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THE STATE AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS GEO-ECONOMIC CAPABILITIES IN GEOPOLITIES. (ON THE EXAMPLE OF KAZAKHSTAN)

Abstract

The article deals with The role of economic development in ensuring the stability of state independence comparative advantages in the internationalgeoeconomic system in comparison with other countries after the transition of Kazakhstan to the latest market economic relations. Relative priority is the basis of the continuing geographical position between States and the development of diversity and integration processes in the natural resource, economic, transport, social, scientific, and technical sectors. For Kazakhstan, in particular, the comparative priority-a key place, along with the transit potential located in the centre of the Eurasian giant space, occupies the enormous natural-territorial and natural-resource potential. In addition, the preference for the country is the availability of production complexes formed in the Soviet Union and almost literacy of the entire population.

Keywords: state, national wealth, comparative advantages, natural resources, economic independence, investment, transit potential, integration.

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МЕМЛЕКЕТ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ГЕОЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ МҮМКІНДІКТЕРІНІҢ ГЕОСАЯСАТТАҒЫ МАҢЫЗЫ. (ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЫСАЛЫНДА)

Аңдатпа

Бұл мақалада мемлекеттің тәуелсіздігінің баянды болуындағы экономикалық дамудың маңызы және егеменді Қазақстанның нарықтық қатынастарға өткеннен кейінгі халықаралық геэкономикалық жүйедегі басқа елдермен салыстырғандағы салыстырмалы артықшылықтары қарастырылған. Салыстырмалы артықшылықтың негізі – елдердің географиялық орналасуы, табиғи-ресурстық, экономикалық, көліктік, әлеуметтік және техникалық салалардағы әртүрлілік, сонымен қатар интеграциялық үдерістердің дамуы. Атап айтқанда, Қазақстан үшін транзиттік әлеуеттің Еуразияның

орталығында орналасуы, үлкен табиғи аумақтар және энергетикалық, жер, топырақ, су, орман, биологиялық, минералдық, климаттық және рекреациялық ресурстарды қамтитын табиғи ресурстардың әлеуеті басым әлеует болып саналады. Кеңес Одағы кезінде іргесі қаланған кәсіпорындардың болуы еліміз экономикасының дамуына тиімді фактор ретінде саналатыны, халықтың жаппай сауаттылығы, жоғары білікті азаматтардың болуының тәуелсіздік үшін маңызды рөл атқаратындығы жазылған.

Тірек сөздер. мемлекет, ұлттық байлық, салыстырмалы артықшылықтар, табиғи ресурс, экономика-лық тәуелсіздік, инвестиция, транзиттік әлеует, интеграция.

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ГОСУДАРСТВО И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ЕГО ГЕОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ В ГЕОПОЛИТИКЕ. (НА ПРИМЕРЕ КАЗАХСТАНА)

Аннотация

В данной работе рассматриваются значение экономического развития в обеспечении устойчивости государственной независимости и сравнительные преимущества суверенного Казахстана по сравнению с другими странами в международной геоэкономической системе после перехода на рыночные отношения. Основой сравнительного преимущества является географическое расположение стран, разнообразие в природно-ресурсной, экономической, транспортной, социальной и технической сферах, также развитие интеграционного процесса. В частности, для Казахстана приоритетным потенциалом считается расположение транзитного потенциала в центре Евразии, большие природные территории и потенциал природных ресурсов, который включает в себя энергетические, земельные, почвенные, водные, лесные, биологические, минеральные, климатические и рекреационные ресурсы. Преимуществам для нашей страны можно считать предприятия, основанные во времена советского союза. Немаловажную роль в развитии государства играют грамотные, высококвалифицированные граждане.

Ключевые слова: государство, национальное богатство, сравнительные преимущества, природные ресурсы, экономическая независимость, инвестиции, транзитный потенциал, интеграция.

