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ANALYSIS OF CHINA-KAZAKHSTAN COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

Abstract. This article aims to explore the mutually beneficial partnership between Kazakhstan and China in the field of industrialization and innovation. Such collaboration has contributed to the modernization of Kazakhstan, the strengthening of economic and trade relations, and the development of scientific and technical cooperation. The research methodology is based on the analysis of existing economic and political agreements between Kazakhstan and China, as well as the evaluation of data on projects implemented within the framework of the «Belt and Road» initiative. The article employs an interdisciplinary approach, which includes economic analysis and an assessment of the scientific and technological aspects of cooperation. Particular attention is paid to the impact of this partnership not only on the economy, but also on the development of scientific and technological innovations and joint projects. The main results show that Kazakh-Chinese cooperation in the field of industrialization contributes to the acceleration of Kazakhstan's modernization, the strengthening of economic ties, and the development of the scientific and technical sector.

Keywords: Kazakhstan - China cooperation, «One Belt-One Road» Initiative, industrial policy, innovation.

Introduction

The purpose of this article is to analyze the industrialization policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the effectiveness of China-Kazakhstan cooperation in the field of industrialization within the framework of the «One Belt One Road» initiative.

At the present stage, the industrialization policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out based on the strategies, concepts, and state programs developed by the government, adopted, and approved in different years. The People's Republic of China actively participates in the policy of industrialization and infrastructure construction of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Today, China is actively investing in various sectors of Kazakhstan's economy, including energy, transportation, manufacturing, and other areas. One of the key aspects of cooperation is joint infrastructure projects in the field of industrialization implemented within the framework of the ambitious «One Belt, One Road» project. The mega-project proposed by China has become a key mechanism for deepening mutually beneficial cooperation, as well as for stimulating Kazakhstan's industrial growth and economic development.

Research Methodology

The Chinese initiative «One Belt, One Road» has garnered significant interest within the scientific community and among experts. Over the past ten years, 126 states and 29 international organizations have become participants in this megaproject. The project encompasses various aspects, including environmental, economic, financial, cultural, humanitarian, scientific, and educational spheres of cooperation between the participating countries. Consequently, this Chinese

initiative, as a global project of the 21st century, is being examined from diverse scientific perspectives.

Scientists around the world are actively studying the theoretical and methodological foundations, as well as the ideology of the Chinese initiative. They are examining its political and economic directions, cultural and humanitarian relations, cooperation, and innovations in the field of education, among many other topical issues within the framework of the megaproject's realization.

An analysis of the available studies on the China Initiative has revealed that one of its key concepts is the «silk road» concept. This concept highlights the historical trade route that has existed for several centuries, connecting China to the West. China's «One Belt One Road» initiative aims to revitalize this historical trade route by creating new trade links and strengthening economic relations between China and other countries in the world.

The concepts of «new industrial order» or «fourth industrial revolution» help analyze the trends caused by the One Belt-One Road project. The concept of «new industrial order», introduced into economic discourse in the 1980s by economist-historian Alexander Gerschenkron, proposes the idea of «backwardness» and «catching-up development» of economies. In his view, in a lagging economy, insufficient capital and poorly developed financial institutions are replaced by strong state intervention in the economy and forced industrial development.

The concept of the «Fourth Industrial Revolution» was coined in 2015 by Klaus Schwab, founder and executive director of the World Economic Forum. He first used the term in his book *The Fourth Industrial Revolution*, in which Schwab discusses the technological and social changes brought about by the development of digital technologies and their impact on the economy, politics, culture and society as a whole. Schwab believes that the fourth industrial revolution is a new era that can bring about significant changes in society, as was the case in previous industrial revolutions.

So, the scholars believe, China's One Belt One Road initiative can help create new technological and scientific innovations that will help accelerate the process of industrialization and modernization in the region.

Also important is the concept of «infrastructure diplomacy», which explains the use of infrastructure as an instrument of foreign policy and cooperation between states. The idea of using infrastructure projects to achieve political goals is not new. In recent years, due to China's active investment and construction projects, it has become an active topic of geopolitical discussions and the media. Thus, the concept of infrastructure diplomacy can be seen as a result of the evolution of ideas in the field of international relations and geopolitics. Under the One Belt, One Road initiative, China aims to create a new transportation and logistics infrastructure that will help connect different regions of the world and create new opportunities for economic cooperation (Proekt «Odin poyas...», 2023).

