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**CENTRAL ASIA'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY:
THROUGH PEACEKEEPING FORCES**

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Abstract. This article aims to identify how Central Asian states have been involved in peacekeeping operations highlighting the changing role of the region, as a contributor to peace and security using Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan's participation as case studies. It defines the reasons, obstacles and consequences of Asian countries participation in peacekeeping missions. Addressing this topic allows you to identify dynamics of peacekeeping efforts, regional security collaboration and the impact of Central Asian involvement in stabilizing conflict prone areas.

This article looks at how Central Asian countries use peacekeeping not just to support international stability, but also to raise their global profile, build modern and capable armed forces, and develop stronger relationships with key international partners. It explores these efforts through the lens of concepts like niche diplomacy, regional cooperation, and the desire for international recognition. Drawing on a close reading of official documents, regional agreements, and key peacekeeping efforts such as the creation of CENTRASBAT, the development of KazBAT, and the CSTO's deployment to Kazakhstan in 2022, the article traces how these states have approached peacekeeping in a strategic and selective way. By comparing the Central Asian approach with examples from the African Union and European Union, it argues that the region is beginning to shape its own path as a security actor, balancing ambition with caution as it navigates a complex geopolitical landscape.

Key words: peacekeeping forces, security, UN, Central Asia, CIS, CSTO, CENTRAZBAT, KAZBAT

Introduction

In recent decades, the Central Asian region has become a crucial hub along the Silk Road that has experienced significant geopolitical changes. Positioned between Russia and China, and bordering Afghanistan and the Middle East, Central Asia now serves as a strategic crossroads for global security interests. As these newly independent states have navigated the post-Soviet international landscape, they have increasingly sought to assert their presence on the global stage, not only in economic and diplomatic spheres but also through active participation in peacekeeping operations.

This article contends that Central Asian states, particularly Kazakhstan, are emerging as regional security players through their growing involvement in international peacekeeping. While their operational contributions may be limited, these efforts reflect a deliberate strategy of niche diplomacy aimed at enhancing international prestige, fostering defense cooperation, and stabilizing their immediate surroundings.

The involvement of Central Asian nations in peacekeeping operations is therefore more than just symbolic; it represents a shift in foreign policy priorities toward proactive engagement in global governance. This study analyzes the historical origins, institutional frameworks, and strategic motivations of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan in their peacekeeping roles. By doing so, it situates the region's evolving security posture within broader discussions of regionalism, soft power, and the changing landscape of post-Cold War peace operations.

UN peacekeeping operations department defines that peacekeeping is a strategy intended to uphold peace, even in situations where it is quite fragile, in areas where hostilities have ceased, and to support the enforcement of agreements made by those who are working to establish peace. Throughout time, peacekeeping has transformed from a predominantly military approach, centered on monitoring ceasefires and the separation of opposing forces following interstate conflicts, into a multifaceted approach involving various components – military, law enforcement, and civilian personnel- collaborating to establish the groundwork for lasting peace.

The research on the topic “Peacekeeping Works” by Hegre and Hultman examines the impact of UN peacekeeping operations on reducing violence and preventing the recurrence of conflict. This research demonstrates that peacekeeping operations are not just symbolic gestures but can have a tangible impact on maintaining and building peace in conflict-affected regions, reinforcing the importance of such operations in international relations [1].

Central Asia's transition from an empire's core to a prominent player in global peacekeeping results from a mix of historical heritage, strategic concerns, and changing geopolitical factors. As we further explore the involvement of Central Asian states in peacekeeping, this article seeks to clarify the intricacies, motivations, and results of their participation.

Materials and Methods

In order to identify the main directions of using peacekeeping forces and its efficiency in resolving and preventing conflicts in international arena and the region as well, following methods were used:

Conducting a review of academic and scientific articles, books, reports and other sources related to peacekeeping forces of Central Asia and the dominating influence of Russia and the US, China.

The research is conducted by using primary and secondary data sources, including government reports, scientific literature, and statistical analysis. By taking a holistic approach, this study seeks to improve our understanding of the role of Central Asian states in global peacekeeping efforts and contribute to the broader discourse on regional security and international cooperation like CIS, SCO, OSCE.