Introduction. There are about 2,000 nations on earth, of which only about 200 have a sovereign state. Although incomplete or incomplete, the historical and territorial integrity of the rest, the national economy, historical traditions and customs, language and writing, still can not form a nation-state. There are many reasons for this. It is a separate topic, and our point is - how can an established state build and develop its strength, or how can it assess its economic, geographical, historical, and social advantages? The question arises. This, of course, is a very important world for a country like Kazakhstan, which has just gained independence 30 years ago, has a very large territory but a tiny population, and is economically based on the extraction and enrichment of raw materials.

Before discussing the geopolitical environment of Kazakhstan and its advantages and disadvantages, we should consider how the country is formed as a political institution. And talk about how the country gets. The state is the legal owner of the territory and provides all-around opportunities for developing the population living there. In other words, a particular form of organization of political power in a society that has sovereignty and manages society through unique mechanisms (apparatus) or a central institution of the political system (Russian-Kazakh Explanatory Dictionary, 2006). Its origin can be attributed to the natural features of man. As human beings, they lived together in a particular area. As a result, a state-legal society was created, and people worked in that system for thousands of years.

In the state's existence, the formation of a tribe, a form of ethnic common benefit of humanity, played an essential role in the first social construction. Like the members of the tribe, they were united based on blood ties. It is known that women have a high place in the system of self-government of such a tribal democratic

unit. However, due to society's transition to a military-democratic structure, such forms of government as the People's Assembly, the Council of Elders, and tribal elders began to come to power. As a result of such development, private property was formed. In particular, the transformation of military democracy into open class democracy has become a significant factor in forming the state political structure. As a result, the territory's population was divided on a territorial basis and became subordinate to the local authorities. These protracted processes gradually gave birth to states.

The emergence of the state is, in fact, a very long socio-political process. The time and operation of the emergence of states varied depending on the level of political, military, socio-economic development of different regions of the globe. For example, the first states before our era in the IV-III centuries, the Egyptian and Babylonian states in Mesopotamia in the Tigris and Euphrates and Nile rivers, in the middle of the III millennium Indian civilization in the Indus Valley, in the II millennium - in the Aegean basin, in Asia Minor - the Hittite civilization, in Asia Minor Phoenician, Jurassic ancient Chinese civilizations began to emerge. Before our era in the first millennium, states started to appear in most Central America (Myrzabekova R.S., 2017). However, the scientific literature does not mention the history of the nomadic civilization in Central Asia - the historical formation of the Hun state's contribution to the development of human culture. There are also political reasons for this. Academician Orazaly Sabden wrote: "*In the vast steppes of ancient Eurasia there were Stone Age, Bronze, Iron Age, Scythian, Saka, Hun, Kangli, Uisun states, Turkic khaganates and other medieval states and khanates. known*" (Sabden O., 2021). This shows that it is time to look at the history of the Kazakh people from a new perspective. *The Kazakh people are Turkic ethnos with 3,000 years of development history. Not to mention the ancient times, in the 550-year history of the khanate, the people experienced the most difficult political, spiritual, socio-economic processes* (The history of Kazakhstan from ancient times to the present day, 2010). Studying the state structure, geographical boundaries, military, the economic, cultural, and historical influence of nomadic peoples in ancient civilizations is essential in determining the place and significance of modern Kazakhstan in the geopolitical system formed in the territory of nomadic culture.

Materials and methods. In determining the place and role of Kazakhstan in the region and the transboundary geopolitical system, it is necessary first to analyze its geo-economic potential. To do this, Kazakhstan's geographical location, natural resource potential, economic, social, and road transport opportunities, investment climate, etc. For this purpose, the theoretical basis was the works of domestic and foreign scientists and articles published in the Scopus database. For example:

Myrzabekova R. S. history of World Civilization: Textbook

Sabden O. thoughtful book (doctrine of modernization of society)

A. Beisenova, A. Samakova, ecology and rational use of nature

The history of Kazakhstan from ancient times to the present

In five volumes and Ekaterina Grigorevaa, Liliya Garifova. The economic security of the state (Elsevier); Ma Haitao, Sun Zhan the Measurement of Comprehensive Urbanization Level and Its Dynamic Factors in Five Central Asian Countries (based on Acta Geographica Sinica/ Scopus). In addition, from the world's most significant electronic publications: <https://www.visualcapitalist.com>; <https://www.adb.org/countries>; [HTTP: www.data.worldbank.org](http://www.data.worldbank.org) data from World sources and domestic statistical data were obtained.

