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## STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE “NEW SILK ROAD” PROJECT FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

**Abstract.** The interest in the Great Silk Road renewed at the end of the XX<sup>th</sup> century to XXI<sup>th</sup> century. There are two reasons to that, firstly, there were projects of the UN and the USA with the aim of reconstruction of caravan paths, secondly, the mega project «The economic belt of the Silk Road» was offered by the President of the Republic of China. The project of the President of China Xi Jinping must be unrepeatable and unique, also, it must make an indelible mark in history and there had never been such a project, based on interconnection. The «Silk Road» is a «brand» of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, uniting nations, strengthening solidarity, strengthening the economy, providing trade in freedom, bringing together what seems unattainable. Many historically established states located on the continent of Eurasia are interested in this project. The strategic role of the «Silk Road» is very important for the Republic of Kazakhstan. The «Silk Road» project is being implemented and maintained in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the strategic role of the project is very important for Kazakhstan. This project not only has every impact on the development of the economy, culture, transport and logistics, tourism, but also makes a personal contribution to the development of international relations of the project «One Belt, One Road» jointly with other participating countries.

The goal of research work is to show a tactic significance of «The Silk Road» for the Republic of Kazakhstan and introduce with events planned for the future.

During the work the method of John Stuart Mill was used with the aim of showing the future power and historical significance of ancient and new Silk Road.

By realization of project «The economic belt of the Silk Road » the flow of goods sending via Kazakhstan will be improved, also, the sphere of investments will be expanded to strengthen the relationships of states of Central Asia. Kazakhstan, located on the territory of the Silk Road, can become a transitory host with oil-gas pipes.

**Key words:** the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Silk Road Economic belt, trade, strategy.

**Аңдатпа.** Ұлы Жібек жолына қызығушылық XX ғасырдың аяғы мен XXI ғасырда жандана түсті. Оған дәлел ретінде, біріншіден, БҰҰ мен АҚШ тарапынан жасалған керуен жолдарын жандандыруға бағытталған жобалары болса, екіншіден, XXI ғасырда Қытай Халық Республикасы Президентінің «Жібек жолы экономикалық белдеуі» атты мега жобасы, Қытай Президенті Си Цзиньпин жобасының «Жібек жолы» деп аталуы кездейсоқ болмаса керек, себебі дәл осындай тарихта өзіндік қайталанбас із қалдыратын өткенді еске сақтай отырып, тарихи сабақтастыққа негізделген ауқымды жоба болған емес. «Жібек жолы» бұл алысты жақындататын, ұлттарды біріктіретін, ынтымақтастықты күшейтетін, экономиканы нығайтатын, сауданың еркіндігін қамтамасыз ететін XXI ғасырдың «бренді». Бұл бағдарламаға Евразия құрылығындағы ортақ тарихи тағдырға біріккен мемлекеттердің көпшілігі қызығушылық танытуда. Қазақстан Республикасы тарапынан қолдау тапқан және жүзеге асырылып жатқан «Жібек жолы экономикалық белдеуінің» республикамыз үшін стратегиялық маңызы зор. Бұл жоба ел экономикасына, мәдениетіне, транспорт пен логистика, туризм саласын дамытуға өзінің оң әсерін тигізіп қана қоймай, «Бір бағыт бір жол» жобасына қатысушы мемлекеттермен халықаралық байланысты дамытуға да өз үлесін тигізуде.

Зерттеу жұмысының мақсатына Жібек жолы жобасының Қазақстан Республикасы үшін стратегиялық маңызына қынауда, және жоба бойынша жатқан жұмыстарға тоқталып, болашаққа жоспарланған шаралармен таныстыру.

Жұмыс барысында Жібек жолы жобасының тарихтағы орны мен болашақтағы маңызын көрсету үшін Джон Стюарт Милдің канон әдісі қолданылды.

Жібек Жолы экономикалық белдеуі жобасын жүзеге асыру арқылы Қазақстан арқылы өтетін тауар айналысы артады, Орталық Азия мемлекеттерімен қарым-қатынасты қалыптастыруға оң септігін тигізіп, инвестицияның ауқымы кеңейеді. Жібек жолының бойында орналасқан Қазақстан – мұнай-газ құбыры арқылы транзиттік дәліз иесі бола алады.

