

ISSN 1563-0226
Индекс 75867; 25867

ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ атындағы ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ

ХАБАРШЫ

Шығыстану сериясы

КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени АЛЬ-ФАРАБИ

ВЕСТНИК

Серия востоковедения

Al-Farabi kazakh national university

JOURNAL

of Oriental Studies

№4(83)

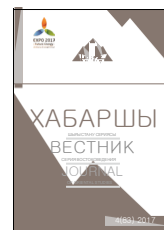
Алматы
«Қазақ университеті»
2017



ХАБАРШЫ

ШЫҒЫСТАНУ СЕРИЯСЫ № 4(83)

ISSN 1563-0226
Индекс 75867; 25867



25.11.1999 ж. Қазақстан Республикасының Мәдениет, ақпарат және қоғамдық келісім министрлігінде тіркелген

Күәлік №956-Ж.

Журнал жылына 4 рет жарыққа шығады

Жауапты хатшы

Көптілеуова Д.Т., филол.ғ.к.,
доцент (*Қазақстан*)
Телефон: +77075005595
E-mail: dina0028@mail.ru

Редакция алқасы:

Надирова Г.Е.,
филол.ғ.д., проф. – ғылыми редактор (*Қазақстан*)
Жұбатова Б.Н.,
филол. ғ.д. – ғылыми редактордың
орынбасары (*Қазақстан*)
Алдабек Н.А.,
т.ғ.д., профессор (*Қазақстан*)
Ким Г.Н.,
т.ғ.д., профессор (*Қазақстан*)

Кудайбергенова Р.Е.,
т.ғ.к., доцент м.а. (*Қазақстан*)
Мевлют Эрдем (Mevlut Erdem)
профессор (*Түркия*)
Роберт Эрмерс (Robert Ermers)
профессор (*Нидерланды*)
Чжао Цюань-шэн (Zhao Quan-sheng)
профессор (*Вашингтон, США*)
Анипина А.К.,
аға оқытушы, техникалық редактор



**ҚАЗАҚ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**
Б А С П А У Й І

Ғылыми басылымдар бөлімінің басшысы

Гүлмира Шаккозова
Телефон: +77017242911
E-mail: Gulmira.Shakkozova@kaznu.kz

Редакторлары:

Гүлмира Бекбердиева, Азिला Хасанқызы

Компьютерде беттеген

Айша Калиева

Жазылу мен таратуды үйлестіруші

Мәлдір Өміртайқызы

Телефон: +7(727)377-34-11
E-mail: Moldir.Omirtaikyzy@kaznu.kz

ИБ №11697

Басуға 25.12.2017 жылы қол қойылды.
Пішімі 60x84 1/8. Көлемі 11,3 б.т. Офсетті қағаз.
Сандық басылыс. Тапсырыс №645. Таралымы 500 дана.
Бағасы келісімді.
Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің
«Қазақ университеті» баспа үйі.
050040, Алматы қаласы, әл-Фараби даңғылы, 71.
«Қазақ университеті» баспа үйінің баспаханасында басылды.

© Әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ, 2017

1-бөлім
ТАРИХ

Раздел 1
ИСТОРИЯ

Section 1
HISTORY

Smagulova K.K., Mukhametkaliyeva G.O.

Candidate of Philosophy, Al-Farabi Kazakh national university, Kazakhstan, Almaty,
e-mail: sgulshat72@mail.ru, +77013268649

The economic belt of the Silk Road: perspectives and threats

The article considers the concept of the "Economic belt of the Silk Road", as well as its prospects and opportunities. The geopolitical aspects of trade and economic cooperation and the expansion of international and regional trade, the formation of international transport corridors through the territory of Kazakhstan and Central Asia from China to Europe and the Middle East, the gradual growth of China's economic presence in Central Asia as a strategically important partner are analyzed. Priority directions are considered, its features, prospects of realization and possible threats are revealed also there are three lines.

Key words: geopolitical aspect, initiative, international transport corridor, security, partner, agreements

Смагулова- К.К., Мухаметкалиева Г.О.

кандидат философских наук, Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби,
Казахстан, г. Алматы, e-mail: sgulshat72@mail.ru, тел .: +77013268649

Экономический пояс Шелкового пути: перспективы и угрозы

статье рассматривается концепция «Экономический пояс Шелкового пути», а также ее перспективы и возможности. Анализируются геополитические аспекты торгово-экономического сотрудничества и расширение международной и региональной торговли, формирование международных транспортных коридоров через территорию Казахстана и Центральной Азии из Китая в Европу и Ближний Восток, постепенный рост экономического присутствия Китая в Центральной Азии как стратегически важного партнера. Рассмотрены приоритетные направления, выявлены их особенности, перспективы реализации и возможные угрозы, а также предусматривается существование трех линий.

Ключевые слова: геополитический аспект, инициатива, международный транспортный коридор, безопасность, партнер, соглашения.

Introduction

The concept of the “Economic belt of the Silk Road” (EBSR) is of considerable interest. Today China is one of the largest investors and producers in the global economy, despite a slight decrease, there is developing quite rapidly. This idea opens new prospects and opportunities for investment, trade and economic cooperation of countries that are located along the Silk Road. The project is quite extensive, because it includes numerous projects in the field of industry, infrastructure, trade and services that will provide a safe and permanent environment for the development of the entire center of Eurasia. In general, this is a good chance to stimulate an increase in the economies of all states and the Central Asian region.

The aim of the research is to examine its priority areas, to identify its features, as well as prospects for implementation and possible threats, during the analysis of the strategic concept of the “Economic belt of the Silk Road”.

Kazakhstan is sincerely interested in expanding cooperation between countries throughout the Eurasian space for a number of reasons. Among them, one of the main is the geopolitical aspect. Kazakhstan is in the heart of the continent and is a natural bridge for interaction between the West and the East, the North and the South. At the same time, these vectors have different and simultaneously complementary development potential. For example, Western Europe is the largest and most affluent world market for consumption, while Asia has significant production capabilities, etc.

The formation of EBSR is, of course, a grandiose undertaking, the realization of which will last for several decades. Therefore, a lot of changes in external and internal conditions are still to be faced, in which the Economic belt will have to evolve in the future.

The Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) and the “Economic Belt of the Silk Road” (EBSR) are two of the most real projects in the Eurasian space. Each of them has its own conceptual framework and has a number of pros and cons. Taking into account these circumstances allows to evaluate both the projects themselves and the opportunities and challenges of their interaction, as well as the nature of Kazakhstan’s participation in them. The main thing that attracts attention is a conceptual difference of projects. Although, it must be admitted that the conceptual determination of objectives is not clearly defined in either of the projects. The EEU is an integration project that focuses on the post-Soviet space and

has a main objective of reindustrialization of its member countries, as well as the creation of a single economic space, providing for free movement of goods, services, capital and labor. It is quite obvious that the period of economic modernization requires providing a moderate level of protection for the creation of favorable conditions for manufacturers of new products. This means that the re-industrialization cannot take place in conditions of complete openness to the global economy. Second, not only the protection, but also the structure and size of the domestic market are important. On the one hand, it is important that it had free niches, providing developing countries with an opportunity to realize their potential. On the other hand, it is equally important that the integration partners were interested in the “pulling up” developing countries in terms of technology and standard of living.