A qualitative research design to explore the post-soviet experience of using peacekeeping forces in resolving international conflicts in the Eurasian space. Qualitative methods are chosen to gain a nuanced understanding of the complex dynamics, challenges, and prospects associated with peacekeeping in the region. Primary sources include official documents, peace agreements, and policies of post-Soviet states and international organizations involved in peacekeeping efforts. Secondary sources encompass academic literature, reports, and media coverage related to conflicts and peacekeeping in the region.

Results

Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Central Asian states have navigated a complex international landscape. This period marked a significant shift in their foreign policy and defense strategies, including their participation in peacekeeping operations. Initially, these countries, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan, grappled with internal challenges and regional instability. Central Asia faces a multifaceted set of security challenges that have evolved considerably since the Soviet Union's collapse. These challenges come from a combination of internal dynamics and external geopolitical influences. Additionally, the region's rich energy resources, varied ethnic composition, and strategic location add further complexity to the security landscape [2].

The security in Central Asia is influenced by the activities of numerous international organizations, including the UN, OSCE, SCO, CSTO, EEU, and NATO. These organizations play a crucial role in addressing the region's complex and multi-level security challenges. However, the effectiveness of these multilateral efforts have difficulties with strained relations between major powers and the lack of political will among Central Asian leaders to cooperate fully [3].

Unifying challenges in Central Asia including terrorism, border conflicts, geopolitical competition, and socio-economic instability, have made countries in the region to contribute to international realtions, conducting multilateral diplomacy through entering to the world and regional organizations, mutual initiatives and peacekeeping operations. Participation in peacekeeping operations attract states to address internal vulnerabilities indirectly, enhance their international standing, and strengthen military capabilities, as well as benefiting from partnerships with global powers. Central Asian states due to their strategic location should be actively engaged in international relations and to corresponded to international norms of security. Their involvement in peacekeeping has been cautious.

Being interested in participation in peacekeeping operations evolved in the first decade after gaining independence. It was started from the Civil War in Tajikistan in 1993. The Armed Forces of countries such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan began participating in peacekeeping operations during the Tajik Civil War in the 1990s. They joined the Russian led CIS Peacekeeping Force at that time. Since that time interests in contributing to peacekeeping efforts have shown from these nations. Moreover, NATO has offered security support to assist them in establishing peacekeeping units. These units are currently working towards aligning their operations with NATO forces with the goal of taking part in peacekeeping missions. Analyzing how well they are doing helps us to understand when and why Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan joined security partnerships and what it means for them [4].

Tajik civil war which was began in May 1992 led to the beginning of involvement in peacekeeping operation of Central Asian states, especially Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan's troops deployed peacekeeping units to support Russian forces. As many as 25,000 peacekeepers from Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan took part in Tajikistan's civil war. According to General Zavarzin, the CIS commander-in-chief, and this presence aligns with the extent of military engagement in response to the casualty rate in the area. The Republic of Kazakhstan, for instance, has shown increasing willingness to participate in such missions, reflecting its growing role in international affairs. This participation aligns with their broader objectives of enhancing international cooperation and security [5].

This historical context is crucial to understand the current state and potential future of Central Asian involvement in peacekeeping operations. Their journey from post-Soviet restructuring to active participants in global peacekeeping highlights a significant evolution in their foreign policy and international role.

The early involvement of Central Asian states in the application of peacekeeping forces since states gained their independence represents a significant evolution in their foreign policy and international engagement. Central Asian states started actively participating in United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Moreover, preventing and resolving conflicts within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) member states has been a top priority since its inception. The commitment of CIS member states to engage in peacekeeping efforts is evident through key declarations such as the Alma-Ata Declaration in 1991, the 1992 Declaration on Non-Use of Force or Threat of Force, and the 1993 Ashgabat Declaration on Cooperation and Confidence Building. The CIS also established Collective Peacekeeping Forces, which have successfully conducted peacekeeping operations in various regions, including the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict zone and Tajikistan over the years [6].

The military forces involved in the Tajikistan conflict in 1992. The 201st Motor Rifle Division and border guards along the Tajik-Afghan border were

among the main forces. The involvement of CIS troops, particularly the 201st Motor Rifle Division, in supporting the Tajik government led to significant confrontations and the eventual installation of Emomali Rahkmonov as the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet in November 1992.

