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Central Asian countries' economic strategies, regulatory frameworks, and commercial connections [4, p. 25].

Finally, the integration of Central Asian nations is influenced by the post-Soviet space's overall growth. Russia continues to play a key role in the area, and successful integration measures are linked to its presence and leadership. There are two more directions. The first is China's expanding influence in Central Asia. Despite this, China's influence remains far greater than Russia's. This is due to economic, political, and cultural concerns. Russia continues to have economic and political influence in the region, building on the legacy of the Soviet period, including shared infrastructure, language, management systems, and education.

The second strategy aims to establish Kazakhstan as the "integration core" of regional integration in the CIS and Central Asia. Kazakhstan excels at labor mobility and providing educational services. Kazakhstan's growth as an independent integration core has resulted in a higher GDP than its Central Asian neighbors, making it a desirable destination for trade, labor migration, and education. It also serves as a source of investment.

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## **THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF KAZAKHSTAN IN SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION: MAIN PRIORITIES AND ITS IMPORTANCE FOR STATE**

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Shanghai Cooperation Organization is an intergovernmental international organization established in 2001 on the basis of pre-existed "Shanghai five". Today it is known as one of the largest multilateral organizations that includes 9 Member States, 3 Observer States and 14 Dialogue Partners, and account for a quarter of global GDP and more than 15% of world trade [1].

Since its establishment, as one of the founding members of organization, Kazakhstan was actively involved in its work, and national diplomats proposed number of initiatives, such as the signing of the Agreement on Cooperation and Interaction of the Member States of the SCO on Border Issues, the adoption of the SCO Development Strategy until 2025, the SCO programs in the fight against terrorism, separatism and extremism, and food security programs, etc. Organization's crucial bodies responsible

for development of cooperation in main areas – Council of Heads of Government was established as a result of Kazakhstan’s proposal [2].

As a state following multivector policy, since gaining independence became a member state of diverse international organizations, and in 2024, it chairs six of them: the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Organization of Turkic States, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the Islamic Organization for Food Security, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea [3]. Its chairmanship in SCO began on July 5, 2023, that will last until June 2024. According to the National Coordinator of the Republic of Kazakhstan on SCO activities, Ambassador-at-Large of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Murat Mukushev, during this chairmanship state will focus on giving a new impetus to the growth of organization, contribute to the strengthening friendly spirit between member states, and propose modern solutions on current regional and international challenges [4].

During the SCO Summit held on July 4, 2023, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev highlighted several priorities of state’s chairmanship:

Firstly, **strengthening cooperation in the field of security and stability**. Due to the instability that takes place in world politics and economics, new solutions are essential to respond to current problems. Hence, Kazakhstan suggests developing a joint initiative named as "on world Unity for Just peace and harmony", that will contribute to promotion of principles focused on stability and security. In addition, work on the creation of an updated Cooperation Program on Countering Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism for the years 2025-2027, an updated Anti-Drug Strategy and an Action Program for its implementation is conducted.

Secondly, **expansion of trade and economic ties**. Despite organization’s potential, geographical connectivity, and strong economies of member states, since SCO’s creation, these advantages were not used on a full scale to implement joint economic projects. Therefore, member state activities will be directed on the achieving the goals of the SCO Economic Development Strategy until 2030. K. Tokayev’s proposal of creation of a Joint investment fund was supported by the SCO Council of Heads of Government in Bishkek on October 26, 2023. In addition, the Astana International Financial Center, serving as financial hub offering businesses and financial institutions new opportunities, has the potential to develop into a powerful platform for attracting direct investments to new SCO projects.

Thirdly, Kazakhstan focuses on **energy cooperation**, and in this regard, on October 3-4, 2023, the SCO Energy Forum was held in Astana, during which a long-term energy dialogue was prioritized and commitment to adopt the SCO Energy Strategy focusing on energy transition, decarbonization of the economy and industry, balanced development of member states was demonstrated [5].

A special attention is paid to **the interconnectedness of rail, road, sea and air routes**. Proposal of creation of a Partner network of large strategic ports and logistics centers, opportunities arising from the China-Europe rail transport network, the Trans-Caspian International Transport Route that links China with Europe through Central Asia and the Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran railway connecting East Asia and countries of the Persian Gulf are considered to increase organization connectivity [6].

Fourth, a **digital transformation**, expanding the financial technology market, promoting e-commerce and developing the banking ecosystem is another priority area. Kazakhstan is known as one the leaders in GovTech, home of international techno park Astana Hub, ranking 28<sup>th</sup> in the UN e-Government Development Index in 2022, leading among other member states [7].

