

## KAZAKHSTAN'S TRANSITION TO GREEN ECONOMY

**Аңдатпа.** Қазақстанның «жасыл экономикаға» көшуі, Қазақстанға аса басым су ресурстарын тұрақты дамыту, жоғары өнімді ауыл шаруашылығын және тұрақты ауыл шаруашылығын дамытуға ықпалдасу, жалпы энергия үнемдеу және энергия тиімділігін арттыру, қалдықтарды басқару жүйесін жетілдіру, сол арқылы ауаның ластануы және экожүйелерді басқарудың нәтижелілігін арттыру бағыттарын жақсарту.

**Тірек сөздер:** жасыл экономика, қоршаған ортаны қорғау, «Жасыл көпір» бағдарламасы, ЭКСПО-2017.

**Аннотация.** Переход Казахстана к зеленой экономике может улучшить такие направления, как устойчивое использование водных ресурсов, которое для Казахстана является весьма приоритетной, способствовать развитию высокопроизводительного и устойчивого сельского хозяйства, энергосбережения и повышению энергоэффективности в целом, развить систему управления отходами, тем самым снизить загрязнение воздуха, и повысить результативное управление экосистемами.

**Ключевые слова:** зеленая экономика, охрана окружающей среды, программа «Зеленый мост», ЭКСПО-2017.

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Kazakhstan has already declared itself as a state committed to sustainable development and expressed its willingness to solve environmental problems by certain actions.

At present Kazakhstan is faced with the problem of serious deterioration of natural resources and environment for the most important environmental indicators. Almost one third of agricultural lands right now are degraded or under serious threat, and more than 10 million hectares of potentially arable land in the past have been abandoned. Projected deficit of \$ 13-14 billion m3 of sustainable water resources to meet the needs of the economy by 2030 [1].

Environmental pollution has a serious negative impact on human health. Kazakhstan is in second place in the total volume of environmental pollution with organic substances among the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

According to the results of the Conference «Rio+20», the Government of Kazakhstan has developed and in May 2013, approved by the presidential decree «Concept of transition of Kazakhstan to «green economy». First and foremost, the Concept presented a list of priority tasks, mainly aimed at reforming certain sectors of the economy.

As part of the transition to a «green economy» it is planned:

- Improve resource efficiency;
- improve Kazakhstan infrastructure;
- improve the welfare of the population.

«Green economy» is the economy with high level of quality of life of the population and rational use of natural resources for present and future generations and in accordance with the country's international environmental commitments, including the Rio anarchie principles, Agenda XXI century, the Johannesburg plan and the Millennium Declaration.

«Green economy» is one of the important tools to ensure sustainable development of the country. The transition to a «green economy» will allow Kazakhstan to achieve its goal of becoming a top 30 most developed countries of the world.

It is estimated that by 2050 the conversion in the «green economy» will further increase GDP by 3%, create more than 500 thousand new jobs, create new industries and services, to provide universally high quality of life for the general population.

In general, the volume of investments required for the transition to «green economy», will be about 1% of GDP annually, which is equivalent to 3-4 billion dollars US per year[2].

In addition, the international community expects from Kazakhstan the successful implementation of significant projects: the exhibition EXPO-2017, entitled «Energy of the Future» and the Partnership Programme «Green Bridge» to promote sustainable development in Central Asia and other regions of the world. Such regional countries like Mongolia, China and South Korea, have already started the implementation of the ambitious plans of «green economy», dubbed by the presidents of these countries. For example, South Korea already invests annually 2% of GDP in the «green» sector, while China's investments are at a level of 1.5% of GDP, with an expected growth of up to 2% by 2015.

The concept of «green growth» is based on the use of the four principles:

- **principle of eco-efficiency**, assuming the maximum possible use of the beneficial properties of goods and services, while minimizing environmental impact throughout the product life cycle;
- **principle of resource conservation** assumes taking management decisions taking into account the need to preserve natural resources;
- **principle of unity** assumes coordination of actions of all the subjects of the national economy, participating in the development process;
- **Cross-sectoral principle**, which means the involvement of representatives of various sectors of society in the decision-making process.

