

**ЦЕНТР СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ –
ФИЛИАЛ ИНСТИТУТА ЭКОНОМИКИ КОМИТЕТА НАУКИ МНВО
РК В Г.АСТАНА
ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМ.Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВА**

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ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ: ТРЕНДТЕР, МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ШЕШУ
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FORMATION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF E-
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Ц 42 Цифрландыруды дамыту және электрондық коммерцияның институционалдық ортасын қалыптастыру: трендтер, мәселелері және шешу жолдары = Развитие цифровизации и формирование институциональной среды электронной коммерции: тренды, проблемы и пути решения = The development of digitalization and the formation of the institutional environment of e-commerce: trends, problems and solutions. -Халықаралық ғылыми-тәжірибелік конференция/ Международная научно-практическая конференция. – International scientific-practical conference. - Астана: Центр социально-экономических исследований – филиал Института экономики Комитета науки Министерства науки и высшего образования Республики Казахстан, 2024. 378 с.- қазақ, орыс және ағылшын тілдерінде.

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В сборник включены научные доклады отечественных и зарубежных экономистов-исследователей, вузовских работников, специалистов-практиков, докторантов и магистрантов, представленные на международной научно-практической конференции «Развитие цифровизации и формирование институциональной среды электронной коммерции: тренды, проблемы и пути решения». Конференция проведена в рамках реализации научных исследований по проекту грантового финансирования МНВО РК «Формирование институциональной среды рынка электронной коммерции в Казахстане, ее оценка и разработка механизма развития» (ИРН: AP14871419).

Материалы и рекомендации конференции предназначены для практического использования субъектами бизнеса, государственными органами, научными работниками, преподавателями и обучающимися высших учебных заведений.

Жинаққа «Цифрландыруды дамыту және электрондық коммерцияның институционалдық ортасын қалыптастыру: трендтер, мәселелері және шешу жолдары» атты халықаралық ғылыми-тәжірибелік конференциясына ұсынылған отандық және шет елдік экономист-зерттеушілердің, жоғарғы оқу орындары қызметкерлерінің, маман-практиктердің, докторанттардың және магистранттардың ғылыми баяндамалары мен ұсыныстары енгізілген. Конференция ҚР ҒЖБМ «Қазақстандағы электрондық коммерция нарығының институционалдық ортасын қалыптастыру, оны бағалау және дамыту тетігін әзірлеу» гранттық қаржыландыру жобасы бойынша (ЖТН: AP14871419) ғылыми зерттеулерді жүзеге асыру шеңберінде өткізілді.

Конференцияның материалдары мен ұсыныстары бизнес субъектілерінің, мемлекеттік органдардың, ғылыми қызметкерлердің, жоғары оқу орындарының оқытушылары мен студенттерінің тәжірибелік пайдалануына арналған.

The collection includes scientific reports by domestic and foreign economists-researchers, university employees, practitioners, PhD students and undergraduates, presented at the international scientific and practical conference «Development of digitalization and the formation of an institutional environment for e-commerce: trends, problems and solutions».

The conference was held as part of the implementation of scientific research under the grant funding project of the MSHE RK «Formation of the institutional environment of the e-commerce market in Kazakhstan, its assessment and development of a development mechanism» (IRN: AP14871419).

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CHARTING THE SILK ROAD OF DIGITALIZATION: HOW THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE ACCELERATES LOGISTICS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CENTRAL ASIA

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The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched by China in 2013, has emerged as a transformative force in global geopolitics and economic development [1]. Central Asia, with its strategic location and historical Silk Road connections, has been a focal point of the BRI. This article aims to assess the impact of the Belt and Road Initiative on the economies of Central Asia, considering both opportunities and challenges.

The infrastructure development section provides statistical evidence showcasing the impressive growth in railways and highways, exemplified by the success of projects like the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Center. The economic diversification and trade boost segment draw upon World Bank data, revealing substantial GDP growth rates and increased trade volumes, emphasizing the positive impact on the region's economic landscape. Energy cooperation statistics illustrate a paradigm shift in the sector, with a notable rise in exports and a focus on renewable energy projects, contributing to Central Asia's position in the global sustainability transition.

The inclusion of challenges and concerns further enriches the analysis, citing data from the Center for Global Development on rising debt levels and addressing

environmental issues associated with large-scale projects. The article concludes by underscoring the transformative nature of the BRI in Central Asia and the necessity for a balanced and sustainable approach to ensure long-term prosperity [1]. Overall, the annotation highlights the thorough examination of the BRI's impact on Central Asian economies, combining historical context, qualitative insights, and robust statistical data to offer a comprehensive perspective.

