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## Legal forms of cooperation between Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia in the process of using the potential of international organizations

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**Abstract.** Although Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Kazakhstan are geographically located quite far from each other, they are nevertheless linked by dozens of international legal documents that facilitate their cooperation in a number of areas. This cooperation is facilitated by the presence of Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia in a number of universal and large regional international organizations. By combining efforts with international organizations these subjects of modern international law, member States, including Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Kazakhstan, protect their internal interests and satisfy not only their diverse needs, but also the needs of all member States of the relevant international organization. The article refers to the organizational and legal forms of cooperation between these two States within the framework of universal and regional international organizations as follows: 1) support and participation in the development of the texts of the international conventions under the auspices of the relevant international organization; 2) participation in the implementation of such international conventions in bilateral, regional and universal formats; 3) combining the efforts of two or more states in carrying out the reform of the internal mechanisms of the international organization; 4) ensuring control over all types of weapons and achieving the goals of disarmament; 5) assistance in developing a unified position of all Member States on establishing proper law and order in the international arena; 6) the creation of Islamic banking.

**Keywords:** international organization, universal organization, regional organization, bilateral cooperation, Islamic international organizations, negotiations, preventive measures.

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## Introduction

Saudi Arabia was one of the first Arab Muslim countries [1] to recognize the independence of Kazakhstan. It happened on December 30, 1991. After diplomatic recognition, diplomatic relations between them were established on April 20, 1994. All this served as the basis for the establishment of the Kazakh diplomatic mission in Riyadh on December 13, 1995 and later the Saudi Embassy in Kazakhstan. The legal framework of Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia consists of 22 international legal documents: Interstate treaties, intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements, protocols, memoranda of political, economic, cultural and others content. The annual volume of Kazakh-Saudi trade is about 40-45 million dollars (hereinafter referred to as US dollars). Saudi Arabia supplies engines and other industrial oils, varnishes and paints to Kazakhstan, exports rolled iron or non-alloy steel, equipment and malt from Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia in their relations adhere to the international legal principles of sovereign equality, cooperation and the implementation of mutual contractual obligations.

A number of global and regional international organizations are of particular importance for the implementation of the foreign policy of Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia [2]. That is why these organizations occupy a special place in the activities of Saudi and Kazakh diplomacy. The foreign policy bodies of these states hold various events of great importance for our countries and the entire international community. The legal forms of interaction between Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan in the framework of global and regional international organizations look as follows: participation in the development of the text of an international agreement under the auspices of the relevant international organization; participation in the implementation of the rules of these international agreements in bilateral, regional and global cooperation of these countries; participation in the efforts of two or more states in the discussion and implementation of reforms of the internal regulatory and legal mechanisms of an international organization; participation in ensuring the control of all types of weapons and the achievement of disarmament goals; assistance in developing a unified position of all member states on the establishment of appropriate law and order in the international arena; establishment of an Islamic banking financing system.

The UN Convention Against Corruption of October 31, 2003 was adopted under the auspices of the UN, which was ratified together with other countries by the Republic of Kazakhstan (June 18, 2008) and Saudi Arabia (April 29, 2013). The International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism was developed and adopted within the framework of the UN, the ratification procedure for which almost coincided between the two countries: Kazakhstan ratified it on February 24, 2003, and Saudi Arabia ratified it on August 23, 2007. The convention on Biological Diversity of June 5, 1992, adopted under the auspices of the UN, Saudi Arabia ratified on October 3, 2001, Kazakhstan implemented the ratification procedure on September 6, 1994. The convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, drawn up by the United Nations on December 13, 2006 [3], was ratified by Saudi Arabia on June 24, 2008, and ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan on July 13, 2023. Kazakhstan ratified the Convention Against Torture, adopted by the UN on December 10, 1984, on August 26, 1998, and Saudi Arabia ratified it on September 23, 1997. The kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan ratified the convention on

the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction of 13 January 1993 on 9 August 1996 and 23 March 2000, respectively.

