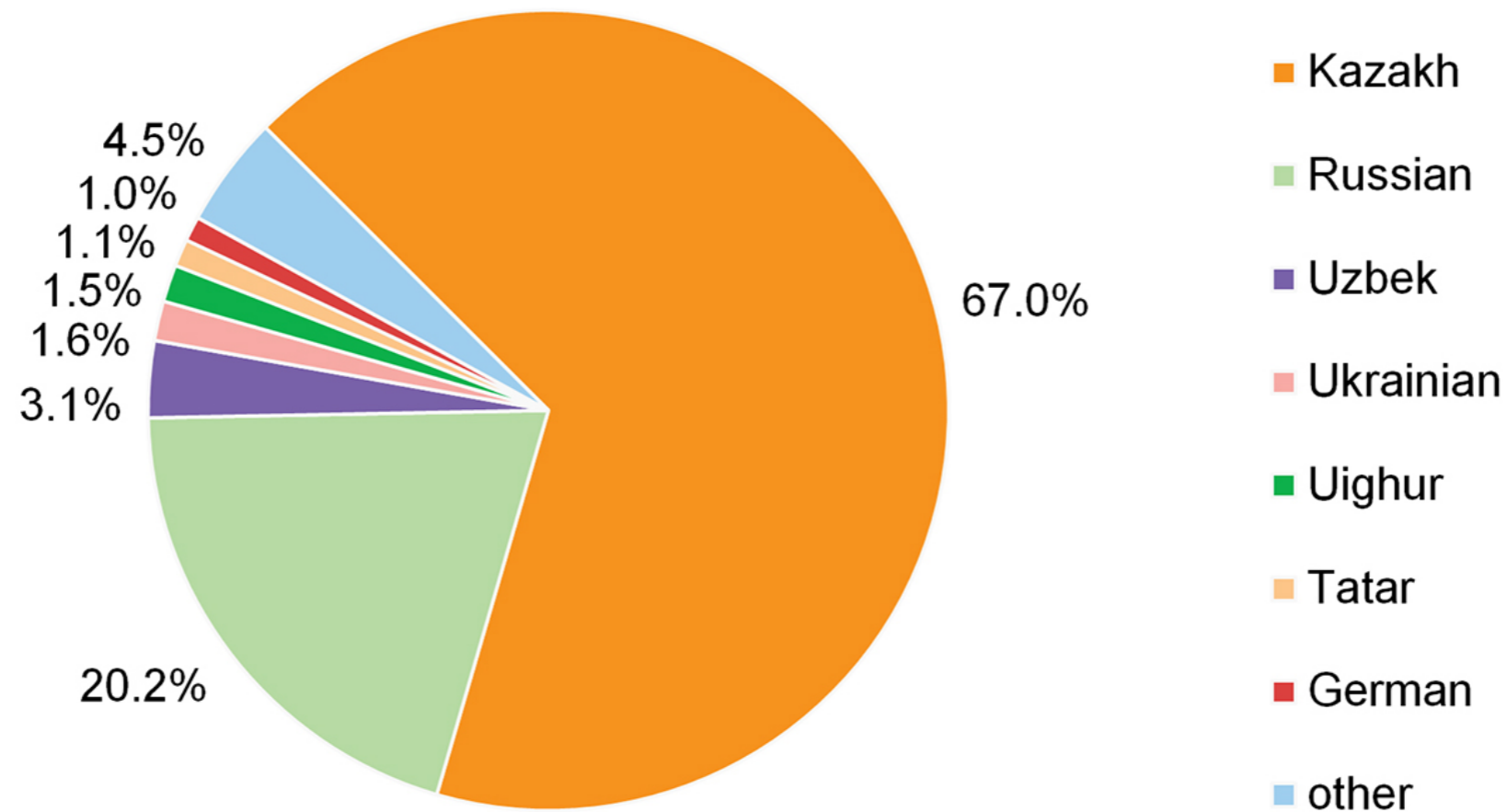
On March 20, 2019, he takes the oath as the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

On June 9, 2019, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev had won the early presidential election with 70.96%, and was elected as the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. On June 12, 2019, in accordance with the article 42 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, he took the oath of office and officially assumed the post of Head of State.

Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (8)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Kazakhstan ethnic composition (2017*)



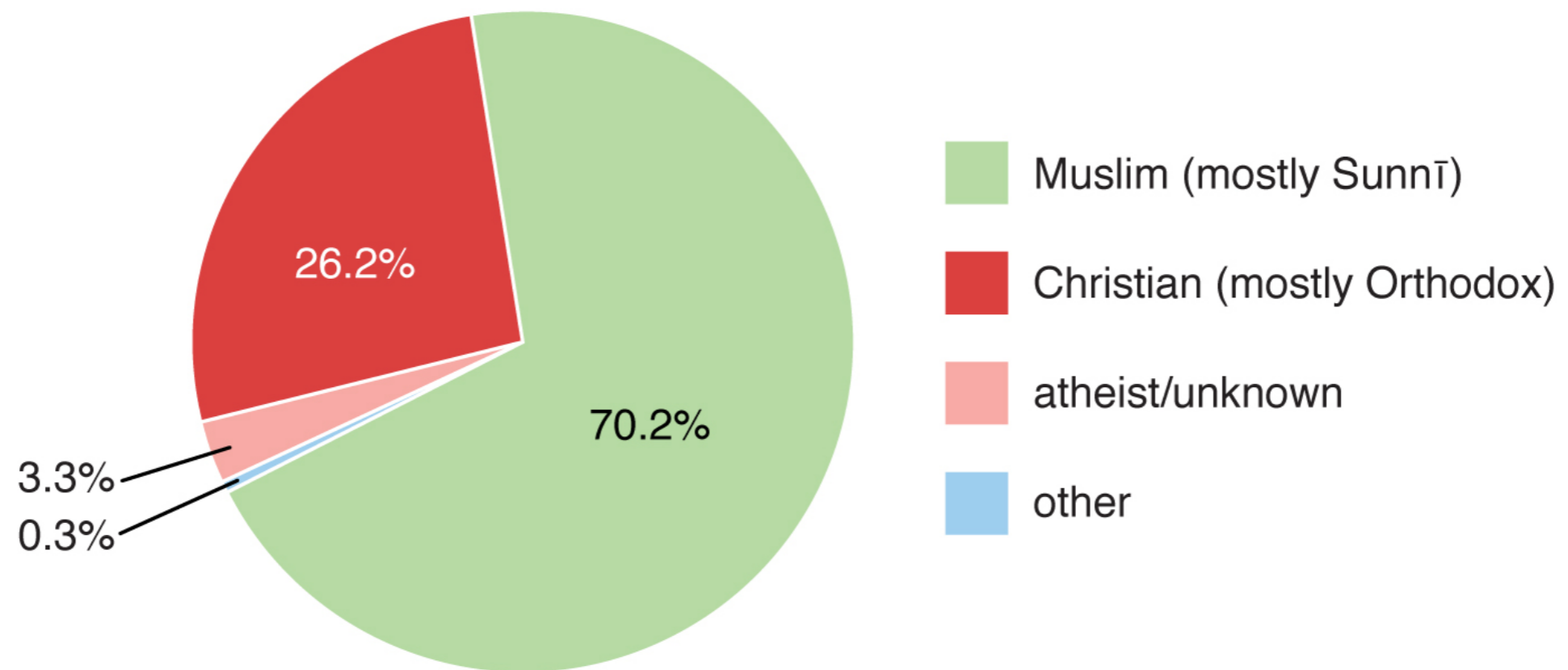
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*January 1.

Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (9)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Religious affiliation (2009)

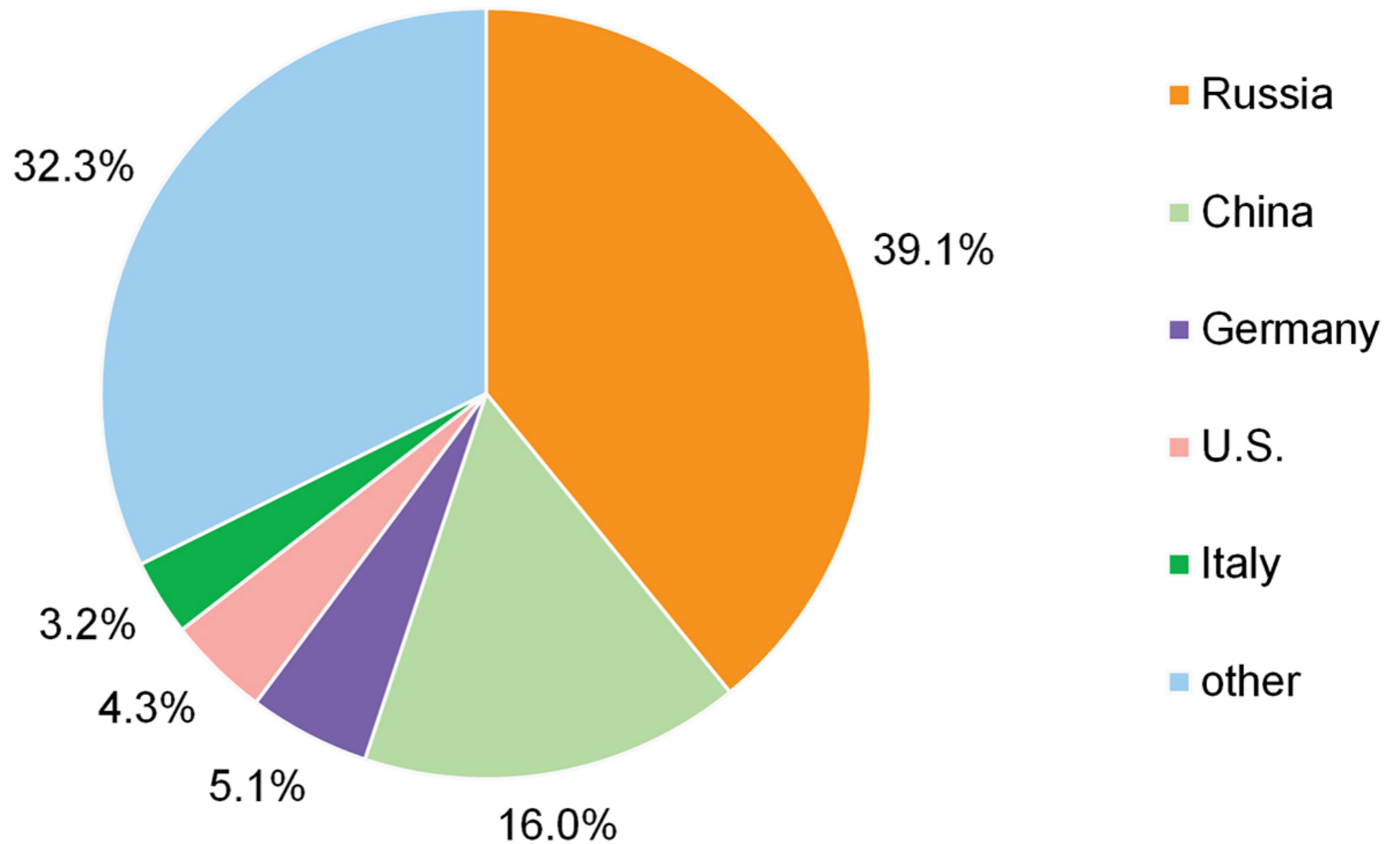


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Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (10)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Kazakhstan major import sources (2017)

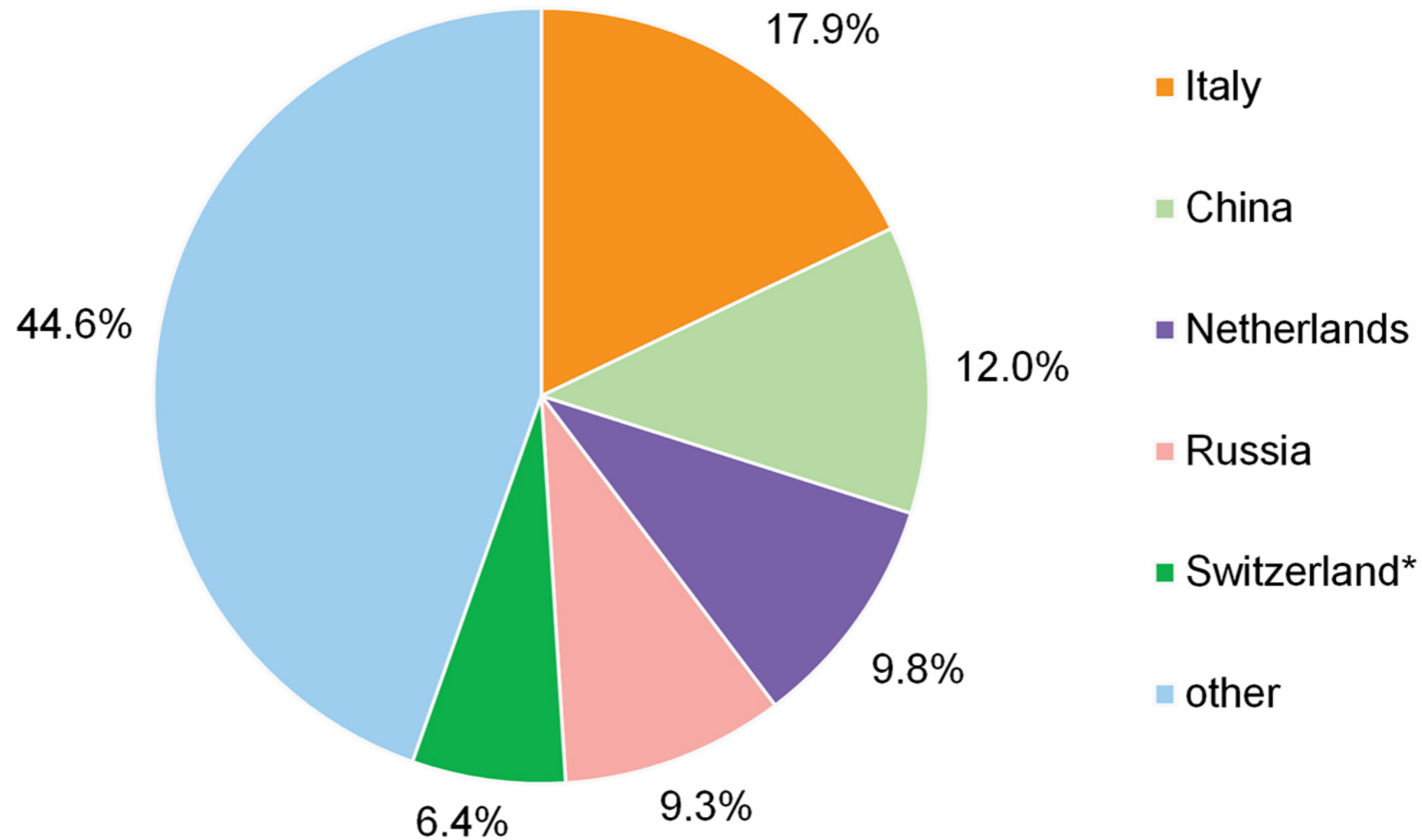


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Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (11)

[FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]

Kazakhstan major export destinations (2017)



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*Includes Liechtenstein.

