

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ ЖОҒАРЫ БІЛІМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ

«Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ» КЕАҚ

**Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2024»
XIX Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XIX Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2024»**

**PROCEEDINGS
of the XIX International Scientific Conference
for students and young scholars
«GYLYM JÁNE BILIM - 2024»**

**2024
Астана**

УДК 001

ББК 72

G99

«ǴYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024» студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың XIX Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы = XIX Международная научная конференция студентов и молодых ученых «ǴYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024» = The XIX International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «ǴYLYM JÁNE BILIM – 2024». – Астана: – 7478 б. - қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша.

ISBN 978-601-7697-07-5

Жинаққа студенттердің, магистранттардың, докторанттардың және жас ғалымдардың жаратылыстану-техникалық және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың өзекті мәселелері бойынша баяндамалары енгізілген.

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УДК 001

ББК 72

G99

ISBN 978-601-7697-07-5

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Вопрос трансформации Генеральной Ассамблеи остается частью проблемы трансформации Организации Объединенных Наций. Однако, как и сама реформа Организации, так и реформа Генеральной Ассамблеи зависит во многом от волеизъявления постоянных членов Совета Безопасности ООН. Поэтому, реформирование Генеральной Ассамблеи должно, в первую очередь, затрагивать аспекты, связанные с механизмом работы органа, которые указаны в Резолюциях от 2003 и 2004 годов, а также в докладе Кофи Аннана.

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UDC 328

EXPANDING MULTILATERAL COOPERATION OF KAZAKHSTAN: STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF KAZAKHSTAN'S RELATIONS WITH THE UAE

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Cooperation between states plays an important role in the modern world. It contributes to economic development, improving the standard of living of the population, strengthening international security and establishing trusting relations between countries. This essay examines the issue of expanding multilateral cooperation between two states - Kazakhstan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The relevance of the choice of this topic is due to the fact that both Kazakhstan and the UAE are active participants in international politics and economics. Both countries have developed economies rich in natural resources and are seeking to diversify their economic ties. Expanding multilateral cooperation between these two states could be a key factor in developing their relations and increasing mutual benefits.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the current state of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UAE, to identify its main problems and prospects for further development.

Kazakhstan and the UAE have a long history of diplomatic relations, which began in 1992 after Kazakhstan gained independence. Both countries actively interact within the framework of international organizations such as the UN, OPEC, and the United Nations Organization, and strive to strengthen their economic ties. Trade and economic relations between Kazakhstan and the UAE are developing dynamically, but there is potential for their further expansion[1].

Meetings - official and business, which were held by the President in The UAE not only confirmed that continuity remains in relations between Kazakhstan and the UAE, but also gave impetus to the further strengthening and development of cooperation. Both countries have intentions to move in this direction across the entire spectrum of interaction – from economics and politics to culture and the humanitarian sphere [2].

The main areas of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UAE are energy, infrastructure, transport and tourism. Both countries own significant hydrocarbon reserves and are actively developing sectors of the oil and gas industry. In recent years, Kazakhstan and the UAE have entered into a number of energy cooperation agreements, which helps strengthen their mutual ties. **Kazakhstan exports grain, flour, oil and metals to the UAE. At the same time, the UAE is one of the major investors in Kazakhstan, participating in projects such as the Astana AIFC and the KazMunayGas refinery [3].**

An important aspect of cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UAE is also the development of infrastructure and transport links. Both countries are actively investing in the construction of railways, highways, airports and ports, which contributes to the development of their economies and improves the living standards of the population.

Tourism and culture are also one of the important aspects of relations between countries.

One obvious area is resource extraction. The head of state noted that, like the Emirates, Kazakhstan has rich mineral resources, but at the same time, only 25% of the territory of our country has been explored from a geological point of view. He recalled that amendments had recently been made to the Kazakhstan Subsoil Use Code , which significantly simplified administrative procedures in this area. These initiatives were positively assessed by experts and the investment community [2] .

Today, relations between the two countries are at a developing stage of international relations . So let's look at the strengths, weaknesses and threats and prospects of their cooperation using SWOT analysis .

Strengths	Weaknesses
Economic cooperation 2. Finance Political stability Humanitarian cooperation	Lack of diversification of economic relations Cultural differences Insufficient diversity of economic relations
Opportunities	Threats
Development of investment cooperation Tourism development Development of trade and economic relations Cooperation in the field of innovation and technology	Geopolitical risks World economic crises

Table №1. SWOT analysis of the relationship between Kazakhstan and the UAE

Strengths:

1. **Economic cooperation:** Both countries have rich natural resources and are actively developing oil and gas sectors, which helps strengthen economic relations between them.
2. Another area of cooperation that Kazakhstan intends to develop with the UAE is **finance** . Particular attention is paid to establishing interaction between the Astana International Financial Center and the largest financial institutions of the Emirates.

The head of state has repeatedly mentioned that Kazakhstan is constantly increasing the potential of the AIFC to become a hub for Islamic financial services in the Central Asian region, where about 200 million Muslims live. The AIFC will be the venue for the IPO of our largest state-owned strategic assets, such as the national oil and gas company, railways, telecommunications companies and so on. Kazakhstan invites both corporations and wealth funds such as Abu-Dhabi to participate in the privatization program Investment Authority and Mubadala [4].

3. **Political Stability:** Both Kazakhstan and the UAE are stable countries with strong governments, which helps strengthen cooperation and interaction between them.
4. **Humanitarian cooperation:** Cooperation in the field of education, cultural exchange and tourism are important components of relations between Kazakhstan and the UAE. Kazakh students receive scholarships to study in the UAE, and branches of Kazakh universities are opening in Dubai. Culture days, exhibitions and festivals contribute to the mutual enrichment of cultures. The development of direct flights between Astana and Dubai stimulates the growth of tourist flows.