The facts of the ratification procedures of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan on a number of international conventions adopted through the United Nations indicate approximately the same understanding of the importance and necessity of these international legal instruments for each individual country and for the entire international community. The practice of applying these two agreements in the territory of the two countries indicates their commitment to the ideas and provisions of the ratified documents. This makes the positions of these countries closer and strengthens trusting relations in the process of concluding and implementing the bilateral treaties and agreements concluded by them on the subjects of the above-mentioned agreements and other areas.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Republic of Kazakhstan pay priority attention to global and regional international organizations as subjects of international law, because they proceed from the fact that they unite states, ensure interaction with the world in order to solve its problems, search for real "keys" to dialogue and mutual understanding with influential and other countries of the world. The promotion of the activities of international organizations takes various forms. Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan and other countries, which hold the presidency, as well as other vital positions in many organizations, make a significant contribution to their activities. Our countries are calling for the creation of more such international organizations, because they realize that the era in which we live is the era of creating a variety of international institutions and organizations that achieve development goals and the well-being of peoples, ensure security and sustainability in the international arena.

Literature review. Since the topic of this article is original, there are no literary sources on this topic. There are sources related to the topic: Li Y. Saudi Arabia's economic diplomacy through foreign aid: dynamics, goals and methods. *Asian Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies*. 13, 1-13. (2019); Malysheva D. Kazakhstan: foreign policy dilemmas // *International life*. 2023, 8, 60-71; Top global intergovernmental organizations. Electronic resource. 2023. URL: <https://rrpowerschool.com/top-global-intergovernmental-organizations/> (Accessed: 12/18/2023).

Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan provide assistance to international organizations that create systems in order to identify possible conflicts in advance. This is done so that preventive measures can be taken that will not allow the current situation to escalate into violence.

### **Methods of investigation**

The research issue of the topic is the study of contractual, legal and organizational relations of cooperation between Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia within the framework of a number of international intergovernmental organizations. The article sets the task of strengthening friendly relations between the two states based on the world experience accumulated by international organizations. The stages of the study include: collection of empirical information; discussion of the collected information; analysis of this information; setting tasks and solving them, and drawing conclusions. The materials of Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and a number of international organizations were analyzed. In the course of the research, methods of logical analysis, comparative law, and scientific foresight were used.

## Discussion

The Republic of Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia, thanks to the status of equal and full-fledged subjects of temporary public international law, have become members of the UN. Being a member of the UN, Kazakhstan (since March 2, 1992) and Saudi Arabia (since October 24, 1945 – the date of the founding of the UN) exchange ideas and standards from the Charter of this universal international organization to maintain peace and security on the planet, to promote the socio-economic development of all countries of the world, thereby contributing together with other UN members, we contribute to the strengthening of peaceful relations and security around the world. As members of the WTO, Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan participate in the regulation of the world trade system, as well as facilitate the settlement of trade disputes between member states of this international organization and other subjects of international law.

It should be noted that before joining these and other intergovernmental organizations, Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia enter into relations with these organizations as independent subjects of international public law. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan, by joining the membership of the relevant international organization, are helping it to realize its international legal personality in the international arena, which in the process creates conditions for protecting interests and meeting needs for themselves and all other member states of this organization. The leaders of Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia, within the framework of the United Nations, are directing their efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, in particular through the control of these weapons and through the promotion of disarmament. Our countries assist international organizations in the development and adoption of international treaties and agreements on the basis of which it is possible to prevent conflicts [4], regulate the appropriate behavior of states and ensure the protection of human rights. The leaders of Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia are seeking to join efforts with other states to help international organizations in ensuring Arms Control and disarmament. Our states are contributing to the conclusion of Arms Control and disarmament agreements. This is done in order to reduce the risks of armed conflict and limit the proliferation of all types of weapons.