Cazaquistão: alguns dados geopolíticos (12)

[FONTE: US International Trade Administration]

Oil and Gas – Kazakhstan

Explore oil and gas export opportunities and the regulatory environment in Kazakhstan.

Executive Summary:

According to the Oil & Gas Journal (OGJ), Kazakhstan had proved crude oil reserves of 30 billion barrels as of January 2018—the 2nd-largest endowment in Eurasia after Russia, and the 12-largest in the world, just behind the United States. Kazakhstan has the largest proven oil reserves in the Caspian Sea region. Kazakhstan's crude and condensate output in 2019 was 1.965 million bpd. It increased by 4.8% in 2018 and reached 1.814 million bpd. In 2017, Kazakhstan produced 1.73 million bpd of crude oil. Kazakhstan will produce 2.03 million barrels of oil and other liquids per day in 2020, according to the February Short-term Energy Outlook (STEO) of US Energy Information Administration (EIA). According to Business Monitor International, Kazakhstan's net exports of crude oil is forecast to fluctuate around 1.42 –1.55mbpd through 2027 as production increases from the prolific Kashagan and Tengiz fields. Kazakhstan is rapidly expanding production at its three large refineries; it has completed upgrades of the Pavlodar plant, Atyrau and Shymkent refineries. The total refining capacity of the three plants is increase from 13.8 to 16.5 million tons. They all are operated by JSC KazMunaiGas –Processing and Marketing. The government has announced plans to construct a fourth refinery to further expand refining capacity and production of light oil products and fuels.

Kazakhstan also has significant natural gas potential. Its proven gas reserves stand at 3 trillion cubic meters and projected reserves at 5 trillion cubic meters. The country also expects a lot of oil-associated gas that will bring 1,000 cubic meters of gas for every new ton of oil (100 million tons of new oil will lead to 100 billion cubic meters of gas). Natural gas production is utilized for well re-injection, exports and to meet domestic consumption (liquefaction and development of internal gas pipeline infrastructure).The country's gas output -which is mostly associated gas -is forecast to continue an upward trend, reaching 29.6bcm in 2027.

Recovering oil prices have helped to stimulate Kazakhstan's oil & gas sector, which is the main driver of the economy. Large hydrocarbon resources and current investment in large production and transportation infrastructure projects in Kazakhstan provide significant commercial opportunities for U.S. companies.

Os protestos políticos violentos contra o governo do Cazaquistão (1) [FONTE: CNN, 6/01/2022]



Os protestos políticos violentos contra o governo do Cazaquistão (2) [FONTE: FT, 6/01/2022]

Kazakh protests mark end of Nazarbayev era

Ex-leader's handpicked successor takes control of security forces and turns to Moscow for help



© Abduaziz Madyarov/AFP via Getty Images

Thirty years after the fall of the Soviet Union, the protests that have shaken Kazakhstan may mark the end of Nursultan Nazarbayev's long grip on power — but do not suggest the oil-rich central Asian country will make a smooth transition from autocratic rule.

Nazarbayev had ruled the country for most of Kazakhstan's post-Soviet history, stepping down in 2019 to hand his official role as president to a designated successor, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev. But Nazarbayev hung on to his role as chair of the national security council, prolonging his grip on the closely controlled state.

Os protestos políticos violentos contra o governo do Cazaquistão (3) [FONTE: FT, 6/01/2022]

“The Nazarbayev regime and consequently the semi-transition of power which began with his resignation in 2019 are now both over,” said George Voloshin, Paris-based geopolitical analyst at Aperio, a consultancy.

It leaves western investors — with substantial interests in Kazakhstan’s rich oil and gasfields — eyeing a period of upheaval. And for Russia — which sent a contingent of troops to Kazakhstan as part of a regional mutual assistance treaty, and is readying for talks with the US on Ukraine and European security — it produces more unwelcome uncertainty on its border.



Kassym-Jomart Tokayev initially responded to the protests with concessions but changed tack after gaining control of the security council © Kazakhstan’s Presidential Press Service via AP

Os protestos políticos violentos contra o governo do Cazaquistão (4) [FONTE: FT, 6/01/2022]



A man walks past an overturned car that was set on fire during protests in Almaty triggered by a fuel price increase © Pavel Mikheyev/Reuters

The worsening economic situation in the country has exacerbated discontent. Kazakhstan's commodities-dependent economy has been suffering since 2014 when oil prices crashed. The pandemic added more strain, with higher prices, a widening wealth gap and the state failing to help the most vulnerable in an adequate way, according to analysts.

The protests "have to do with the bad economic situation and the lack of political reforms to tackle the chronic deficit of political competition and the domination of the Nazarbayev family and affiliated clans within the economy", said Voloshin.

Tokayev initially responded to the protests with concessions, including cutting LPG prices to below last year's level and sacking the government. But he changed tack immediately after gaining control of the security council, declaring a state of emergency in the entire country.

Os protestos políticos violentos contra o governo do Cazaquistão (5) [FONTE: Eurasia Net, 4/01/2022]

Kazakhstan explainer: Why did fuel prices spike, bringing protesters out onto the streets?

The rallies have now broadened to encompass more political demands.



Protesters in Zhanaozen on January 3 (courtesy photo by RFE/RL)

The [protests](#) that began over the weekend in the western Kazakhstan town of Zhanaozen have rolled into their third day and are now spreading across the country.

The demands of the crowds are sounding increasingly political, according to scant reports from the region.

But they began with something very concrete: the price of liquified petroleum gas, or LPG, the fuel that many use to power their cars.

Os protestos políticos violentos contra o governo do Cazaquistão (6) [FONTE: Eurasia Net, 4/01/2022]

What caused the spike in LPG prices?

It all began with the phased transition to [electronic trading for LPG](#) that began in January 2019 and concluded on the first day of this year. The idea was to gradually end the subsidizing of prices for domestic fuel consumers and to allow the market to dictate prices instead. This means that almost all trade in LPG now happens over online trading platforms, with the exception of sales to industrial consumers in the petrochemical sector and a few other cases.

This policy has, predictably enough, led to a particularly precipitous rise in costs where demand for this fuel is high. And that has been the case in Kazakhstan's western Mangystau region. In a matter of days, prices for LPG at gas stations doubled from 60 tenge (\$0.14) to 120 tenge (\$0.28) per liter. The government [estimates](#) that 70-90 percent of vehicles in the region run on LPG. That is a higher proportion than in many other parts of Kazakhstan.

Despite western Kazakhstan being rich in oil and gas, it is acknowledged that quality of life there is generally inferior to the capital, Nur-Sultan, and the business capital, Almaty. Roads are often poor, public amenities below standards, and because food has to be brought in over large distances, it can often end up costing more than in those richer urban centers. Fiddling with fuel prices was always bound to inspire rage.

Os protestos políticos violentos contra o governo do Cazaquistão (7) [FONTE: Eurasia Net, 4/01/2022]

What was wrong with the old system anyway?

This is the government's account of things. Prior to the transition to online trading, LPG was generally sold at a loss for producers, because prices for domestic consumers were regulated by the state and set at a rate below the cost of producing the fuel. In those conditions, there was little reason to produce LPG, which in turn generated shortages.

Another goal of the reform was to tackle illegal trading in LPG. Black-market operators are said to covertly export the commodity to countries where prices are significantly higher than in Kazakhstan. The government has produced [data](#) showing that the average retail price for LPG stands at 110 tenge (\$0.25) per liter in Kazakhstan. That is two-thirds as much as Russians pay and around half the price LPG sells for in Kyrgyzstan.

With market relations dictating prices, making and selling LPG would finally become a more attractive proposition for producers. Why, those producers will have asked themselves, were they paying [80 tenge](#) to produce a liter of LPG in Mangystau, but only being allowed to sell it for 60 tenge?

