

AL-FARABI KAZAKH
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



INFORMATION
about publication activity
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

№	Наименование публикации	Выходные данные (doi статьи)	Аннотация статьи	Ссылка для цитирования (Ф.И.О., название статьи, название, номер и/или выпуск, том журнала, страницы, doi статьи)
1.	Economic growth modeling for the republic of kazakhstan based on the higher energy efficiency level	DOI 10.32479/ijeep.10523	The research on high energy efficiency achievement is believed to be relevant because this issue of energy policy is currently considered as one of the main tools for modernization of the industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Thus, in spite of the significant energy potential, Kazakhstan is much behind developed countries regarding energy efficiency values. So the goal of the research is to develop a model describing conditions how to achieve energy efficiency as a factor in the sustainable economy development in Kazakhstan. The following methods were used in the research: (1) Mathematical statistics: the Pearson r-coefficient was calculated at the stage of searching the correlation between energy efficiency and GDP dynamics. The Pearson's r was determined (-0.31) to be negative and weak, confirming the hypothesis that the energy efficiency state does not significantly affect the Kazakhstan GDP dynamics; (2) cognitive modeling: a cognitive map was	Ongdash, A.O., Omirtay, A.D., Bayetova, M.T., Ongdashuly, E., Economic growth modeling for the republic of kazakhstan based on the higher energy efficiency level, International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, 2020, 10(6), стр. 396–403

			<p>developed to analyze the relationship between the energy efficiency and the economic development of Kazakhstan, to determine the economic development potential by refusing global energy efficiency projects and solving local problems related to reduced cost of energy resources instead. © 2020, Econjournals. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Economic Growth; Energy Efficiency; Energy Saving; Resources</p>	
2.	Forms of intersectoral integration in agriculture	DOI 10.9770/JSSI.2020.9.M(24)	<p>The process of intersectoral integration is facilitated by the development of strategies for the changing economic environment to increase the stability of integrated structures. The nature of integration processes is determined by the features of product subcomplexes, the conditions of commodity markets, the economic behavior of producers, regional and other factors. In the implementation of the algorithm for selecting an effective form of integrated formation, the rationale for an effective integration mechanism becomes important. Economic relations arising from the restructuring of individual industries by creating a range of vertically integrated structures that can become the basis for the stable functioning of the country's agricultural sector are becoming relevant. Reasons for joining include: increasing market competition; motives for reducing production costs and risks, implementing a common sales strategy in marketing, purchasing, advertising, and expanding sales markets; attracting investment; and the need for financial recovery of production. © 2020 General Jonas Zemaitis Military Academy of Lithuania.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Agro-industrial complex; Communications; Enterprises; Factors; Grain market; Holding; Integrated structures; Interaction; Intersectoral integration; Methodology; Methods; Resources; The Republic of Kazakhstan</p>	Turarova, A., Dabyltayeva, N., Chukubayev, E., Muktarova, K., Bekmuhametova, A., Forms of intersectoral integration in agriculture, Journal of Security and Sustainability Issues, 2020, 9(May), стр. 301–309

3.	Ecology of kazakhstan: Problems and ways of their solutions	DOI 10.1088/1742-6596/1860/1/012020	This article discusses the environmental problems in Kazakhstan, including the problem of the Aral Sea and the reasons, which led to such consequences. Also the solutions were proposed, which require close cooperation between the countries. The issue of the international specialized exhibition EXPO 2017 to be held in Astana, devoted to energy future is raised. The article describes the history of such international exhibitions held in Kazakhstan. The main points of the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050"the program of N.A. Nazarbayev, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, relating to the topic of this article. The importance of environmental education in the modern world was marked. © Published under licence by IOP Publishing Ltd.	Zh, S.S., Zhumabayeva, K.Z.H., Makasheva, K.N., Kairgaliyeva, G., Nigmatov, B.S., Ecology of kazakhstan: Problems and ways of their solutions, Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2021, 1860(1), 012020
4.	Polish delegations in Kazakhstan during the second world war: ALMA-ATA and Semipalatinsk	DOI 10.15688/jvolsu4.2020.1.7	Introduction. The article investigates the versatile activities of Polish diplomats on the example of the representative offices of the embassy of Poland (delegations) in Alma-Ata (Almaty) and Semipalatinsk (Semey). Documents in the Kazakhstani archives indicate the presence of nine delegations created during the war in Kazakhstan to facilitate the formation of the Polish army (Anders Army). Polish “delegates” - diplomats, military, civilian employees - helped to rescue the Poles from places of detention and settlements, to draw up their documents for further sending to the army. Materials. Documents of the “especially valuable” fund of the Semipalatinsk Archive (currently the Documentation Center of Modern History of the East Kazakhstan Region, Semey), which are put into scientific circulation for the first time, testify to the versatile activities of Polish delegations in a large space in the east of the country. Analysis and Results. Polish delegates organized not only military-political and consular issues, but also economic, social, humanitarian activities. Polish employees worked in contact with Soviet institutions. They provided social support to both the military and displaced, evacuated,	Gubaidullina, M.Sh., Issova, L.T., Kulbayeva, A.T., , Vestnik Volgogradskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta, Seria 4: Istoriia, Regionovedenie, Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniia, 2020, 25(1), стр. 84–96