However, the EU first requires a more comprehensive understanding of the Belt’s strategic implications in their totality—and how they might relate to its own security and foreign policy objectives. There remain concerns and uncertainties as to why China has proposed the Belt, whether it potentially serves a geopolitical agenda, and how it will interact with economic and political dynamics in the many fragile and developing states through which it passes. There are also questions as to how the Belt will interact with local security dynamics and regional geopolitics. To date, very little international discourse has focused on answering these important questions, and it is precisely this gap in analysis that made SIPRI initiate this project in cooperation with the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES).

Main directions of EBSR:

President Xi Jinping is very active in promoting the idea of reviving the Silk Road nowadays. The first idea was directed towards Central Asia - it was the project “Economic belt of the Silk Road”. In modern circumstances, the countries of the Silk Road attract China with the potential to organize high-speed transit shipments to Europe and, of course, the availability of a variety of natural resources (metals, oil, gas, grain and others). The new Chinese initiative is of great interest. After all, at present it is one of the largest investors and producers in the global economy and, despite a slight decrease, is developing quite rapidly. In my opinion, this idea opens up new prospects and opportunities for investment, trade and economic cooperation between the countries that are located along the Silk Road. This project is quite extensive, as it includes numerous projects in the sphere of industry, infrastructure, trade and services that will

provide a safe and permanent environment for the development of the entire center of Eurasia. In general, this is a good chance to stimulate an increase in the economies of all states and our region.

So, the plans foresee the existence of three lines. The North Line is a new Eurasian continental bridge, which includes a cross-border railway (connecting China to Europe via Kazakhstan and Russia), the automobile continental road and the trading system. The middle line provides for the cross-border railway construction of China-Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan. In the future, the railway system of Turkmenistan, Iran and Turkey will join it, and further Europe. The South Line is a Sino-Pakistani economic corridor, which includes the railway, road, energy pipelines and their maintenance.

According to the information already available, the new Chinese initiative can pursue three strategic goals:

- expansion of international and regional trade;
- the formation of international transport corridors through the territory of Kazakhstan and Central Asia from China to Europe and the Middle East;
- gradual growth of China's economic presence in Central Asia as a strategically important partner (1).

One of the main directions of the strategy implementation is the railways, especially China regards the economic belt of the Silk Road, primarily as a railway superhighway of Eurasia. This concept of the economic belt of the Silk Road assumes the modernization and construction of new railway lines, highways, pipelines and other infrastructure elements, also contributes to the expansion of international and regional trade. The main flow of cargo along the economic belt of the Silk Road, as planned, will be from the East to the West. Future international transport corridors will allow the central and western suburbs of China to get on the route through the station Dostyk in Kazakhstan on direct rail communication with the EU countries.

The EBSR strategy, first of all, received unconditional support in the countries of Central Asia, especially in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. It is not by chance that these countries were chosen by Xi Jinping as platforms for initiating the initiative. Now it is important how this strategy will affect already existing economic unions and communities in the post-Soviet space, primarily the EAEU and the SCO, and in what ways can their interaction or, conversely, counteract them. China has started to promote this strategy in all directions. In less than a year and a half, Chinese leaders visited more than 20 countries, where they consistently propagated and explained its content and main directions. The foreign policy

structures of the PRC worked very intensively. Analyzing the specificity of the Chinese project on the website of the newspaper "Renminjibao", the leading Chinese expert on Russia, Professor Feng Yujiun emphasizes that it is not about creating an integration zone. "The economic belt of the Silk Road is not an artificially advanced integrated project, but a naturally formed idea of cooperation" (Амребаев, 2014). Almost all CIS countries supported this strategy. It is planned that it will cover not only Central Asia, but also the countries of Transcaucasia: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Abkhazia, South Ossetia.

"Economic Belt of the Silk Road" (EBSR) is not an integration project in its purest form. Its main objective is to create favorable conditions for the promotion of Chinese goods on the markets of Central Asia, Russia, Europe and the Middle East. The following objectives serve this aim:

Simplification of customs, visa and other procedures to facilitate the activities of businessmen and expansion of cooperation.

Creation of an extensive transport and logistics infrastructure.

The increase in bilateral trade and creation of free trade zones in the regions, through which the Economic belt will pass.

Expansion of bilateral trade in national currencies with the prospect of turning the Yuan into a regional currency that will be able to press the position of the dollar and the euro.

Secondly, the EBSR can be considered as an important component part of China's new geopolitical concept, focused on neighboring countries (primarily Central Asia). The declared aim is the strengthening of regional economic cooperation in Eurasia and the creation of "a new model of international cooperation and global management", naturally, under the auspices of China, although it is not advertised.

Third, China's leadership today has a task of turning China into a "world workshop" and service provider to the world market, surpassing the United States and the European countries in this field. Implementation of EBSR and "Marine Silk Road of the 21st century", designed to reduce the development gap of certain regions of China and substantially increase their capacity, making China one of the world's information and industrial centers, should help to solve this task.

Kazakhstan in the implementation of the strategy

As you know, Kazakhstan at the official level confirmed its intention to actively join the

construction of the Economic belt of the Silk Road. So there are very great opportunities for Kazakhstan. During the visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to our country in the fall of 2013, 22 agreements were signed between Kazakhstan and China totaling about

30 billion, which envisage deepening economic cooperation between the countries, including in the context of the idea expressed by the Chinese leader. It should also be noted that this project is also very clearly linked with the program “Nuryly zhol”. In fact, the first steps of the “Economic belt of the Silk Road” have already been made - it is, above all, the international highway “Western China - Western Europe”. This is a modern circuit, and those who have seen it will confirm that the route is broadband, well-lit. Its commissioning will raise the transport level. Once the Russian side has completed its part of the work, the highway will turn into a corridor. This track is already working. She connected many Kazakhstan settlements with high-quality road.

Implementation of infrastructure and industrial projects by China in the EEA countries is the main opportunity for cooperation between the Union and the Economic belt of the Silk Road (EBSR), however, unified rules should be observed in those areas regulated by the EEMP.

This conclusion was reached by international experts in the study “Geo-economics of Eurasia”, presented at the meeting of the Astana club. The report was prepared by the Carnegie Foundation, the Chinese Academy of Contemporary International Relations, the German Council on Foreign Policy, the Institute of World Economy and Politics under the Foundation of the First President of Kazakhstan and the Russian Council for International Affairs

In addition, in the “Economic Belt” there are a lot of things that contain economic corridors for the development of logistics. Kazakhstan is, first of all, huge distances. And this, on the one hand, is our plus, because Kazakhstan can be a transport hub in the Eurasian space. And on the other hand - our minus, because it requires the constant development of transport routes. And the fact that China is now developing this program, promises us great opportunities. This is very good and very successful. By the way, that’s why China proposed this idea, understanding that our country is also interested in such development, because it gives us the opportunity to become a transport hub in the heart of Eurasia. And China is ready to invest in it. We are talking about investing in our part of the way: they quickly built their section of the route to Khorgos, having fulfilled their obligations.

Kazakhstan is sincerely interested in expanding cooperation between countries throughout the Eurasian space for a number of reasons. Among them, one of the main is the geopolitical aspect. Kazakhstan is in the heart of the continent and is a natural bridge for interaction between the West and the East, the North and the South. At the same time, these vectors have different and simultaneously complementary development potential. For example, Western Europe is the largest and most affluent world market for consumption, while Asia has significant production capabilities, etc. In addition, Kazakhstan is a continental country and in this regard is interested in accessing the world’s maritime transport routes through the territory of neighboring countries (Сыроежкин, 2014).