An international team of scientists of Kazakhstan, Russia, USA, Germany, China and other countries developed a 10-volume work «The Global Forecast» Future of Civilizations until 2050». The scientific vision on the issue of the formation of the Global energy and ecological strategy were summarized in the monograph by N.A. Nazarbayev «Global Energy Strategy for Sustainable Development in the XXI Century».

The main objective of the Global energy and ecological strategy is to reach to the middle of the XXI century, the optimal level of satisfaction of the needs of all countries in the world in energy and other natural resources.

In his works, our President said that the world stands on the threshold of a technological revolution. The main feature of the development at the beginning of the new century is the realization of epochal innovations and globalization of technological innovation, that is an extension of national borders scales creation and distribution.

The proposed partnership will allow overcoming the technological gap between industrialized and developing countries. This aspect should be regarded as an indispensable factor for sustainable development in the world, eliminating the possibility of a further increase of the contradictions in the process, and hence in economic and human development of the various regions of the world.

Formation of the global and regional markets for high-tech goods and services will significantly accelerate the process of creating and distributing the epochal and basic innovations, to pool resources from different countries for their implementation, to scale the world technological rent.

Practical implementation of proposals on Global Energy Strategy has been launched with the Green Bridge Interregional Programme for the period of 2011-2020.

Kazakhstan initiated the program «**Green Bridge**» as a practical mechanism for the transfer of green technologies.

On the 3rd and 4th Astana Economic Forum the Head of State of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev has proved the need to establish a kind of «green bridge» to transfer the most environmentally innovative technologies from advanced countries to developing countries. The main objective of the «Green Bridge» - promoting the partnership countries, the largest regions of the world to implement the programs and plans of «green economy», bringing together the public, private sector, NGOs and international organizations [3].

Astana Initiative of «Green Bridge» was adopted by Asian and the Pacific countries at the 6th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Astana in October 2010. On behalf of ESCAP countries, Kazakhstan has

developed a Program of Partnership «Green bridge». In September 2011 the Astana initiative and Partnership Programme «Green bridge» were supported by the 7th Pan-European Ministerial conference «Environment for Europe» in Astana.

The program involves the joint action of States, international, non-governmental, scientific organizations and business on creation or development of new green business sectors through the implementation of investment projects, reform policies, economic and market instruments.

The partnership program Green Bridge does not replace or duplicate other existing processes or programs. The task of the «Bridge» is the connection between many processes and creation of a new level of partnership - not only between countries and regions, but also between government and business, filling gaps in short-term or piecemeal actions.

The essence of the «Green bridge» is a mechanism for greening the economy, through the development of new branches of green business and starting a long-term and stable basis.

Its main approach – is practical assistance to countries and to any organizations in the transfer of existing experience and «green» technologies.

Green bridge offers a new payment mechanism for the latest green technology – the creation of favorable conditions for green business. Green bridge is built for everyone, not against anyone.

Differences from existing international initiatives and value-added initiatives of Kazakhstan are as follows:

- The partnership programme aimed at implementing green investment projects in countries with any political system and level of economic development. It gives priority to «green» projects, which are more profitable for business than «brown» projects.
- The Partner Program provides a number of practical measures to create the conditions and infrastructure for access to a «green» technology and innovation to all interested countries and organizations.

The partnership program "Green Bridge" assumes no donor countries and recipient countries. Movement goes in two directions: one toward environmentally friendly «green technologies», in the other direction - produced «green products» by «green» technologies.

Kazakhstan on the threshold of the 20th anniversary of its independence has actually become one of the most important figures in the international process to address global environmental problems and preserve our common home, Planet Earth.

The new concept associated with the transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the direction of «green economy» establishes a basis for serious systematic upgrades to support transition to a new economy and a new formation by increasing the well-being, the quality of the country's population and the occurrence of the state of the thirty most developed countries in the world with minimal load on the environment and degradation of natural resources, these factors explains the relevance of the topic.

Green economy - it is the direction in economic science, which is formed in the last decade, within it is believed that the economy is a dependent part of the natural environment, and within it there, and it is its component.