In the Kazakhstani scientific community Kazakh-Chinese interaction within the framework of the international project «One Belt, One Road» is considered from different points of view. For example, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor Sultanov B.K. considers the initiative of the President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping as a breakthrough project of modernity, according to the expert Amrebaev A.M., proactive foreign economic strategy of Kazakhstan in relation to China, especially the paramount support of the initiative «Belt and Road» by the Republic of Kazakhstan is an «anchor», strategic direction. Also, a group of researchers consider the challenges and risks of the implementation of this global project for Kazakhstan and for other countries along the Silk Road Economic Belt. Another group of scholars substantiate the practical benefits to the countries along the revitalized Silk Road. Such Kazakh researchers as Olimova S.K., Burnashev R.R., Chernykh I. consider regional problems, issues of cooperation between China and Central Asian countries within the framework of the "One Belt and One Road" Initiative.

The authors of this article is particularly interested in the current stage of Kazakh-Chinese cooperation within the framework of the Chinese initiative «One Belt and One Road» in the field of industrialization of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Discussion

The main stages of industrialization of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In general, the policy of industrialization of Kazakhstan consists of several stages in its historical development:

The first stage is associated with the pre-revolutionary period. The foundation of the industrial sector was laid in the territory of Kazakhstan with the accession of Kazakhstan to the Russian Empire. During this period, there were built plants and factories, and the mining and processing industry began to develop.

The second stage of industrialization was carried out in the Soviet time. During this time, it was necessary to restore the economy from the consequences of the crises of those times. Subsequently, measures on socialist industrialization, outlined at the XIV Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (b) in December 1925, were implemented. As a result, in 1926-1940, Kazakhstan became an industrially developed state.

The third stage of industrialization covers the post-war period. During the Great Patriotic War, the republic became a base for evacuated plants, factories, and enterprises from Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. After the war, the republic started building heavy industry enterprises.

The fourth stage of industrialization is associated with the era of independence. At the beginning of the transition period, the former economic ties with other countries were destroyed, and serious economic problems such as inflation and unemployment were observed due to the downtime of plants and factories. It was during this period that the privatization of state-owned industrial facilities and the transfer of plants and factories to the labor collective began. One of the ways to solve problems in the economy for the young independent state was to attract foreign capital, thus, the first joint ventures with foreign participation appeared in the country (<https://e-history.kz>, 2024).

Further industrialization policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan was carried out on the basis of the Strategy, Concept, and State Programs developed by the government, adopted and approved in different years.

Thus, in 2003 the Strategy of industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2003-2015 was developed and approved. The main instruments of realization of the Strategy of industrial-innovative development were such state development institutions as «Development Bank of Kazakhstan» JSC, «Investment Fund of Kazakhstan» JSC, «National Innovation Fund» JSC, «State Insurance Corporation for Export Credits and Investments Insurance» JSC. Financial organizations were engaged in the insurance of enterprises working in the sphere of non-resource export, medium- and long-term crediting with low-interest rates in priority sectors of the economy, share participation without obtaining control in the authorized capital of enterprises, and financial support of innovative business. From 2003 to 2006 they financed 116 projects in the sphere of infrastructure and manufacturing industry for \$2136 mln. At the same time, 37 objects were put into operation for the amount of \$800 mln (Kim A.T., 2008).

Everyone knows how the global economic crisis of 2007 had a strong impact on the economies of countries integrated into global economic relations. In connection with fluctuations in the world economy and to minimize global challenges it was necessary to find new approaches to industrialization of the national economy. One such measure was the State program of forced industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010-2014 (FIID), approved in 2010. This program defined the course for forced industrial-innovative development of the economy. Industrial projects were primarily implemented in such priority sectors as agro-industrial complex, construction industry, oil refining, metallurgy, chemical industry and pharmaceuticals,

energy, transportation, and telecommunications infrastructure. The economic effect of such development is equal to half of the country's GDP - about \$50 billion. Within the framework of the State Program of Industrial and Innovative Development and the Map of Industrialization of the country in the early 2010s, 162 projects with a total cost of 6.5 trillion tenge were implemented, with the creation of 200 thousand jobs. included 872 projects worth more than 11.5 trillion tenge with the creation of more than 228 thousand jobs during construction and 192 thousand jobs during operation (www.kt.kz, 2024).