When Chinese leader Xi Jinping visited Astana, Kazakhstan and Southeast Asia in September and October 2013, he raised the initiative of jointly building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road.^[16] Essentially, the ‘belt’ includes countries situated on the original Silk Road through Central Asia, West Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. The initiative calls for the integration of the region into a cohesive economic area through building infrastructure, increasing cultural exchanges, and broadening trade. Apart from this zone, which is largely analogous to the historical Silk Road, another area that is said to be included in the extension of this ‘belt’ is South Asia and Southeast Asia. Many of the countries that are part of this belt are also members of the China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). North, central and south belts are proposed. The North belt would go through Central Asia, Russia to Europe. The Central belt goes through Central Asia, West Asia to the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean. The South belt starts from China to Southeast Asia, South Asia, to the Indian Ocean through Pakistan. The Chinese One Belt strategy will integrate with Central Asia through Kazakhstan’s Nuryly Zhol infrastructure program.

In general, as is evident from the speech of President Xi Jinping in Astana, the primary task of the Chinese initiative is a gradual reduction and then complete elimination of trade and investment barriers between the project participants (Асанбеков, 2014). According to the Chinese side, this measure is necessary for the disclosure of trade and investment potential of the participating countries. In addition, the project primarily involves strengthening multi-lateral cooperation in the financial sector, ensuring uninterrupted monetary circulation and harmonization of the monetary systems of member countries.

When solving this problem, it is proposed to create a network of regional financial development organizations and optimize the flow of financial flows.

In my opinion, Kazakhstan's position must be based on the fact that China is our strategic partner and neighbor state. Like any other project, the Chinese initiative has its advantages, as there are certain risks and challenges. When considering the possibility of participating in a Chinese project, the primary task of Kazakhstan is to maximize the benefits of the Chinese initiative, on the one hand, and minimize the risks arising from the project, the other.

Forecasts for the implementation of the EBSR strategy: Analysis of threats and risks of the implementation of EBSR

So, the practical implementation of the Chinese initiative has prospects and can even lead to the formation of a new architecture of the world economy, where the main link will be Central Asia, but, unfortunately, there may be a variety of threats. Therefore, here you can see not only the positive aspects of this idea.

To begin with, the investment projects of Chinese companies are mainly related to the production of oil and natural gas. Therefore, one of the threats for Kazakhstan may be the preservation of the raw material orientation of the national economy.

There are risks that come not from China's external, but even domestic policies. To date, China's economic policy in Central Asia is linked to a common strategy to ensure favorable external conditions for achieving success in terms of modernization, further growth of the economy and the subsequent transformation of the country into one of the global economic power centers. China intends to use more actively the Central Asian direction of its policy, and therefore tries to strengthen its positions in the national economies of the countries of Central Asia by strengthening investment activities there and increasing the volume of loans.

One of the tasks of the "Economic belt of the Silk Road" is the implementation of China's new geopolitical concept, which is to turn this country into a global power. Proceeding from the goals and objectives of this project to recreate the Silk Road, we can assume that China will seek to open borders with the countries of the region for the free movement of goods and people. Therefore, in connection with this situation, certain risks may appear, because there is a danger of appearing in the total trade, economic and migration expansion by the CNR.

We must note another threat: it is the growing debt of the Central Asian countries to China. The amount of the debt of the RK to China is \$ 13.6

billion or 8.8% of the total amount of external debt. The largest share of debt also falls on other debts, except investments and bank debt, which is

9.7 billion, 71.3% of the debt to China (5) The first deputy head of Tajikistan's Ministry of Finance noted that China remains the major creditor, with a debt of \$ 942 million (5).

The arrival of the Chinese labor force in the region also has consequences. Opponents of the initiative insist that the hopes associated with its implementation of creating new jobs for the local population and the maximum elimination of unemployment are absolutely unsuccessful. The real policy of Chinese companies shows only one thing: if Chinese companies create jobs in Central Asia, they do it solely for their compatriots, that is, for their citizens. With the project will come the Chinese labor force, in the countries of Central Asia already an excess of labor. Those who consider China's growing presence in Central Asia, as a very disturbing phenomenon, also point out that the main and direct beneficiary of the benefits from such a presence are certain individuals in political circles and business structures who are intensively engaged in business with China. In other words, a relatively narrow stratum of society and a small part of the population.

In addition, one can see problems such as increased competition for Kazakh enterprises, increased smuggling, environmental degradation, and the like. In general, this idea of China for Central Asia is ambiguous and ambiguous.

Possible ways to reduce risks and threats

Perhaps, even in the presence of diverse problems in achieving mutually beneficial trade and economic interaction, the way out is seen in the integration of the Central Asian region. The above problems are objective, but, nevertheless, a number of scientists see a way out of the current situation in regional integration. It is known that a large regional market has a great attraction for external investment in the processing industry, than small national markets. Integration could use the regional industrial, energy and transport infrastructure with high efficiency to achieve economic growth of all countries of the region. Although for a number of reasons, there is currently a very low probability that this idea will be implemented, but nevertheless it is necessary to revive and develop regional integration in Central Asia. The danger for the region lies not in the processes of economic interaction with China itself, but in the fact that with such a huge difference in the demographic and economic potential of the

interacting parties, this whole process turns into an expansion of the dominant one. Therefore, I think that to counteract the peaceful, quiet Chinese economic expansion of Central Asia, a powerful economic union of the Central Asian countries is needed. Why is it that Uzbek cars, Turkmen gas, Kazakh food products, Tajik cotton, Kyrgyz textiles can not move freely in the territory of Central Asia? This would be useful and beneficial in the full sense of these words for the development of the whole region, this will help not only not to become a “springboard” or “raw material appendage” of China, but also to develop cooperation of Central Asia and China in a bilateral direction.

Conclusion

The Belt has different security implications in Central and South Asia. It is perceived by the landlocked Central Asian regimes as a welcome means of boosting economic growth. In certain states, particularly Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, it feeds into domestic development agendas as well. At the regional level, it does not itself exacerbate interstate disputes and could potentially serve to benefit greater regional cooperation. Indeed, cooperation in Central Asia has always been stimulated by external powers and Chinese financial incentives could induce states to begin to cooperate on, or to move past, interstate disputes that have hampered the realization of transnational economic projects. Russia has endorsed the Belt, after long consideration, as the result of its tightened geopolitical and geoeconomic parameters and economic motives. At this stage, it sees no structural conflict with its interests in Central Asia or its own regional economic framework of the EEU. Instead, the Belt and the EEU are perceived as complementary—how this unfolds in practice remains to be seen. The Belt permits Russia to diversify its economic latitude over both Chinese-initiated economic integration blocs and possible future Western ones. In South Asia, where the Belt currently only runs through one state, namely Pakistan, it has raised political temperatures. India has objected to CPEC in the strongest terms, in part due to the fact that it traverses disputed territory. To some degree, this is also an extension of a pre-existing India–Pakistan rivalry, as well as China–Pakistan competition with India over regional influence and security. India is concerned about the long-term geopolitical implications of CPEC, particularly in the face of China gaining more regional influence at the expense of India. It anticipates that investment protection and protection of future transit through

Pakistan will also increase China’s security role in the region. One of the epicentres of increased regional competition could be Balochistan, the province that is home to Gwadar Port, one of the BRI’s key strategic investments.

