REVIEW
of the official reviewer for dissertation work
Bilal Naqib Jan on the theme «Unlocking Afghanistan's role in regional connectivity: key challenges and prospects» presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational programme «8D03105 - International Relations».

№	Criteria	Eligibility (one of the options must be checked)	Justification of the position of the official reviewer
1.	The topic of the thesis (as of the date of its approval) corresponds to the directions of development of science and/or state programs	1.1 Compliance with priority areas of science development or government programs: 1) The thesis was completed within the framework of a project or target program financed from the state budget (indicate the name and number of the project or program) 2) The thesis was completed within the framework of another state program (indicate the name of the program) **3) The dissertation corresponds to the priority direction of the development of science, approved by the Higher Scientific and Technical Commission under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (indicate the direction)**	This doctoral thesis aligns with the priority area for scientific development approved by the Higher Scientific and Technical Commission under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan: 4. «The country's intellectual potential» 1. Social research (human resource development, public administration, socio-political research) as set out in the Decree of 28 September 2023 and the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Science and Technology Policy» of 1 September 2024. The study is also consistent with the objectives of Kazakhstan's foreign policy strategy, as set out in the Foreign Policy Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020–2030. (Foreign Policy Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan) The thesis supports the implementation of Kazakhstan's international initiatives aimed at strengthening cooperation with Afghanistan as a Central Asian state and promoting national interests on the international stage. This thesis has been prepared in accordance with the «Concept for the Development of Higher Education and Science in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023–2029», approved by Resolution No. 248 of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 28 March 2023. The research topic is in line with Kazakhstan's scientific development priorities, including «International Relations and Foreign Policy», «Geopolitics and Regional Studies», «Economic Diplomacy», «Regional Integration Processes» and «Regional Security and Geopolitics». The rationale is set out in the Introduction, in the sections «Relevance of the research» and «Theoretical and practical significance of the research».

2.	Importance for science	The work **makes**/does not make a significant contribution to science, and its importance **is well disclosed**/not disclosed	This work **makes** a significant contribution to academic research into international relations and regional interdependence. Its academic significance lies in the author's attempt to explain the persistent failure to realise Afghanistan's transit potential not only through internal instability and technical constraints, but also through the interplay of great power rivalry, regional competition, the impact of the sanctions regime and the need to develop transport and logistics capacity. This research gap is formulated in the Introduction («The Research Puzzle of Geographic Centrality and Persistent Disconnection», «Extent of scientific elaboration of the research question»), theoretically explored in Chapter 1, and tested using data on the UAP Railway and Mes Aynak in Chapter 3. The importance of the work **is well disclosed**: the aim and objectives, relevance, novelty, and theoretical and practical significance are clearly defined; the extent to which the chosen research topic has been studied is analysed. The importance of the research is also closely linked to general scientific and state programmes of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
3.	The principle of independence	Self-reliance level: **1) High;** 2) Medium; 3) Low; 4) No independence	The level of independence is **high**, as the author completed the thesis entirely on their own: - the author developed the «geopolitical lock and key» analytical model, the categories of «sovereign gatekeeper» and «managed dissociation», as well as the Matrix of Geopolitical Rivalry. - In the empirical section, a comparative analysis of two case studies, process tracing and document analysis have been integrated independently; - clear conclusions have been drawn for each chapter and for the thesis as a whole; - the source base and historiography relating to the thesis topic have been analysed and systematised; - the methodology for the research has been described in detail. The main findings, results and conclusions of the doctoral research are set out in publications, including international academic journals indexed in the Scopus database, and in