In analyzing the collected materials and at the stage of obtaining results and concluding conclusions, it was necessary to use a large number of scientific research methods. For this purpose, historical, descriptive, geographical modeling (*in geography: linguistic, graphical, cartographic, mathematical, etc. modeling methods*), statistical and comparative analysis methods were used.

Discussion: If we look at the literature that served as the theoretical basis for writing the article, first of all, the emergence of states in the world and the stages of their development can be found in R.S. Myrzabekova's textbook "History of World Civilization". The manual shows that the time and process of the emergence of states are inextricably linked with the level of political, military, socio-economic development that has developed in each region of the world. The diversity of the structure and territorial integrity of states formed in the historical period coincides with the characteristics of modern states. In R.S. Myrzabekova's work, we considered the main prerequisites for the emergence of states, Types, Causes of development and collapse. In the XXIX volume of Orazaly Sabden's "The Book of thought" or the doctrine of modernization of society, we discussed the problems of Kazakhstan's 30-year history, including its development, and how to solve these hindering problems. According to the textbook "Ecology and rational use of Nature", co-authored by A. Beisenova and A. Samakova, the overall state of nature and natural resource potential of Kazakhstan are considered, as well as environmental problems arising in the course of economic development and ways to solve them. In our article, we tried to compare the basics of Kazakhstan's geo-economic potential, which were discussed in this textbook.

And the scientific research article "The economic security of the state: the institutional aspect *Procedia Economics and Finance*", authored by Ekaterina Grigorieva, Liliya Garifova, provided a theoretical basis for the importance of political independence for the sustainable development of the state and the importance of economic security among many factors of national security of the state. On this basis, we tried to analyze the primary need for the full development of the national economy in perpetuating Kazakhstan's independence. This is especially evident in the current situation, where domestic production is suffering due to the sanctions imposed on Russia by Western countries and the United States in connection with the war between Russia and Ukraine.

Another essential theoretical basis for writing our article is "the Measurement of Comprehensive Urbanization Level and Its Dynamic Factors in Five Central Asian Countries" by Ma Haitao and Sun Zhan. This scientific article, published based on Scopus, examines the overall economic and social development of 5 states in Central Asia. In particular, the potential of Kazakhstan within the countries of the region is highlighted. This work contributed to the reflection of Kazakhstan's economic and social opportunities in our article. Following the purpose of our paper, the necessary materials of domestic scientific publications and government programs and reference dictionaries and electronic media were used.

Analysis of results. If we look at the history of the development of the Kazakhs as the founders of Kazakhstan, the ancient people, we know that there were periods of growth at the global level. It is known that in 1000-1500 years, the peoples of the East (Chinese, Turks, Arabs, Persians, etc.) dominated the world in science, culture, literature, economics, and political and military life. At that time, the Western world was younger than civilization. However, the influence of theoretical sciences from Eastern nations on European society was the impetus for their transition to mass production. The rise of the industry began in the West, travelling the world, colonizing other countries, and plundering their wealth. European countries, rich in resources and rapidly industrialized, developed science and technology and colonized other countries.

The eastern countries with traditional economic and administrative rules became insolvent and colonized from this period. However, over time, the countries of the East are gradually developing. The Turkic-speaking countries of the Soviet Union, including Kazakhstan, gained their independence and strengthened their position as members of the world community.