For the first time in Kazakhstan, the production of electric modules was created, and a new industry - transportation engineering - appeared. Within the framework of the first five-year plan, automobile and aircraft construction, production of diesel locomotives, and passenger and freight cars were created. Since the start of the FIID program, the extractive industry has grown significantly. Since 2008 the production of oil and gas processing equipment has increased 5.1 times, oilfield equipment - 3.2 times, and agricultural machinery - 2 times. Labor productivity has increased 1.4 times in 4 years: from \$38 thousand to \$50 thousand per employee. As of April 2014, 800 enterprises were launched, 700 billion tenge was allocated, and 150 thousand people were employed within the framework of the 1st stage of the State Program of FIID (www.online.zakon.kz, 2024).

The above-mentioned statistical data testify to the correctness of the planned path of industrialization within the framework of the State Program of Forced Industrial-Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2010–2014.

In 2013, the Concept of Industrial-Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015-2019 was approved, which defined the vector of industrial development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020. The main goal of this Concept is to create incentives and conditions for the diversification and competitiveness of industry. The Concept notes that the key direction of the industrial development policy will be focused support for priority industry clusters with the greatest development potential. These include:

- 1) in the mining and metallurgical sector – Karaganda, East Kazakhstan, Pavlodar metallurgical clusters;
- 2) in the oil and gas processing sector the priority clusters are Pavlodar oil refining, Atyrau oil and gas processing, South Kazakhstan oil refining clusters;
- 3) in the chemical sector the priority clusters are Zhambyl, Pavlodar, and Aktobe chemical clusters.

Thus, in 2010–2014 the first stage of the State Program on forced industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan was implemented, and legislative, infrastructural, and institutional foundations for industrial development were laid.

In 2014, the State Program of Industrial and Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015–2019 was approved. The current Program is a logical continuation of the State Program of FIID and takes into account the experience of its implementation. The Program is part of Kazakhstan's economic policy and is focused on creating conditions for the effective development of the manufacturing industry. The purpose of the Program is the accentuated stimulation of competitiveness of the manufacturing industry, aimed at increasing labor productivity and increasing exports of processed goods (www.adilet.zan.kz, 2024).

According to the report on the implementation of this program for 2015–2019, the volume of investment in fixed capital of the manufacturing industry amounted to 4.8 trillion tenge with a plan of 4.5 trillion tenge. For 5 years of implementation of the SE IRR, 39 projects on modernization and expansion of existing production facilities in metallurgy, construction industry, chemical industry, food production, oil refining, and machine building for a total amount of more than 1 trillion tenge were implemented. For 2016-2019, DBK «Leasing» JSC through National Management Holding «Baiterek» JSC allocated 4 loans for 57,500 million tenge to provide long-term leasing financing to

subjects of industrial and innovative activity for renewal of technological equipment. 2015-2019 24 new technologies were developed, 32 pilot tests were conducted, and 23 technological regulations were developed. For 5 years of implementation of the State Program of Industrial and Innovative Development, 44 new major projects were launched in the mining and metallurgical industry, construction industry, chemical industry, machine building, oil and gas chemistry, oil refining, pharmaceuticals, food production for a total amount of more than 1.4 trillion tenge with the creation of about 13.3 thousand permanent jobs. Six pilot territorial clusters were selected: Flour-milling cluster (Kostanai region), dairy cluster (Akmola region), construction cluster (Karaganda region), pharmaceutical cluster (South Kazakhstan region), furniture cluster (Almaty city), tourism cluster (Almaty region and Almaty city). In 2015-2016, work was carried out on reformatting the cluster policy taking into account the recommendations of the World Bank, and the creation of methodological and regulatory framework. Large-scale work was carried out in 16 regions of the country (www.gov.kz, 2024).

As we can see, the active attraction of foreign investments, including China, had a favorable impact on the country's economy and the main sectors of industry began to develop.

Currently, the Republic of Kazakhstan is actively implementing the State Program of Industrial and Innovative Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020 - 2025, approved in 2019. The goal of this program is a competitive manufacturing industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the domestic and foreign markets.