**Түйін сөздер:** Қазақстан Республикасы, Жібек жолы экономикалық белдеуі, сауда, стратегия.

**Абстракт.** Интерес к Великому Шелковому пути возобновился с конца XX века и продолжается в XXI веке. Тому есть две причины, во-первых, ООН и США с целью возобновления караванных путей выдвинули проекты, во-вторых, в XXI веке Президент КНР предложил мега проект «Экономический пояс Шелкового пути». Проект Президента Китая Си Цзиньпина «Шелковый путь» должен быть неповторимым и уникальным, так как он оставил неизгладимый след в истории, а также не существовало такого рода обширного проекта, основанного на взаимосвязи двух материков. «Шелковый путь» – это «бренд» XXI века, объединяющий нации, усиливающий солидарность, укрепляющий экономику, обеспечивающий торговлю свободой, и сближающий то, что кажется недостижимым. Многие исторически сложившиеся государства, расположенные на материке Евразия показывают интерес к данному проекту. Для Республики Казахстан очень важна стратегическая роль «Шелкового пути». Проект «Шелковый путь» реализуется и поддерживается в Республике Казахстан, а также для Казахстана очень важна стратегическая роль проекта. Данный проект не только оказывает всестороннее влияние на развитие отраслей экономики, культуры, транспорта и логистики, туризма, но также вносит личный вклад в развитие международных связей совместно с другими странами-участниками проекта «Один пояс, один путь».

Цель исследовательской работы – отметить тактическую значимость Нового проекта «Шелковый путь» для Республики Казахстан, а также ознакомить с мероприятиями, запланированными на будущее

В ходе работы применен канон Джон Стюарта Миллас целью показать будущее могущество и историческую значимость Шелкового пути.

За счет реализации проекта «Экономический пояс Шелкового пути» улучшится поток товаров, отправляемых через Казахстан, а также расширится сфера инвестиций с целью укрепления отношений государств Средней Азии. Казахстан, расположенный на территории Экономического пояса Шелкового пути, за счет нефтегазовых труб может стать транзитным хозяином.

**Ключевые слова:** Республика Казахстан, экономический пояс Шелкового пути, торговля, стратегия.

## Introduction

In 22 March 2012 there was an initiative about The Silk road reincarnation. At the 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of foreign investors' soviet the President of Kazakhstan Republic N.A. Nazarbayev announced about realization of «New Silk road». He said «Kazakhstan reincarnating its historical role must turn into the largest active and transit mediator between Europe and Asia... The reason for this is that, firstly – an advantageous geographical position, secondly – permanent growth of cargo flows, thirdly – direct access to the markets of the Customs Union and the fourth favorable investment climate ... The competitive advantage of the project “New Silk Road” is based on the principle of 5S – speed, service, cost, security and stability”. Their synergistic effect should be the result of their territorial and functional interaction”(Обращение Президента Республики Казахстан, 2018). Later, this initiative was supported by President of China Xi Jinping and in September of 2013 he propositioned the world in re-creating the historic “Silk Road” during a speech in Kazakhstan at the Nazarbayev’s University. This effort is alternatively known as “One Belt, One Road” (OBOR) or “Belt and Road Initiative”. The aim is to develop closer

economic ties, deepen cooperation, and expand development in the Euro-Asia region. This speech and subsequent announcements officially set the stage for the establishment of a sprawling network of railroads, highways, gas and oil pipelines, ports, cities, and investments in modern infrastructure to recreate successful ancient Silk Road trade routes (Orlovsky, 2017).

Ancient and medieval “Silk Road” is a large-scale project that cannot be compared with the “New Silk Road Economic Belt” program. Nevertheless, it reminded the history of the first Silk Road. Emperor of the Han Dynasty (206 BC- AD 220) sent General Zhang Qian to form an alliance with the Yuezhi people who had been defeated by their enemies the Xiongnu and driven to the Ili valley, the western fringes of the Taklamakan Desert. Wudi’s desire for making peace with the Western regions, and the two missions of General Qian (the first between 138-125 AD; and the second 119-115 AD) are known to have led to the establishment of not only diplomatic contacts and economic relations, but also to cultural exchanges between East and West. After the reports given to Wudi by Gen. Qian, concerning the products and kingdoms in the West (such as the previously unknown kingdoms of Ferghana, Smarkand, and Bokhara), Wudi sought to develop further contact