The modern world geopolitical system is not divided into capitalist and socialist systems but into democratic and autocratic. An example of this is the Support to Democracy Summit held in November 2021 in the United States online, attended by more than 100 countries. However, Russia, China, and Central Asian countries were not invited to the summit. That probably means a lot. Unfortunately, Kazakhstan is a neighbor of non-democratic, dictatorial, bureaucratic, and especially imperialist countries, and they are our main partners in trade, military, political and cultural relations. However, our citizens are worried about losing their independence. However, even the tiny dwarf countries in Europe, which have much less territorial size, population, natural resource potential, economy, and military power, are not in such a "disturbing mood» But we have.

There are several types of general independence. They are political, economic, cultural, and information-ideological independent. Like Central Asia, which was part of the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan is a politically independent state, but on the other hand, it has not yet become a fully independent state. This is a common feature not only in Kazakhstan but also in many developing and former colonies worldwide. However, the basis of political independence is economic and cultural independence. Because if a state is economically dependent on other countries, then its political independence will not be stable. Economic security is a complex socio-economic category with a constantly changing impact. It is a material production environment; it is associated with external and internal economic threats. Economic security is the basis of national security. And the main task for the state is to ensure national security (Ekaterina Grigoreva a1, Liliya Garifova b., 2015). It is dangerous for countries in the middle of countries with imperial ambitions that do not value personal values. Therefore, their development of the national economy will be very important. The most important of them are GDP, national wealth, per capita income, etc. indicators apply. In particular, we would like to talk about national wealth, which is not often mentioned. National wealth is the most crucial indicator of a country's strength and potential. It is the result of the material and spiritual labor of the humiliated person in the history of the development of the state and the general natural resource potential of the state. It includes: citizens' qualifications, scientific and technical achievements, know-how, cultural values, the experience of the past, etc. values are included.

The material and intangible values formed in the historical development of society, which is a national treasure, are accumulated at different levels in countries around the world. As Adam Smith put it, "Where there is a great property, there is great inequality," and there are countries that control much of the world's wealth. The wealth of nations ultimately consists of the wealth of individuals. Their assets, such as property,

cash, equity, and business interests, after deducting any liabilities to be repaid, are the main factors that make up the national wealth of the state. In other words, the wealth in the hands of a small number of people in capitalist countries is the principal capital that makes up the national wealth of that country. This means that the more prosperous the state, the greater the national wealth. That is why the economy, culture, sports, and creativity development in developed countries. In a country with a backward economy, all industries are stagnant. Table 1 below shows the current and future situation of the ten countries that have concentrated the world's wealth in their hands.

Table 1. Present and future of the 10 wealthiest countries in the world
(trilliondolls.theUSA)(www.visualcapitalist.com)

Rank	Country	Wealth (2018)	Wealth (2028F)	Approx. Increase
№1	USA	60,7	72,8	20%
№2	China	23,6	51,8	120%
№3	Japan	19,1	24,9	30%
№4	India	8,1	22,8	180%
№5	Australia	6,0	10,8	80%
№ 6	United Kingdom	9,1	10,0	10%
№ 7	Germany	8,8	9,7	10%
№ 8	Canada	6,0	7,8	30%
№ 9	France	5,9	6,4	10%
№10	Italy	3,8	4,2	10%

There are many bases for the wealth of states. Among them are Land and natural resource potential; Level of production and technical development, Human capital. Based on these three factors, aggregate capital development determines Gross Domestic Product (GDP). And GDP is an important economic indicator that determines the current level of opportunities for the formation and development of national wealth. Kazakhstan is not among the ten countries mentioned above. Our country has a higher natural resource potential than most countries among these countries. However, the national economy of our people, which had been under colonial oppression for a long time, developed slowly, and its production and technical capacity remained at the level of the Soviet Union. And the potential of human capital has been realized only in recent years. Therefore, in the 30-year history of Kazakhstan's independence, the inability to leave the country of enrichment of raw materials is a threat to the economic freedom of the country. Therefore, the diversification of the state economy should be the main direction of further development.