			<p>orphans, and disabled people. The organization of orphanages and shelters for Polish children was carried out, including by the efforts of Polish diplomats. The Poles who returned after the war to their homeland organized societies of the so-called “sybyraki”. Today they act as a kind of bridge in relations between Kazakhstan and Poland. © 2020 Volgograd State University. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Anders Army; Archival affairs; Delegation (representatives of the Polish Embassy); Deported; Diplomacy; Displaced</p>	
5.	<p>Kazakh-Turkish lyceums: Promotion of gülenism in Kazakhstan</p>	<p>DOI 10.37178/ca-c.20.2.02</p>	<p>Today, education has come to the fore in international relations as an important T factor of cooperation between states. Ankara uses it as a “soft power” instrument to promote the ideas of Turkic unity and cultural closeness of the Turkic world. The Kazakh-Turkish lyceums (KTLs) opened in the Republic of Kazakhstan on the initiative of the presidents Nursultan Nazarbayev and Turgut Özal occupy the leading positions in education in Kazakhstan. After a failed coup d’état in Turkey, Ankara officially asked the states where these lyceums were functioning to close them as part of the net-work of the Gülen movement Hizmet, which raised and educated its loyal followers. Open borders and the diversity of educational models can be regarded as a challenge to the local society, which is confront-ed with a huge variety of ideas and opinions influencing the lives and minds of common people. Education is no longer a sphere of cultural impact (“soft power”), but, rather, has become a factor of state security. Despite the measures taken by the Kazakhstani authorities, the problem created by the KTLs has not yet been sorted out: the Gülen schools continue to function and promote the ideology of Gülenism among the future members of the political and financial elite of Kazakhstan. We have analyzed this problem through the lens of the soft power theory and securitization to find an answer to the question of whether the lyceums not only endanger</p>	<p>Sultanmuratov, N., Kukeyeva, F., Chukubayev, Y., Baizakova K., Kazakh-Turkish lyceums: Promotion of gülenism in Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2020, 21(2), стр. 17–27</p>

			<p>bilateral relations, but also threaten security of the Republic of Kazakhstan in other respects. In other words, should this problem be reviewed to eliminate the risks or should it be disregarded in view of its great importance as a “soft power” instrument and its close connection with economic modernization and social progress. The ideological components, rather than the educational programs per se are raising doubts: loyalty to the Gülen ideology is being instilled in the minds of the future elite and leaders of Kazakhstan. Irrespective of the extent to which the movement is involved in Islamic proselytism and propaganda of Turkism, it negatively affects the processes of national construction, nation’s self-identification and formulation of the national idea, social security and stability, religious unity, etc. © 2020, CA and C Press AB. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Education; Kazakh-Turkish lyceums (KTLs); Kazakhstan-Turkish relations; Securitization; Soft power; The Gülen movement</p>	
6.	Future energy security for Kazakhstan: A case study of Brazil			Christopher, H.K.W., Kukeyeva, F., Augan, M., Baizakova, K., Zhekenov, D., Future energy security for Kazakhstan: A case study of Brazil, International Journal of Engineering Research and Technology, 2020, 13(11), стр. 3718–3731
7.	Kazakhstan’s position in the economic cooperation with other countries of central asia	DOI 10.37178/ca-c.21.2.10	Improving the forms and mechanisms of regional economic integration, deepening the mutual understanding on the formation of an economically and politically secure integrated space, expanding trade and economic relations, elaborating joint actions to maintain regional peace and stability, creating a single information space are among the key areas that have become the basis of cooperation among the Central Asian region (CAR) states. The authors reveal	Mukhtarova, K., Konuspayev, Y., Makasheva, K., Shakirov, K., Kazakhstan’s position in the economic cooperation with other countries of central asia, Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2021, 22(2), стр. 110–121