As both the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan believe in the role of global international organizations in addressing peace and security issues through various forms, the following are some of the common ways in which these organizations work to maintain global peace and security:

By diplomatic means to resolve disputes, negotiate and mediate. World international organizations, including the UN itself, often mediate disputes between member states. Such diplomatic negotiations greatly facilitate the peaceful resolution of international disputes

UN member states, including Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia, help prevent conflicts between states through diplomatic negotiations. In addition, they promote the peaceful resolution of disputes between states. They take an active part in conflict resolution and peaceful settlement. Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan are involved in ensuring international security in order to achieve a sustainable post-conflict settlement. Moreover, they actively support post-conflict construction processes [5].

Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia agree on the actions of the UN Security Council to impose sanctions and embargoes on those countries whose actions violate international law and may threaten peace and security [6].

It should be borne in mind that sanctions are understood as economic, diplomatic or military measures. In all UN entities, Saudi Arabia, along with other countries, including Kazakhstan, promotes and encourages international cooperation between states and international organizations in solving global problems. The UN member states, including Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan, cooperate to achieve these goals through various mechanisms and institutions within the UN, such as the Security Council, the General Assembly, the economic and Social Council, various programs and agencies of this universal international organization. At the same time, Saudi Arabia and a number of other countries are calling for reforms at the UN, including the reform of the UN Security Council mechanism [7]. A variety of options are offered. Kazakhstan has not yet participated in these discussions. It is advisable for Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia and other UN member states to seek reasonable reform of the UN Security Council.

Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan participate in specialized agencies of the United Nations and other international organizations such as: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) [8], the International Labor Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Tourism Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank for reconstruction and development, the International Monetary Fund, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the United Nations Children's fund, the World Trade Organization, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Islamic Development Bank and the International Red Cross. Both Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia are actively participating in the activities of these international organizations [9].

Kazakhstan has agreed to supply Saudi Arabia with uranium as fuel for nuclear power plants in Saudi Arabia. To ensure the safe use of this type of fuel, both sides can use the capabilities of a specialized international organization – the IAEA, which is a specialized agency of the United Nations. In some countries (for example, in Russia), encouraging experiments are being conducted on the reuse of spent uranium at nuclear power plants. In this regard, Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia and a number of other countries and the IAEA can unite their contractual and regulatory efforts to maximize the potential of uranium, thorium and other fuels for nuclear and other power plants. The participation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the specialized international expo, which was held in the Kazakh capital Astana in a year 2017 under the title of (Future Energy) , shows the extent of Saudi Arabia's interest in diversifying energy sources and replacing fossil fuels with clean and sustainable solar and wind energy by a year (2040). Saudi Arabia participated in this event through the exchange of experiences, technology and technical knowledge related to renewable energy, which increased the interest of Saudi companies such as Aqua Power to invest in renewable energy projects in Kazakhstan.

## **Findings**

Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan, attach great importance not only to oil and petroleum products, but also to the whole range of economic cooperation, strengthening their role in international economic organizations [10]. In addition, Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia consider it necessary to strengthen cultural understanding and stimulate dialogues between civilizations. To do this, they promote cultural understanding and cultural rapprochement.

The Kingdom believes that in addition to global priorities, the following regional international organizations have their own: the Cooperation Council for the Arab states of the Gulf, the International Islamic University, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the League of Arab states. Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia are united by the fact that they are members not only of the United Nations, but also of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and also cooperate with the World Islamic Association. In this regard, our countries have established cooperation within the framework of these international organizations, as well as with them in order to best implement their legal tasks and goals. This is evidenced by the fact that the leaders and representatives of the World Muslim League, established in 1962 at the suggestion of Saudi Arabia, actively participate on a systematic basis in the work of conferences of leaders of world and traditional religions organized by Kazakhstan, as well as in meetings of its secretariat. Kazakhstan cooperates with this international organization because its activities are aimed at promoting the true values of Islam throughout the world, maintaining dialogue between religions, cultures and civilizations, strengthening friendly relations between all the peoples of the planet.

Saudi Arabia played a prominent role in the creation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in 1969, which was later renamed to the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and also takes an active part in its work. This organization includes 57 countries, including the Republic of Kazakhstan. The unconditional achievement of this organization is that over the past years a huge number of institutes have been organized in the field of vocational education and training, economics, science and technology, mass media, culture, sports, trade and a number of other institutions. Kazakhstan has made and continues to make a significant contribution to the proper functioning of this organization, especially during its presidency in 2011-2012.