Kazakhstan's economy has been growing steadily since independence. For example, Zhumabek Sarabek, an expert at the Institute of World Economy and Politics, said in an interview with the "Weekly" program on January 16, 2022, that Kazakhstan's gross domestic product in 1993 amounted to \$ 12 billion, and in 2020 GDP amounted to \$ 190 billion. So there is growth. However, the growth isn't observed in all sectors of the economy, but in the production of raw materials, especially in the oil sector.

Due to the pandemic situation of the last year, the country's economy, like other countries, is experiencing relatively tricky conditions. For example, according to the Asian Development Bank, the poverty rate in Kazakhstan increased from 4.3% in 2019 to 6.1% in 2020 (www.adb.org). According to the World Bank, unemployment in Kazakhstan has remained at 5% for the past five years. For example, the unemployment rate in 2020 was 4.89 percent (data.worldbank.org). According to the World Bank, Kazakhstan's economy began to recover in the second half of 2020, but real GDP is still below COVID-19. In the third quarter of 2020, the situation gradually improved. In the 1st quarter of 2021, real GDP grew by 1.9%. In 2021, growth was expected to reach 3.2% (documents.worldbank.org). Economic growth in 2022 may be lower than in 2021 due to the revival of COVID-19 and the introduction of restrictions, inflation, and the political, economic, and social consequences of the "January tragedy" in early 2022.

Given these circumstances, to address current and future economic and social issues and establish political stability in the country, it is necessary to comprehensively assess Kazakhstan's geopolitical geoeconomic potential and make a general economic and geographical assessment. One of the main conditions is the state of nature and natural resource preconditions. These are important for production location, the international division of labor, and public life development. From this point of view, since most of the territory of Kazakhstan is flat, it is suitable for the construction of agriculture, industry, roads. We have enough resource potential for it. For example, the Republic's mineral resources are not challenging to develop, as they are located close to each other. In addition, almost all of the most important mineral resources are found in the country. The world produces the highest quality chromite, the highest quality phosphate in the

CIS, the cheapest copper and iron ore, and coal. It takes first place in the CIS in lead, copper, silver, tungsten, chromite, bismuth, vanadium, barite. It is second only to oil, molybdenum, cadmium, bauxite, phosphorite, and asbestos. Coal is the third most abundant source of minerals in the mining industry. It is in the top ten in the world regarding oil reserves. It is the largest producer of silver in Asia. More than 200 oil and gas fields, as well as more than 100 deposits of the most valuable uranium ore, have been identified (G. Berdygulova, E. Akhmetov, 2011).

In addition to my country's mineral resources, land resources are also very rich. The total area of land resources is 270.1 million hectares. 80% of them are agricultural. According to agriculture, every citizen owns 15 hectares of land. This figure is much higher than in many countries around the world. For example, this figure is 0.87 hectares in Russia, 1.7 hectares in Canada, 0.54 hectares in the United States, and 0.03 hectares in Japan (A. Beisenova, A. Samakova, 2004). However, the high rate does not indicate the development of domestic agriculture. Any of the above countries are ahead of us in agriculture. This explains the fact that the vastness of the land does not solve the problem.

On the contrary, even with a small area, it is possible to get a rich harvest through the development of science and technology. However, the abundance of land resources is not a compelling factor but a free, favorable factor. The problem is its optimal and high-quality use.

The main problem of agriculture in the country is the shortage and inequality of water. 80% of water is used for irrigation industrial and communal needs in the country. The country's inland water supply is 115.3 billion cubic meters, of which 60.4 billion cubic meters come from the territory of the Republic and 54.9 billion cubic meters from neighboring countries (Qazsu.kz). The location of inland water bodies in the country is also different. For example, 62% of water resources belong to the South Kazakhstan economic region 30% to the North Kazakhstan economic region. The remaining 10% of water resources belong to other districts. This situation harms the uniform distribution and development of the agricultural sector in the regions. Countries with less ecological conditions than ours, living in the desert region, are developing the agricultural sector and exporting agricultural products abroad. It all depends on the needs and science and technology. There is no great need for land resources in the country. This is due to the small population and vastness of the country. If we had a large population and a shortage of land, as in those developed countries, we would find a way to create it more efficiently.