Moreover, the CIS peacekeeping force in Tajikistan provided valuable peacekeeping experience to Central Asian units, although it remains unclear how much of this experience has been incorporated into their training. Before the end of the Tajik Civil War, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan proposed the creation of a peacekeeping unit called the Central Asian Battalion (CENTRASBAT) in December 1995. CENTRASBAT was officially formed in 1996 with support from the United States and NATO, consisting of troops from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. From 1997 to 2000, the battalion participated in joint training exercises with North Carolina State and Germany. However, it ceased operations due to the economic challenges of the member states, misunderstandings, and the lack of a shared operational language [7].

After gaining valuable experience from CENTRASBAT, Kazakhstan decided to create its own peacekeeping battalion, KazBAT, which was established on January 31, 2000, with U.S. support. In September 2003, Kazakhstan signed a five-year military cooperation agreement with the U.S. As part of this cooperation, U.S. Special Forces trained KazBAT and conducted joint exercises. In 2002, U.S. military assistance through the International Military Education and Training Program amounted to \$1,000,000 [8]. The U.S. focused on professionalizing Kazakhstan's armed forces, including developing a non-commissioned officer corps and modernizing military education programs to enhance peacekeeping capabilities.

Discussion

Goulding M. in his book "Peacemonger" which was published in 2002 claimed that regionalization in peace operations is typically viewed through two lenses: empirical and normative. The empirical perspective highlights the growing involvement of regional organizations in peacekeeping missions. From a normative standpoint, it advocates for the principle that every global region should manage its own peacekeeping and peacemaking efforts, supported financially and technically by Western nations, but with minimal to no military or police forces from outside the region [9].

To better understand the effectiveness of regional cooperation of Central Asian countries, we contrast it with African Union and European Union regional interventions into peacekeeping. Insights from the African Union and European Union provide valuable context for understanding Central Asia's emerging peacekeeping model. The AU stands out as a regional organization that has undertaken proactive, high-risk peace missions such as those in Burundi and Liberia, conducting early deployment, political mediation, and coordination with

the UN were crucial and successful [10]. These interventions demonstrate strong regional ownership, supported by external funding but driven by internal leadership.

In contrast, the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) focuses on civilian-led missions bolstered by military logistics, primarily functioning in post-conflict stabilization environments. With over 37 operations since 2003, the EU model showcases a rules-based, institutionalized approach guided by normative foreign policy goals and significant bureaucratic capacity [11].

Central Asia, particularly Kazakhstan, has adopted a limited-scope, capacity-constrained model of peacekeeping. While it has developed units like KazBAT and participated in joint training with NATO and the US, its operations remain largely symbolic, state-driven, and linked to broader status-seeking diplomacy, rather than being grounded in robust multilateral institutions. The CSTO's deployment in Kazakhstan in 2022 exemplifies a security-first, sovereignty-protective model of regional intervention, lacking the institutional autonomy characteristic of AU or EU operations.

These distinctions highlight structural and political differences: while the AU and EU have established mechanisms for conflict resolution and burden-sharing, Central Asia's efforts are still elite-driven and externally supported, indicating that the region's peacekeeping model is in a transitional phase.

At the same time, it is ought to mention The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), an intergovernmental military alliance in Eurasia, which consists of Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. Formed in 2002, the CSTO emerged from the disintegration of the USSR and represents a shift from the initial goals of the Collective Security Treaty (CST) signed in 1992, which aimed to address security concerns following the USSR's dissolution. In contrast, the CSTO was established to create a new political-military alliance to face future challenges.

The CSTO maintains a peacekeeping force deployed to areas such as Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, composed of troops from its member states. This force aims to provide stability and security in the region. A significant decision in 2007 expanded the CSTO, allowing the deployment of a peacekeeping force under a United Nations mandate or independently within its member states. This expansion also enabled member countries to purchase Russian weapons at domestic prices.

The organization's first substantial real-world mission occurred in January 2022 when it deployed 2,000 peacekeepers to Kazakhstan, in response to escalating protests and violence. This mission marked a pivotal moment for the CSTO, showcasing its capacity for rapid response and peacekeeping under challenging circumstances [12].