			publications recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
4.	The principle of inner unity	4.1 Justification of the relevance of the thesis: **1) Justified;** 2) Partially justified; 3) Not justified.	1) Justified. The relevance of the dissertation research is justified and elaborated upon. First and foremost, this is done in the Introduction, in the sections «Relevance of the research» and «The Research Puzzle of Geographic Centrality and Persistent Disconnection». The author links this to the contradiction between Afghanistan's geographical location and the fact that its transit potential has not been realised, the transformation of the political situation following August 2021, sanctions, the lack of recognition of Afghanistan after 2021, and competition between transport routes in Central and South Asia. The significance of this topic for Kazakhstan is underpinned by the need to diversify transport and logistics routes and to expand ties with South Asia.
		4.2 The content of the thesis reflects the topic of the thesis: **1) Reflects;** 2) Partially reflects; 3) Does not reflect	1) Reflects. The content of the thesis fully reflects the topic, as defined by the aim and the research objectives set, and consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion and a bibliography.
		4.3. The purpose and objectives correspond to the topic of the thesis: **1) correspond;** 2) partially correspond; 3) do not correspond	1) correspond. The aim and objectives of the thesis correspond to the stated topic and follow logically from its content. The aim of the research is formulated sufficiently comprehensively and reflects the main academic problem of the thesis. At the same time, the objectives set out systematically elaborate on the aim of the research. The author has identified the main challenges and opportunities for realising the potential of Afghanistan's interconnectedness with other actors through the development and empirical testing of the «geopolitical lock and key» model and the formulation of recommendations for the countries of Central and South Asia.
		4.4 All sections and provisions of the thesis are logically interconnected: **1) completely interconnected;** 2) the interconnection is partial; 3) there is no interconnection	1) All sections and provisions of the thesis are completely interrelated. The research presented in the thesis demonstrates a logically coherent, well-founded and complete structure, ensuring a

			sufficient level of internal consistency in the results obtained by the author. The logic of the research is structured as follows: the research problem and research question, followed by the central hypothesis and three testable consequences, then the operationalisation of concepts, an analysis of the actors' positions and two empirical case studies, as well as a comparison of alternative explanations and the development of scenarios and recommendations based on this.
		4.5 The new solutions (principles, methods) proposed by the author are reasoned and evaluated in comparison with the known solutions: **1) there is a critical analysis;** 2) partial analysis; 3) the analysis does not represent one's own opinions, but quotes from other authors	1) **There is a critical analysis**. In the course of the dissertation research, the author subjected the sources and literature used to a rigorous critical analysis, demonstrating the necessary analytical skills and the ability to utilise theoretical and methodological tools appropriate to the field of international relations, which undoubtedly had a positive impact on the research findings and the quality of the work. The author has employed a range of theoretical and methodological approaches aimed at examining various aspects. The author analyses the limitations of liberal functionalism, comparing it with realism, geo-economics and the concept of «weaponised interdependence». Furthermore, the model formulated by the author is of particular significance. This approach has enabled the development of a realistic and reliable tool for analysing the subject under study and has ensured a sufficient degree of reproducibility of the results of the present study.
5.	Scientific novelty principle	5.1 Are the scientific results and provisions new? 1) completely new; **2) partially new (25-75% are new);** 3) not new (less than 25% are new)	2) The results and provisions are **partially new (75 % are new).** The author sets out the elements of scientific novelty in the Introduction («Scientific novelty of the research») and has also developed the «geopolitical lock and key» model, the operationalisation of Afghanistan after 2021 as a «sovereign gatekeeper», the concept of «managed dissociation» and the Matrix of Geopolitical Rivalry. The novelty lies primarily in the integration of established theoretical frameworks and disparate factors into a single, multi-level explanatory framework.