Chinese investments, they also stimulate greater political will by Chinese and local authorities to cooperate to resolve them. Greater economic growth brought by Chinese investment could indeed provide the conditions for stability and development. However, there are concerns that Chinese capital could instead exacerbate some of the structural governance problems in both regions, particularly those pertaining to corruption and lack of accountability. It could also further entrench inept government apparatuses. To the extent that investments are perceived to be favouring one group over another, they could exacerbate local community and inter-ethnic tensions. Lack of transparency surrounding many Chinese deals feeds into these concerns. Overall, investment alone will not be sufficient to bring about transformative development to Central Asian and South Asian societies. Inclusive and long-term sustainable growth will require institutional reform and the erosion of patrimonial practices and state corruption. It remains to be seen the degree to which China, Central Asian governments and Pakistan will prioritize good governance and longterm growth in addition to short-term economic gains. Much of the asserted positive spillovers of the Belt therefore still depend on the quality of its implementation, the distribution of the spoils and how human security in addition to regime and statecentric security is emphasized and addressed.

Thus, the idea opens up new prospects and opportunities for investment, trade and economic cooperation of countries that are located along the Silk Road. This project is quite extensive, as it includes numerous projects in the sphere of industry, infrastructure, trade and services that will provide a safe and permanent environment for the development of the entire center of Eurasia. In general, this is a good chance to stimulate an increase in the economies of all states and countries of Central Asia.

However, they were not found to be very useful. One of the threats, in particular, for Kazakhstan, is the preservation of the raw orientation of the national economy, just as the investment projects of the Chinese companies are connected, in the first instance, with the ordinary oil and natural gas. In this regard, it was concluded what measures should be taken and ways of avoiding the threats and risks of implementing EBSR were considered.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Kazakhstan was chosen in no particular order

to establish the conception “Economic system of Silk Road”. The leadership of China regards Kazakhstan as the main and prospective trade and economic partner in Central Asia. Thus, the practical implementation of the Chinese initiative

“The economic Belt of the Silk Road” may lead to the formation of a new architecture of the world economy around Eurasia, where Central Asia becomes the main link, and our state will take a special, strategically important place.

Литература

- 1 Фэн Юйцзюнь- “Эконо-ми-чес-кий- пояс Шелко-во-го- пути- обладает глубо-ким- смыслом-”// газета «Жэнь-миньж-иб-ао», 22 января. <http://russian.people.com.cn/95181/8519807.html>
- 2 Амребаев А. Эконо-ми-чес-кий- пояс Вели-ко-го- Шелко-во-го- пу-ти: от идеи к реаль-ности-// Казахстан в глобальных- про- цессах. – 2014. – № 3. – С. 30-39.
- 3 Сыроеж-кин- К.Л. Нужно- ли Казахстану бояться Китая: мифы- и фобии- двусто-рон-них- отно-ше-ний-: моногр-афия // ИМЭП при Фон-де Перво-го- Прези-дент-а, 2014. – 432 с.
- 4 Асанбеков- М. «Захват Централь-ной Азии – одна из долгос-роч-ных- задач Китая»// Инсти-тут- стратеги-чес-ко-го- анализа прог-ноза (ИСАП) при Кир-гизско-Российс-ком- славянском- универ-си-те-те- (КРСУ), 18.12.2014 <http://www.easttime.ru/analyt-ics/kitai/ekspert-iz-kirgizii-zakhvat-srednei-azii-odna-iz-dolgosrochnykh-zadach-kitaya/8991>
- 5 Kursiv Research. Рейтинг- стран по внеш-нему- долгу- // 24.11.2015 http://www.kursiv.kz/news/top_ratings/komu-dolzen-kazahstan-rejting-stran-po-vnesnemu-dolgu/

References

- Feng Yuijun “The economic belt of the Silk Road has a deep meaning” // Newspaper “Renminjibao”, January 22. <http://russian.people.com.cn/95181/8519807.html>
- 2 Amrebaev A. Economic belt of the Great Silk Road: from idea to reality // Kazakhstan in global processes. - 2014. - No. - P. 30-39.
 - 3 Syroezhkin K.L. Do Kazakhstan need to be afraid of China: myths and phobias of bilateral relations: Monograph // IMEP under the First President’s Fund, 2014. - 432 p.
 - 4 Asanbekov M. “The seizure of Central Asia is one of the long-term tasks of China” // Institute for Strategic Analysis and Forecasting (ISAP) at the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University (KRSU), December 18, 2014 <http://www.easttime.ru/analytics / kitai / ekspert-iz-kirgizii-zakhvat-srednei-azii-odna-iz-dolgosrochnykh-zadach-kitaya / 8991>
 - 5 KursivResearch. Rating of countries for external debt // 24.11.2015 http://www.kursiv.kz/news/top_ratings/komu-dolzen-kazahstan-rejting-stran-po-vnesnemu-dolgu/

Smagulova K.K., Matkerimova R.A.

Candidate of Philosophy, Al-Farabi Kazakh national university, Kazakhstan, Almaty
e-mail: sgulshat72@mail.ru, +77013268649

KAZAKHSTAN AND CHINA: FOREIGN POLITICAL PRIORITIES OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THE RELEVANCE OF CHINA

In article is considered the main directions of foreign policy of Kazakhstan and a role of China in foreign policy of our republic. The article is devoted to the experience of China's policy in the fields of international economy and collective security within such organizations, as Shanghai Cooperation Organization. Chinese foreign policy concept in current era of globalization is sustainable enough for it to become the world's second superpower, which directions form the basis of its promotion. Also, we can see the analysis of the methods which are used by Chinese government in such directions like USA, EU, Russia and the evolution of Chinese political, economic and financial relations with major powers of today.

Key words: international relations, foreign policy, cooperation, strategic partnership, political relations, collective security.

Смагулова К.К., Маткеримова Р.А.

кандидат философских наук, Казахский национальный университет
им. Аль-Фараби, Казахстан, Алматы, e-mail: sgulshat72@mail.ru, тел.: +77013268649

Казахстан и Китай: внешние политические приоритеты Казахстана и отношение Китая

статье рассматриваются основные направления внешней политики Казахстана и роль Китая во внешней политике нашей республики. В данной статье обобщен опыт политики Китая в отношении мирового сообщества и его деятельность в сфере экономики и региональной безопасности в рамках таких сообществ, как Шанхайская Организация Сотрудничества. Рассмотрена концепция китайской внешней политики в нынешнюю эпоху глобализации, достаточно устойчивую, чтобы стать второй сверхдержавой в мире, направления которой лежат в основе ее продвижения. Также анализируются методы ведения внешней политики в таких направлениях, как США, ЕС, Россия и расширение политических, экономических и финансовых связей с влиятельными державами.

Ключевые слова: международные отношения, внешняя политика, сотрудничество, стратегическое партнерство, политические связи, региональная безопасность.

Смагулова К.К., Маткеримова Р.А.

кандидат философских наук, Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби,
Казахстан, г. Алматы, e-mail: sgulshat72@mail.ru, тел.: +77013268649

Казахстан и Китай: внешние политические приоритеты Казахстана и отношение Китая

статье рассматриваются основные направления внешней политики Казахстана и роль Китая во внешней политике нашей республики. В данной статье обобщен опыт политики Китая в отношении мирового сообщества и его деятельность в сфере экономики и региональной безопасности в рамках таких сообществ, как Шанхайская Организация Сотрудничества. Рассмотрена концепция китайской внешней политики в нынешнюю эпоху глобализации, достаточно устойчивую, чтобы стать второй сверхдержавой в мире, направления которой лежат в основе ее продвижения. Также анализируются методы ведения внешней политики в таких направлениях, как США, ЕС, Россия, и расширения политических, экономических и финансовых связей с влиятельными державами.