The deployment in Kazakhstan was a critical test of the CSTO's effectiveness as a peacekeeping entity. The situation in Kazakhstan had rapidly deteriorated,

with protests over economic and social conditions escalating into violence across multiple cities. In this context, Kazakhstani President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev requested CSTO intervention. The CSTO's response was swift, with a primary focus on stabilizing the situation and protecting critical infrastructure.

The CSTO operation in Kazakhstan was largely Russian-led, reflecting the dominant role Russia plays within the organization. However, other member states also contributed troops and resources to the mission. The mission's objectives were primarily to assist Kazakhstani authorities in controlling the situation and protecting strategic sites, rather than direct combat or engagement with protesters. This approach helped to quickly stabilize the situation without escalating conflict.

This mission was significant for several reasons. It was the CSTO's first major deployment in response to an internal crisis within a member state, highlighting its evolving role in regional security. The operation's success in quickly stabilizing the situation in Kazakhstan without becoming mired in prolonged conflict represented a new model for CSTO peacekeeping. Additionally, the operation illustrated the CSTO's ability to act independently of Western or UN-led peacekeeping initiatives.

The CSTO's involvement in Kazakhstan also had broader geopolitical implications, particularly in the context of Russian influence in Central Asia and the organization's role as a counterbalance to NATO. The mission underscored the CSTO's commitment to protecting the sovereignty and security of its member states, even as it navigated complex internal and external political dynamics [13].

To conclude the CSTO's peacekeeping mission in Kazakhstan was a landmark event, demonstrating the organization's capabilities and potential as a regional peacekeeping force. It also highlighted the evolving nature of peacekeeping in the post-Soviet space, where traditional models are being adapted to meet new challenges.

Scholars Fortna and Howard in their work "Pitfalls and prospects in the peacekeeping literature" observe that most peacekeeping research has centered on United Nations-led operations, often overlooking regional or ad hoc arrangements. This makes the Central Asian experience -particularly within the framework of the CSTO- especially valuable. It presents a less-explored model of peacekeeping shaped by post-Soviet political legacies, shifting alliances, and the pressures of operating in a multipolar international environment.

Understanding why states choose to participate in peacekeeping missions is central to any serious analysis. As Fortna and Howard point out, such decisions are rarely driven by idealistic motives alone. In the case of Central Asia, involvement in peacekeeping reflects a mix of strategic priorities: gaining international recognition, strengthening ties with powerful states and organizations, and building professional military capacity. These goals are deeply tied to the foreign policy identities of states like Kazakhstan, which use peacekeeping not only to

contribute to stability abroad, but also to project competence and sovereignty at home.

Responding to Fortna and Howard's call for more nuanced, comparative approaches, this article contributes to the literature by examining how peacekeeping allows smaller post-Soviet states to carve out diplomatic space, pursue niche roles in international security, and cautiously assert themselves as regional actors. As they rightly note, the political logic behind troop contributions—especially from non-Western states has often been overlooked. Central Asia helps fill that gap, offering insight into how peacekeeping can serve both as a soft balancing strategy and a means of regime legitimation in an evolving geopolitical landscape.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Central Asia's contribution to international security extends beyond its peacekeeping forces, reflecting a broader commitment to global stability and conflict resolution. The region's active participation in peacekeeping missions, through initiatives like CENTRASBAT and KazBAT, demonstrates its strategic importance and evolving role on the global stage. However, beyond military contributions, Central Asian states, particularly Kazakhstan, have embraced diplomatic efforts, multilateral cooperation, and niche diplomacy to address security challenges both regionally and internationally. By leveraging their unique geopolitical position, these states have contributed to non-proliferation, counterterrorism, and regional stability efforts.

As Central Asia continues to develop its security architecture, the region's growing engagement in international forums and peacebuilding processes underscores its potential to act as a bridge between East and West. Looking ahead, Central Asia's role in international security will likely expand further, as these states continue to refine their diplomatic strategies and strengthen their contributions to global peace and stability. While peacekeeping forces remain a crucial component, the future of Central Asia's security contributions will involve a more comprehensive approach, integrating diplomacy, economic development, and multilateral collaboration.