			At the same time, complete novelty cannot be asserted, as the model draws on existing approaches from realism, geo-economics, contested sovereignty and weaponised interdependence.
		5.2 Are the dissertation findings new? 1) completely new; **2) partially new (25-75% are new);** 3) not new (less than 25% are new)	2) **Partially new (25–75 %).** The conclusions of the doctoral research are characterised by a high degree of validity and scientific originality. The author formulates a number of original conclusions concerning the interpretation of «managed dissociation» as a stable intermediate state, Afghanistan's limited agency as a «sovereign gatekeeper», and the consideration of the UAP Railway and Mes Aynak as different manifestations of a single mechanism. That said, the conclusions regarding the impact of sanctions, non-recognition, security threats and regional rivalry build upon existing literature and are not, in themselves, entirely new.
		5.3 Technical, technological, economic or management decisions are new and reasonable: 1) completely new; **2) partially new (25-75% are new);** 3) not new (less than 25% are new)	2) **Partially new (75 % are new).** The solutions proposed in the thesis are of an analytical and managerial-political nature and are scientifically sound and of practical significance. The author proposes a Matrix of Geopolitical Rivalry, three scenarios for the development of interconnectivity, and differentiated recommendations for regional states, Afghanistan, the USA, China, Russia and international financial institutions (§§ 4.2–4.3). Some of the proposals represent the author's elaboration of mechanisms already in use, including ring-fenced financing—as exemplified by CASA-1000—and project-specific exemptions from sanctions regimes; they are therefore assessed as being partly novel.
6.	The validity of the main findings	All main conclusions **are**/are not **based on** scientifically significant evidence or well-grounded (for qualitative research and areas of training in the arts and humanities)	All the main conclusions **are based on** scientifically sound evidence. The evidence base includes official documents, international agreements, materials from international organisations, project documentation, analytical reports, statements by political leaders, and scientific and analytical literature. This range of sources enables the author to examine the issue under investigation not only at a theoretical level, but also at an empirical level. All the conclusions of the thesis follow logically from the content of the work and correspond to the

			stated aims and objectives. The author employs a comparative analysis of the UAP Railway and Mes Aynak projects, as well as the process tracing method, to substantiate the thesis's conclusions.
7.	The main provisions for the defense	It is necessary to answer the following questions for each provision separately: 7.1 Is the provision proven? 1) proven; 2) rather proven; 3) rather not proven; 4) not proven 7.2 Is it trivial? 1) yes; 2) no 7.3 Is it new? 1) yes; 2) no 7.4 Application level: 1) narrow; 2) medium; 3) wide 7.5 Is it proven in the article? 1) yes; 2) no	7.1. Is the provision proven? The first provision **is proven**. The thesis demonstrates that Afghanistan's interconnectedness has not been realised, a situation attributable not only to technical and internal institutional constraints. Drawing on data from the UAP Railway and Mes Aynak, as well as additional examples such as CASA-1000, TAPI and Lapis Lazuli, the author traces the impact of sanctions, the policy of non-recognition, competition between transport routes and incompatible conditions imposed by different actors. The second provision **is proven.** The author has analysed the causal and explanatory factors and identified the key elements of the 'geopolitical lock and key' model. The author sets out the observable indicators and introduces the Matrix of Geopolitical Rivalry. The third provision **is proven**, as the study shows that Afghanistan exercises territorial control, regulates access to facilities, collects customs revenue, issues permits and conducts negotiations with external partners. At the same time, sanctions, non-recognition, banking restrictions, internal ideological constraints and a lack of contractual and legal guarantees limit the ability to ensure the full-scale implementation of projects. The fourth provision **is proven.** In this paper, the author has succeeded in identifying and demonstrating a combination of limited bilateral and sectoral forms of cooperation alongside the absence of comprehensive regional integration. Examples such as the ring-fenced mechanism of CASA-1000, the partial agreements surrounding Mes Aynak and the ongoing negotiations on the UAP are consistent with the characteristics of «managed dissociation». The fifth provision **is rather proven**. A comparative analysis of Chapter 3 shows that the UAP Railway case reflects a blockage at the level of a multilateral transport corridor,

			whilst the Mes Aynak case reflects one at the level of a bilateral investment project. In both cases, sanctions, financial, political and security constraints are at play. However, differences in the sectors involved, the composition of the participants and the immediate causes of the delays mean that the cases cannot be considered entirely identical. The sixth provision **is rather proven**. In §§ 1.1–1.2, the author sets out the distinction between absolute and relative benefits, whilst in Chapter 3 he demonstrates that the economic attractiveness of the UAP and the resource value of Mes Aynak did not ensure their implementation. The material in § 4.1 confirms the influence of strategic rivalry and the regime's logic of survival. However, direct evidence of internal decision-making in all the states under consideration is limited to open sources. The seventh provision **is proven**, as the author demonstrates the systematic nature of the proposed procedure. The Introduction («Methodology and Research Design»), section 1.4 and Appendix A describe a combination of comparative case studies, process tracing, document analysis, interviews, an expert survey and the Geopolitical Rivalry Matrix. 7.2. Is the provision trivial? The first provision **is not trivial**, as the author does not confine himself to the common explanation of Afghanistan's isolation in terms of security, weak institutions and a lack of infrastructure, but puts forward a multi-layered geopolitical explanation and compares it with alternatives. The second provision **is not trivial**: the model integrates the structural, regional and intra-state levels, linking the «lock», the «keys» distributed amongst the actors, and the limited agency of the territorial gatekeeper within a single causal framework. The third provision **is not trivial**, as Afghanistan is viewed not only as a source of threats or an unrecognised regime, but also as an essential participant in infrastructural processes, possessing genuine, albeit limited, negotiating capacity. The fourth provision **is not trivial**: the concept of «managed dissociation» goes beyond the binary opposition of