			<p>the positive aspects of cooperation among the CAR countries— Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan. First and foremost, these include common historical roots, linguistic and cultural similarity, convenient geographical location and established economic ties, which allow the states of Central Asia (CA) to establish a deeper and more active understanding of each other, to solve economic and political problems related to finding and realizing domestic investment potential and expanding regional trade and economic ties. The joint establishment of international transport corridors and infrastructure will help reduce the transport costs for Central Asian countries that supply export products to external markets, which is an important area of cooperation in Central Asia. In addition, the economic problems that exist among the regional countries largely determine the nature of relations between them. Future solution of problems determines the subsequent viability of the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) and the regional development prospects. Based on the use of economic research tools, the authors examine the problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and their impact on the state of trade and economic relations between the regional states. Post-crisis plans for economic recovery in the Central Asian countries will be developed and implemented in the context of the need to solve the present-day problems associated with the gradual lifting of quarantine measures. In this regard, the quickest possible transition of economies to an upward growth trajectory should launch the expansion of trade and economic cooperation and ties among the Central Asian countries. The authors emphasize the fact that another important problem within CAREC is the fact that CAR economies are dominated by raw materials, which does not solve the problems of reducing social inequality and improving the welfare of the regional population. For this</p>	
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			<p>reason, Kazakhstan, like other Central Asian countries, is currently in search of a new economic model. The transformation is crucial because the country needs to overcome its excessive long-term dependence on the export of oil and raw materials. The new economic model should be focused on further industrialization and diversification of the economy, on the search for new innovative approaches and development strategies. © 2021, CA and C Press AB. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Central Asia; Central Asian countries; Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC); Development strategy; Economic cooperation; International integration; Kazakhstan</p>	
8.	Prospects for economic cooperation in central asia	DOI 10.37178/ca-c.21.3.08	<p>This research article examines the state and prospects of economic cooperation among the countries of Central Asia (CA). As history would have it, economic cooperation within the CA region was previously limited, and investments in Central Asia were mainly concentrated in the mining sector of the economy. Demographic and economic trends in the region have led to an expansion of the internal market; most Central Asian states have implemented wide-ranging reforms, which have improved the overall investment climate; and the CA states have stepped up the development of multilateral trade and economic relations, laying the groundwork for broader cooperation. The article also covers recent problems related to the economic situation in the region. For example, the current situation associated with COVID-19 has had an impact on economic relations between the CA countries. In the view of international experts, this crisis has not provided any new reasons for integration in the region. The quarantine measures taken in various Central Asian countries have had a negative effect on their foreign trade and thus on intra-regional trade and economic cooperation in general. The authors also examine</p>	Mukhtarova, K., Makasheva, K., Kenzhebaeva, Z., Sadyrova, M., Prospects for economic cooperation in central asia, Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2021, 22(3), стр. 94–108

			<p>other problems, such as those caused by the CA countries' economic dependence on other countries, namely their dependence on imports from outside the region. These problems also affect the prospects of economic cooperation in Central Asia. All countries, including those rich in natural resources, want to produce and export finished goods with high value added. The production of high value added products and services enables a country to earn more revenue and reduce its dependence on primary commodity exports. The Central Asian countries are no exception. But for many reasons their finished products are often insufficiently competitive in countries outside the region. Despite the existence of economic problems connected with the need to improve the economic aspects of cooperation, there is a clear trend towards diversification of the economy of the CA countries caused by a desire to develop various specializations. These include agricultural processing, production of consumer goods for the population, development of the service sector, and other areas. Thus, the choice of a new model for the development of multilateral relations and the emerging trend towards economic growth in the region have made it possible to lay the foundation for long-term cooperation among the Central Asian states. © 2021, CA and C Press AB. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Central Asia region; Central Asian countries; Diversification of the economy; External economic policy; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Region; Regional cooperation; Tajikistan; Trade regimes; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan</p>	
9.	Energy security and sustainability in eurasian economic union in the terms of	DOI 10.32479/ijeep.9073	The economy of Kazakhstan is the first economy in Central Asia and the second among Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) countries after Russia. On rates of hydrocarbon raw materials extraction Kazakhstan is included into first ten countries of the world. Kazakhstani economy is based on heavy industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and oil and	Movkebayeva, G., Aktymbayeva, A., Tyurina, Y., Smagulova, S., Imangaliyeva, A., Energy security and sustainability in eurasian economic union in the terms of economic growth: The case of