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ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯНЫҢ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚАУІПСІЗДІКТЕГІ РӨЛІ: БІТІМГЕРШІЛІК АРҚЫЛЫ

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Андатпа. Бұл мақалада Орталық Азия мемлекеттерінің, атап айтқанда, Қазақстан, Қырғызстан және Өзбекстан мемлекеттерінің бітімгершілік операцияларына қатысып, бейбітшілік пен қауіпсіздікке септігін тигізетін аймақтың рөлін айқындау болып табылады. Мұнда ортаазиялық мемлекеттердің бітімгершілік миссияларына қатысуының

себептері, қайшылықтары мен салдары көрсетілген. Бұл тақырыпты зерттеу бітімгершілікке деген талпыныстың динамикасын, аймақтық қауіпсіздік мәселелеріндегі ынтымақтастық пен Орталық Азияның қақтығысты аудандардағы жағдайын реттеудегі ықпалын анықтауға септігін тигізеді.

Бұл мақалада Орталық Азия елдері бітімгершілікті тек халықаралық тұрақтылықты қолдау үшін ғана емес, сонымен қатар өздерінің халықаралық беделін арттыру, заманауи және қабілетті әскер құру және негізгі халықаралық аренада серіктестермен қарым-қатынастарын нығайта түсу үшін қалай пайдаланғанын қарастырады. Ол бұл күш-жігерді көпжақты дипломатия, аймақтық ынтымақтастық және халықаралық беделін нығайтуға ұмтылу сияқты тұжырымдамалары арқылы қарастырады. Қауіпсіздік бойынша өңірлік келісімдер және ЦЕНТРАЗБАТ-ты құру, ҚазБАТ-ты дамыту және 2022 жылы ҰҚШҰ-ны Қазақстанға орналастыру сияқты негізгі ресми құжаттарға сүйене отырып, мемлекеттердің бітімгершілікке келген жолын, сын мен қауіп-қатерлерін, стратегиялық және тандаулы түрде қалай жақындағанын көрсетеді. Африка Одағы мен Еуропалық Одақ мысалдарымен салыстыра отырып, Орталық Азияның күрделі ландшафт аймағында орналасқанына қарамастан өз қауіпсіздік жолын жаңадан бастап келе жатқандығы туралы айтылады.

Тірек сөздер: бітімгершілік күштері, қауіпсіздік, БҰҰ, Орталық Азия, ТМД, ҰҚШҰ, ЦЕНТРАЗБАТ, ҚАЗБАТ

РОЛЬ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ: ЧЕРЕЗ МИРОТВОРЧЕСТВО

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Аннотация. Целью данной статьи является определение того, как государства Центральной Азии на примере Казахстана, Кыргызстана и Узбекистана участвуют в миротворческих операциях, подчеркивая меняющуюся роль региона как фактора, способствующего миру и безопасности. В нем определяются причины, препятствия и последствия участия центральноазиатских стран в миротворческих миссиях. Обращение к этой теме позволяет определить динамику миротворческих усилий, сотрудничество в области региональной безопасности и влияние участия Центральной Азии на стабилизацию конфликтных регионов.

В этой статье рассматривается, как страны Центральной Азии используют миротворчество не только для поддержки международной стабильности, но и для повышения своего глобального авторитета, создания современных и боеспособных вооруженных сил и развития более крепких отношений с ключевыми международными партнерами. В ней эти усилия

рассматриваются через призму таких концепций, как нишевая дипломатия, региональное сотрудничество и стремление к международному признанию. Опираясь на изучение официальных документов, региональных соглашений и ключевых миротворческих усилий, таких как создание CENTRASBAT, развитие KazBAT и развертывание ОДКБ в Казахстане в 2022 году, в статье прослеживается, как эти государства подходили к миротворчеству стратегически и избирательно. Сравнивая подход Центральной Азии с примерами Африканского союза и Европейского союза, в ней утверждается, что регион начинает формировать свой собственный путь как субъекта безопасности, балансируя между амбициями и осторожностью, поскольку он перемещается по сложному геополитическому ландшафту.

Ключевые слова: миротворческие силы, безопасность, ООН, Центральная Азия, СНГ, ОДКБ, ЦЕНТРАЗБАТ, КАЗБАТ

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