



## Global South: political phantom or new reality

V.Yu. Slavetskiy<sup>✉</sup>, Ye.T. Yelzhanova<sup>\*1</sup>, A.I. Faizulin<sup>✉</sup>

*A. Myrzakhmetov Kokshetau University, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan*

(E-mail: [slavetskiy\\_77@mail.ru](mailto:slavetskiy_77@mail.ru), [elzhanovae@mail.ru](mailto:elzhanovae@mail.ru), [ar.fa230295@gmail.com](mailto:ar.fa230295@gmail.com))

**Abstract.** Today, and in the near future, the problem of world order re-transformation from unipolar to multipolar will be one of the most relevant topics in scientific and analytical publications. In the scientific and expert communities, there is a genuine interest in the processes and projects associated with geopolitical changes in the balance of power and control over world resources. Today, the concept of the "global south" has firmly entered scientific terminology. It reflects the significant changes taking place in world politics, whose influence and impact on political reality today cannot be ignored in the implementation of foreign policy on the world stage. A new geopolitical process is a unique phenomenon in terms of its metaphysics. Both the participants themselves and the observers still do not have a clearly formulated idea of what should happen and what will happen in the end. Objectively, the increasing degree of influence of this geopolitical process on world affairs, coupled with its lack of research and novelty, forms the need to begin a comprehensive study. Without a doubt, its understanding and comprehension will contribute to increased control and, consequently, a higher degree of transparency for all participants in the world political process.

Here are three academically styled sentences in English that can be added to the text: From a theoretical perspective, the emergence of multipolarity challenges classical paradigms of international relations, particularly realist and liberal approaches that were formed under conditions of bipolarity and unipolar dominance. The growing role of the Global South not only restructures economic and political hierarchies but also introduces alternative models of development, governance, and regional integration. Therefore, systematic and interdisciplinary research of these transformations is essential for forecasting global stability and for developing adaptive foreign policy strategies in an increasingly complex international system.

**Key words:** Global South, geopolitical processes, multipolar world, confrontation of the 21st century, conditional East.

### Introduction

The concept of the "Global South" as a conventional designation of the new geopolitical process in the world has currently become one of the most commonly used phrases in foreign

Received: 23.11.2024; Accepted: 25.11.2025; Available online: 30.12.2025

policy analytics, geopolitical research and expert opinions. Its appearance in the scientific research space is a reflection of significant geopolitical changes occurring in the world. All participants and observers closely monitor any actual or expected changes in this process that are capable of influencing the current international situation to one degree or another.

At the same time, both the participants in the new geopolitical process themselves and observers still do not have a clearly formulated idea of what processes should be operated and their outcomes. The increasing degree of influence of this geopolitical process on world affairs and lack of its research and novelty create the need to begin a comprehensive study.

The article presents the analysis results of some aspects of the development and influence of the new geopolitical process on international affairs and its assessment by experts. The goal is to determine the degree of influence and the possibilities of changing the existing world system. This article is one of the attempts in the Republic of Kazakhstan to analyze the new world geopolitical process and form a certain idea of the degree of its influence on world political processes, which determines the novelty of the study.

Research methods. The study has implemented theoretical methods such as comparative, structural-functional analysis and inductive-deductive analysis. Structural-functional analysis was used primarily to determine the degree of its influence of the new world geopolitical process on international politics. Comparative and inductive-deductive analysis was used to consider expert assessments.

Results and discussions. The nature of the origin of the global geopolitical process that is developing before our eyes is initially a reflection of a certain group of participants in international relations on the emerging conditions in the world arena. Reflection on it can also be traced in scientific research and expert opinions. The reflective nature of the process initially makes it difficult to study and predict, both in the short-term and long-term context. The beginning of the 21st century, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the collapse of the bipolar system, undoubtedly passed under the sign of significant political dominance of the United States in the world. The powerful potential of the US economy and the NATO block allowed it to impose its will on the rest of the world in many ways. Such a development of events, naturally, caused a response from states and their elites who did not want to recognize the right of the United States to impose its individual and collective Western will.

