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Рецензенты: профессор «Esil University», д.э.н. Галиева А.Х.
профессор Евразийского национального университета им.Л.Н.Гумилева, д.э.н.
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**SUGGESTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN-
CHINA GREEN ECONOMY UNDER THE BRI**

Orazbay Lazzat

lafeerafeal@gmail.com

doctoral student majoring in economics, L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National
University, Astana, Kazakhstan
Supervisor – Khoich Aizhan

Kazakhstan is an important partner of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Since 2010, when it proposed a transition to a green economy, the Kazakh government has struggled to restructure its economy, develop innovative industries, increase the share of renewable energy, reduce environmental pollution and reduce its dependence on oil and gas. These measures are in line with the BRI's vision and policies of a Green Silk Road and are an important foundation for Kazakhstan-China production capacity cooperation. Although the overall scale of renewable energy projects in the two countries is small and cooperation in environmental protection is limited, there are broad areas for future cooperation and the development prospects are optimistic.

Chinese companies have a small share of Kazakhstan's new energy market, with green projects lagging behind European and Russian companies in terms of scale and market share. The main reasons are: first, the visa system. Visa requirements to China (especially the labor visa) are more stringent, and the labor quota is decreasing year by year, making the construction of Chinese enterprises projects more difficult. Second, financing is difficult. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has set up a renewable energy development fund with the Kazakh government to provide local currency financing for projects, making it relatively easy for western companies to gain support. Third, market risk. Power Station income in Kazakhstan mainly comes from the local currency after the network, but the general trend of depreciation in recent years, enterprises to increase the difficulty of investment recovery. Fourth, political factors. Overall demand for renewable energy in Kazakhstan has fallen with the steady implementation of the Kazakh state natural gas gasification project and the completion and commissioning of the Sararka natural gas pipeline in 2019, [1] which will carry gas from the west to the central and eastern regions of the country, new energy projects are partly a showcase for the government's international image, so the choice of the winning bidder is often more political.

As an important country along the BRI, Kazakhstan is China's permanent comprehensive strategic partner. Both China and Kazakhstan face challenges such as improving resource efficiency, developing renewable energy, controlling environmental pollution, coping with ecological degradation and climate change, and resolving water shortage, they have also drawn up plans to use new technologies, new materials and new processes to restructure the economy, promote green infrastructure, green investment and green finance, and build supply chains, industrial chains and value chains. It can be said that the two countries share the same ideas and needs in

developing a green silk road and have extensive areas of practical cooperation. It is embodied in the following aspects [2].

First, we should share green ideas and jointly build a global green governance system. Namely, in line with the concept of innovation, coordination, green, open and shared development, adhere to the principles of green, low-carbon, circular and sustainable, around the United Nations The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, sharing experiences in building an ecological civilization and green development, striving to achieve win-win results in economic development and environmental protection, and exploring new models for economic growth, avoid sacrificing the ecological environment in exchange for economic development and access to global value chains.

Second, develop green production capacity and trade, improve the green production, procurement and sales chain, and strive to achieve economic, social and ecological benefits of the unity. It includes: developing green ecological industries such as circular agriculture, new energy, biomass, energy conservation and environmental protection, information data, etc. Reducing tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade on green products (especially inspection and quarantine), increasing the import and export of green products and services, especially those that are conducive to pollution control, improving the management of dangerous goods, and improving the management of environmental protection, promote mutual certification of environmental labels, and make environmental labels available for government procurement. According to the International Labour Organization's Global Jobs and Society Outlook 2018, Green Jobs, released on 14 May 2018, by 2030, if countries develop viable policies to promote a green economy, a green economy would create 24 million jobs worldwide [3]. In this context, green production capacity cooperation is an upgraded process of global division of labour and restructuring, taking into account the natural conditions and development levels of various regions, as well as economic, social and environmental carrying capacity, and other factors, the establishment of sustainable development projects through consultation, joint construction and sharing is by no means a backward or polluting industrial transfer.

Third, carry out green investment cooperation. It includes: strengthening the management of environmental factors in investment projects, moving the green factors in the construction and operation stage of projects to the stage of project establishment, and improving the requirements of ecological and environmental protection in the process of project selection, support cooperation on resource-saving and environment-friendly projects; Encourage enterprises to develop and use low-carbon, environmentally friendly and energy-saving materials and processes to reduce emissions; Try to promote mandatory environmental insurance; issue green bonds to raise funds; And improve green transport, construction and energy infrastructure, improve the management of energy-saving, low-carbon and pollutant emissions operations, and increase the transparency of environmental information. As well as set up demonstration bases for green projects [4].

Fourth, expand green capacity building. This includes: enhancing the training of personnel in energy-saving and environmental protection technologies and

management;strengthening the cooperation (participation, supervision and coordination) of non-governmental organization in ecological and environmental protection; To explore the establishment of a green technology bank (large ecological and environmental protection database and information sharing platform); To coordinate energy conservation and green standards and norms; And to plan for a soft connectivity that integrates policies, rules and standards, create three major platforms for policy dialogue and communication, environmental knowledge and information, and exchange and transfer of green technologies.

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LABOR MIGRATION AND ITS ECONOMIC IMPACT TO THE EU POLICY

Ospan Kamila

Kamila_ospanova98@mail.ru

Master's degree in International Business and Strategic Trade Control,
L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan
Supervisor – Khoich Aizhan

This is the European Union's migration policy, from arrival to housing and processing and in return. It has broken the old system. It has been labeled as not strict enough, not humane enough and fair enough.

So why is it broken and can it be fixed?

To understand how the policy works, we have to go back to 1995. The EU was just two years old. Austria, Finland and Sweden just joined. In addition, Yugoslavia was falling apart in a violent conflict. In that year, the Schengen area opened. It got rid of border checks between some EU countries and created free movement across the continent. However, there was a catch. While it facilitated the movement of Europeans, it also made it easier for people coming from outside of the area to move around to