(Silk Road Trade). Thus, embassy is the start of the official history of the Silk Road, recognized worldwide. Moreover, in the XXI<sup>st</sup> century Chinese leader's initiative has been a historic moment not only of cooperation between Kazakhstan and China, but also a new era of global cooperation. The "Silk Road Economic Belt" is broad in scope and is a mega-project that covers various sectors of society. (Laruelle, 2018). In the Ancient and Medieval times, the Silk Road is a driving force of the globalization process, contributing to the development of trade and economic, political, cultural and spiritual ties, and the New Silk Road in the 21st century, which aims to cope with the global crisis and the development of society. "The Silk Road Economic Belt" project proposed by the Chinese People's Republic is of great importance not only for Kazakhstan, but also for states located on the Eurasian continent.

### Methods

During the research Mill's methods of agreement and of difference or Mill's canon for the method of difference and similarities were used. Mill's canon for the method of agreement is this: "If two or more instances of the phenomenon under investigation have only one circumstance in common, the circumstance in which alone all the instances agree is the cause (or effect) of the given phenomenon". Mill's canon for the method of difference is this: "If an instance in which the phenomenon under investigation occurs, and an instance in which it does not occur, have every circumstance in common save one, that one occurring in the former; the circumstance in which alone the two instances differ, is the effect, or the cause, or an indispensable part of the cause, of the phenomenon" (Mill's Methods, 2006). Using the canons of Mill during the study was the basis for establishing the historical preconditions for the New Silk Road. Relying on the similarity method, similar features of the Ancient and New Silk Roads were revealed. And the method of difference, respectively, helped to identify the differences between the ancient Silk Road and its new generation. This method helped to ascertain the fact that the Silk Road is developing along with time.

### Main body

China is the main initiator and investor of the Silk Road Economic belt or OBOR. The OBOR initiative concerns 65 countries and 4.4 billion people. This is China's most important and strategic

initiative. This project has been well thought through by taking account of world's need, the reality in Asia, and China's own situation (One Belt and One Road). The main objective of the People's Republic of China's efforts to intensify the Silk Road activity is the intensification of large-scale inter-regional cooperation, close economic ties and broad-based relations with the "Eurasian states". Also to create a new economic and investment space, this would include China, the countries of Asia-Pacific Region, Eastern Europe as well as Russia and other CIS countries. The economies of countries of the area are expected to take about 29% of the global GDP in the next 10 years with the trade between China and countries along the "belt and road" to double (About Silk Road Economic Belt Initiative). It will increase the demand for passenger and freight transportation systems expansion.

In view of this, the PRC noted five main directions of the project implementation. First and foremost, it is a link between "developing political contacts" and then "transport infrastructure" between participating States. The three spheres of common development are: "trade and investment freedom", "finance", "humanitarian contacts". The New Silk Road, proposed by the PRC, is a mega project that provides a broad, geo-strategic range of political, trade, economic, infrastructural and transport links to the Eurasian continent. Thus, the main aim of the China's OBOR is to promote peaceful co-operation and worldwide co-operation and to promote equitable, non-prospering cooperation, regardless of the welfare and size of the participants. It is an open and free cooperation that brings peace and new positive energy into the development of the world. It is based on mutually beneficial, complementary cooperation, focusing on the spirit of the ancient Silk Road; This is a joint venture between different countries, creating new global economic governance, based on shared consultation, common building and sharing principles; a cooperation that promotes regional development, such as promoting prosperity and stability, expanding the dialogue of civilizations, and promoting mutual understanding and exchanging useful ideas, which will enable effective integration of core resource elements and deeper integration of the market.

It must be pointed out the role of Central Asian states in the Silk Road Economic Belt. These countries connect with the project by historical roots. Central Asia has an important role in the Silk Road, and nowadays this region is a niche of a new Eurasian continental bridge that unites many nations, eastern and western cultures. It is no

coincidence that this region is called the heart of Eurasia. It is also rich in hydrocarbons and the third largest oil and gas base in the world after the Middle East and Western Siberia. Its geopolitical, energy and economic significance attracts many countries around the world and has a strong competition for the right to access natural resources in the region, promoting the global strategic importance of the region.