Objectively, Russia, China, and India were the top three leaders dissatisfied with the US hegemony in the international political arena. The elites of each state had their own reasons for wanting to change the current situation in the world arena. A certain part of the Russian elite in the late 90s, dissatisfied with the dominance of the West, liberalism and the loss of its former status (a striking example is the U-turn of Primakov's plane over the Atlantic) [1] came to a consensus within themselves regarding their strategic goals, which led to V.V.Putin coming to power as a compromise figure. The Chinese elite undoubtedly could not forgive the bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade [2]. It is difficult to find such a public fact of disregard for diplomatic norms in modern history. Undoubtedly, a certain leitmotif of the Chinese foreign policy line in its eastern tradition was determined after such events, just as the strategy of the Chinese state for a thousand years does not imply Western dominance.

Part of the Indian political elite, not integrated into the global political space through pro-Western structures, also sought to take a place under the sun on the political Olympus in accordance with its growing and constantly increasing potential. In addition, it had and still has a double historical grievance against the Western (Anglo-Saxon) political elite. Firstly, the colonial past constantly reminds of itself through Jammu and Kashmir [3] and Pakistan itself [4]. Secondly, the stake on another part of the elite and its integration into the global political space [5] in the modern reality in a patriarchal caste society can only cause such a reaction.

Defining the strategic line of foreign policy of the designated states required careful analysis and planning of prospective actions that had to combine previously considered incompatible components and conditions from the point of view of implementing foreign policy. The key moment that formed the necessary condition for combining what was previously incompatible was reflection on the established reality. Countries, as well as their elites, who set about resolving the emerging aspiration, initially relied on the reflex of self-preservation and the creation of all necessary conditions for this soon. It was this that ensured a high degree of negotiability and compromise in decisions at the initial stage.

It is important to note that initially China, India and Russia acted covertly, even from each other, trying not to involve the participants in the dialogue in their true intentions, which objectively slowed down the process at the initial stage. In our opinion, the reason is, first, that the leadership of the countries understood perfectly well that, if necessary, the Kissinger model [6], which was successfully implemented by the USA against the USSR, would be applied to any of the countries. China, as one of the participants in that process, understands perfectly well today that only an anti-Chinese position by Russia can ensure a guaranteed victory for the West over it. In the absence of such, even if the West manages to defeat China in the "confrontation of the 21st century," as Western journalists have dubbed it, it will be a "Pyrrhic victory," in which Russia will be the main beneficiary. No one doubts that this will be the West's main condition for Russia if the conflict in Ukraine ends unsuccessfully for Russia. Some analysts note that a very significant number of factors show that this is precisely the main strategic goal of the West in its confrontation with Russia.

Calculations, consultations, negotiations and numerous high-level meetings have gradually led all participants to the understanding that the solution of the strategic goal is possible only through a change in geopolitical reality. Undoubtedly, the solution of such problems has already occurred in the history of international relations in the 17th-18th-19th centuries [7], but the difference in relation to the current situation is that all participants in the process with their numerous and often contradictory interests should become beneficiaries.

Structurally, the initiators of the process at the initial stage of its organization had to solve several key problems that could ensure the functionality of the project in the future. Firstly, the leaders of the three countries needed to develop a strategic principle of geopolitical change that would consider the interests of all and ensure a stable partnership of the participants without serious conflicts and contradictions. The concept of multipolarity became such a principle. Its popularity was undoubtedly ensured by V.V. Putin. He first spoke with it at the Munich Security Conference on February 10, 2007. In its first version, it did not fully reflect the vision of this principle by India and China, as well as the horizons for new participants, so a repeated presentation of the concept of "multipolarity 2.0" took place in the Valdai speech [8] on October 24, 2014.