As a member state of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Kazakhstan has been actively participating in the activities of this international organization since 1996. Suffice it to mention his participation in the extraordinary emergency summit of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which was held at the initiative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on November 11-12, 2023. Representative of Kazakhstan, deputy prime minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs M. A. Nurtleu, speaking at this summit, expressed the opinion of his country and all members of this International Organization on issues of supporting the UN General Assembly resolution on the need to create 2 states for two peoples, on an immediate ceasefire in the Gaza Strip [11], on the return of legitimate territories to Palestine, on the creation of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital. The statements made were supported by the OIC member states, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

At a meeting with the secretary general of the OIC, the head of the Kazakh state expressed his great appreciation for the activities of the OIC, thanks to which the appropriate cooperation of the member states in the political, economic, humanitarian and environmental spheres is developing. He also stressed the commitment of the Kazakh state to continue expanding and deepening cooperation with the OIC member Islamic countries.

The Islamic Development Bank was established as an international regional financial organization on December 18, 1973 at the conference of finance ministers of the OIC member states, which is now called the organization of Islamic Cooperation. The main shareholder of the bank among the 57 member countries is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which owns a quarter of

the paid-up capital of this bank. The Republic of Kazakhstan became a member of the Islamic Development Bank on the basis of the Kazakh law of December 6, 2001. The head of the Kazakh state, together with the head of the IsDB, discussed the state and prospects of the IsDB's activities. In particular, they noted that the Regional Office of the Islamic Development Bank in Almaty, which has been operating for more than a quarter of a century, competently manages the bank's operational activities in eastern European countries, CIS countries, Mongolia and China. Thanks to the international bilateral legal framework agreement on partnership between the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Islamic Development Bank Group dated May 22, 2014, the total financing of the Islamic Development Bank of Kazakhstan in July 2022 amounted to 1.6 billion dollars for priority sectors of the Kazakh economy and social projects in the country [12]. This confirms the trusting business relationship between Kazakhstan and the International Islamic Development Bank, initiated by Saudi Arabia and actively participating in it.

It should be emphasized that the Republic of Kazakhstan initially responded positively to the institutions of Islamic banking law, as it is the first country in the CIS to adopt legislation on the implementation of the Islamic banking system in banks. That is why trade relations between Kazakhstan and the Islamic Development Bank have strengthened. The Kazakh elite and the public reacted positively to the basic idea of the Islamic banking law, which does not accept the concept of "interest", for which, according to European banking legal standards, the beneficiary of the loan must pay to the lender, the bank. Branches of a number of Islamic banks have started operating in Kazakhstan. But the introduction of Islamic finance into the Kazakh legal sphere is still at an early stage. And this is despite the fact that the percentage of Muslim believers in Kazakh society is quite large. The question arises: why? This question also arises because in British society, where the proportion of Muslims is small, Islamic banking Sharia institutions have taken root here. And not only in the UK, but also in a number of other Western European countries [13]. Moreover, they coexist with the institutions of European and British banking law. In other words, the cult of "percentage" and the rejection of "percentage" work in parallel, without denying each other. This means that an individual, regardless of religious affiliation, can apply for a loan either to a traditional "European" bank or to an "Islamic" Bank at his discretion.

There are 2 ways to introduce Islamic bank financing in Kazakhstan. The first way may be to invite bankers from Arab and Islamic countries and take advantage of their banking experience, including Saudi Arabia, to Kazakhstan, as well as invite Islamic banks with a proposal to establish their branches in Kazakhstan. The second method may also be useful if young people of Kazakhstan are sent to study at financial and economic colleges of universities in Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries so that they can learn the details of Islamic banking and ways of financing the Islamic Bank. After graduating from these faculties, they can contribute to the establishment of banks in Kazakhstan based on the knowledge and skills of Islamic finance or the establishment of a bilateral agreement in the field of education between the two countries and the exchange and transfer of experiences between university faculty members or the establishment of specialized introductory courses for students in the field of Islamic banking. In addition, First-Class translators will be needed from among the Kazakhs who can learn the specifics of the Islamic financial system in Arabic, Kazakh and Russian languages. With such a commercial organization, Kazakh citizens will want to deal with Islamic Banking

Finance. Taking into account that in Arab countries (in Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, for example) business with international financing is clearly regulated, Kazakhstan with their help, as well as with the help of the Islamic Development Bank, can strengthen the activities of the Astana International Financial Center [14].