Key priorities associated with the transition to a «green economy», that Kazakhstan faces:

- improve the efficiency of resource use (land, water, biological, etc.) and manage them efficiently; upgrade existing and build new infrastructure; improve the well-being of the population and the surrounding ecological environment quality through the rational way of reducing the pressure of the surrounding environment; enhance national security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and including water security. Decree № 577 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan released May 30, 2013, which tells us about the concepts associated with the transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the «green economy». Implementation of the concept associated with the transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the «green economy» will be implemented in three phases:

1. at this stage, the main priority of the country will optimize the use of natural resources and

improved environmental performance, and the formation of a «green» infrastructure;  
2. organized on the basis of "green" infrastructure arise transformation of the national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, aimed at the rational use of water resources, rewarding and promoting the development and widespread use of renewable energy technologies, as well as the construction of advanced technologies on the basis of high energy efficiency standards;

3. move the national economy on new principles for the «third industrial revolution», which require the use of natural resources, subject to sustainability and stability [4].

However, in the specified Concept proposed seven basic and key areas of the formation of a «green» economy:

- first direction - to introduce renewable energy sources. Further preservation of minerals becomes enormous scale. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a country with a very rich natural resources. Oil and gas natural resources - all over the world are listed as one of the largest energy resources, but they are being depleted at the time, and it follows that it is necessary to discover new resources for livelihoods. Kazakhstan has a good ecosystem, forests, water, soil, all this significantly increases its position to other states.

- Second direction - energy efficiency in housing and communal services. As a significant part of the urban housing stock was built in the post-Soviet era, a large number of residential complexes provided with a void heat insulating devices, and heating systems, which leads to substantial heat expenses. Now the energy service companies are operating in Kazakhstan which carry out various actions in the field repairs and troubleshooting of heating devices.

- Third direction— organic farming in agriculture. Here we have in mind that this type of appointment analyzes refusal of synthetic fertilizer products (pesticides), all kinds of feed additives. To discontinue the use of organic fertilizers to supply yield, crop growth. «Greening» of agriculture will allow providing the population with food without causing damage to

natural resources and ecology. Kazakhstan expects to work in the following areas:

- manage soil fertility; - to use water efficiently;
- manage the health of animals and plants; - automation of farm machinery.

- fourth direction - to improve the waste management system. Special popularity won the waste management problem. Clogged streets, landfills, and the absence of any control over the removal of debris are found extremely often [5].

Therefore, under existing circumstances, it is considered to use waste as a secondary product of the production cycle. For example, the technology of complex processing of municipal solid waste and the acquisition of alternative fuel is already underway in Almaty.

- fifth direction is to improve the system of water resources management. Water is a key natural component supplies the life of mankind and unity of ecosystems. Therefore, the rational consumption of water resources is an issue that deserves great attention.

- sixth direction is to develop the direction of «clean» transport. Now most of the traffic is implemented on the basis of gasoline (diesel). This contributes to high greenhouse gas emissions.

- seventh direction is to maintain rational and effective management of ecosystems. The activity in this direction is mainly directed at preserving the unique natural resources of Kazakhstan.

Also, the Government of Kazakhstan was formed a plan of action for the implementation of the Concept related to the transition of Kazakhstan to «green economy» in the period from 2013 to 2020:

- State program on water resources management in the period from 2014 to 2040, which aims to increase the productivity development of the draft Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On making changes additions to certain legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the issues of transition of Kazakhstan to «green economy»:

- development of a plan of action to improve the rapid collection and transparency of national and departmental information, statistics and

administrative information on all indicators of «green economy», which includes the results of the energy audits, the level and composition of waste in large corporations, the indicators of the level of water resources, agricultural productivity, the provision of dumps of solid household waste and industrial residues;