Secondly, initially the implementation of such a nature of the project, which will undoubtedly have many strong opponents and adversaries, required the participants to synchronize the secrecy of their actions at least at the initial stage. For these purposes, the BRIC organization was created in June 2006 within the framework of the St. Petersburg Economic Forum with the participation of the ministers of economy of Brazil, Russia, India, and China. Initially, its creation was a routine practice in international relations, to which few people in the world paid attention. In that stream of various international organizations and integration associations created in the first decade of the 21st century, it was virtually impossible to trace a potential threat with evidence. It also seems that the creators of the association themselves could not say 100% accurately about the potential trends and results of subsequent development.

The BRIC project received its first impetus for modernization in 2010 with the accession of South Africa [9]. The experience proved to be positive, and the existing model was improved to the

BRICS+ format. Objectively, in addition to the announced goals and objectives, the new model had two unspoken functions, which have already entered the public space today. Firstly, BRICS became a consultative platform for supporters of the new principle of world order, conventionally called today a "multipolar world". It should be noted that there are also many disputes in scientific and expert circles around the development trends of BRICS. Variations of development range from an anti-Western military-political bloc to completely fantastic ones, such as an alternative to the UN. Secondly, the main players in the new geopolitical process needed a showcase in which an alternative to the existing world order and its successes would be demonstrated.

The battle for minds and attracting new participants are undoubtedly just part of a larger plan to change the geopolitical alignment in the world. It is in this direction that significant success has been achieved. The XVI BRICS summit in Kazan on October 22-24, 2024, became a kind of a leading line in several key processes. The logic of the development of the process in this direction from the point of view of the metaphysics of the process is quite clear. Based on the laws of dialectics formulated by G.V.F. Hegel (the transition of quantity into quality), at the first stage there was a desire for a simple increase in the number of participants, which was the primary beginning of changing geopolitical reality.

The summit in Kazan gave a start to both the second stage of BRICS+ development and the second act of geopolitical confrontation to build a multipolar world. It would be objective to note that such a successful expansion of BRICS without demonstrating its capabilities and potential in practice would have been impossible. Russia took on the role of the demonstrator, which to a certain extent ensures its leading positions in the project. On September 30, 2015, Russia launched the Syrian operation. There are still many opinions and assessments about it, but from the practical side, first of all, it demonstrated the BRICS performance in practical real-time conditions.

The bulk of observers from opposing camps and a huge mass of those deciding on the future in the early 20s of the 21st century was interested in the question of how effective and durable this structure is in its performance. The opportunity for demonstration presented itself very soon. The failure of the confrontation in the Syrian case required the West to transfer it to another theater. The choice fell on Ukraine, where active preparations for the clash were underway. Western countries not only transferred the theater of operations, objectively believing that reducing logistics costs and directly influencing those who hesitated would strengthen their positions, but also relied on direct indirect participation, which guaranteed a demonstration of force through support and economic pressure for all observers.

Vladimir Putin's February 2022 trip to China coordinated the actions of the main players in the organization. Russia's actions in Ukraine, its withdrawal from measures to contain it by Western countries became an excellent demonstration for everyone of the effectiveness of BRICS and its transformation into the "global south". This trend is most dangerous for the conceptual implementation of the principle of a unipolar world, since in addition to the military, economic, and political confrontation, it forms the opening of an ideological confrontation, which is much more costly and unpredictable.

The real beginning of the practical transformation of BRICS into the "global south" can be considered the successful use of BRICS by Russia as a tool for breaking through and countering the political isolation of Russia and its leadership in the world. The ICC warrant issued in the name of Vladimir Putin became the embodiment of practical actions for diplomatic isolation. Initially, the order as a tool began to work out the isolation component. The Russian leader even missed several BRICS summits. The Kazan summit is objectively an event to demonstrate the capabilities of the "global south". Among many other demonstrations, there was a demonstration of the impossibility of complete political isolation of a BRICS+ participant in the global political process.

In fact, the "global south" is a conventional designation, a cliché used by Western journalists and experts to designate a group of countries seeking to change the geopolitical structure of the world in their favor. Notable successes in this direction forced them to turn their attention to the processes taking place outside Europe. The foreign policy of the BRICS countries, focused on the implementation of a new project soon, will only intensify changes in geopolitical reality. Despite numerous twists and turns, it is the inertia of foreign policy, the impossibility of its immediate change of course, that allows us to say that this process will proceed in waves, as it began. At the same time, from the point of view of analysts, Western countries have very limited time to counter the global south.