	<p>economic growth: The case of Kazakhstan's energy sector up to 2040 perspectives</p>		<p>gas. And it allows Kazakhstan is being on the road of economic growth. With economic growth, the energy production and consumption are also increasing rapidly, resulting first of all, on harmful carbon emissions. Thus, the purpose of this research is to carry out a comparative assessment in the energy sector development and to submit forecast of its demand and its environmental impact in terms of Kazakhstani economic growth up to 2040. First scenario (base case) assumes conventional development pattern together with neither significant changes in the patterns of energy supply and demand nor extensively changed policies and measures. The second one (Mitigation) assumes a technological improvement, regulation and industrial development policies and additional policies which have been designed to promote energy efficiency and reduce emissions across the economy. The simulations are applied until the year 2040, while 2015 is set as the base year. The findings suggest in both scenarios Kazakhstan will continue to pursue its economic development driving energy demand and carbon emissions will also raise. However, under Mitigation Scenario, emission intensity will be lower insignificantly. © 2020, Econjournals. All rights reserved. Ключевые слова автора Carbon Dioxide; Economic Growth; Energy; Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Kazakhstan's energy sector up to 2040 perspectives International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, 2020, 10(2), стр. 497–503</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>Resistance of the cham people during the rule of pol pot in cambodia (1973-1979)</p>	<p>DOI 10.31166/VoprosyIstorii2 02104Statyi29</p>	<p>The article is devoted to the events of the Cham's history in Cambodia during the period of the Khmer Rouge regime headed by Pol Pot in power. This regime carried out a policy of genocide against the Chams, they became victims of successive repressions aimed at the destruction of their language and culture, way of life and religion. The authors reveal little-known facts of the struggle of the Chams for their survival, show that their seemingly hopeless struggle with tens of thousands of victims, in fact, allowed them to survive in conditions of total repression. © 2021, Rossiiskaya Akademiya Nauk, Institut Istorii (Russian</p>	<p>Omarova, U.A., Mosyakov, D.V., Issova, L.T., Aizhan, A., Resistance of the cham people during the rule of pol pot in cambodia (1973-1979), Voprosy Istorii, 2021, 2021(4_2), стр. 23–36</p>

			Academy of Sciences, Institute of General Hist. All rights reserved. Ключевые слова автора Cambodia; Cham; Genocide; History; Politics; Uprising; “khmer rouge”	
11.	Trade and economic cooperation between china and kazakhstan: Problems and prospects	DOI 10.37178/ca-c.21.3.010	The thirty years of Kazakhstan’s independence have been characterized by rapid growth of trade and economic cooperation with China, one of the world’s largest economies, which has steadily in-creased its presence in the region. Based on statistics published by the General Administration of Customs of the People’s Republic of China and the National Bank of Kazakhstan, legal and regulatory documents of the two countries and reports by international organizations, this article examines the specific features and further prospects of bilateral cooperation between China and Kazakhstan in the field of trade, investment, and energy, as well as in implementing integration projects. The authors have identified the main stages of interaction between the two countries, the problems they encounter, and the opportunities for trade and economic cooperation, which has developed rapidly since the turn of the century. Objectively, this process is mutually beneficial for both sides, especially in the sphere of energy, promotion of infrastructure projects, establishment of joint ventures, and other long-term plans. However, despite the positive dynamics of this process, the article identifies a number of negative phenomena in trade and economic relations. Overall, trade declined because of the drop in oil prices and the resultant weakening of Kazakhstan’s national currency tenge, since oil is the basis of the country’s exports. At the same time, when trade indicators began to improve after 2017, some negative phenomena were still in evidence. They were primarily due to the consequences of the pandemic, an increase in Sinophobia, and Kazakhstan’s participation in new regional projects, such as the Eurasian Economic Union	Xie, T., Zharkynbayeva, R., Dadabayeva, G., Delovarova, L., Trade and economic cooperation between china and kazakhstan: Problems and prospects, Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2021, 22(3), стр. 120–135