Ключевые слова: международные отношения, внешняя политика, сотрудничество, стратегическое партнерство, политические связи, региональная безопасность.

Introduction

Since the Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan our country has been playing a significant role in the international community, worldwide economy and political space. Having presented many international initiatives, Kazakhstan has been leading a multi-vector policy. Our country became an active actor of foreign relations nowadays and is a dynamic participant in solving global and regional problems collectively.

Our leader N. Nazarbayev has once again determined key directions of Kazakhstan's foreign policy in his message to Kazakh people called "Kazakhstan-2015" strategy – new political direction of a formed state": "Our priorities will not change – development of the cooperation with our neighbors – Russia, China, Central Asian states, as well as the USA, European Union and Asian countries. We will improve the Customs Union and Common economic space. Our short-term goal is to establish the Eurasian economic union. Thus, we state that any issues will be solved by consensus" (1).

As we noticed, as the main priorities of Kazakhstani foreign policy were, first of all, mentioned our neighbors – Russia and China. This priority has never changed and will stay as so. Because the relations with international community are always realized through neighboring countries. And it's essential that in the sphere of regional security the security built with neighboring states is the most important part. That's why our Northern neighbor Russia and our Eastern friend China are the key actors in Kazakh foreign politics. Also, in his message our President emphasized the importance of renovating the foreign policy as well as the domestic policy to make them suitable for countering new threats to national security in Central Asia. In this regard, leader of the nation mentioned the following as the priorities of renovating our foreign policy: strengthening regional and national security, active development of economic and trade diplomacy, increasing international partnerships in cultural-humanitarian, scientific-educational and other spheres, reinforcing the protection of citizens by law, protecting their individual, family and professional interests abroad.

The role of Kazakhstan in world economy and political space

The primary goal for Kazakhstan is an effective integration into the world economy, strengthening of Kazakhstan's position on external market and joining the top world exporters of energy

and products of its processing by the means of introduction of advanced technologies of production and provision of energy independence of the country. The economy of the country is actively aspiring for participation in international division of labor, international investment cooperation and international commodity turnover. For an effective participation of state in the given process it is necessary to keep in mind not only current state at the world markets, modern tendencies and main aspects of development of world economy but also be able to forecast important changes in the world economic processes on the bases of prospective analysis. In the conditions of an open economy a strategic aim of integration of Kazakhstan into the world economy must be raising of competitiveness of its economy. Competitiveness of production must contribute not only to export but also to successful competition with foreign suppliers of domestic market. Not only rich natural resource and relatively cheap qualified labour but also literate and scientific-technical potential should be viewed as a pre-condition of raising competitiveness of the national economy.

It's the prudent and farsighted politics of our leader that made our country a competent and famous participant of international community. The proof of that could be examples of Kazakhstan's heading OSCE in 2010, OIC in 2011-2012, SCO in 2010-2011, launching of the 7 winter Asian games in Kazakhstan and our country's selection as a host for "EXPO-2017" international specialized exhibition (2).

What is the difference between Kazakhstan and the other Central Asian countries? Our president has an additional legal status—that of being 'the leader of the nation,' a status he received in 2010. If N. Nazarbayev leaves his presidential position, he becomes a senator for life. He also has powerful levers of influence, for example, an attempt on his life would be equal to an act of terrorism. At the same time, the first president is immune to detention, arrest, or any responsibilities vis-à-vis the law for any action he committed during his presidential terms. It is a certain legal guarantee for the future.

People's Republic of China is one of the most rapidly developing countries of our time. It's the first worldwide by population (more than 1 billion 300 million people) and third by territory (9.6 million square kilometers).

It's been more than 20 years since Kazakhstan established diplomatic relations with its Eastern neighbor – China. PRC was in the list of countries which recognized the independence of our country immediately from the first days. It is absolutely

reasonable to say that the bilateral relations, based on peaceful neighborhood and mutual benefit principles, has nowadays reached a significantly high level. A sustainable law basis was founded and issues that seemed hard to solve at first were resolved through peaceful negotiations. The cooperation that has started as a simple trade partnership has transformed into a strategic partnership of a highest importance.

An important area of bilateral cooperation in the foreseeable future is cooperation in the nuclear field. In the context of China's intentions to build on its territory 23 nuclear reactors, the unprecedented contract on supplying 25 thousand tons of uranium from the RK to the PRC has obtained a particularly importance. China has played a significant role in the modernization of the Kazakh steel industry.

China can play a significant role in strengthening the role of Kazakhstan as an influential player in the global food market. In particular, Kazakhstan is interested in the usage of transit and transport potential of China for the supplying of agricultural products to China and other Asia-Pacific countries. Thus, China and Kazakhstan share common interests in the economics and politics field. Kazakhstan supplies hydrocarbons so necessary for China and it is ready to become the trade bridge between China and the Western Europe. It is necessary to note, that in the context of the global financial crisis, China has become the largest creditor and the investor for Kazakhstan, bypassing both Russia and the countries of the West. At the same time the part of Kazakhstan's elite, which has been not connected to oil-and-gas sector, they suspecting the PRC in latent intentions concerning Kazakhstan's resources (including land). The Chinese migration to Kazakhstan is a subject of special concern for Kazakhstan's experts.

China's foreign policy: main directions in the development of relations with Central Asian countries

China's foreign policy has recently been portrayed as increasingly assertive. This assessment is primarily based on both its foreign policy rhetoric and actions. While China does not seem to have significantly increased its military spending recently,² the fear of a greater assertiveness has revived the perception of China as a threatening or destabilising force in the 21st century. China's assertiveness in its foreign policy discourse is probably best exemplified by the content and wording of the first ever White Paper on Military Strategy ('the Military Strategy') that was released in May 2015.

The Military Strategy portrays China as a power under numerous – traditional and non-traditional – threats globally but also more particularly in its close neighbourhood.³ While a direct reference is made to threats originating from 'hegemonism, power politics and neo-interventionism', Beijing also indirectly shows its growing concern vis-à-vis the U.S. 'rebalancing strategy', more particularly in Asia. In this context, China affirms its readiness to build up the necessary strategic and military capacity 'to safeguard its national unification, territorial integrity and development interests'.

Chinese foreign policy also appoints the relations on various fields with Central Asian republics, and most importantly our country, as a priority direction. Chinese Ambassador to Kazakhstan on the foreign political concepts of China: "Since the very establishment, People's Republic of China has never started any wars first, has never struggled for military expansion, moreover, it follows the five principles of peaceful co-existence in developing the connections with other countries. Chinese development not only never destructed and never threatened in any way the development of Central Asian states, but also has always been trying to form a sustainable external environment and huge possibilities for helping it. We aren't evolving the cooperation to make an influence sphere in Central Asia. We aren't developing the SCO to form a military bloc; we aren't going to transform SCO to any kind of unity of NATO or the Warsaw Pact organization. We are improving our relations in order to ensure the peace, security and economic development together with the countries of our region. China will keep on developing its economic relations with Central Asia, and especially with Kazakhstan. In 2011 the goods turnover between China and Kazakhstan amounted 24.7 billion USD. Parties have pointed a target to risen this category to 40 billion USD until 2015. The geographic location is very convenient and the level of cooperation is strong enough for that" (3).