The "Global South" is not a "political phantom" and will definitely develop soon, varying and changing the paths and directions of development depending on the emerging conjecture on the world stage, during which it will pursue the goal of becoming a new geopolitical reality:

1. It is already clear to scientists and experts today that the "global south", as a geopolitical project, is not a political phantom. It was created to solve a very specific strategic task of the states implementing it today. This circumstance is confirmed by global practice, according to which the most viable foreign policy projects are a working tool for the implementation and protection of vital interests, on which not just the future of individual countries, but their very existence objectively depends.

2. The trends, paths and variations of the development of the "Global South" as a geopolitical product will most likely not be able to be predicted even by its initiators. Its development depends on a large number of objective and subjective factors and coincidences. Also, a certain complexity in calculating and determining both the directions of development and the impact on global processes is undoubtedly introduced by the speed of development, flow and change of events in the global foreign policy space. The turbulence and disorder of foreign policy fluctuations that arise as a result of this form an objective impossibility of determination and forecasting.

3. The collapse of the "global south" in the near future is unlikely. Now, as developments show, this is the only effective tool in the hands of the countries of the conditional "East" in the competitive confrontation with the West, which has demonstrated its efficiency in practice. It is also a product and result of this confrontation with a clear relationship with the very process of competition of the main opponents and, accordingly, is associated with the development of events, either until their completion, or until a new tool is developed. The intensity of contradictions within the "global south" in the period under review will not be serious even on fundamental issues. The contradictions themselves will not reach the point of possible collapse of the project, since the threat from the West will act as a restraining factor for the ambitions of the participants, with no chance of a successful outcome in a single clash.

4. The development of the BRICS+ format and the "global south" in the near future will be on the rise due to serious disappointment with the West's policy in the world. The emergence of an alternative against the backdrop of individual egoistic foreign policy actions inevitably led to a revision of their foreign policy priorities by individual states. The opening opportunities and prospects of economic, investment and political formats are forcing the leaders of a large number of countries from various regions to increasingly look to the conditional "East" in search of resources for their development, moving from negotiation formats to direct membership.

5. In a favorable confluence of situations and circumstances, the countries implementing the concept of coordinated actions and the position of the "global south" will undoubtedly strive to move to the next level of implementation of the new geopolitical project, to transform it into a dominant geopolitical reality. The successful functioning of a multipolar world, as the next form

of world order, is actually possible only in a rebuilt system of international coordinates formed under the interests of the US hegemon.

These aspirations are undoubtedly dictated by both the desire to obtain practical results in the confrontation with the hegemon and the formation of the necessary conditions for themselves (Russia ensuring its own security and returning the borders of contact with NATO to their original acceptable positions; China world economic leadership, the pillar of civilization). Therefore, the expenditure of resources and efforts in the designated direction may even begin to increase depending on the actions of the opponent in accepting these or compromise conditions.

## Conclusion

Thus, with a high degree of confidence, it can be assumed that the concept of a "multipolar world" in a short period of time by historical standards has not only acquired its supporters in the world in the form of the conventional "East" or "global south", but has also acquired a fully functional toolkit, which is objectively beginning to form the conditions for its successful implementation. Moreover, in favor of its practical implementation in the near future is the fact that it is being improved and modernized in accordance with the requirements of the time. In fact, we are now dealing with the project "multipolar world 2.0"

Today, based on the analysis of events developing in the world arena, the project "global south", as a system for changing the geopolitical balance of power, has finally entered the phase of its practical implementation with a component of expansion in breadth with a subsequent transition to expansion in depth (results of the Kazan summit), dictated by the conjecture of the world political situation and the upcoming subsequent strengthening of the confrontation with the united West for dominance in the world and control over world resources.

### Contribution of the authors:

**Slavetskiy V.Yu.** – collection and analysis of materials, compilation of a scientific article in accordance with the requirements, collection and analysis of theoretical materials;

**Yelzhanova Ye.T.** – definition of the goals and objectives of the scientific article, work with the use of research materials and methods.