			<p>(EAEU). In the authors' opinion, investment specifics and trade asymmetry are the main areas where both parties should adjust their approaches in order to tap the full potential of cooperation in these sectors. © 2021, CA and C Press AB. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Belt and Road Initiative (BRI); China; Kazakhstan; Pandemic; Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP); Trade</p>	
12.	The role of the individual in the protection of their rights and interests in international courts	DOI 10.3280/RISS2020-001024	<p>The article deals with the theoretical issue of the legal personality of an individual. The main focus was on whether an individual is a subject of international law or not. The authors analyzed the provisions of normative legal acts of the international and national level of legal regulation of the citizen's right to appeal to state authorities and local self-government. The authors analyze the conservative view that only collective actors, such as states or state organizations (like the United Nations), can be subject to the rights and obligations of international law. This is what the article refers to as "a subject of international law", the holder of rights and obligations in international law. The authors also argue that all laws exist in order to regulate the behavior of people; that states and state organizations can act only through individuals. According to the authors, many of the norms of international law are designed to regulate the behavior of people, regardless of whether they act as individuals or agents of the state (Karmaza et al., 2018). The authors agree that a lot of international law is designed to require or prohibit certain behavior. The article shows that regardless of whether the principles and norms of international law directly affect individuals or only indirectly by incorporating these norms - international law into national law, this is an important point in the theory of international law. © 2021 Franco Angeli Edizioni. All rights reserved.</p>	<p>Nyissanbekova, L.B., Kurzynsky-Singer, E., Sairambaeva, Z.T., Sharipov, S.M., Kuderin, I.K., The role of the individual in the protection of their rights and interests in international courts, <i>Rivista di Studi sulla Sostenibilita</i>, 2020, 2020(1), стр. 403–422</p>

			<p>Ключевые слова автора Court; Defense of rights; International law; Litigation; Regulation</p>	
13.	<p>Surrogacy: An international comparative analysis of the fundamental legislative principles of Ukraine</p>	<p>DOI 10.1177/0025802419884417</p>	<p>In contemporary societies, the use of assisted reproductive technologies has become increasingly widespread, justifying the need for proper legal regulation of the relevant relationships. The purposes of the article are to analyse the nature the content of the phenomenon of surrogacy, to assess the current legislation of Ukraine in this area and to produce a comparative analysis with the legislation of other states. The aim is to formulate recommendations and outline prospects for further development of national legal regulation of surrogacy relationships. Within the framework of this research, the regulatory matrix and individual regulation of surrogacy were subjected to a comparative analysis within the context of ensuring the rights and freedoms of those citizens implementing surrogacy. This assisted in revealing medical and social dimensions of the legal relations of surrogacy, determining their purpose, considering the specifics of concluding a surrogacy agreement and reviewing the legal status of subjects. © The Author(s) 2019.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора assisted reproductive technology; genetic parents; national legislation; reproductive medicine; Surrogacy; surrogate agreement</p>	<p>Sylkina, S.M., Mynbatyrova, N.K., Umbetbayeva, Z.B., Shulanbekova, G.K., Baitukayeva, D.U., Surrogacy: An international comparative analysis of the fundamental legislative principles of Ukraine, <i>Medicine, Science and the Law</i>, 2020, 60(1), стр. 37–44</p>
14.	<p>France-Kazakhstan: Lessons of constitutional development</p>	<p>DOI 10.5373/JARDCS/V12SP2/SP20201102</p>	<p>The article considers the experience of constitutional development and evolution of the French political system for the Republic of Kazakhstan. The authors have reviewed the problems of constitutional development of France and Kazakhstan in modern conditions from new perspective. A characteristic feature of the constitutional development of independent Kazakhstan is the reform of the entire political system carried out by the state authorities. The process of transition to a democratic society in the Republic of</p>	<p>Sapanov, S.Z., Baitukayeva, D., Turdaliev, A., Nysanova, S.K., Zhumabaeva, K.S., France-Kazakhstan: Lessons of constitutional development, <i>Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems</i>, 2020, 12(2 Special Issue), стр. 535–542</p>