			integration and isolation and describes a stable configuration of selective, segmented interconnectedness. The fifth provision **is not trivial**, as the author compares transport and extractive projects as different empirical manifestations of a common mechanism, rather than treating them as unrelated sectoral cases. The sixth provision **is not trivial** in relation to the selected case studies: the author examines why significant expected economic benefits do not overcome strategic and regime constraints in the context of post-2021 Afghanistan. The seventh provision **is not trivial**, as it involves not merely listing methods, but integrating them with the Matrix of Geopolitical Rivalry and a unified coding framework for actors, instruments, «red lines» and «keys». 7.3. Is this provision new? The first provision **is partially new**. The impact of sanctions, rivalry and non-recognition has previously been examined in the literature, but combining these factors to explain a persistent 'geopolitical lock' in relation to Afghanistan's interconnectedness introduces elements of novelty. The second **provision is a new** element in the configuration proposed by the author. Its components draw on established approaches from realism, geo-economics, «weaponised interdependence» and research into contested sovereignty; however, their integration into a model comprising a «lock», incompatible «keys» and a «gatekeeper» is the author's original contribution. The third **provision is new**. The concepts of «gatekeeper states» and de facto regimes exist in the literature, but their operationalisation in relation to Afghanistan after 2021—as a necessary yet structurally constrained participant in corridor projects—represents a new contribution by the author. The fourth **provision is a new** formulation by the author. «Managed dissociation» is proposed as a distinct analytical category situated between full integration and isolation, and is accompanied by observable indicators.

			The fifth **provision is new**, as the author conducts a comparative analysis of the UAP Railway and Mes Aynak projects within the framework of a single causal mechanism, which constitutes a novel combination of empirical material. The sixth **provision is new** in that the general thesis of international relations theory and the distinction between relative and absolute benefits, as developed within the realist and liberal traditions, are applied systematically for the first time to the analysis of two Afghan case studies and their connection to the logic of modern Afghanistan's functioning. The seventh **provision is partially new**. Whilst the methods used are well-known, the Matrix of Geopolitical Rivalry and the method of integrating them into a single analytical procedure are proposed by the author. 7.4. Application level Application level of the first **provision is medium:** it relates directly to Afghan interconnectivity and can be applied when analysing other sanction and conflict corridors, but such a generalisation requires separate empirical testing. Application level of the second **provision is wide**: the model can be applied to studies of infrastructure rivalry, contested sovereignty and sanctions regimes. Application level of the third **provision is wide**, since the concept applies to de facto authorities and regimes whose territorial control is accompanied by a lack of recognition and external constraints. Application level of the fourth **provision is wide**: the category may be useful for analysing selective interconnections in other geopolitically contentious areas. Application level of the fifth **provision is medium**, as the direct conclusions relate to the UAP Railway, Mes Aynak and regional connectivity in Afghanistan. Application level of the sixth **provision is wide**, as the logic of relative gains are applicable to various international infrastructure projects.