At the present stage, we observe the strongest competition in the global market, «digitalization» is actively developing, and the era of «artificial intelligence» is coming. These conditions once again require revision of the set tasks and reshuffling of reference points. In connection with the above, in accordance with the main directions of the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, the emphasis in the state industrial policy is placed on the creation of an export-oriented economy with high added value. In our opinion, export-oriented industrialization will bring new Kazakhstani goods, including high-tech goods, to foreign markets. The government of Kazakhstan stimulates domestic enterprises exporting their goods to foreign markets. At the same time, attracting foreign investment also remains an urgent task for both the government and exporters of Kazakhstani goods.

Kazakhstan-China cooperation in the field of industrialization for 2013–2023. The agreement on the implementation of joint projects in the field of industrialization and investment was reached during the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister to Kazakhstan in December 2014, followed by the conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement in August 2015 (<https://kapital.kz>, 2024). December 26, 2014, in Beijing during negotiations between the Minister of Investment and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan A. Issekeshov and the head of the State Committee for Development and Reform (SCDR) of the PRC Xu Shaoshi identified a number of the most promising projects for implementation. A joint protocol was signed, and an agreement was reached to intensify contacts and continue the detailed elaboration of joint projects. During the negotiations, it was noted about the consistency of the strategy of the two countries, in particular, the conjugation of the Chinese project «Silk Road Economic Belt» and the Kazakh project «Nurly Zhol» (www.government.kz, 2024). The Kazakhstani project «Nurly Zhol» (Bright Path) and the Chinese initiative «One Belt, One Road» have a lot in common: both projects correspond to the goals of strategic development of states. These include infrastructure development to promote economic growth, cooperation with neighboring countries and regions to improve the economic environment, improvement of people's quality of life as the main goal of both projects and, finally, mutually beneficial cooperation to achieve universal progress and prosperity.

A joint Kazakh-Chinese Program of Industrial and Investment Cooperation was established on the initiative of the heads of state. Today our republic is developing a policy of economic diversification in order to move away from raw material orientation. China is actively implementing

large infrastructure projects, such as the construction, and building of highways, facilities, and industrial zones.

According to the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development 2019, the amount of investment in Kazakhstan-China projects is \$27.3 billion, of which 13 production and contracts for \$3.7 billion have already been realized. Another 12 projects worth \$5.7 are under implementation. Also, 22 projects are being developed. Of these, 12 are highly developed for \$3.5 billion and 10 projects for \$14.3 billion are under preparation (<https://lsm.kz/55...>, 2024). Chinese investments not only contribute to the development of the transport and energy base of Kazakhstan but also create favorable conditions for the development of local industrial enterprises.

Kazakhstan acts as an important transit point for the routes connecting China with Europe. For example, the construction of the «China – Kazakhstan» section of the «Western Europe - Western China» international transportation corridor, which began in 2008, is already in operation. Such projects as Khorgos dry port for 2014–2017, in Pavlodar region in the field of gas chemistry - for 2015, production of JAC cars in Saryarka Autoprom for 2015–2017, Shymkent refinery «Petro Kazakhstan Oil Products LLP» - for 2017-2018, construction of solar power plant "Eneverse Kun Kuat" for 201–2019 and many others have been realized.

According to 2023 data, a total of 52 joint projects worth more than \$21 billion are being implemented in the field of industrial cooperation between Kazakhstan and China. These include a petrochemical complex in Atyrau, two wind power plant projects in Zhanatas and Shelek for 100 and 60 MW, respectively; a glass plant in Kyzylorda; and a joint venture to produce fuel assemblies for Chinese nuclear power plants based on the Ulba Metallurgical Plant.

China provides Kazakhstan with access to advanced technologies, contributing to the development of industries. This includes the introduction of efficient production methods, digitalization, and increasing the efficiency of industrial processes. For example, the large China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) has begun construction of a full-fledged uranium trending hub in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on the border with Kazakhstan, near Alashankou. The first phase of construction of a uranium storage facility with a capacity of up to 3,000 tons has already been completed.

Among the new major projects in Kazakhstan with the participation of Chinese capital can also be added the contract with NFC Corporation for the construction of a copper concentrate processing plant for the Baimskaya project in Chukotka, implemented by KazMinerals, for the amount of 2.3 billion U.S. dollars within the framework of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative (www.2023.minexkazakhstan.com, 2024).