Economic presence and interest of China in Kazakhstan have considerably increased recently. In general, the main economic interests of China in Kazakhstan are:

1. Obtaining the access to oil and gas sources in order of ensuring China's energy security. In recent years, the growth of Chinese economy has increased domestic energy demand, therefore, sharply increased the import volume of oil and petroleum products. Growing Chinese economy, in particular, its western areas demand new energy sources which can be imported from Kazakhstan on mutually advantageous conditions.

Use of transport-communication potential of Kazakhstan for promotion of the Chinese goods on the western markets.

Enhancement of bilateral trade, the development of Kazakhstan's consumer market.

Strategic partnership between China and Kazakhstan

Diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Kazakhstan were established on 3 January 1992. In October 1993, took place the official visit of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev to China, during the meeting there was signed the first official document determined the principles of bilateral relations — «The Joint Declaration on the Principles of friendly relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China.» Within 20 years were formed principles and legal basis of mutual relations development. There were signed about 200 documents on bilateral cooperation in political, economic spheres, and also in the security and cultural cooperation field.

The improvement of bilateral relations between China and Kazakhstan underscores these developments and might, in the short term, help consolidate the achievements of the largest Central Asian republic. Over the past few months, Chinese and Kazakh officials have met to discuss economic, political, cultural and security issues. In June, Hu Jintao and Nazarbaev talked about the details of the security partnership agreed upon in 2005 and signed an agreement for the "Development of an all-round Strategic Partnership", which includes a commitment to boost bilateral trade and increase meetings between high-ranking officials. At the moment the situation of Kazakh-Chinese relations could not look better: Nazarbaev and Hu Jintao seem to have a deep mutual understanding and the current Kazakh temporary presidency of the SCO will provide additional opportunities for the two presidents to meet and discuss aspects of bilateral cooperation. Chinese officials have expressed satisfaction for the current situation of trade relations and have praised the recent creation of a trade and business centre in Khorghos, at the border between Kazakhstan and China.

Kazakh and Chinese officials have excellent reasons for being happy also about the two countries' trade relations, which have reached a volume of \$20 billion in 2011 (up from just \$8.3 billion in 2006), much larger than trade between Kazakhstan and Russia. The initial goal set by Kazakh and Chinese officials was to reach a trade volume of \$15 billion

by 2015, however this goal has been surpassed four years early as the value of bilateral trade is already \$5 billion above the planned level. Besides direct trade, Kazakhstan is also important for China as a transit country: among the issues recently discussed was also the improvement of railway connection between China and Kazakhstan and, from there, to Russia and Western Europe.

Economic and trade relations between China and Kazakhstan are developing on a basis of advanced contractual base, which includes more than 30 documents. The great value for progress in this sphere has an activity of the Kazakh-Chinese intergovernmental commission on trade and economic cooperation. Furthermore, each visit of Kazakh and Chinese politicians to Astana and Beijing usually results to new arrangements in the sphere of trade. Kazakhstan remains the second (after Russia) largest trading partner of China among the CIS and East Europe countries. Bilateral trade over the years to maintains a positive dynamics. In 2002, bilateral trade amounted to 1.955 billion dollars. For the six months of 2012 — \$ 8,73 billion. Kazakhstan's exports — \$6,144 billion, while imports from China accounts \$2,586 billion. The main Kazakhstan's export positions to China is compounded by a raw products group: crude oil, copper and copper alloys, ferroalloys and non-ferrous metals, scrap metal, fertilizer, raw leather, cotton and wool. China exports to Kazakhstan computers and hardware, railway and tram cars, heavy technique, coke, chemicals, consumer goods and food products. The huge share of Sino-Kazakh trade is compounded by the trade with PRC's Xinjiang. Kazakhstan is main trading partner of XUAR. Xinjiang's exports to Kazakhstan for the past 20 years, is a leader in foreign trade operations, occupying 70% of the total trade between China and Kazakhstan. The bilateral trade volume has grown from \$ 30 million in 1992 up to \$ 8,73 billion for the first six months of 2012. In the foreseeable future the importance of this region will grow, especially in the context of «strong center — strong province» strategy and the State program «XUAR-2015

One of the most important elements of the Kazakh-Chinese dialogue is cooperation in the energy sphere. In the Kazakhstan's hydrocarbons market China is represented by the largest power companies: CNPC, Sinopec, CITIC. The oil volume which is produced in the Republic of Kazakhstan with the participation of Chinese companies constitutes about 45 million tons, more than 50% of the total annual oil production. Currently there continuing construction/reconstruction of Atyrau

refinery (with participation Sinopec), Shymkent refinery (with participation of the CNPC), Aktau plastics plant and Moinak hydro-power station. In Aktau bitumen plant is constructing with the share of Chinese capital, the factory will satisfy the growing demand during building the transport corridor «Western China — Western Europe» (4).

The rapid development of Chinese-Kazakh strategic partnership was influenced by political dialogue of the highest level, effective business relations and personal friendship of two countries' leaders. Head of China Hu Jintao has visited Kazakhstan 7 times and N.Nazarbayev has been to China with official visits and as a participant of international conferences for 17 times. That kind of an often meetings is a rare thing in international experience, and it also emphasizes the importance of the heads of states in the development of bilateral relations.

As a result of the President Nazarbayev's state visit to PRC in February 2011 a mutual communique was signed. This document once again pointed out that Kazakhstani-Chinese relations are developing rapidly and effectively: "Parties agree that during latest years Kazakh-Chinese strategic partnership connections have been undergoing a stable development. Bilateral relations at highest and high level are becoming closer, the level of mutual understanding and trust is rising non-stop, trade-economic, energy, humanitarian, security spheres, also cooperation on international and regional problems are deepening". According to the fourth article of the document, parties were satisfied with the measures undertaken right on time to tackle the world financial crisis together.

Regional security issues within the framework the international community

The intellectual roots of regional security studies can be traced to the geopolitical writings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, although the definition of critical regions and the source of that criticality have changed over time. During the Cold War, regional security and stability were defined largely in terms of the place that a region occupied in the strategic calculation of the United States or the Soviet Union. The contemporary preoccupation with regional security reflects a confluence of the continuing relevance of traditional geostrategic calculations and the emergence of new security challenges that have redefined the content and scope of order in the contemporary international system. The rising salience of regional security and regional security orders across every dimension of interaction

has generated a surprisingly large number of formal international arrangements that vary in scope, complexity, and strength.

The relevant issue of today —regional security has never been replaced from the agenda of the heads of states' meetings. Drugs and weapons trafficking, illegal migration, as well as the international terrorism, religious extremism and national separatism problems keep worried not only Kazakhstan and China, but almost all members of international community. For the solution of these problems, parties have been improving their relationships in the framework of Shanghai Cooperation Organization that was established in 2001. Apart from Kazakhstan and China, Russia, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are the members of the SCO. The arising interest of other countries in SCO demonstrates its importance and effectiveness, the relevance of its principles. Nowadays SCO consists of 6 member-states, 4 observers (India, Pakistan, Iran, Mongolia) and 2 dialogue-partners (Belarus, Sri-Lanka). Kazakhstan and China shares the cooperation in the SCO not only in political sphere, but also trade-economic and cultural-humanitarian.