For long-term planners in Nur-Sultan, the transition to market rules was to be a cure-all. Investors in the fuel sector would now finally have enough money to refurbish aging and unproductive old plants, or maybe build new ones from scratch.

Os protestos políticos violentos contra o governo do Cazaquistão (7) [FONTE: S&P Global Platts, 5/01/2022]

Kazakhstan to reintroduce fuel price caps after protests in key OPEC+ producer

Kazakhstan plans to reintroduce fuel price caps after widespread protests over prices broke out across the commodities-rich Central Asian country in recent days.

S&P Global
Platts

Civil unrest in recent days has led to the government's resignation and the introduction of states of emergency in some regions, including Mangystau, which accounts for around 25% of Kazakhstan's oil production. So far, there is no indication that protests have impacted oil and gas production, processing or exports in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan's state-owned oil and gas company KazMunaiGas did not immediately respond to a request for comment on whether recent protests have impacted its operations.

Kazakhstan is the second largest non-OPEC crude producer in the OPEC+ group, S&P Global Platts estimated its November crude production at 1.61 million b/d.

Foreign oil majors also play a significant role in Kazakh oil and gas production, including Chevron and ExxonMobil's combined 55% stake in the major Tengiz project. Eni, Shell, Total, ExxonMobil, Inpex and CNPC also hold stakes in the major Kashagan field.

Os protestos políticos violentos contra o governo do Cazaquistão (8) [FONTE: S&P Global Platts, 5/01/2022]

Price controls

On Jan. 5 Kazakh President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev ordered the introduction of temporary price controls for liquefied petroleum gas for a period of 180 days. Price controls will also be introduced on gasoline and diesel for the same period, a statement on the president's website said.

Tokayev said that maximum LPG prices should not exceed prices at the end of 2021. He added that the energy ministry was unable to respond quickly to LPG price hikes during electronic trading as there is no mechanism to limit increases. He ordered the government to postpone full transition to electronic trading of LPG for a year.

"During this period, the regulatory framework should be carefully prepared, the transparent operation of trading platforms should be ensured, and mechanisms to limit the sharp rise in prices should be introduced," he said.

Tokayev also ordered the Prosecutor General to open an investigation into any potential price collusion with a report to be submitted within 20 days.

The president further called for systemic reforms to the gas and gas processing sectors to ensure investment and stable supply.

"We cannot do without systemic, but thoughtful and gradual reforms. It is necessary to carry out a quality reset of the gas industry, to ensure full loading of commercial gas on the domestic market," Tokayev said.

He also criticized slow progress on construction of a new LPG plant in the Mangystau region, after a presidential order was signed in June 2021 to accelerate the project's development.

"At the moment, only a feasibility study has been carried out. The issue of financing the project has not been resolved," he said.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (1) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (2) [FONTE: BBC, 25/04/2005]

BBC NEWS | Europe | Putin deplores collapse of USSR

Russia's President Vladimir Putin has described the collapse of the Soviet Union as "the greatest geopolitical catastrophe" of the 20th century.

Mr Putin's annual state of the nation address to parliament was broadcast live on Russian television.

He said the break-up of the USSR in 1991 was "a real drama" which left tens of millions of Russians outside the Russian Federation.

He also said Russia must develop as a "free and democratic" country.

But he stressed that Russia "will decide for itself the pace, terms and conditions of moving towards democracy".

"We are a free nation and our place in the modern world will be defined only by how successful and strong we are".

Critics accuse President Putin of concentrating too much power in the Kremlin, pointing to controversial changes in the way provincial governors and parliamentary deputies are elected.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (3) [FONTE: RT, 5/01/2022]

'Nationalists are on the rise': How protests in Kazakhstan turned violent & why Russia feels it can't stay silent

What's behind the current violent unrest in Kazakhstan and why is political stability in this huge former Soviet republic of such great importance to Russia?

Events in Kazakhstan are unfolding at breakneck speed, with the situation changing on an hourly basis. Initially, it seemed that protests against soaring energy prices would not turn into anything more serious. Since then, however, the country [has asked](#) for help from the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), a Russia-led military bloc, and its soldiers have engaged in fierce street battles with armed marauders.

Kazakhstan has always been viewed as one of the most stable post-Soviet countries, with the transition of power from its first president to his successor, managed by the local elites, initially seen as smooth and efficient. However, today the country is perhaps facing its toughest challenge since it became independent 30 years ago. RT has analyzed the reasons behind the unrest in Kazakhstan.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (4) [FONTE: RT, 5/01/2022]

Russia has already made a public statement saying it considers the current developments to be Kazakhstan's domestic business and strongly believes the country's government is capable of controlling the situation, but, in case the protests continue, Moscow will surely pay more attention to its neighbor in the south.

The border between Russia and Kazakhstan stretches for almost 7,000km, which makes it the world's longest continuous international land frontier and a key factor in Moscow's security strategy. Political stability in Kazakhstan is of utmost importance to Russia, since instability there makes it open to all sorts of threats from the south due to the fact that the border is not only vast but stretches mostly through sparsely populated grassland plains and therefore is extremely hard to control.

Another important factor at play is Baikonur, which is rented by Russia and is home to the famed Cosmodrome. Russia's other space facility, Vostochny, was built recently and has been used to launch only unmanned missions so far. Until it is ready to replace Baikonur's capacities fully, Russia will need both Baikonur and the political stability in Kazakhstan that is essential to operating the site.

Sary Shagan, a testing range important to Russia's security, is also located in Kazakhstan. It is the first and only site in Eurasia for testing anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems. Since the collapse of the USSR, some facilities at Sary Shagan have been leased to Russia, while others were transferred to the Kazakhstan National Center for Radioelectronics and

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (5) [FONTE: RT, 5/01/2022]

Communications. The ability to use this testing site plays a key role in Russia's defense capability.

Kazakhstan also has a large Russian community: 3.5 million ethnic Russians account for 18.4% of the country's total population. Among them are the descendants of the Cossacks, who are known to have lived in the territory of present-day Kazakhstan since at least the 16th and 17th centuries. Imperial Russia used to exile many political opponents of the regime to Kazakhstan, while the USSR later used to assign some of its best experts in industry and agriculture to help develop the region. The safety of the Russian community in Kazakhstan, with its rich history, is of great concern to Russia.



A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (6) [FONTE: RT, 5/01/2022]

Mendkovich told RT that Russia is already part of the narrative around the current events in Kazakhstan. *"As relations between the countries have been gradually deteriorating in 2020 and 2021, the government has been losing popular support. The nationalist movements are on the rise and many believe that the authorities will have a hard time securing Moscow's support and, therefore, are getting bold and eager to fight and win,"* he said.

The analyst believes the level of tensions is high in Kazakhstan due to the fact that the government has been too lenient towards the nationalists and did little to keep them under control, and this may be fueling the protests.

Yuneman, on the other hand, points out that *"although the situation concerns the entire nation, there are no Russians on the streets among the protesters, who communicate in Kazakh, not Russian."* At the same time, Yuneman believes that the protests are unlikely to become anti-Russian, since there is more friction with China in Kazakhstan today than with Moscow. However, though unlikely, such a scenario is not entirely impossible.

The protests in Kazakhstan are of importance to Russia both in terms of its domestic and foreign policies. Russian media and politicians have been talking about the growing popularity of nationalist movements in Kazakhstan throughout 2021. Moscow is sure to be watching the developments there closely, as the situation in Kazakhstan is key to both Russia's internal and international security, and to preserving the status quo in the post-Soviet space.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (7) [FONTE: Collective Security Treaty Organization, 6/01/2022]



History of creation, fundamentals of activity, organizational structure.