Table 1  
2022 E-Government Development Index

Country	Rank
Kazakhstan	28
Russian Federation	42

China	43
Uzbekistan	69
Kyrgyzstan	81
India	105
Tajikistan	129
Pakistan	150
<i>Footnote – designed by author on the basis of resource [7]</i>	

On February 1, Digital Almaty 2024 forum was held, where the heads of ministries and agencies in the field of information and communication technologies of the member states of the SCO met. Minister Bagdat Musin proposed the establishment of a joint Alliance of techno parks of SCO member countries for the further development of an innovative ecosystem and comprehensive support for IT companies and startup projects. The purpose of this alliance is to identify mutually beneficial directions for digital cooperation and interaction, as well as to implement promising and long-term joint projects [8].

Fifth, 2024 was declared as the SCO Year of Ecology and Kazakhstan intends to **promote environmental agenda** in order to ensure sustainable economic growth. This priority includes following activities: to adopt an intergovernmental Agreement on cooperation in the field of environmental protection, a Program of cooperation in the development of specially protected natural areas and ecotourism, a Memorandum of Understanding between the SCO Secretariat and UNEP.

Finally, much attention will be paid to the implementation of the SCO Spiritual Shrines project and the organization of the “The Golden Horde and its Legacy in Turkestan”, the SCO International Scientific and Practical Conference, where leading experts and scientists from the Member states will participate in terms of outlined priority of **deepening cultural and humanitarian cooperation** [5].

To sum up, Kazakhstan has always been a country that serves as a bridge for cooperation of Eurasian continent, what can be explained by its geographical location and declared its commitment to the principles of multilateralism. Kazakhstan faces number of questions of transboundary nature, and in such case cooperation and interaction with other member-states is crucial for solving them. Since gaining independence, State’s foreign policy is multivector, pragmatic and proactive, and its membership in SCO is one of the possibilities of realization of national interests and its policy in the formation of a politically stable, economically sustainable, and safe space around its territory and achieving its strategic goals.

Kazakhstan’s active participation in the work of organization is one of the signs of its commitment to regional cooperation and as it was already mentioned, during its chairmanship it focuses on multifaceted approach covering diverse aspects: security and stability of SCO space, improving trade, economic, energy, digital, ecological, cultural and humanitarian ties. All of the afore-mentioned priorities aim to strengthen organization's position in world arena and its potential in current geopolitical tendencies. Work will be directed on reforming organization and optimization of its actions. Currently strategically important documents “SCO Development Strategy until 2035” and the “Concept of Improving the SCO's activities” focused on these tasks are under the preparation that are planned to be adopted during the SCO Summit in June 2024. “Assuming the chairmanship, we will continue active and fruitful work with all states, regardless of their status in the organization, for the benefit of further strengthening security, peace and prosperity in the SCO space,” said Kassym-Jomart Tokayev [6].

Thus, the 2023-2024 chairmanship of Kazakhstan in the SCO became one of the opportunities to develop regional dialogue, strengthen ties between member states and find modern solutions to current pressing issues. By gradual implementation of planned projects Kazakhstan contribute to increasing the role of SCO as a platform of a cooperation, dialogue and security in the region and a continent as a whole.

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## **ЖЕКЕ ӘСКЕРИ КОМПАНИЯЛАРДЫҢ МОБИЛИЗАЦИЯЛЫҚ РЕСУРСҚА ҚОСАР ӘСЕРІ**

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Әрине, қорғаныс және әскери-экономикалық әлеуеттің ең маңызды элементін әрқашан да адам ресурстары құрайды. Мұндағы басты көрсеткіш – соғыс қаупі туғандағы әскерге шақыртуға жарамды халық саны. Бейбіт уақытта оның мөлшері жалпы халық санының 1%-ы мен соғыс уақытында 10-20%-ына дейін өсе түседі.

Қорғаныс қауіпсіздігі мен мобилизациялық мүмкіндіктер тұрғысынан тек сандық көрсеткіштер ғана емес, сапалық өлшемдер де үлкен маңызға ие. Олардың ішіндегі маңыздыларын атап айтсақ: халықтың денсаулығы, жалпы білім деңгейі, моральдық-психологиялық жағдайы, жалпы және оның ішінде еңбекке қабілетті халықтың жас құрылымы ж.т.б.

Бұл мақалада көбіне Ресей Федерациясының тәжірибесі, және Украина сияқты елдердің тәжірибесінің кей тұстары сараланатын болады. Әскерге шақыру нормалары РФ Президентінің жарлықтарымен жыл сайын белгіленіп отырады. Әскерге алынғандар саны көрсетілген алғаш құжат – 1994 жылы 15 сәуірде жарияланған президент Борис Ельциннің жарлығы – бойынша, әскерге 216 мың