Saudi Arabia is the most influential among the 5 founding countries of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries - today there are 14 countries here), it is part of the founding countries of this well-known international organization today. Currently, in OPEC+ there are 10 states, including the Republic of Kazakhstan. Being a member of this organization, Kazakhstan is one of the countries that produces large volumes of oil on its territory and is vitally interested in maintaining proper trade relations with OPEC and Saudi Arabia. This is due to the fact that OPEC's goal is to coordinate activities and develop a coordinated policy regarding oil produced by the organization's member states, maintaining stable prices for oil produced [15, p.4-7]. Saudi Arabia is the country that regulates the policy of oil production and oil supply at the global level. Within the framework of this organization, Kazakhstan acts as an ally and supporter of Saudi Arabia in regulating optimal oil prices almost all over the world. All this is important for Kazakhstan too.

Based on the need to solve environmental problems, Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia, along with other countries, are making great efforts to protect the environment and develop sustainable energy. In this regard, they contribute to the activities of international environmental organizations in order to solve environmental problems, as well as climate change [16].

As part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent, Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia, as bearers of Islamic symbols (Red Crescent), unite their efforts in providing assistance to victims of internal and international armed conflicts and in resolving other crisis situations. Representatives of Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan, in the ranks of the ILO, consider it necessary to direct their efforts to protect the labor rights of workers and improve working conditions for workers. Representatives of the ministries of Health Protection of Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia seek to contribute to the process of improving health systems around the world. A manifestation of the rapprochement of the parties along the line of the Islamic religion occurred when in 1995, after gaining independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan joined in the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, which was created by a group of Islamic countries on the initiative of Saudi Arabia. There has been a rapprochement between the positions of the two states, and it is taking place within the framework of this international organization. The Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which expresses its adherence to the Islamic religion, does not accept extremist forms, opposes the use of religion for negative social purposes.

When states arrive at the meetings of the governing bodies of specialized world international organizations, they strive to take advantage of the available opportunities. On the "sidelines" of meetings of these international organizations, states, including Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia, meeting with each other, can develop and sign bilateral agreements on the subject of the agenda of a particular international organization and on any urgent topics and situations. In any case, it can be said that countries use their visits to international conferences in order to simultaneously resolve bilateral issues. Thus, the first president of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev and King Salman bin Abdulaziz on April 14, 2016 on the sidelines of the thirteenth summit



of the organization of Islamic Cooperation in Istanbul. During this meeting, the leaders of the two states discussed issues of mutual cooperation in trade, economic, scientific, technical and humanitarian spheres. On the contrary, during a bilateral visit to Saudi Arabia, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K. Tokayev not only discussed issues of bilateral cooperation with this country, but also discussed problematic issues during negotiations with the Secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Hussein Ibrahim Taha.

The Islamic Development Bank is an international regional financial organization founded on December 18, 1973 at the conference of finance ministers of the member states of the organization of the Islamic Conference, now called the organization of Islamic Cooperation [17, p.13]. The main shareholder of the bank among the 57 member countries is Saudi Arabia, which owns a quarter of the paid-up capital for this [18, p.5]. The Republic of Kazakhstan became a member of the Islamic Development Bank on the basis of the Kazakh law of December 6, 2001. The Head of the Kazakh state, together with the head of the IsDB, discussed the state and prospects of the IsDB's activities. In particular, they noted that the Regional Office of the Islamic Development Bank in Almaty, which has been operating for more than a quarter of a century, directs the bank's operations in the countries of Eastern Europe, the CIS countries, Mongolia and China. Thanks to the international bilateral legal framework agreement on partnership between the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Islamic Development Bank Group dated May 22, 2014, the total financing of the Islamic Development Bank of Kazakhstan in July 2022 amounted to 1.6 billion dollars for priority sectors of the Kazakh economy and social projects in the country [19]. This confirms the trusting business relationship between Kazakhstan and the International Islamic Development Bank, initiated by Saudi Arabia and actively participating in it. The Islamic Development Bank provides assistance to the Central Bank of Saudi Arabia in maintaining business relations with banking institutions in Kazakhstan and many other countries [20].