The above-mentioned abundant natural and resource opportunities will not be possible for a young state like ours without the help of foreign investment. All developing countries in the world are in a competitive position in attracting investment. There are good reasons for attracting foreign investment in the economy. They:

- *Rich in natural resources;*
- *Favorable geographical location;*
- *Political stability;*
- *Favorable business climate;*
- *Protection of the rights of investors;*
- *Presence of multinational companies*

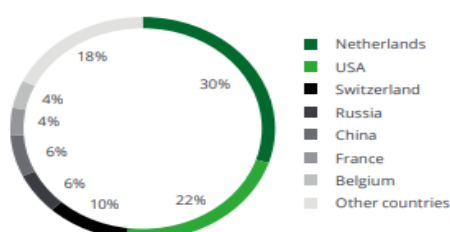
Our country fully meets these requirements. Therefore, a large amount of foreign investment is attracted to the country. To prove our point, let's look at the investments made since independence in 2017. The total investment involved is 250 billion US dollars. Of that, \$ 42 billion has been in the last two years. 40% of it belongs to the oil and mining industry (N. Abibullah, 2018). According to the official website of the United States Government, Kazakhstan has attracted a total of \$ 161.2 billion in foreign investment since independence from 1991 to 2020. Of this, \$ 36.5 billion came from the United States. (Through the investment climate in Kazakhstan in 2018, shown in Figure №1 below, it is possible to conclude the countries that have invested in the country as a whole, as well as the areas of investment).

Moreover, Kazakhstan's effort to eliminate bureaucratic barriers have been quite successful, with Kazakhstan ranked 25th out of 190 countries in the World Bank's Doing Business annual report in 2020 (state.gov/reports/2020). In addition, Kazakhstan became a World Trade Organization (WTO) member in 2015. In June 2017, Kazakhstan joined the Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It became an associate member of the Investment Committee of the organization. All this is the result of Kazakhstan's years of independence. Let's take an example of 2018 when foreign investment in Kazakhstan was high.

Figure № 1. Structure of attracted foreign investment in Kazakhstan. (2018) (www2.deloitte.com)

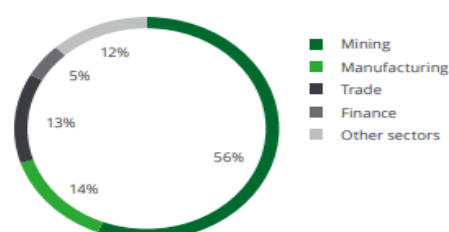
The structure of foreign investment in Kazakhstan in 2018

By country



- Just under a third of all investment (**30 percent**) came from the Netherlands with **USD 7.4 billion**.
- The US invested over **USD 5.3 billion** in the Kazakh economy (**22 percent**).
- Switzerland accounts for a tenth with **USD 2.5 billion**.

By type of activity



- The mining industry received for more than half of all foreign investment (**56 percent**). Oil and gas production was a particularly popular recipient of investment (**50 percent**).
- Manufacturing saw **14 percent** of total investment, **11 percent** went to the metals industry.
- A further **13 percent** was invested in trade.

- The Netherlands (7.4 billion US dollars / 30 percent).
- The United States (5.3 billion US dollars / 22 percent).
- Switzerland (2.5 billion US dollars). /10 percent), Russia, China, France, and Belgium.