**Faizulin A.I.** – work with literature, work on systematization of research materials.

### References

1. Баунов, А.Г. (2020) От личного к общественному. Доступно по ссылке: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ot-lichnogo-k-obschestvennomu> (дата обращения: 23 ноября 2024 г.).
2. Moore, G.J. (2010) "Not Very Material but Hardly Immaterial: China's Bombed Embassy and Sino-American Relations", *Foreign Policy Analysis*, 6, 1, pp. 23-41.
3. Лихачев, К.А. (2011) Особенности развития терроризма в Республике Индии во второй половине XX века. Доступно по ссылке: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/osobennosti-razvitiya-terrorizma-v-respublike-indii-vo-vtoroy-polovine-hh-veka> (дата обращения: 23 ноября 2024 г.).
4. New Era in Pakistan's Foreign Policy: Problems and Prospects. Available via the link: <https://pjia.com.pk/index.php/pjia/article/view/38/37> (Accessed: 23 November 2024)
5. Jivanta Schoettli and Markus Pohlmann. A "New" Economic Elite in India: Transnational and Neoliberal? Available via the link: <https://journals.openedition.org/samaj/4320> (Accessed: 23 November 2024)

6. Sarah, Lu. (2019) Henry Kissinger and the Roots of Shuttle Diplomacy: Realpolitik, Bilateral Relations, and Domestic Motivations. Available via the link: <https://yiris.yira.org/column/henry-kissinger-and-the-roots-of-shuttle-diplomacy-realpolitik-bilateral-relations-and-domestic-motivations/> (Accessed: 23 November 2024)

7. Schroeder, P.W. (1986) "The 19th-Century International System: Changes in the Structure", World Politics, 39, 1, pp. 1-26. JSTOR. doi.org/10.2307/2010296.

8. Саква, Р. (2015) Украинский кризис и кризис Европы. Доступно по ссылке: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ukrainskiy-krizis-i-krizis-evropy-perevod-n-k-rozhanovskoy> (дата обращения: 23 ноября 2024 г.)

9. Щубин, В.Г. (2015) ЮАР в БРИКС: последняя по очереди, но не по важности. Доступно по ссылке: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/yuar-v-briks-poslednyaya-po-ocheredi-no-ne-po-vazhnosti> (дата обращения: 23 ноября 2024 г.)

### **В.Ю. Славецкий, Е.Т. Елжанова, А.И. Файзуллин**

*А. Мырзахметов атындағы Қекшетау университеті, Қекшетау, Қазақстан  
(E-mail: slavetskiy\_77@mail.ru, elzhanovae@mail.ru, arfa230295@gmail.com)*

### **Жаһандық Оңтүстік: саяси фантом немесе жаңа шындық**

**Аннапа.** Әлемдік құрылғыны монополярлық форматтан көпполярлыға қайта түрлендіру мәселесі бүгінгі күні және жақын болашақта ғылыми және аналитикалық басылымдардағы ең өзекті мәселелердің бірі болады. Геосаясат саласындағы ғылыми және саралтамалық қауымдастықтардағы күштер мен әлемдік ресурстарды бақылаудың әдеттегі арақатынасын өзгертетін процестер мен жобалар шынайы қызығушылық тудырады. Қазірдің өзінде «жаһандық оңтүстік» ұғымы ғылыми терминологияға берік енді. Ол әлемдік саясатта болып жатқан елеулі өзгерістерді көрсетеді. Олардың саяси шындыққа әсері мен әсерін бүгінде әлемдік аренада сыртқы саяси бағытты жүзеге асыруда елемеуге болмайды.