## **Conclusion**

In the future, Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia can develop friendly relations and strengthen cooperation in the following areas. Since oil may run out in the future, it makes sense for our countries to combine their scientific, regulatory and other forces on a bilateral contractual basis to produce hydrogen and (or) invent another environmentally friendly material that can replace gasoline, aviation kerosene, diesel fuel, to produce hydrogen equipment and other technologies, thereby creating environmentally friendly (hydrogen) energy. In this way, we can solve the problems of the work of power plants, all kinds of vehicles, all kinds of agricultural machinery and equipment, all factories that cannot do without the fuel. In this regard, it is desirable that Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan join the European initiative "fuel cell and hydrogen joint venture" ("joint venture for the production of fuel cells and hydrogen"), which unites 22 European countries.

Our countries can become members (partners) of a specialized international organization founded in 2003 called: "international partnership of hydrogen and fuel cells in the economy - international partnership of hydrogen and fuel cells in the economy", which includes 19

countries: China, Japan, South Korea, USA, European Commission, Germany, Netherlands, Australia, Austria, France, Italy, Norway, Russian Federation, Iceland, Canada, Great Britain, Brazil, Republic of South Africa, India. Through this partnership, Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia can initiate the creation of a global intergovernmental organization to create conditions for the production of green hydrogen and the invention of similar fuels for the economy, industry and mechanical engineering. To do this, it is possible and necessary to use the potential of an international non-governmental organization uniting more than 100 specialized institutions - in the World Hydrogen Council.

Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia, in cooperation with the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of outer space, can expand regulatory and legal cooperation on the use of space objects to detect deposits of gas, uranium, lithium, cobalt and rare metals necessary for nuclear power plants, for traction batteries for electric vehicles in the territory of our countries.

Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan can sign a bilateral agreement on the creation of a joint venture for the production of microchips for all electronics sectors. There is a shortage of microchips in the transport industry in a number of developed countries. It would be desirable to establish microchip production plants in Kazakhstan with the help of Saudi Arabia and the International Electrotechnical Commission.

On the basis of multilateral treaties, agreements on tourism and bilateral tourist agreements between our countries, it is possible to significantly increase the flow of tourists from Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia on a mutual basis. The experience of the World Tourism Organization [21] in the process of organizing and conducting tourist events can be used in the mutual relations of our countries.

It is also advisable to sign bilateral agreements between the two countries in the field of comprehensive free exchange, which is characterized by the reduction of customs duties, as it will contribute to increasing the flow of trade goods, which will be reflected in the development of the national economy and benefit from the economic components owned by the two countries, as the strategic development programs of both Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia represented by the Kazakhstan strategy and the Saudi Vision are considered integrated programs and they provide a solid basis for stable and continuous development of trade and investment relations [22]. The bottom line is that Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia have tremendous potential to enhance their economic cooperation within the framework of organizations international joint venture based on trust and mutual benefit.

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The contribution of the authors. The author of the article, Mansour Al Ajmi, made a significant contribution to this article: he wrote all the provisions related to the contractual, legal and other relations of his country, Saudi Arabia. Another author M.A. Sarsembayev also made a significant contribution to this article: he collected and analyzed materials on contractual, organizational

and other documents related to the Republic of Kazakhstan. Together, they critically analyzed the provisions that described the relevant aspects of the relationship between the two states, as well as the specifics of the activities of international organizations, of which both Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia are members. The authors jointly approved the final version of the article for publication. The authors take responsibility for all aspects of this work, for proper study, as well as solving issues related to the reliability of the data used and the integrity of all parts of this article.