The stable periodic visits of Kazakhstan's and Chinese presidents, the signing of agreements on strategically important objects for both, but especially Kazakhstan, have been a push towards the development of bilateral relations to the level of the strategic partnership. In particular, realization of such infrastructure projects like building the modern types of railways, automobile roads, oil and gas tubes, big amounts of credits for the construction of energetic infrastructure have deepened the mutual cooperation. Equally distributing the rights to procession of its oil production sites between Western, Chinese and Russian investors, Kazakhstan tried to balance its interests. But the world financial crisis gave China the opportunity not only to process its oil sector, but also to strengthen its influence on other spheres of economy. Apparently, the rapid activeness of Chinese companies in Kazakhstan is a good thing to help diversifying our economy, but Kazakh people view the rising influence of Chinese in our country with suspicion.

During the SCO summit held on 6 June 2012 Chinese Head of state Hu Jintao and President N. Nazarbayev had a conversation. Hu Jintao made some proposals for deepening their diverse strategic partnership: "Firstly, strengthening mutual political trust, improving connections on different levels, securing both countries' strategic security and development interests. Secondly, widening business

cooperation, motivating bilateral production relations, opening new directions of partnership, deepening energy cooperation, developing the atomic energy, solar energy, wind energy spheres, renew bordering points, updating their infrastructure, widening mutual investment. Thirdly, widening humanitarian connections, improving cooperation in culture, education, travelling and medicine. Fourth - deepening security cooperation, effectively countering drug trafficking, organized transnational crime, improving systematic and information security. Fifth – developing multilateral cooperation, strengthening relations in the frameworks of UN, SCO, CICA, forming a convenient environment for two countries' development according to the concept based on mutual trust, mutual efficiency, equality and partnership (5).

One of the latest and most important occasions in China was the decision of XVIII meeting of Chinese Communist party, held on 8 November 2012, about replacement of the leadership and transferring of it to the fifth generation representatives. The post of the Head of PRC and Secretary General of Chinese Communist Party which changes each 10 years was given to former deputy Head of China – Xi Jinping. According to Russian scholar S.G. Luzyanin, the great importance of Chinese leadership will continue to exist. It's essential that despite many changes in development of "socialism with Chinese features" model, the main direction of the Party will remain. Those include: powerful state; leadership role of Chinese ComParty; binds between successors of the leadership in realization of reforms and development strategy

The Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China both have important stakes in Central Asia's present and future. Both have had experience in fighting against extremist elements: be it in Chechnya where Russia waged two mostly unsuccessful wars against local rebels and a coalition of Islamist guerilla fighters, or in the province of Xinjiang, where China is still confronted with the problem of secessionism. Both countries understand the limits of multilateral action, but still tend to coordinate their actions within the framework of regional organizations initiated to deal with terrorism, extremism, separatism, and collective security. The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO), founded in 2002 on the basis of the 1992 Tashkent Treaty, is the main international forum for former Soviet republics to discuss their

mutual interests on a wide range of security issues. Dominated by Russia, the CSTO was founded "to strengthen peace and international and regional security and stability, and to ensure the collective defense of the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the member States, in the attainment of which the member States shall give priority to political measures."²⁶ Russia's military capabilities and the history of its engagement in Tajikistan during the 1992-1997 civil war (when it secured the Tajik-Afghan border) make it a preponderant partner in ensuring a well-functioning mechanism of regional security based on shared goals of peace and territorial integrity (6).

It is quite confirmed that the new Chinese leadership will continue the position which was held until today in the foreign policy. Even though main issues are resolved, there are still many problems that haven't been regulated. The most outstanding one of them – is transboundary rivers question. There were some declarative documents generally coordinating this issue, but there was no concrete decision on it. But it's vital to mention that last few years this problem's regulation process has moved forward quite far. That was caused by the work of mutual Kazakhstani-Chinese commission on usage and defense of transboundary rivers, formed on the basis of bilateral agreement. Though the basic agreement defining the normative status of those rivers hasn't been reached yet.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is essential that People's Republic of China will remain one of the main priorities of our foreign political concept. Both sides are interested in that. Kazakhstani-Chinese relations haven't lost their development rapidity even in the conditions of latest financial crisis. We can divide the 20 years of cooperation into first ten years of building the normative basis, defining main priorities and basic directions of bilateral partnership and last ten years of raising the cooperation to the higher quality level, solving urgent issues and transforming the economic spheres of strategic importance into the main object of cooperation. Nowadays, huge economic projects started up, the development of non-resource economic spheres is coming up; all of that shows us the sustainability of Kazakhstani-Chinese relations future development. Mutual trust and interest will always remain as the strongest foundation for bilateral connections.

References

- 1 Қазақстан Респуб--ликасының Прези--дент Н.Ә.Назарбаевтың Қазақстан халқына Жолдауы (2012 ж.14.12.) // [http:// www.mod.gov.kz](http://www.mod.gov.kz)
- От Маркса к Конфу-цию- // Экспресс- К. 6 ноября- 2012.
- 3 Вечер-няя- Астана. 4 декабря 2012.
- 4 Совмест-ное- коммю-ни-ке- Респуб-ли-ки- Казахстан и Китайской- Народной- Респуб-ли-ки- [http://www.inform.kz/rus/arti-cle/2354461](http://www.inform.kz/rus/article/2354461)
- HuJintao tong hasakesitan zongtong Nazaerbayefu juxing huitan // <http://kz.chineseembassy.org/chn/zhgx/t938702.htm>.
- 6 Внешняя- поли-тик-а Китая в глобальном- и реги-он-альном- изме-ре-ниях- // <http://www.ras.ru/news/shownews.aspx?id=4c408f27-e0a2-4b39-a08c-018156e18392>

References

- Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A.Nazarbayev to the nation of Kazakhstan (2014.14.12) // [http:// www.mod.gov.kz](http://www.mod.gov.kz)
- 2 From Marx to Confucius // Express K. 6 November 2012.
- 3 Evening Astana. 4 December 2012.
- 4 Mutual communique of the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China [http://www.inform.kz/rus/arti-cle/2354461](http://www.inform.kz/rus/article/2354461)
- 5 HuJintao tong hasakesitan zongtong Nazaerbayefu juxing huitan // <http://kz.chineseembassy.org/chn/zhgx/t938702.htm>.
- 6 Foreign policy of China in global and regional dimensions // <http://www.ras.ru/news/shownews.aspx?id=4c408f27-e0a2-4b39-a08c-018156e18392>