The analysis presented in this article is based on a combination of qualitative research, literature review, and statistical data from reputable sources. A comprehensive review of academic papers, reports, and articles from reputable institutions such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Center for Global Development was conducted. This step aimed to gather background information on the Belt and Road Initiative, its goals, and its impact on Central Asian economies. Specific data points were sought to quantify the impact of the Belt and Road Initiative on infrastructure development, economic diversification, trade dynamics, energy cooperation, and the associated challenges in Central Asia. The collected data was analyzed to identify trends, patterns, and correlations. This involved examining year-on-year growth rates, trade volumes, GDP growth rates, and other relevant indicators. Statistical tools and methods were employed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data analysis.

Central Asia has witnessed a significant boost in infrastructure development through the Belt and Road Initiative. For instance, the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Center has become a key logistics hub. The BRI-funded Khorgos Gateway has seen a surge in freight traffic, with an annual growth rate of approximately 87% in 2022, highlighting the project's impact on regional connectivity [2].

Statistical data from the Asian Development Outlook 2022 reveals a substantial increase in the length of new railways and highways in Central Asia, with a year-on-year growth of 15% and 12%, respectively. This growth has not only facilitated smoother intra-regional trade but has also positioned Central Asia as a crucial link in the global trade network [3].

3.2. Economic Diversification and Trade Boost

The BRI has played a pivotal role in boosting economic diversification in Central Asia. According to the World Bank, the GDP growth rate in Central Asian countries participating in the BRI averaged 5.2% in 2022, outpacing global economic growth [4]. The development of special economic zones, such as the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos Eastern Gate Special Economic Zone, has attracted foreign direct investment and stimulated job creation.

Trade volumes between China and Central Asia have surged, with a 30% increase in bilateral trade from 2021 to 2022 [4]. The BRI has facilitated not only the export of Central Asian natural resources to China but has also opened up new markets for the region's agricultural and manufacturing products. The implementation of trade facilitation measures, such as the elimination of non-tariff barriers, has further contributed to the positive trade dynamics.

Central Asia's energy sector has experienced a paradigm shift through the Belt and Road Initiative. China has invested heavily in energy infrastructure, including the construction of pipelines and power plants. The China-Central Asia Gas Pipeline, for instance, has become a crucial channel for natural gas exports from Turkmenistan to China.

Statistical data indicates a 25% increase in energy exports from Central Asia to China, contributing to the region's revenue [5]. Moreover, the development of renewable energy projects, such as the BRI-supported solar power plants in Uzbekistan, has positioned Central Asia as a key player in the global transition to sustainable energy.

Despite the positive impacts, the Belt and Road Initiative in Central Asia has encountered challenges. The Center for Global Development reports a rise in external debt levels in participating Central Asian countries, with debt-to-GDP ratios reaching 60% in some cases [6]. Concerns about debt sustainability and the potential for economic dependency on China have prompted a reevaluation of the terms and conditions of BRI projects.

Environmental concerns have also been raised, particularly regarding large-scale infrastructure projects. The construction of dams and pipelines has led to ecological disruptions, impacting local ecosystems and biodiversity. Balancing economic development with environmental sustainability remains a critical challenge in the region.

In conclusion, the comprehensive assessment of the Belt and Road Initiative's impact on the economies of Central Asia reveals a nuanced narrative of transformative changes and challenges. The statistical data and qualitative insights presented underscore the multifaceted nature of this influence, offering a balanced view of the initiative's contributions and areas that warrant careful consideration. The statistical evidence indicates that the Belt and Road Initiative has indeed been a catalyst for positive change. The growth rates in infrastructure development, exemplified by the increased lengths of railways and highways, illustrate the tangible improvements in regional connectivity. Notably, key projects like the China-Kazakhstan Khorgos International Border Cooperation Center have become success stories, reflecting the BRI's positive impact on logistical efficiency and trade facilitation [2]. Economically, Central Asia has experienced notable gains. The World Bank's data on GDP growth rates demonstrates that BRI participant countries in Central Asia have outperformed the global average, pointing to the initiative's role in fostering economic development [4]. The surge in bilateral trade volumes between China and Central Asia signifies the success of the BRI in opening up new markets and diversifying the region's economic activities. Moreover, the BRI's influence extends to the energy sector, with substantial investments in pipelines and power plants. The statistical data on increased energy exports from Central Asia to China indicates a fundamental shift in the region's energy landscape. The emphasis on renewable energy projects further positions Central Asia at the forefront of sustainable energy development, aligning with global environmental goals.

In navigating the future trajectory of Central Asia's economic development within the Belt and Road Initiative framework, it is crucial for policymakers and stakeholders to address these challenges proactively. Striking a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability, renegotiating terms of engagement to ensure debt sustainability, and fostering inclusive development are imperative. By learning from both successes and challenges, Central Asian nations can leverage the opportunities presented by the BRI to foster sustainable and resilient economic growth. The concluding remarks underscore the dynamic nature of the region's journey within the BRI and the significance of adapting strategies to ensure that the benefits are widespread and enduring.

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