Weaknesses :

1. **Lack of diversification of economic relations:** Both countries have a heavy dependence on oil and gas exports, which may make them vulnerable to changes in global energy markets.
2. **Cultural differences:** Kazakhstan and the UAE have different cultures and histories, which may make it difficult to develop cultural and social exchanges between them.

Opportunities:

1. **Development of investment cooperation:** both countries have the potential to increase investment and develop business in various sectors of the economy. During the 28th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the President of Kazakhstan met with the UAE Minister of Investment and Managing Director of ADQ Holding Mohammed Al- Suwaidi . The discussion touched upon the dynamic development of investment cooperation between the two countries and the implementation of joint investment projects. The President of Kazakhstan noted the importance of signing agreements with ADQ and Masdar , and also expressed his readiness to support the expansion of bilateral ties. During the meeting, the importance of signing a Memorandum on the development of low-carbon energy with a total capacity of 10 GW on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as an Intergovernmental Agreement with Masdar on a wind power project with a capacity of 1 GW, was noted. According to the President of Kazakhstan, a sustainable partnership with AD Ports Group plays an important role in turning the ports of Aktau and Kuryk into the main maritime hub on the Caspian Sea . The interlocutors also discussed the prospects for the implementation of joint projects of Presight and Samruk-Kazyna , as well as strategic agreements with the participation of QazaqGaz and Kazakhstan temir Zholy in the field of artificial intelligence[5].

Also based on the result at the end of the **first half of 2023, the gross inflow of FDI (foreign direct investment) into Kazakhstan amounted to 13.3 billion US dollars.** The leaders in terms of FDI volume in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the first half of 2023 were the following countries:

Netherlands – \$3 billion,
USA – \$1.9 billion,
Switzerland – \$1.7 billion,
Russia – \$1.1 billion,

China – \$748.3 million,
South Korea – \$717 million,
Belgium – \$585.3 million,
France – \$458.4 million,
UAE – \$408.7 million,
Luxembourg – \$238.5 million.

As we see, the UAE is among the top 10 investors, but judging by the fact that in 2023, as part of Kassym-Jomart's visit to Kazakhstan, 10 investment agreements were signed in the UAE for a total amount of \$4.7 billion⁷ The UAE will be a long-term investor in Kazakhstan for a long time[6].

2. **Tourism development:** Kazakhstan and the UAE have the potential to develop the tourism industry and attract foreign tourists. Tourism is another area of the economy to which Kazakhstan pays special attention. According to the President, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan has developed detailed plans for the top 10 tourist destinations and is ready for specific work in this area.

– We see tourism as one of the key industries for creating jobs and diversifying the economy. On the other hand, for many years the UAE has been a recognized leader and player in the global tourism market. Your companies have accumulated relevant knowledge, experience and resources. In this regard, we would like to invite you to jointly develop tourist destinations in Kazakhstan and help us bring them to the international level," Kassym-Jomart Tokayev addressed the business community[2].

1. **Development of trade and economic relations:** both countries have broad prospects for increasing the exchange of goods and services, which can contribute to further economic development.

Further strengthening of the strategic partnership between Kazakhstan and the UAE involves increasing trade turnover, implementing new joint projects, and expanding cooperation in the field of security. Increasing awareness of Kazakhstan in the UAE, diversifying trade turnover and promoting the Kazakh brand will contribute to the further development of relations.

2. **Cooperation in the field of innovation and technology:** Kazakhstan and the UAE can work together to develop high technologies, which can lead to the creation of new economic sectors. Kazakhstan and the UAE see prospects for cooperation in such areas as the green economy, innovation and technology, and space research. Cooperation in the field of *renewable energy, IT startups, digital economy and space programs could become a new growth driver for bilateral relations*[7].

3. **Kazakhstan and the UAE show a common interest** in the development of alternative and renewable energy sources, and this area can also become an excellent platform for effective cooperation.

Threats:

1. **Geopolitical risks:** Both countries are located in a region with a tense political situation, which could pose a threat to their security and stability.

2. **Global economic crises:** Changes in global markets may affect the economic situation in Kazakhstan and the UAE, which may affect their relations and cooperation.

Multilateral cooperation between Kazakhstan and the UAE has great potential for development. Strengthening partnerships in various areas is in the long-term interests of both countries and will contribute to their prosperity.

In conclusion the strengths and weaknesses of cooperation between the UAE and Kazakhstan, we can see that their relations have more prospects and strengths, which has a very good effect on both countries. Thus, the development of relations between Kazakhstan and the UAE has its strengths and weaknesses, but also opens up broad opportunities for cooperation in various fields. It is important to continue to strengthen and develop this relationship so that both countries can reach new heights economically and politically.

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UDC 327.8

ESTABLISHMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKIYE AND THE EUROPEAN UNION (SECOND HALF OF XX C.)

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The relationship between the Republic of Türkiye and the European Union has sparked widespread attention and research, particularly in the latter half of the twentieth century. The foundation and growth of collaboration between these two entities is marked by a complex interplay of economic, political, and social elements. Despite difficulties and divergent perspectives, Turkey has showed a high level of functional cooperation with the EU, aligning itself with European regulations and standards. The goal of this article is to investigate the foundation and growth of cooperation between the Republic of Türkiye and the European Union in the second half of the twentieth century, focusing on the numerous facets of their relationship and the repercussions for both states.

Historically, cooperation between Turkey and the EU began in 1959 when Turkey applied for associate membership in the European Economic Community (EEC) [1]. This application paved the way for future negotiations and accords that would influence Turkey's involvement with the EU. Turkey has followed the strategic goal of deeper integration, aiming to get closer to European norms and maintain a long-term engagement with the EU. The application for association reflected the country's