They account for 82% of the total investment. As for the structure: 56% was invested in the mining industry (including 50% - oil and gas), 14% - production, 13% - trade, and 5% in finance. The remaining 12% to another sphere. Although this is a one-year report, it can provide information on the overall investment climate in Kazakhstan. There are no significant changes in the countries and industries invest. However, we need to consider supporting other processing industries rather than mining. Only then can small and medium-sized enterprises of the state become competitive and embark on the path of natural development.

Due to the pandemic, the volume of foreign direct investment in the global economy in 2020 decreased by 42%. The crisis has even hurt developing countries. As a result, the importance of foreign investment fell by 77%. As a result of this crisis, the number of new projects worldwide has halved. Kazakhstan attracted штетлдік 17.1 billion in foreign direct investment in 2020. Excluding the crises of 2015 and 2020, Kazakhstan has attracted about 2 24 billion foreign direct investment each year on average over the past ten years (<https://strategy.2050.kz>). Thanks to the successful attraction of foreign investment, many important projects were implemented in Kazakhstan in 2020. You can see these projects in the table below.

Table № 1. Major projects implemented as a result of attracting foreign investment in Kazakhstan in 2020

№	Location of project execution	Project object	The invested State and its company	Amount of attracted investments
1	Turkestan region	construction of a new airport	YDA Holding, Turkey	\$ 206 million
2	Mangystau region	Tourist hotel complex	Sembol Construction and Engineering, Turkey	\$ 173 million
3	Jambyl region	power plant	Total Eren, France	\$ 130 million
4	Karaganda region	technical gas production industry	Linde Group, Germany	\$ 83 million
5	Almaty region	HYUNDAI car manufacturing industry	Hyundai Trans Kazakhstan, South Korea	\$ 58.5 million
6	Aktobe region	greenhouse farming	FoodVentures, Netherlands	\$ 22.3 million

As mentioned above, the development of significant investments in various sectors of our country's economy is directly related to the development of road transport and infrastructure of the country. Therefore, the development of this industry will be the main guarantee for the country's development as a whole. In addition, in our article, we said that the country's territory is mostly flat and flat. It is essential not only for agriculture but also for developing infrastructure and the road transport industry. No matter which country we look at, the first road transport infrastructure is considered and paid attention to as a bloodthirsty system at the heart of the industrial economy and social spheres. Any developed country, first of all, pays special attention to the road transport infrastructure as a system for the development of the industrial economy and social spheres. In our country, paying attention to this direction, built the highway "Astana - Kapagan–Almaty,» "Astana - Pavlodar - Ust-Kamenogorsk», "Almaty - Kapchagai - Ust-Kamenogorsk.» The built roads have increased the transit potential of our country. Through this message, he was able to connect Europe and Asia, North and South (N. Nazarbaev, 2016)

In recent years, the volume of transit traffic has increased by 40%. Due to this, the amount of income has increased. Implementation of this project has reduced travel time from 40 days to 10 days and the distance of the road by 8-15 thousand km compared to the Suez Canal for freight transportation. Geographically, the territorial location of Kazakhstan is located in an efficient transport space. On the one hand, Kazakhstan has a network that connects the Asia-Pacific region with Europe and Russia with Central Asia, the Middle East, and the Persian Gulf with the Indian Ocean. At the beginning of the development of this sector for Kazakhstan, the only difficulty is the continental location of the country inland, far from the open sea. However, Kazakhstan is trying to solve this problem by using the Chinese port of Liang Yungan.

Today's most important direction of the country's road and transport industry is the Western Europe - Western China highway. The total length of the road is 8,445 km, of which 2,233 km belong to the Russian Federation, 3,425 km to China, and the rest to Aktobe, Kyzylorda, Turkestan, Zhambyl, and Almaty regions of the country. The total cost of the project is 825 billion tenge. Thirty-five thousand people and 4.5 thousand vehicles were involved in the construction work. The road can be paved from beginning to end in 10-14 days. The project has three main directions: China-Kazakhstan; China-Central Asia; Provides paid freight transportation in the direction of China-Kazakhstan-Russia-Western Europe (www.El.kz, 2014).