- submission of proposals by the product of a comprehensive «green» indicator of the standard of living of the population of the areas which will contain the level of economic development, population health state, environmental conditions and provision of clean water;
- identifying the needs in the labour force in five industrial areas in the structure of regions and specialties up to 2020;
- development of water use;
- adopt established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan measures on supply of natural monopolies and consumers of the personal setting and general house-metering of water consumption;
- making proposals on available greenhouse technologies and the priority of decisions, the most attractive for Kazakhstan;
- proposing incentive mechanism to increase the investment attractiveness of hothouse local farmers and international investors;
- making proposals for specific instruments of long-term financing of agricultural projects, including in the form of loan guarantees, interest rate subsidies or other state support measures to promote and implement the principles and practices of sustainable agriculture;
- proposing and drafting the «road map» for the transition from costly pricing mechanisms for electricity and thermal energy to the mechanisms that promote the rationality of their generation and transmission, development of proposals for the application of the comparative analysis of operating and investment performance for the detection rates, as well as to continue the

practice of considering the differentiated tariffs by consumer groups in order to encourage consumers to careful thermal and electrical energy consumption;

- make proposals to update and expand the types of support for socially vulnerable groups (disabled, single elderly citizens, and so on);
- make proposals to complement the existing mechanisms of state support for promoting increased energy efficiency in buildings by methods such as grants, interest rate subsidies, and so on;
- evaluate the technical condition of street lighting of Kazakhstan cities, in order to increase energy efficiency and conservation;
- development of the forecast balance of thermal energy by 2030, with a view until 2050, taking into account the development of indicators and sector principles set out in the Concept of Transition of Kazakhstan to the «green» economy;
- Development in cooperation with producers of electricity, heat energy and other large industrial enterprises of proposals for updating the standards on emissions (nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, particulate matter and other), close to the European standards;
- Development of Forest sector development program of Kazakhstan until 2020;
- making proposals for the implementation of «Eco Complex» Zhandanu» pilot project.

The transition of Kazakhstan towards a green economy can improve areas such as the sustainable use of water resources, which Kazakhstan is a high priority, promote the development of high-performance and sustainable agriculture, energy conservation and energy efficiency in general, to develop a waste management system, thereby reducing air pollution, and improve the efficient management of ecosystems.

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## ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ СИСТЕМЫ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ: ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ

**Аннотация.** Статья посвящена рассмотрению теоретических аспектов вопроса трансформации системы международных отношений. Затрагивается историческая ретроспектива, эволюция систем международных отношений, факторы, повлиявшие на реконфигурацию системы международных отношений. Особое внимание уделяется выявлению особенностей Вестфальской, Венской, Версальско-Вашингтонской и Ялтинско-Потсдамской систем. Анализируются взгляды теоретических школ и их представителей о системе в целом. Рассматривается роль глобализации, как фактора трансформации современной системы международных отношений.

**Ключевые слова:** система, трансформация, структура, международный кризис, глобализация.

**Аңдатпа.** Осы мақала халықаралық қатынастар жүйесінің трансформация мәселесінің теориялық аспектілеріне арналған. Сонымен қатар, мақалада халықаралық қатынастар жүйесінің өзгертуге әсер еткен факторлар және тарихи шолуы қарастырылады. Вестфальсктік, Веналық, Версальді – Вашингтондық және Ялталық-Потсдамдық жүйелердің ерекшеліктерін анықтауға ерекше көңіл бөлінеді. Теориялық мектептердің және олардың өкілдерінің жүйе туралы тұтастай көзқарастары талданылады. Жаһандану рөлі халықаралық қарым-қатынастардың заманауи жүйелерінің өзгеру факторы ретінде қарастырылады.

**Тірек сөздер:** жүйесі, трансформация, құрылымы, халықаралық дағдарыс, жаһандану.

**Resume.** This article provides a brief description of theoretical aspects of the transformation of contemporary system of international relations. The author covers the historical retrospective, the evolution of the system of international relations and factors that influenced the reconfiguration of system of international relations. Particular attention is paid to the analysis of the Westphalia, the Vienna, the Versailles-Washington, the Yalta-Potsdam systems features. Also, the author analyses the views of theoretical schools and their representatives about the system of international relations and considers the role of globalization as a factor in the transformation of the contemporary system of international relations.

**Keywords:** system, transformation, structure, international crisis, globalization.

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В условиях глобализации, появлении новых акторов на международной арене, возникновении “новых вызовов и угроз” каждое государство подвергается воздействию международной среды. В международных отношениях существуют

факторы, влияющие на государства, регионы и на международную систему в целом, что приводит к трансформации системы международных отношений.

Процесс трансформации международных отношений рассматривали многие теоретики.