The Collective Security Treaty Organization originates from the conclusion of the Collective Security Treaty, which was signed in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) on May 15, 1992 by the heads of Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Later, it was joined by Azerbaijan, Belarus and Georgia (1993). The treaty entered into force upon completion of the national ratification procedures on April 20, 1994.

Key Article 4 of the Treaty states: "If one of the States Parties is subjected to aggression by any state or group of states, then this will be considered as aggression against all States Parties to this Treaty. In the event of an act of aggression against any of the participating States, all other participating States will provide him with the necessary assistance, including military, and will also provide support at their disposal in exercising the right to collective defense in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. "

The collective security agreement was concluded for a period of five years with the possibility of further extension. In 1999, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan signed a Protocol on the extension of the Collective Security Treaty, on the basis of which a new composition of the participating countries was formed and an automatic procedure for extending the Treaty for five years was established (Azerbaijan, Georgia and Uzbekistan ceased your membership in the Treaty).

Until 2002, the Treaty was essentially a regional agreement, which played an important role in maintaining close cooperation and understanding in the military-political field.

On May 14, 2002, in Moscow, the Collective Security Council made a decision to grant the status of an international regional organization to the Collective Security Treaty.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (8) [FONTE: Collective Security Treaty Organization, 6/01/2022]

Contingents of the CSTO Collective Peacekeeping Forces are deployed to the Republic of Kazakhstan



06.01.2022

In accordance with the decision of the CSTO Collective Security Council adopted on January 6, 2022, the Collective Security Treaty Organization Collective Peacekeeping Forces have been sent to the Republic of Kazakhstan for a limited period of time to stabilize and normalize the situation.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (9) [FONTE: Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), 6/01/2022. IMAGEM: Global Times]



Russian airborne troop units depart aboard Russian Aerospace Forces aircraft to join the Collective Security Treaty Organization's (CSTO) peacekeeping force in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan's President Tokayev has declared a two-week state of emergency over mass unrest in the country and asked the CSTO for assistance. Photo: The Paper

They included units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan.

The main tasks of the CSTO Collective Peacekeeping Forces will be the protection of important state and military facilities, assistance to the law enforcement forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan in stabilizing the situation and returning it to the legal field.

From the Russian Federation, the CSTO Collective Peacekeeping Forces include units and military units of the Airborne Troops.

At present the Russian part of the Russian peacekeeping contingent is being redeployed to the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan by planes of the military transport aircraft of the Russian Aerospace Forces. The advanced units of the contingent have already begun to carry out their assigned tasks.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (10) [FONTE: Casey Michel / FP, 6/1/2022]

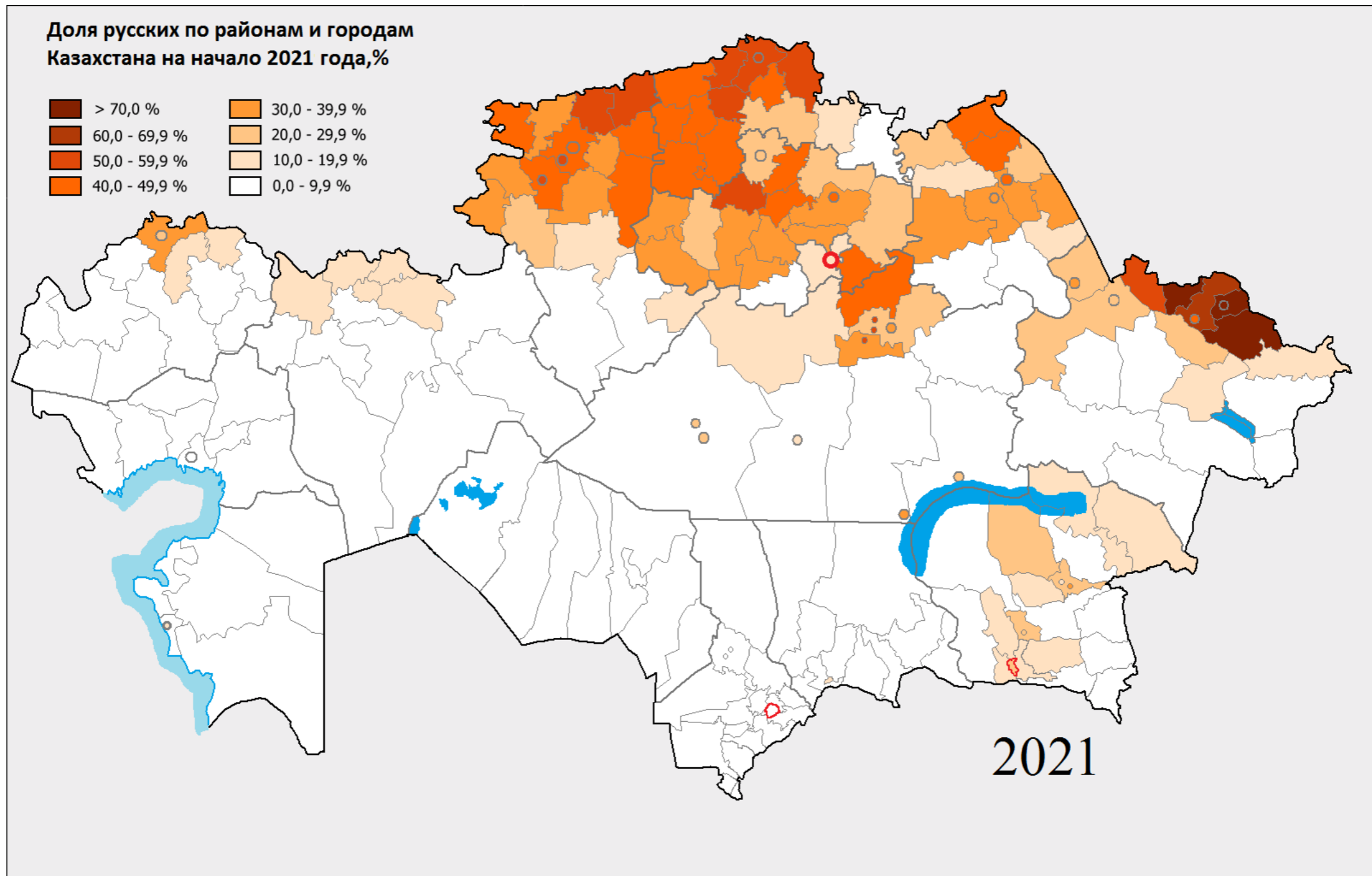
Kazakhstan's Border With Russia Is Suddenly an Open Question Again

Moscow has long claimed parts of northern Kazakhstan. The country's current turmoil makes those claims a lot more relevant—and troubling.

Russian revanchism over the past decade is hardly a secret. Yet although the locus of the Kremlin's irredentism has centered on Ukraine—where Moscow illegally annexed Crimea and where it once more toys with seizing swaths of eastern Ukraine—Russian nationalists have never shied away from the fact that they believe significant chunks of northern Kazakhstan belong to Russia and that the Russia-Kazakhstan border should be open for discussion once more.

Moscow's claims to significant stretches of northern Kazakhstan have a long pedigree—and long predate the reign of Russian President Vladimir Putin. As the Soviet Union entered its final death throes in the early 1990s and new post-Soviet republics began emerging as independent states, then-Russian President Boris Yeltsin realized the Soviet-era borders may not fully reflect the Kremlin's interests. His office issued a statement in late 1991 planting a territorial flag. As historian [Serhii Plokhy](#) details, the diktat highlighted "the problem of borders, the non-settlement of which is possible." Russia, according to Yeltsin, "reserves the right to raise the question of the revision of boundaries."