			<p>Kazakhstan has its specific features. It should be noted that Kazakhstan managed to avoid political crises leading to destabilization of the society. This allows us to speak about the Kazakhstani experience of evolutionary reforming of the political system, in which the most obvious was the tendency of strengthening the presidential form of government, which received its final legal consolidation in 1995. © 2020, Institute of Advanced Scientific Research, Inc. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Constitution; Constitutional development; France; Kazakhstan; Parliamentarism; Political regimes; Political system; Presidential rule</p>	
15.	Methods of ensuring the principle of adversary of the parties during the pre-trial stage of the criminal Process	DOI 10.1504/IJESDF.2021.116023	<p>The article is devoted to the methods of ensuring the principle of adversary of the parties during the pre-trial stage of the criminal process. To offer the most optimal method of ensuring adversary of the parties during the pre-trial stage for legislators of the Republic of Kazakhstan, legislative practice of France, Germany and the USA were studied. While studying the criminal process of these countries the French model of the adversarial nature of criminal proceedings is recognised as not acceptable due to the conduct of preliminary investigation in this country by forensic investigators. In the Republic of Kazakhstan pre-judicial investigations are conducted by special bodies of inquiry and preliminary investigation. As a result of the research, the author gives preference to the US case law, which provides the right for a lawyer to not provide the evidence collected by him to the investigative authorities, in order to demonstrate them at the trial. Copyright © 2021 Inderscience Enterprises Ltd.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Adversary of the parties; Adversary system; Criminal process; Legislative practice; Optimal methods; Pre-trial</p>	Apenov, S.M., Tusupova, A.Zh., Gileva, N.V., Baimakhanova, D.M., Makisheva, M.K., Methods of ensuring the principle of adversary of the parties during the pre-trial stage of the criminal Process, International Journal of Electronic Security and Digital Forensics, 2021, 13(4), стр. 359–372

			stage; Preliminary investigation; Principle of adversary; Republic of Kazakhstan	
16.	International crime as a threat to global socio-economic security	DOI 10.1504/ijesdf.2021.11338 7	The authors identify the concepts of international and transnational crime, focusing on its innovative component - the absence of the need for contacts and decentralisation of the sources of the criminal community. In particular, virtual organised criminal communities are analysed. The novelty of the research lies not only in their historical analysis, but also in the formation of a mechanism to counter them on the basis of a structural and international legal approach. The already implemented countermeasures are analysed and the international legislative acts that constitute the mechanism of global cyber security are structured. The practical significance of the study is determined by the fact that the developed comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon can be applied to the strategies of the socio-economic development of the state in the section of possible risks and compensation for losses from their implementation. Copyright © 2021 Inderscience Enterprises Ltd. Ключевые слова автора Cyber security; International crime; Legal measures; Organised crime; Property	Apenov, S.M., Jetibayev, N.S., Makisheva, M.K., Kuanalieva, G.A., Kussainov, S., International crime as a threat to global socio-economic security, International Journal of Electronic Security and Digital Forensics, 2021, 13(2), стр. 133–154
17.	International and interstate aspects of ensuring the rights of the suspect and the accused in the proceedings of forensic investigation	DOI 10.1504/ijesdf.2021.11338 6	The purpose of this research is a comprehensive study of the international legal regulation of the rights of the suspect and the accused in the proceedings of forensic investigation as well as the national legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the example of foreign norms. The scientific and research papers of foreign, local and Russian scientists, as well as various international treaties, regional agreements and national legislation of foreign states, were considered. The analysis of the current criminal procedural legislation regulating the forensic examination showed that it has not been adequately brought into conformity with recognised international human rights norms based on the priority of protecting the rights and interests of the individual as well as	Aryn, A., Aidarbayev, S., Sharipova, A., Zhanibekov, A., Otarbayeva, A., International and interstate aspects of ensuring the rights of the suspect and the accused in the proceedings of forensic investigation, International Journal of Electronic Security and Digital Forensics, 2021, 13(2), стр. 155–179