			Application level of the seventh **provision is wide**, as the Matrix and multi-method design can be adapted to other corridors and can be applied in many different areas. 7.5. Is the provision proven in the article? 7.5. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh **provisions have all been proven** in Bilal Naqib Jan's publications and are of a high standard in terms of their analytical, theoretical and applied value.
8.	The principle of reliability Reliability of sources and information provided	8.1 Choice of methodology - is justified or the methodology is described in sufficient detail **1) yes;** 2) no	8.1 **Yes,** the choice of methodology is justified and described in sufficient detail. The choice of a qualitative multi-method design is justified in the Introduction («Methodology and Research Design»). A comparative analysis of case studies serves to identify causal mechanisms; process tracing is used to reconstruct the sequence of events; and documentary analysis, interviews and expert surveys are used to triangulate sources of information in order to obtain a more accurate result.
		8.2 The results of the thesis were obtained using modern methods of scientific research and methods of processing and interpreting data using computer technologies: 1) **yes;** 2) no	8.2 The results of the thesis were obtained using modern methods of scientific research and methods of processing and interpreting data using computer technologies: **yes.** In drawing his research findings, the author employs such contemporary qualitative research methods as structured-focused comparison, process tracing, thematic coding, document analysis, interviews and expert surveys. At the same time, the use of computer technology involves the processing of statistical data, the systematisation of sources, the analysis of trade, economic and infrastructure indicators, as well as the preparation of analytical materials. Although the thesis is not a technical study, the methods used for data processing and interpretation meet contemporary requirements for research in the social sciences.
		8.3 Theoretical conclusions, models, identified relationships and patterns have been proven and confirmed by experimental research (for areas of training in pedagogical sciences, the results have been proven on the basis of a pedagogical experiment): 1) yes; **2) no**	8.3 Theoretical conclusions, models, identified relationships and patterns have been proven and confirmed by experimental research: **no.** The theoretical conclusions, identified interrelationships and patterns of the dissertation research have not been confirmed by experimental research. The study is predominantly theoretical, applied and analytical in nature. Within the field

			of international relations, experimental research is not the primary or mandatory method for verifying results. Furthermore, the reliability of the conclusions is ensured by the use of a range of modern methods of scientific analysis. The conclusions and provisions of the thesis are scientifically substantiated on the basis of an analysis of the academic literature, concepts and empirical data. The identified interrelationships and patterns are logically consistent and well-founded, which meets the requirements for research in the social sciences and humanities.
		8.4 Important statements **are confirmed** / partially confirmed / not confirmed by references to current and reliable scientific literature	8.4 Important statements **are confirmed** by references to current and reliable scientific literature The provisions and conclusions of the thesis **are confirmed** by references to current academic literature, official documents and materials from international organisations. The author draws on a wide range of research in the fields of liberal functionalism, structural realism, regional competition and great power rivalry. This has enabled the author to compare different perspectives and develop a comprehensive understanding of the issue.
		8.5 Used literature sources **are sufficient**/not sufficient for a literature review	8.5. Used literature sources **are sufficient** The conclusions and provisions of this thesis are based on sources comprising documents and materials relevant to the thesis's research question. The thesis is based on a study of a sufficient body of specialist literature. The list of sources used is comprehensive and representative, covering a wide range of academic publications, regulatory documents and analytical materials, which ensures the completeness and depth of the research carried out.
9	Practical value principle	9.1 The thesis has theoretical value: **1) yes;** 2) no	9.1 **Yes.** The theoretical value lies in the author's development of a multi-level «geopolitical lock and key» model, the operationalisation of the sovereign gatekeeper, the concept of managed dissociation, and the Matrix of Geopolitical Rivalry.
		9.2 The thesis is of practical importance and there is a high probability of applying the results obtained in practice: **1) yes;** 2) no	9.2 **Yes.** This thesis has practical importance; the provisions and conclusions set out in it can be utilised by relevant government departments, business organisations, and regional and international organisations to study the