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (11) [FONTE: Wikimedia Commons]



The share Russians by districts and cities of regional and republican subordination Kazakhstan in 2021

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (12) [FONTE: Casey Michel / FP, 6/1/2022]

Yeltsin was hardly alone in making rhetorical claims to northern Kazakhstan. With the region remaining majority ethnic Russian, other Russian nationalists followed Yeltsin's lead. Luminaries like dissident writer [Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn](#), who claimed northern Kazakhstan was rightfully Russian, and author and ultra-right political activist [Eduard Limonov](#), who was later arrested for fomenting a separatist plot in the region, all joined the chorus.

Indeed, the potential for regional secession motivated the Kazakh government's 1997 decision to move the country's capital from the southern city of Almaty to Astana (recently renamed Nur-Sultan), far closer to the country's northern stretches.

For a spell, Russian nationalist claims to the region receded amid rising economic tides and increasingly tight relations between Kazakh and Russian leaders. Then, in the mid-2010s, Russia launched its neoimperialist invasion of Ukraine, returning regions it claimed were historically Russian to Moscow's fold. And a chill burst through Kazakh leadership—seen, for instance, in Nazarbayev reportedly asking Chinese President Xi Jinping for “[assurances](#)” for Kazakhstan's security—as questions of northern Kazakhstan's borders became once more relevant.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (13) [FONTE: Casey Michel / FP, 6/1/2022]

Much of that renewed relevance stemmed, unsurprisingly, from Putin. Shortly after announcing the seizure of Crimea in 2014, Putin spoke at a Russian youth forum. Asked if Kazakhstan would “follow the Ukrainian scenario” after Nazarbayev’s departure, Putin told listeners, “Kazakhs never had a state of their own.” Coming amid Ukraine’s forced fracture, the implications were impossible to miss; days later, the Kazakh government announced plans for the 550th anniversary of the [Kazakh Khanate](#), a clear rebuke to Putin’s claim that they never had statehood before the Soviet collapse.



A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (14) [FONTE: Eurasia Net, 15/12/2020]

Russian nationalists again rile Kazakhstan by questioning its nationhood

The Foreign Ministry warns these remarks are straining relations.



Wise guy: Russian Duma deputy Vyacheslav Nikonov speaking on Russian television.

Russian politicians sometimes enjoy, for reasons best known to themselves, riling their loyal neighbor Kazakhstan.

Last week, it was the turn of a pair of lawmakers who questioned Kazakhstan's claims to nationhood by claiming that the country's very existence was merely a result of historical Russian generosity.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (15) [FONTE: Eurasia Net, 15/12/2020]

Kazakhstan's former president, Nursultan Nazarbayev, fired back in oblique fashion in a [speech](#) to mark Independence Day on December 15 by telling his listeners that Kazakhs are "the descendants of brave ancestors who inhabited a vast valley from Altai to Atyrau, and from Alatau to Arka."

"We are full-fledged heirs of the vast steppes, from the shores of Ustyurt and the old Caspian Sea, and in the lands between the Syr Darya and the Irtysh [rivers]," he said.

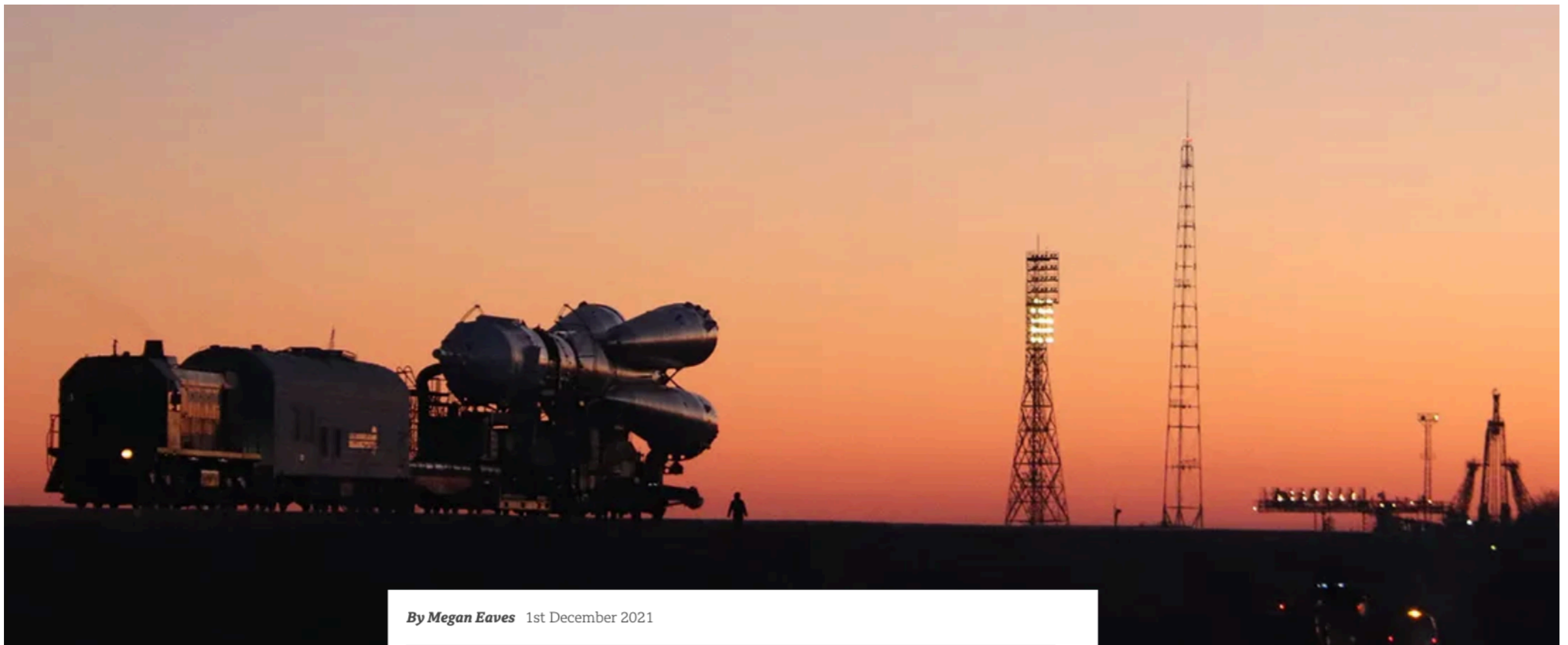
Although the section of the address in which he made those remarks was in Kazakh, their intended audience was unmistakable.

The fuse was lit by Vyacheslav Nikonov, chairman of the Education and Science Committee in Russia's State Duma, who said during [a broadcast](#) on Russian state television on December 10 that much of what is now known as Kazakhstan was formerly uninhabited land.

"Northern Kazakhstan was not inhabited at all. [Kazakhs] existed, but much further to the south. The territory of Kazakhstan is a great gift from Russia and the Soviet Union," Nikonov said, knowingly tweaking at the sensibilities of Kazakhs, many of whom regularly consume Russian TV output.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (16) [FONTE: BBC Travel, 1/12/2021]

Humanity's unlikely gateway to space



By Megan Eaves 1st December 2021

Hidden from the world for decades, Baikonur Cosmodrome helped the Soviets reach outer space. Today, it's the world's primary spaceport – although its sense of secrecy remains.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (17) [MAPA: Cosmódromo de Baikonur]



A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (18) [FONTE: BBC Travel, 1/12/2021]



he world's first and most secretive space base, Baikonur Cosmodrome, sits in the middle of a vast Central Asian desert, 2,600km south-east of Moscow and 1,300km from Kazakhstan's two main cities, Nur-Sultan and Almaty. It was from this remote part of the western steppe in 1957 that the Soviet Union successfully launched the first artificial satellite – Sputnik 1 – into orbit around Earth. Four years later, in 1961, Yuri Gagarin launched from here to become the first human to fly into space aboard the Vostok 1. And in 1963, Valentina Tereshkova launched from Baikonur as the first woman in space.