Summarizing the results, we can conclude that in the industrial policy, Kazakhstan adheres to the non-alternative course on the development of non-resource sectors of the economy. To solve this problem, since 2010 Kazakhstan has been gradually implementing a new proactive industrial policy aimed at creating a highly productive and export-oriented manufacturing industry. China is our partner in the establishment of the manufacturing industry and the energy sector. Such projects not only contribute to the development of the economy but also create new opportunities for the development of other industries in Kazakhstan.

Conclusion

It should be noted that in the cooperation between the two countries, special attention is paid to the development of the latest technologies and innovations, their introduction into industry, and support of cluster initiatives. Thanks to cooperation with China, Kazakhstan gains access to modern technologies, resources, and management experience, which contributes to the industrialization of the country. China, in turn, gets an opportunity to expand its markets, diversify its source of supply, and strengthen its economic position at the global level.

It should be recognized that Kazakhstan-China cooperation in the field of industrialization is becoming a profitable partnership based on mutually beneficial conditions. The project «One Belt – One Road» proposed by the Chinese state has become a large-scale initiative aimed at the stability of economic and trade relations between the changes and the creation of favorable conditions for the development of freedom.

An important aspect of interaction is also the development of scientific and technical cooperation between scientists and research centers in our countries. Sharing knowledge and experience, conducting research in the field of innovation and technological development to ensure the competitiveness of modern countries in the world, as well as joint ventures between Kazakh and Chinese companies become a bridge for the exchange of experience and scientific achievements.

The more than decade-long implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative has not only had significant socio-political resonance but also holds great importance for science. The discussions, conferences, and debates on the implementation of this initiative in the press have shown that many issues related to the new format of interstate cooperation require deeper study.

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ҚЫТАЙ МЕН ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ИНДУСТРИЯЛАНДЫРУ САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҒЫН САРАЛАУ

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақала Қазақстан мен Қытай арасындағы индустрияландыру және инновациялар саласындағы өзара тиімді әріптестікті зерттеуге бағытталған. Мұндай ынтымақтастық Қазақстанның жаңғыруына, экономикалық және сауда байланыстарының нығаюына, сондай-ақ ғылыми-техникалық ынтымақтастықтың дамуына ықпал етті. Зерттеу әдіснамасы Қазақстан мен Қытай арасындағы экономикалық және саяси келісімдерді талдауға, сондай-ақ «Бір белдеу – бір жол» бастамасы аясында жүзеге асырылған жобалар туралы деректерді бағалауға негізделген. Мақалада экономикалық талдауды және ынтымақтастықтың ғылыми және технологиялық аспектілерін бағалауды қамтитын пәнаралық тәсіл қолданылады. Бұл әріптестіктің экономикаға ғана емес, сонымен қатар ғылыми және технологиялық инновациялар мен бірлескен жобаларды дамытуға тигізетін әсеріне ерекше назар аударылады. Негізгі нәтижелер көрсеткендей, Қазақстан мен Қытайдың индустрияландыру саласындағы ынтымақтастығы Қазақстанның жаңғыруын жеделдетуге, экономикалық байланыстарды нығайтуға және ғылыми-техникалық саланы дамытуға ықпал етеді.

Түйін сөздер: Қазақстан мен Қытай ынтымақтастығы, «Бір белдеу – бір жол» бастамасы, индустриялық саясат, инновациялар.

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АНАЛИЗ СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВА КИТАЯ И КАЗАХСТАНА В СФЕРЕ ИНДУСТРИАЛИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. Данная статья направлена на исследование взаимовыгодного партнерства между Казахстаном и Китаем в сфере индустриализации и инноваций. Такое сотрудничество

способствовало модернизации Казахстана, укреплению экономических и торговых связей, а также развитию научно-технического сотрудничества. Методология исследования основана на анализе существующих экономических и политических соглашений между Казахстаном и Китаем, а также на оценке данных по проектам, реализуемым в рамках инициативы «Один пояс — один путь». В статье применяется междисциплинарный подход, включающий экономический анализ и оценку научных и технологических аспектов сотрудничества. Особое внимание уделяется влиянию этого партнерства не только на экономику, но и на развитие научных и технологических инноваций и совместных проектов. Основные результаты показывают, что казахстанско-китайское сотрудничество в сфере индустриализации способствует ускорению модернизации Казахстана, укреплению экономических связей и развитию научно-технической сферы.

Ключевые слова: Казахстанско-китайское сотрудничество, инициатива «Один пояс — один путь», промышленная политика, инновации.

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