			<p>with the fundamental provisions enshrined in the constitution. Copyright © 2021 Inderscience Enterprises Ltd.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Convention; Forensic investigation; International treaty; The rights of suspect and the accused; Universal declaration</p>	
18.	<p>Morphological translation of forming of oil and gas terms: Based on materials in English and Kazakh languages</p>		<p>The study was carried out in line with German studies, and it provides a morphological method of forming of oil and gas terms of movement with postpositions as a frequent and expressive explanation of the category of movement in the English language and their comparison with compound and analytical terms in the Kazakh language. Neither analysis and synthesis, nor abstraction and generalization are possible without comparison. Just as comparison permeates the forms of thinking, from elementary to the highest one, it permeates diverse and numerous language units at their various levels: lexical, morphological at the level of terms and sentences. Terminological word-formation actively uses all the methods of the word-formation system: syntactic, lexical, morphological and semantic. The article investigates research into the use of the morphological set strategy for reaching oil and gas terms in Kazakhstani universities. The author comes to the conclusion that morphological terms of the oil and gas industry in the languages being compared reveal the generating bases forming the poly-lexemic terminological phrases. © 2021 Transilvanian Association for the Literature and Culture of Romanian People (ASTRA). All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Abbreviations; Affixes; Morphological method of forming terms of oil and gas; Suffixes; Terms of the oil and gas industry</p>	<p>Smagulova, A.S., Matkerimova, R.A., Kotiyeva, L.M., Zhanuzakova, G., Tusupova, A.K., Morphological translation of forming of oil and gas terms: Based on materials in English and Kazakh languages, Astra Salvensis, 2021, 2021, стр. 85–104</p>
19.	<p>Lexical-phraseological features of</p>	<p>DOI 10.18355/XL.2018.11.02.23</p>	<p>Modern English language has a particularly large number of combinations of postpositions with verbs. Their number is growing steadily. This is evidenced by books, dictionaries,</p>	<p>Zhambylkyzy, M., Kotiyeva, L.M., Smagulova, A.S., Yessenamanova, K.M., Anayatova, R.K., Lexical-</p>

	phrasal verbs and difficulties in their study		<p>dedicated to phrasal verbs and their use. Along with the increasing number, the frequency of their use is also growing. This means that they perform a desired function due to their greater brevity and expressiveness. The study of phrasal verbs is one of the most difficult tasks for a person who wants to improve his or her level of the English language. Phrasal verbs that are more infrequently used in conversation have already moved to the language of the media, business and economy. Phrasal verbs have strengthened their position in the verbal lexicon of contemporary English. Having become a phenomenon of conversational level, they are essential for the communicative act, and offer unlimited opportunities to express virtually all concepts. The article investigates research into the use of the lexical set strategy for teaching phrasal verbs in Kazakhstani universities. Even though the incidence of phrasal verbs is significant in English-speaking countries, little has been written about other causes of the non-use of the forms of PVs except for avoidance. Accordingly, this study explored 302 PVs used in 60 talks by the University students. The author comes to the conclusion that a well-defined strategy for teaching and learning PVs promotes the development of students' foreign language communicative competence. © 2018, Slovenska Vzdelavacia Obstaravacia. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Adverb; Analytical forms; Auxiliary verb; Compound verbs; Idioms; Particle; Phrasal verb; Preposition; Semantics; Semantics</p>	phraseological features of phrasal verbs and difficulties in their study, XLinguae, 2018, 11(2), стр. 292–302
20.	Professional educational training of french linguistics teachers in	DOI 10.18355/XL.2020.13.01.07	Under the conditions of dynamic changes in Kazakhstan society and the modernization of the education system as a resource for these changes, i.e. the transition to a multi-level higher education, the problem of the quality of professional training of teachers is of particular importance. It defines the prospects for the development of education as an integral	Aitenova, E., Abayeva, G., Orazakynkyzy, F., Kassymova, R., Mukhametkalieva, G., Professional educational training of french linguistics teachers in Kazakhstan