After the retirement of Nasa's Space Shuttle programme in 2011, Baikonur became the planet's only working launch site to the International Space Station (ISS). Now, 60 years after Gagarin's historic first flight, it remains the world's main spaceport.

But how and why did a dusty outpost in the wilds of western Kazakhstan become humanity's unlikely gateway to outer space?

To get to space, you need two things: to be far away from populated areas; and to be as close to the equator as possible to take advantage of the Earth's rotational speed, which is fastest at that contour of the planet. In the case of the US space programme, this meant the east coast of Florida, where the Kennedy Space Center was built. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, went to the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic in search of a remote locale within its borders that could accommodate long-range missile testing and rocket launches.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (19) [FONTE: BBC Travel, 1/12/2021]



Visitors to Baikonur Cosmodrome can participate in a seeing-off ceremony as astronauts head to their spacecraft (Credit: Vegitel)

In the documentary about his record-breaking stay aboard the ISS, **A Year in Space**, Nasa astronaut Scott Kelly described Baikonur as a kind of halfway house to space: "In some ways, it makes a little bit of sense to me to come to a place like this first, that is already isolated from what is normal to you, because it seems more like it's a stepping stone to someplace that's further isolated. You know, one remote place to a more remote place."

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (20) [FONTE: NTI - Nuclear Threat Initiative]



The primary function of Sary-Shagan is testing of anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems.

The Sary-Shagan test site conducts work on strategic anti-aircraft defense, anti-ballistic missile defense, and anti-satellite systems. Established in 1956, Sary-Shagan was a natural choice for a test site for anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems. It is located about 1,600 km from Russia's Kapustin Yar ballistic missile test site and therefore provides coverage of the impact area for missiles launched from there.¹ It is the only site where Russian tests of ABM systems are allowed under the 1972 ABM Treaty.² Sary-Shagan has near ideal conditions for testing. The weather is sunny most of the year. The site has a length of 480km, which allows long-range testing. Sary-Shagan is equipped with Kazakhstani-designed MR-9 and Baloban target missiles.³ In addition to testing grounds, Sary-Shagan included facilities at the nearby town of Priozersk. Some facilities at Sary-Shagan have been leased to Russia, while other facilities have been transferred to the Kazakhstani National Center for Radioelectronics and Communications.⁴ Kazakhstan is planning to increase cooperation with Russia and other former Soviet republics on leasing Sary-Shagan facilities. According to the Head of Kazakhstani General Staff Alibek Kasymov, the money obtained from leasing Sary-Shagan will be spent primarily for upgrading the test site itself. The second priority is financing the town of Priozersk.⁵ A series of missile tests were conducted at the Sary-Shagan and Kapustin Yar test sites in 1961-1962. During these tests, missiles were launched from Kapustin Yar into the impact area in conjunction with ballistic missile defense at Sary-Shagan.⁶ Jane's Strategic Weapons Systems indicated that in 1961, a SH-01 'Galosh' interceptor system at Sary-Shagan hit an incoming SS-4 'Sandel' warhead traveling in excess of 3 km/s.⁷ Sary-Shagan was also a major Soviet test facility for directed energy weapons (DEW), particularly laser weapons.⁸

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (21) [FONTE: Wikimedia Commons]



KH-7 Image of Space Tracking Radar Facility at Sary Shagan in Former Soviet Union, 28 May 1967 (10X Magnification)

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (22) [FONTE: Encyclopædia Britannica]



A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (23) [FONTE: TASS, 26/11/2020]

Russian aerospace forces successfully test launch new ballistic air defense missile

The new missile of the Russian missile defense system has reliably confirmed its characteristics in a series of tests

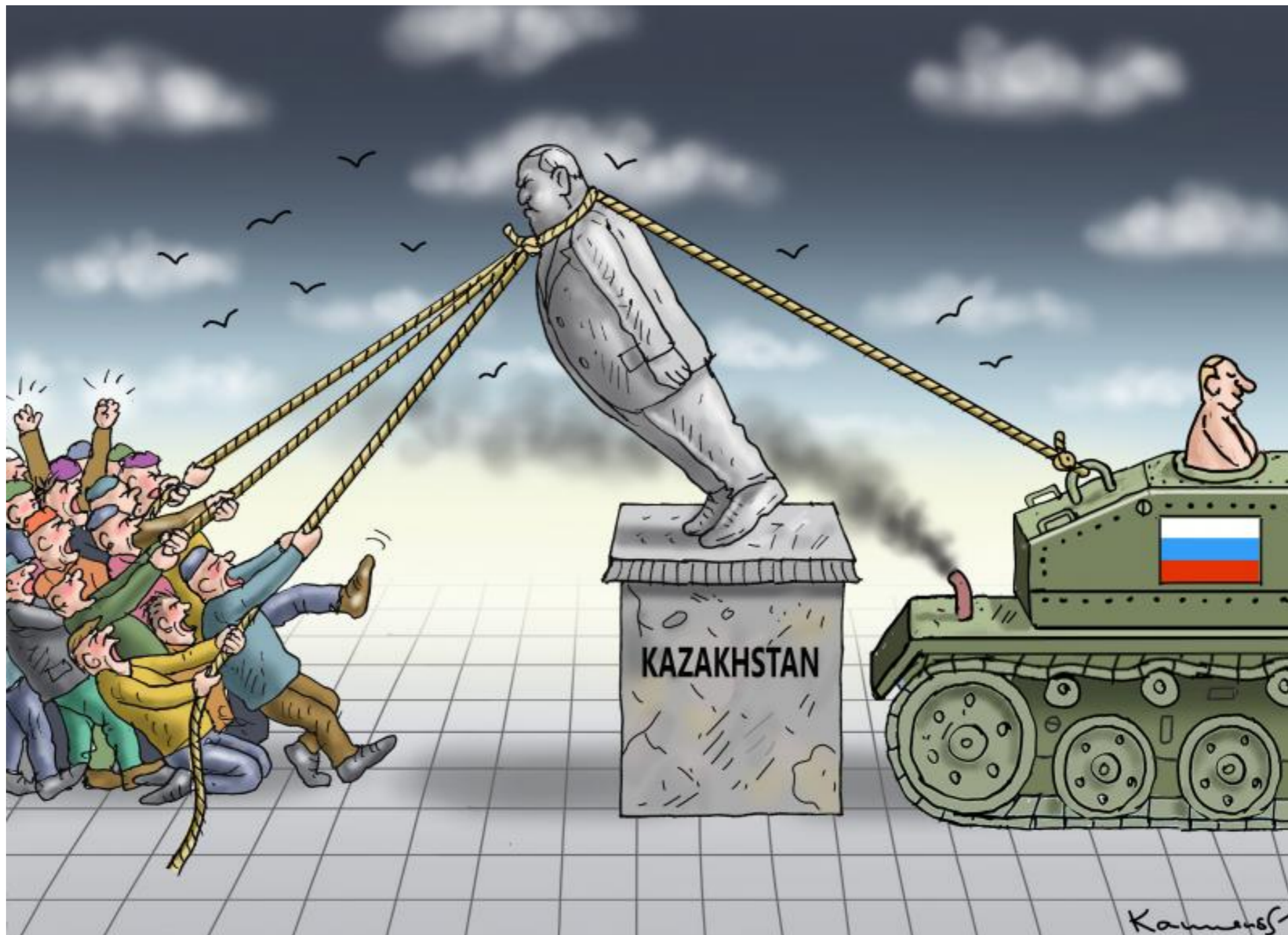


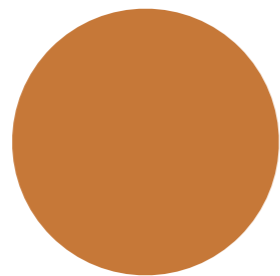
© Russian Defence Ministry/TASS, file

MOSCOW, November 26. /TASS/. Russia's aerospace forces conducted another successful tests of a new ballistic missile of the Russian missile defense system at the Sary-Shagan firing range in Kazakhstan, the Russian defense ministry said on Thursday.