Жаңа геосаяси процесс, оның метафизикасы түрғысынан ерекше құбылыс. Қатысушылардың өздері де, бақылаушылар да әлі де нақты тұжырымдалған идеяға ие емес, бұл не болуы керек және ақыр соңында не болады. Бұл геосаяси процестің әлемдік істерге әсер ету дәрежесінің артуы және оның зерттелмеуі мен жаңалығы жан-жақты зерттеуді бастау қажеттілігін объективті түрде қалыптастырады. Оның түсінігі мен түсінігі сөзсіз бақылаудың артуына және нәтижесінде әлемдік саяси процестің барлық қатысушылары үшін транспоренттіліктің жоғары деңгейіне ықпал етеді.

Теориялық түрғыдан алғанда, көпполярлылықтың қалыптасуы халықаралық қатынастардың классикалық парадигмаларына, әсіресе биполярлы және униполярлы үстемдік жағдайында қалыптасқан реалистік және либералдық тәсілдерге сын-қатер тудырады. Жаһандық Оңтүстік-тің рөлінің артуы экономикалық және саяси иерархияларды қайта құрылымдаш қана қоймай, сонымен қатар дамудың, басқарудың және өнірлік интеграцияның балама үлгілерін ұсынады. Осыған байланысты аталған трансформацияларды жүйелі әрі пәнаралық түрғыда зерттеу жаһандық тұрақтылықты болжау және барған сайын күрделене түскен халықаралық жүйе жағдайында бейімделген сыртқы саяси стратегияларды әзірлеу үшін аса маңызды болып табылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** жаһандық Оңтүстік, геосаяси процестер, көпполярлы әлем, XXI ғасырға қарсы тұру, шартты Шығыс.

**В.Ю. Славецкий, Е.Т. Ельжанова, А.И. Файзуллин**

Кокшетауский университет имени А. Мырзахметова, Кокшетау, Казахстан  
(E-mail: [slavetskiy\\_77@mail.ru](mailto:slavetskiy_77@mail.ru), [elzhanovae@mail.ru](mailto:elzhanovae@mail.ru), [ar.fa230295@gmail.com](mailto:ar.fa230295@gmail.com))

### Глобальный Юг: политический фантом или новая реальность

**Аннотация.** Проблема перетрансформации мирового устройства с монополярного формата в многополярный, на сегодняшний день и в ближайшей перспективе будет одной из самых актуальных в научных и аналитических публикациях. Процессы и проекты, которые в сфере geopolитики изменяют привычную расстановку сил и контроля за мировыми ресурсами в научном и экспертном сообществах вызывают неподдельный интерес. Уже сегодня понятие «глобальный юг» прочно вошло в научную терминологию. Оно отображает те существенные изменения, которые происходят в мировой политике. Их влияние и воздействие на политическую реальность уже сегодня нельзя игнорировать в реализации внешнеполитического курса на мировой арене.

Новый geopolитический процесс, явление уникальное с точки зрения своей метафизики. Как у самих участников, так и у наблюдателей до сих пор нет четко сформулированного представления, о том, что должно получиться, и что получится в конечном итоге. Увеличивающаяся степень влияния данного geopolитического процесса на мировые дела и его не исследованность и новизна объективно формирует потребность начала всестороннего изучения. Его понимание и осмысление несомненно способствует увеличению контроля и как следствие более высокой степени транспортности для всех участников мирового политического процесса.

С теоретической точки зрения формирование многополярности ставит под сомнение классические парадигмы международных отношений, прежде всего реалистский и либеральный подходы, которые складывались в условиях bipolarного и однополярного доминирования. Возрастающая роль Глобального Юга не только трансформирует экономические и политические иерархии, но и способствует формированию альтернативных моделей развития, управления и региональной интеграции. В связи с этим систематическое и междисциплинарное исследование данных трансформаций является необходимым условием для прогнозирования глобальной стабильности и разработки адаптивных внешнеполитических стратегий в условиях усложняющейся международной системы.