Presently the trade turnover between Europe and China is about 800 billion US dollars. Therefore, the transport project is essential for developing the country's economy. According to estimates, the government will earn 33.9 billion tenge annually when the project is fully implemented. In addition, due to the improvement of road quality, traffic jams will be reduced, saving 49.9 million tenge, and there venue associated with the growth of GDP will be 82.9 billion tenge (N. Nazarbaev, 2017). This is in addition to the significant regional projects. For example, in early August 2015, the opening ceremony of the international container train "Nomadexpress" took place in Baku. The Nomadexpress container train operated on the route Shikhezi (KXP) - Dostyk - Aktau (KP) - Alyat (Azerbaijan) - Kishly (a city near Baku). According to the information provided by "Kazakhstan Temip Zholy», this freight train covered 3,500 kilometers in 5 days, passing through the steppes of Kazakhstan and the Caspian Sea. According to the International Monetary Fund experts, the trade turnover between Asia and Europe exceeds 600 billion US dollars a year. According to leading expert economists, the volume of trade between China and the European Union will reach 500 billion US dollars, and in 2020 it will reach 800 billion US dollars. Freight traffic between China and Europe will reach 170 million tons (<http://e-history.kz>, 2013).

Conclusion. Today, it is essential to maintain the political security of independent states globally, especially when there are neighbouring countries around which large and democratic values are not valued. At the same time, various unexpected geopolitical situations are currently taking place. For example, Russia's military attacks Ukraine and attempts to conquer a sovereign country. These conditions are important for the Central Asian region, including Kazakhstan.

Geopolitical competition in the political, economic, military, information and other spheres requires a new and comprehensive consideration of the state's policy in the field of national security. The requirements for ensuring national security must be taken into account in strategic planning of the country's main directions and stages of socio-economic development, as well as in the story, adoption and implementation of legislative and other regulatory legal acts in this area.

At the same time, the strategic goals of ensuring national security are to ensure the implementation of the national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan, respect for the rights of the state of Man and citizens, protection of the values of Kazakhstan's society and the foundations of the constitutional order. Thus, the state's policy in the field of national security is to protect the national interests of Kazakhstan in the International and defence spheres, the economy, domestic political, social and information spheres, spiritual life and culture.

In the implementation of these things, first of all, it is essential to analyze the geopolitical situation and geo-economic advantages of the state. To this end, in this article, we analyzed the situation in Kazakhstan and tried to identify priority areas.

The country has many advantages in strengthening global and regional market economic relations. We evaluate it as a comparative advantage of Kazakhstan compared to other countries in the geo-economic system of the region. To systematize these advantages, we must first start with the efficiency of our geographical location. The location of our country in the heart of the Eurasian space allows it to play the role of a "golden bridge" between West and East. The next task is to use these advantages to benefit the country. We have long been the largest landlocked country on land.

We consider this geographical feature an obstacle to our economy's development. However, we need to consider the geographical location of our country in the heart of Eurasia as an effective geographical environment on the continent. Because we cannot relocate our country, however, turning the disadvantages of nature into compelling advantages remains a current requirement. Then our natural geographical conditions and natural resource potential have an advantage over many countries worldwide. The presence of many different climates and geomorphology has given a variety of fauna and flora. This situation allows diversifying the economy. And the natural resource potential is at the forefront of many countries around the world. The natural conditions and natural resources necessary for developing the agro-industrial complex are enough to increase the priority in the region. In addition, mass literacy of the population, infrastructure development, availability of production facilities, political stability, etc. The country has almost all the necessary conditions to attract foreign investment. However, we cannot rule out the geopolitical influence of the surrounding countries. Such involuntary influences harm the development of the national economy. However, if we can correctly evaluate and effectively use the powerful geo-economic potential of our country, there is every reason to perpetuate the independence of our sovereign country.

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