			experiences of Afghanistan, the countries of Central Asia and South Asia. Tailored recommendations have been put forward for the states of Central Asia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Iran, the US, Russia, China and international financial institutions, including interim infrastructure measures, customs harmonisation, ring-fenced financing and project-specific sanctions exemptions.
		9.3 Are the practice suggestions new? 1) completely new; 2) **partially new (25-75% are new);** 3) not new (less than 25% are new)	9.3 The practical **proposals are partially new** (75 %). The novelty lies in linking the recommendations to the allocation of «keys» amongst the stakeholders and to the threshold conditions for partial unlocking (§§ 4.2–4.3). At the same time, a number of proposals are only partially new, as they adapt existing mechanisms from CASA-1000, Chabahar and project finance practice, rather than creating them from scratch.
10.	The quality of writing and design	Academic writing quality: **1) high;** 2) average; 3) below average; 4) low.	Academic writing quality: 1) **High.** The author has demonstrated a high standard of academic writing, characterised by clarity and logical presentation. The thesis has a clear macrostructure, consistently linking the research question, hypothesis, objectives, chapters and conclusions. The author demonstrates a command of academic terminology, uses the conceptual framework correctly and ensures the accuracy of the wording.
11.	Notes on a thesis		This doctoral thesis is of a high academic standard and is characterised by its logical structure, conceptual coherence and the originality of the author's approach to analysing the role of Afghanistan and regional interdependence. At the same time, despite the overall positive assessment of the work, the following comments and recommendations may be made: 1. The central argument that external actors deliberately maintain a «geopolitical lock» is formulated in stronger terms than some of the evidence presented would warrant. In sections 3.1, 3.3 and 4.1, the lack of funding, the risk of sanctions and the promotion of alternative routes are interpreted as elements of deliberate obstruction, although they may also reflect commercial risk, security concerns and institutional uncertainty. It appears that further elaboration of

			development scenarios and risk assessment would enhance the practical significance of the work. 2. The thesis is characterised by its logical structure and originality, offering the author's perspective on Afghanistan's policy in Central Asia and South Asia. At the same time, it seems that, to strengthen the argument, the expert perspective should have been broadened by including interviewees from China, the USA, India and Iran, in the context of the topic under investigation. In particular, it would be desirable to see a more in-depth analysis of the strategies and practical activities through which these powers exert institutional influence on Afghanistan. The comments noted are not of a fundamental nature and do not detract from the overall high academic and practical significance of the thesis.
12.	Scientific level of the doctoral student's articles on the topic of research (in case of defense of the dissertation in the form of a series of articles, the official reviewers comment on the scientific level of each article of the doctoral student on the topic of research)		The «Approbation of the Research Results» section states that the findings of the study have been presented in five publications in the following journals: International Relations & International Law Journal, Public Administration and Civil Service, Kazakhstan-Spectrum, Frontiers in Political Science, and Discover Global Society. The topics of these publications are consistent with the overall focus of the dissertation and address Afghanistan's role in Central Asia, Afghanistan–Uzbekistan relations after 2021, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), governance models, and Kazakhstan's engagement with Taliban-ruled Afghanistan. Two of the articles were published in Scopus-indexed journals, while three appeared in journals recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance in Science and Higher Education of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The publications cover the conceptual foundations of the research, present the author's perspective, offer elements of scientific novelty, and demonstrate practical relevance.
13.	Decision of the official reviewer (pursuant to paragraph 28 of the present Model Regulations)		Bilal Naqib Jan's doctoral thesis, «Unlocking Afghanistan's role in regional connectivity: key challenges and prospects», submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) under the educational programme «8D03105 – International Relations», constitutes an independent, comprehensive and scientifically sound study that completely meets the requirements for dissertations under the degree programme

			«8D03105 – International Relations», thereby providing grounds for awarding the candidate the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD).

In reviews, official reviewers indicate one of the following solutions:

1) **to award the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or Doctor of Specialization**;

2) send the thesis for revision (except for cases of thesis defense in the form of a series of articles);

3) refuse to award the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) or Doctor of Specialization.

Copies of the reviews of the official reviewers are handed over to the doctoral student no later than 5 (five) working days before the defense of the thesis.

Official Reviewer:
Doctor of Political Sciences, Associate Professor
Department of International Relations,
Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University

a.kurmanghali@abaiuniversity.edu.kz

Date: 1 September 2026

Kurmangali Aimen Kuanyshbaikyzy

РАСТАЙМЫН: «Абай атындағы ҚазҰПУ» КЕАҚ
КАДР САЯСАТЫ БАСҚАРМАСЫНЫҢ ЖЕТЕКШІСІ
ЗАВЕРЯЮ: РУКОВОДИТЕЛЯ
УПРАВЛЕНИЯ КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ
НАО «КазНПУ им Абая»
ҚОЛЫ
ПОДПИСЬ _____