**Ключевые слова:** Глобальный Юг, geopolитические процессы, многополярный мир, противостояние XXI в., условный Восток.

### References

1. Baunov, A.G. (2020) Ot lichnogo k obshhestvennomu. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ot-lichnogo-k-obschestvennomu> (data obrashheniya: 23 noyabrya 2024 g.). [in Russian]
2. Moore, G.J. (2010) “Not Very Material but Hardly Immaterial: China’s Bombed Embassy and Sino-American Relations”, Foreign Policy Analysis, 6, 1, pp. 23-41.
3. Lihachev, K.A. (2011) Osobennosti razvitiya terrorizma v Respublike Indii vo vtoroj polovine HH veka. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/osobennosti-razvitiya-terrorizma-v-respublike-indii-vo-vtoroy-polovine-hh-veka> (data obrashheniya: 23 noyabrya 2024 g.). [in Russian]
4. New Era in Pakistan’s Foreign Policy: Problems and Prospects. Available via the link: <https://pjia.com.pk/index.php/pjia/article/view/38/37> (Accessed: 23 November 2024)
5. Jivanta Schoettli and Markus Pohlmann. A “New” Economic Elite in India: Transnational and Neoliberal? Available via the link: <https://journals.openedition.org/samaj/4320> (Accessed: 23 November 2024)

6. Sarah, Lu. (2019) Henry Kissinger and the Roots of Shuttle Diplomacy: Realpolitik, Bilateral Relations, and Domestic Motivations. Available via the link: <https://yris.yira.org/column/henry-kissinger-and-the-roots-of-shuttle-diplomacy-realpolitik-bilateral-relations-and-domestic-motivations/> (Accessed: 23 November 2024)

7. Schroeder, P.W. (1986) "The 19th-Century International System: Changes in the Structure", *World Politics*, 39, 1, pp. 1-26. JSTOR. doi.org/10.2307/2010296.

8. Sakva, R. (2015) Ukrainskij krizis i krizis Evropy. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ukrainskiy-krizis-i-krizis-evropy-perevod-n-k-rozhanovskoy> (data obrashheniya: 23 noyabrya 2024 g.) [in Russian]

9. Shubin, V.G. (2015) JuAR v BRIKS: poslednyaya po ocheredi, no ne po vazhnosti. Dostupno po ssylke: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/yuar-v-briks-poslednyaya-po-ocheredi-no-ne-po-vazhnosti> (data obrashheniya: 23 noyabrya 2024 g.). [in Russian]

#### Information about authors:

**Slavetsky V.Yu.** – PhD, Senior Lecturer at the Department of International Relations, History and Social Work A. Myrzakhmetov Kokshetau University, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan.

**Yelzhanova Ye.T.** – corresponding author, Senior Lecturer at the Department of International Relations, History and Social Work A. Myrzakhmetov Kokshetau University, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan.

**Faizulin A.I.** – Master of Social Science, Lecturer at the Department of International Relations, History and Social Work A. Myrzakhmetov Kokshetau University, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan.

**Славецкий В.Ю.** – PhD, Халықаралық қатынастар, тарих және әлеуметтік жұмыс кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, А. Мырзахметов атындағы Қекшетау университеті, Қекшетау, Қазақстан.

**Елжанова Е.Т.** – хат-хабарға жауапты автор, Халықаралық қатынастар, тарих және әлеуметтік жұмыс кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, А. Мырзахметов атындағы Қекшетау университеті, Қекшетау, Қазақстан.

**Файзулин А.И.** – әлеуметтік ғылымдар магистрі, Халықаралық қатынастар, тарих және әлеуметтік жұмыс кафедрасының оқытушысы, А.Мырзахметов атындағы Қекшетау университеті, Қекшетау, Қазақстан.

**Славецкий В.Ю.** – PhD, старший преподаватель кафедры международных отношений, истории и социальной работы, Кокшетауский университет имени А. Мырзахметова, Кокшетау, Казахстан.

**Ельжанова Е.Т.** – автор для корреспонденции, старший преподаватель кафедры международных отношений, истории и социальной работы, Кокшетауский университет имени А. Мырзахметова, Кокшетау, Казахстан.

**Файзулин А.И.** – магистр социальных наук, преподаватель кафедры международных отношений, истории и социальной работы, Кокшетауский университет имени А. Мырзахметова, Кокшетау, Казахстан.



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY NC) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).