A importância geopolítica do Cazaquistão para a Rússia (24)

[FONTE: Cartoon Movement / Marian Kamensky, 6/01/2022]





PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

O pacto de segurança Austrália-Japão e a China (1) [MAPA: Nations Online Project]



O pacto de segurança Austrália-Japão e a China (2) [FONTE: WSJ, 5/11/2022]

As China Tensions Smoulder, Japan and Australia Move to Sign Defense Treaty

Australia-Japan pact will allow troops to freely enter each other's countries for exercises without having to negotiate terms each time

By in Adelaide, Australia and in Tokyo Jan. 5, 2022 3:13 am ET



Japanese tanks firing at a target during a live-ammunitions exercise in Eniwa, Japan, last month.

Photo: Eugene Hoshiko/Associated Press

O pacto de segurança Austrália-Japão e a China (3) [FONTE: WSJ, 5/11/2022]

Japan and Australia plan to sign a treaty on Thursday that will allow their militaries to work more closely together, in the latest example of U.S. allies strengthening ties to counter the rising threat from China.

The treaty signing is a centerpiece of a virtual summit between Japan's Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and his Australian counterpart, Scott Morrison.

The agreement makes Australia the second country to have a formal defense pact with Japan covering entry of soldiers into Japan, after the U.S. As China increases its military might, Washington and its allies are deepening cooperation. At the core of that effort is a [four-country group known as the Quad](#) that also includes India and has stepped up joint military exercises in recent months, also bringing in European and other countries.

"Based on the principle of a free and open Indo-Pacific, I want to raise cooperation with the U.S., Australia and India and build close ties with their leaders through close consultations," Mr. Kishida said Tuesday.

The formal treaty means troops from one country can freely enter the other country for exercises, and vice versa, without having to negotiate terms each time.

O pacto de segurança Austrália-Japão e a China (4) [FONTE: WSJ, 5/11/2022]

Beijing responded in muted fashion to the Japan-Australia military agreement. Without directly criticizing either country, foreign ministry spokesman Wang Wenbin said such cooperation should enhance peace “rather than targeting or undermining the interests of any third party.”

Defense experts say Australia and Japan want to show they can play a larger role in deterring Beijing and, by doing so, keep the U.S. engaged in the Indo-Pacific.

Still, both countries are mindful that America’s commitment to the region could waver in future, said Peter Jennings, executive director of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute, a government-backed security think tank. If it did, then the Japan-Australia relationship would become more critical to maintaining security in the region, he said.

The treaty could result in significant numbers of Japanese defense personnel training with their Australian counterparts and U.S. Marines in Darwin, said Mr. Jennings.

“We will definitely see a lift in cooperation both in scale and speed quite quickly, and that does just reflect the times we are in,” he said.

Mr. Morrison said cooperation with Japan includes a broader agenda for the Quad, which China has dismissed as a small clique harboring a Cold War mentality.

O pacto de segurança Austrália-Japão e a China (5)

[FONTE: Peter Jennings / Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 5/11/2022]

Deeper Australia–Japan defence ties send strong message to China | The Strategist

[Peter Jennings](#)

Deeper Australia–Japan defence ties send strong message to China



One of the strengths in Australia's relationship with Japan is our shared ability to deliver substance as opposed to verbal bombast unmoored to practical outcomes.

Australia claims to have strategic partnerships with many countries, usually linked to detailed plans for deepening cooperation—but, looking under the bonnet, often the longer the ministerial communiqué, the fewer the results.

O pacto de segurança Austrália-Japão e a China (6)

[FONTE: Peter Jennings / Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 5/11/2022]

On the face of it, the reciprocal access agreement designed to enable closer defence cooperation may seem as if it's just tidying away practical details of how our forces interact but, to two countries that take the rule of law seriously, these details matter.

With the specifics agreed on how we can access each other's military facilities, secure port access, landing rights, logistic support, security arrangements and legal regimes, we should expect that there will be an expansion of practical military cooperation.

That could mean we'll see Japan Self-Defense Forces personnel in significant numbers exercising and training with their Australian counterparts and the US marines out of Darwin.

Japanese F-35s could access our training ranges to practise missions over land, Australian submarines and warships could operate out of Japanese military bases, our special forces could build expertise together working with Southeast Asian partners.

This is a powerful expression of how two like-minded democracies can cooperate to shape regional security outcomes. The message to the region is that we have better options than simply trembling and obeying Beijing's wishes.

Why is this a priority for Japan? First, like Canberra, Tokyo realises we can exercise a stronger influence on regional security by working together rather than separately.

O pacto de segurança Austrália-Japão e a China (7)

[FONTE: Peter Jennings / Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 5/11/2022]

A second shared Australian and Japanese interest is to make sure we keep the US engaged in the Indo-Pacific. President Joe Biden is clear that Washington wants its allies to step up their own security efforts.

In this case, Australia and Japan are choosing self-help over alliance free riding. The more we can shape an aligned diplomatic and security approach, the more likely it is that the US will stay engaged.

While the aim is to keep the US active in the Indo-Pacific, Australian and Japanese policymakers are alive to the risk that Washington's isolationist mood might deepen. If that happens, the Australia-Japan relationship becomes the linchpin of security against authoritarianism.

For those critical of deeper Australia-Japan ties (surprisingly, such people exist), the idea of a bilateral pushback against Beijing's regional domination is simply absurd because nothing can stop Chinese power.

Remarkably, though, the creation of the AUKUS security pact between Australia, Britain and the US, the strengthening of the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, the emergence of US-Australia-Japan trilateral cooperation, South Korea's closer engagement with Canberra and the deeper linking of European countries to the Indo-Pacific all show that countries will not bow to Chinese domination.

O pacto de segurança Austrália-Japão e a China (8)

[FONTE: Peter Jennings / Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 5/11/2022]

A third Japanese interest in Australia is its need for long-term assured energy supplies. When Shinzo Abe, the Japanese prime minister at the time, visited Darwin in November 2018, media reporting emphasised the symbolic importance of acknowledging the anniversary of the bombing of the city in February 1942, rather obliquely noted in the visit communiqué as 'the loss and sacrifices of World War II'.

Perhaps just as important to Abe's visit was 'the first gas production and LNG shipment from the Inpex-operated Ichthys Project which illustrates the development of bilateral energy cooperation'.

By 2019–20, liquefied natural gas was Australia's largest export to Japan at just over \$19 billion. Coal exports, although planned to reduce across time, were \$14.3 billion, while Australian-produced hydrogen remains a future energy possibility. LNG, now accounting for about 40% of Japan's electricity generation, will remain critical to Japan in coming decades. Australian planners should understand that what is clearly essential to Japan's energy security is something we need to protect. It escapes no one in Tokyo that the Inpex LNG facility is adjacent to the Port of Darwin, leased for 99 years by Chinese company Landbridge.

The reciprocal access agreement is a treaty-level agreement but doesn't offer mutual security responses like the ANZUS Treaty of 1951 if either country is threatened. Should Japan be invited to be a formal ANZUS ally? That probably won't happen soon. It's unclear that the US Congress and the always unpredictable Japanese Diet would agree on a new formal alliance arrangement.

O pacto de segurança Austrália-Japão e a China (9) [FONTE: The Economist, 18/01/2018]



Sugestões de leitura