	Kazakhstan and France	<p>part of the culture of humanity and society as a whole. Successful professional activities of a modern teacher require a high level of competence, including in matters of professional behavior. From this point of view, the professional training of future teachers, which refers to the purposeful and controlled process of preparing the subject for the implementation of normative behavior in professional activities, becomes highly relevant. One of the urgent directions in studying foreign experience is the study of the theory and practice of teacher training in Western European countries, especially in France, and trying to apply some new effective ways in the Kazakhstan education system. The relevance of this problem is obvious because no matter what modernization takes place in the educational system, they all ultimately go to the teacher, whose level of professional training directly determines the state and prospects of the development of education in any country. The experience of teacher training in France, where reforming the system of pedagogical education is one of the priority areas of state policy, is entirely in tune with many contemporary problems of education. In the process of its development, the French system of teacher training has already solved the problems facing pedagogical education today: the development of state standards for teacher education, the search for effective ways to select applicants for pedagogical specialties, the modernization of the content of professional-pedagogical training, or the development and application of modern technologies in training. Hence the urgent need to analyze the current state of teacher education in France, to identify methods and forms of teacher training, as well as development prospects, provided, of course, their adequate and critical reflection is maintained. It is necessary to mention that this issue is being reviewed only from the side of vocational training but the comparative analysis between European and Kazakhstani</p>	and France, <i>XLinguae</i> , 2020, 13(1), стр. 86–94
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			<p>systems has not been done in the aspect of its application to our system in the process of future specialist's competence formation. The purpose of this research is to explain and prove the necessity of education in the general system of education, and more specifically, in the area of professional education training of linguistic teachers. Since it concerns all teachers it does not matter which subject they teach and what language they are teaching, our topic pertains to the realm of general education (pedagogy). Furthermore, in teaching pedagogy to linguistic teachers we should pay attention to how to use the general methodology when applied in language teaching. © 2020, Slovenska Vzdelavacia Obstaravacia. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора France; French linguistics; Kazakhstan; Professional; Teachers; Training</p>	
21.	Methods of ensuring the principle of adversary of the parties during the pre-trial stage of the criminal Process	DOI 10.1504/IJESDF.2021.116023	<p>The article is devoted to the methods of ensuring the principle of adversary of the parties during the pre-trial stage of the criminal process. To offer the most optimal method of ensuring adversary of the parties during the pre-trial stage for legislators of the Republic of Kazakhstan, legislative practice of France, Germany and the USA were studied. While studying the criminal process of these countries the French model of the adversarial nature of criminal proceedings is recognised as not acceptable due to the conduct of preliminary investigation in this country by forensic investigators. In the Republic of Kazakhstan pre-judicial investigations are conducted by special bodies of inquiry and preliminary investigation. As a result of the research, the author gives preference to the US case law, which provides the right for a lawyer to not provide the evidence collected by him to the investigative authorities, in order to demonstrate them at the trial. Copyright © 2021 Inderscience Enterprises Ltd.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора</p>	<p>Apenov, S.M., Tusupova, A.Zh., Gileva, N.V., Baimakhanova, D.M., Makisheva, M.K., Methods of ensuring the principle of adversary of the parties during the pre-trial stage of the criminal Process, International Journal of Electronic Security and Digital Forensics, 2021, 13(4), стр. 359–372</p>

			Adversary of the parties; Adversary system; Criminal process; Legislative practice; Optimal methods; Pre-trial stage; Preliminary investigation; Principle of adversary; Republic of Kazakhstan	
22.	International crime as a threat to global socio-economic security	DOI 10.1504/ijesdf.2021.11338 7	<p>The authors identify the concepts of international and transnational crime, focusing on its innovative component - the absence of the need for contacts and decentralisation of the sources of the criminal community. In particular, virtual organised criminal communities are analysed. The novelty of the research lies not only in their historical analysis, but also in the formation of a mechanism to counter them on the basis of a structural and international legal approach. The already implemented countermeasures are analysed and the international legislative acts that constitute the mechanism of global cyber security are structured. The practical significance of the study is determined by the fact that the developed comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon can be applied to the strategies of the socio-economic development of the state in the section of possible risks and compensation for losses from their implementation. Copyright © 2021 Inderscience Enterprises Ltd.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Cyber security; International crime; Legal measures; Organised crime; Property</p>	Apenov, S.M., Jetibayev, N.S., Makisheva, M.K., Kuanalieva, G.A., Kussainov, S., International crime as a threat to global socio-economic security, International Journal of Electronic Security and Digital Forensics, 2021, 13(2), стр. 133–154