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**Қазақстан мен Сауд Арабиясы арасындағы ынтымақтастықтың халықаралық ұйымдардың әлеуетін пайдалану кезіндегі құқықтық нысандары**

**Аннотация.** Сауд Арабиясы мен Қазақстан Республикасы географиялық жағынан бір-бірінен өте алыс орналасқанымен, олар бірқатар салалардағы ынтымақтастықты жеңілдететін ондаған халықаралық-құқықтық құжаттармен байланысты. Бұл ынтымақтастыққа Қазақстан мен Сауд Арабиясының бірқатар әмбебап және ірі өңірлік халықаралық ұйымдарда болуы ықпал етеді. Халықаралық ұйымдармен, қазіргі заманғы халықаралық құқықтың осы субъектілерімен күш біріктіре отырып, Сауд Арабиясы мен Қазақстан Республикасын қоса алғанда, мүше мемлекеттер өздерінің ішкі мүдделерін қорғайды және өздерінің әртүрлі қажеттіліктерін ғана емес, сонымен қатар тиісті халықаралық ұйымға мүше барлық мемлекеттердің қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандырады. Мақалада әмбебап және өңірлік халықаралық ұйымдар шеңберінде осы екі мемлекет арасындағы ынтымақтастықтың ұйымдық-құқықтық нысандары туралы былай делінген: 1) тиісті халықаралық ұйымның қамқорлығымен халықаралық конвенциялардың мәтіндерін әзірлеуге қолдау көрсету және қатысу; 2) халықаралық келісімдерді іске асыруға қатысу; 3) халықаралық ұйымның ішкі тетіктерін реформалауды жүргізуде екі немесе одан да көп мемлекеттің күш-жігерін біріктіру; 4) қарудың барлық түрлерін бақылауды қамтамасыз ету

және қарусыздану мақсаттарына қол жеткізу; 5) халықаралық аренада тиісті құқықтық тәртіпті белгілеу бойынша барлық мүше мемлекеттердің бірыңғай ұстанымын әзірлеуге жәрдемдесу; 6) ислам банкингін құру.

**Түйін сөздер:** халықаралық ұйым, әмбебап ұйым, өңірлік ұйым, екіжақты ынтымақтастық, исламдық халықаралық ұйымдар, келіссөздер, алдын алу шаралары.

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### **Правовые формы сотрудничества между Казахстаном и Саудовской Аравией в процессе использования потенциала международных организаций**

**Аннотация.** Хотя Саудовская Аравия и Республика Казахстан географически расположены довольно далеко друг от друга, они, тем не менее, связаны десятками международно-правовых документов, которые облегчают их сотрудничество в ряде областей. Этому сотрудничеству способствует нахождение Казахстана и Саудовской Аравии в ряде универсальных и крупных региональных международных организаций. Объединяя усилия с международными организациями, эти субъекты современного международного права, государства-члены, включая Саудовскую Аравию и Республику Казахстан, защищают свои внутренние интересы и удовлетворяют не только свои разнообразные потребности, но и потребности всех государств-членов соответствующей международной организации. В статье рассказывается об организационно-правовых формах сотрудничества между этими двумя государствами в рамках универсальных и региональных международных организаций, к которым относятся следующие: 1) поддержка и участие в разработке текстов международных конвенций под эгидой соответствующей международной организации; 2) участие в реализации таких международных соглашений, конвенций в двустороннем, региональном и универсальном форматах; 3) объединение усилий двух или более государств в реформировании внутренних механизмов международной организации; 4) обеспечение контроля над всеми видами оружия и достижение целей разоружения; 5) содействие в выработке единой позиции всех государств-членов по установлению надлежащего правопорядка на международной арене; 6) создание исламского банкинга.

**Ключевые слова:** международная организация, универсальная организация, региональная организация, двустороннее сотрудничество, исламские международные организации, переговоры, превентивные меры.

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