2-бөлім
ФИЛОЛОГИЯ

Раздел 2
ФИЛОЛОГИЯ

Section 2
PHILOLOGY

Мазмұны – содержание

1-бөлім Тарих

Раздел 1 История

<i>Ахапов Е.А., Дацрова А.С., Османова М.С.</i> Факторы эффективного восприятия образовательных теле и радиопередач.....	
<i>Арыдемир Х.</i> Влияние британского решения brexit на современную геополитику турецкой республики северного Кипра (ТРСК).....	
<i>Балаева Г. Е.</i> Развитие в Азербайджане национальных традиций и мультикультурализма.....	
<i>Вагабова Т.А.</i> Азербайджанские просветители о роли женщины в обществе и о воспитании женщин во II половине XIX века.....	
<i>Жанатаева К.Б.</i> Аймақтық қауіпсіздік мәселелері және Мысыр бағыты (1980-2000 ж.).....	
<i>Кагазбаева Э.М., Бактыбекова Б. Б</i> Қазіргі кезеңдегі жапония елінің іскерлік мәдениетінің ерекшеліктері.....	
<i>Керімбаев Е.Ә., Шарыпқазы Н.</i> Қытайдың сыртқы саясатындағы тілдің рөлі.....	
<i>Қайыркен Т.З., Атабаева Э.Қ.</i> Синто және Жапон халқының ұлтшылдық рухы.....	
<i>Мұқаметханұлы Н., Серғазы Е.</i> Қытайдың батыс бөлікті игеру стратегиясы жөнінде.....	
<i>Омарова М.А.</i> Орталық Азия мен Қытай: экология және қоршаған ортаны қорғау саласындағы ынтымақтастық	
<i>Сағынбек М., Арзыкулов А.А.</i> Қытай мәдениетінің ҚХР-ның жаңа даму кезеңіндегі орны.....	
<i>К.К. Smagulova, G.O.Mukhametkaliyeva</i> The Economic Belt of the Silk Road: Perspectives and Threats.....	
<i>К.К. Smagulova, R.A.Matkerimova</i> Kazakhstan and china: foreign political priorities of Kazakhstan and the relevance of China.....	

2-бөлім Филология

Раздел 2 Филология

<i>Авакова Р.А., Майданкызы Б.</i> Контактология: символическое значение чисел во фразеологизмах казахского языка.....	
<i>Алиева Х.</i> Фольклорные традиции в творчестве джалаладдина руми.....	
<i>Ахметбек М.</i> «Батысқа сапар» романының шетелге таралғандағы ерекшеліктері.....	

<i>Ж.А. Әмірқұлова, А.Ә. Рыскиева, Ә.А. Құранбек</i>	
Қазақ фольклорының рухани бастаулары.....	
<i>Бүркімбаева Ш.Д.</i>	
Қазақстан ұйғырлары: тарихи тағдыр және оның поэзиядағы жырлануы	
<i>Л. Гусейнова</i>	
История создания словарей на английском и в азербайджанском языкознании.....	
<i>Досымбекова Р.О.</i>	
Қытай лингвомәдениетіндегі «екі» саны және жұптық семантика.....	
<i>Елеуова А.С., Зинедин А.С.</i>	
Сөйлемнің семантикалық құрамы мен құрылысы.....	
<i>Жумабаева А.А.</i>	
Көне түркі жазба әдебиетіндегі «ырық бітіг» кітабының орны.....	
<i>Kenzhebayeva U., Nadirova G., Seitmetova Zh.</i>	
Features and Differences of Adequate and Equivalent Translation.....	
<i>Керейбаева А.А.</i>	
Сравнение методики обучения фонетики китайского языка преподавателя из Китая и местного преподавателя университета Казумоимья им Абылайхана.....	
<i>Kortabayeva G.</i>	
Turkisms in Different Languages of the World.....	
<i>Мұқаметханұлы Н., Қанат Г.</i>	
Су бейхайдың «Қазақ мәдениетінің тарихы» монографиясындағы жалқы есімдер аудармасы жөнінде.....	
<i>Мурадова Ш. Г.</i>	
Влияние наследия насимины творчество мирзы Джаханшаха Хагиги.....	
<i>Садықова Р.К., Жансеркеева Э.</i>	
Қазақ және парсы әдеби байланыстарының даму жолдары	
<i>Ten Yu.</i>	
Structural features of cross-language transformations within the translation of literary text (Park Wan Suh “Who Ate Up All the Shinga?”).....	
<i>Шадак З., Мадибалаева А.Е.</i>	
Особенности делопроизводства и трудоустройства в Турции.....	

CONTENTS

Section 1 History

<i>Akhapov E.A., Dairova A.S., Osmanova M.S.</i> Factors Of Effective Understanding Of Educational Television And Radio Programs.....	
<i>Hakan Aridemir</i> The Effects of Britain's BREXIT Decision on the Current Geopolitics of the TRNC.....	
<i>Balayeva.G.</i> The national traditions and development of Multiculturalizm in Azerbaijan.....	
<i>Vagabova T.A.</i> Azerbaijani educators about the role of women in society and the education of women in the II half of the XIX century.....	
<i>Zhanataeva K.B.</i> The Regional security problem and course of Egypt (1980-2000).....	
<i>Kazarbaeva E., Baktybekova B.</i> The features of modern business culture of Japan.....	
<i>Kerimbaev E.A. Sharypkazy N.</i>	
<i>Kayirken T.Z., Atabayeva E.K.</i> Sinto and national heart of japanese people.....	
<i>Mukhametkhanuly N., Sergazy E.</i> On the Strategy for Development of Western Regions of PRC.....	
<i>Omarova M.A.</i> Central Asia and China: cooperation in the field of ecology and environment.....	
<i>Sagynbek M., Arzykulov A.A.</i> Role of the Chinese culture in modern development of the People's Republic of China.....	
<i>Smagulova K.K., Mukhametkaliyeva G.O.</i> The economic belt of the Silk Road: perspectives and threats.....	
<i>Smagulova K.K., Matkerimova R.A.</i> Kazakhstan and China: Foreign Political Priorities of Kazakhstan and the Relevance of China.....	

Section 2 Philology

<i>Avakova R.A., Maidankyzy B.</i> Contactology: the symbolic meaning of numbers in phraseological units of kazakh language.....	
<i>Aliyeva H.</i> Folk Traditions In The Jalaladdin Rumi's Work.....	
<i>Ахмет--бек М., Акам Н.</i> Изме--не-ние романа «Путе--ше-ст-вие на Запад» после- его распростр-анения- за рубе-жом-.....	
<i>Amirkulova Zh.A., Ryskieva A.A., Kuranbek A.A.</i> Spiritual Origin of Kazakh Folklore.....	

<i>Burkitbayeva Sh.</i>	
Uighurs of Kazakhstan: historical destiny and its poetry.....	
<i>Gusejnova L.</i>	
The history of the creation of dictionaries in English and Azerbaijani linguistics.....	
<i>Dossymbekova R.O.</i>	
The number «two» and dual concepts in Chinese linguoculturology.....	
<i>Eleuova A.S., Zinedin A.S.</i>	
Semantic structure and structure of the sentence.....	
<i>Zhumabayeva A.A.</i>	
The role of the book “Yrk Bitig” in the ancient Turkic written literature.....	
<i>Kenzhebayeva U., Nadirova G., Seitmetova Zh.</i>	
Features and differences of adequate and equivalent translation.....	
<i>Kereibaeva A.A.</i>	
A comparison of teaching methods of phonetics of the Chinese language by the teachers from China and local teacher of KazUIR & WL named after Ablai Khan.....	
<i>Kortabayeva G.</i>	
Turkisms in different languages of the world.....	
<i>Mukhametkhanuly N., Kanat G.,</i>	
Translation of proper names in the monograph by Su Beihai “The History of Kazakh Culture”.....	
<i>Muradova Sh.G.</i>	
The Affect of Nasimi’s Heritage in Mirze Jahanshah Haqiqi’s Creation.....	
<i>Sadikova R.K., Zhanserkeeva E.</i>	
Ways of development of Kazakh-Persian literary connections.....	
<i>Ten Yuliya</i>	
Structural features of cross-language transformations within the translation of literary text (Park Wan Suh “Who Ate Up All the Shinga?”).....	
<i>Shadkam Z., Madibalayeva A.</i>	
Specific characters of document control and employment in Turkey.....	