China, in its immediate vicinity, has its own strategic interests in the region, which is reflected in strengthening security, political, economic, and energy. Also in Central Asia after declaring its independence, its three republics – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan – have a total borderline of 3.300 km. has established close political, economic, and commercial ties as bordering and independent. Central Asian republics also have close ties with China. There are nine transboundary states in China: Uighur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajiks, Uzbeks and so on. They adhere to close family and religious-cultural ties with their historic homeland, which creates favorable conditions for strengthening relations between China and the countries of the region.

If to speak about the strategic importance of Central Asia in China, then it is the main form of the economic region. In Beijing, this is the most important factor in the development of economies. In the first place, China thinks that this is a new euro-continental fortification – a major frontier corridor and a nuclear canal for goods from the CIS and Europe. This is a great place to stay in the vicinity of the Silk Road and play a significant role in its revival. Moreover, Central Asia is like the Euro – Asian Railway Station in China, Europe. The KNR appreciates the potential for the appearance of the Great Silk Road and encourages it to gain greater insight. The economic and political development of the region is a necessity for oil and gas resources in everyday life, and in the “history of the past” is the idea of “diversification of import energy”. The Chinese guessed that Central Asia is a potential source of oil and gas, as the oil and gas pipelines in the region are shorter and safer, yet more alternative routes. In Central Asia, many countries have a great potential in the region, with a great deal of productivity in the region, and the goods from the Central Asian states are of great interest to the Chinese buyers. It is possible that the political differences will be expanded and the trade-economic cooperation. In addition, more important aspect. How to develop the country, China and Central Asia, many of the most common interests in

the region to protect regional security and the new economic and political order on the international arena (Мұқаметханұлы, 2018).

First, a key role for Central Asia within the SREB is as a transit route. For example, Kazakhstan and China are investing to increase the number of freight routes to Europe. In 2016, the number of services between Kazakhstan and China increased by 21 percent, with 84 percent of the total being freight services (Объем инвестиций в Казахстан, 2016). In February 2016, cargo trains began running from China to Iran via Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan (Farchy, 2016). Transit alone, however, is not necessarily going to develop economies. A second aspect of economic relations has been the export of raw materials from Central Asia to China, often with little transparency around the terms and conditions of deals. In time, therefore, there is a risk that Central Asian states could become over-dependent on exporting goods to China, and the opacity of contract details means that the tradeoffs for national economies are unclear (Lain, 2018).

The global economy today is in danger. Crisis of concentration and consolidation has led to the increase in the number of regions in the region, which has been the result of an overwhelming downturn in capital markets and indexes in the stock markets. The theme of the economic development is as follows: countries, such as South Africa, India, Turkey, Brazil, Russia and others have significantly decreased, as a result of which, despite the increased economic Japanese and American activity, the growth of world trade, and, consequently, of the economy, has slowed dramatically. The forecast for the development of the world economy for 2016-2017, made by experts of Morgan Stanley, indicates that in the near future this situation will only worsen. In their report, they predict a slowdown in the growth rate of world GDP in the next two years from 3.9% to 3.4%. However, while the economy of China, according to Morgan Stanley, should grow by almost 7% (Кошанов, 2016). The European economic slowdown, as well as the slowdown in the growth of the economy in developing countries, may aggravate each other in the near future, which will lead to even weaker economic growth and make it more difficult for the world market participants to restore business relations (11 Friends of the US, 2016). This explains the active participation of Central Asian countries in the implementation of the new Silk Road project.

Today, China can afford to fund the huge scale projects as OBOR. Three decades of structural change and rapid growth in comparison with



many countries of the world have made China the locomotive of the world economy and one of the two leading economies of the world. The country has also become the world's largest producer and exporter of most types of industrial products. One cannot but note the fact that China is one of the key trade and economic partners of both Kazakhstan and other members of the EEA.

Thus, China ranks third in the trade turnover of the Republic of Kazakhstan after the EU and Russia (\$ 10.6 billion and 14% of the total turnover) and second after the EU on consumption of Kazakhstan products (12%). China is also one of the largest investors in the economy of Kazakhstan (in 2005-2015, China's foreign direct investment amounted to 13 billion US dollars), and among the Chinese trade partners in the CIS, Kazakhstan ranks second after Russia.

According to statistical data, in 1992, the total trade turnover between the PRC and five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan) was about \$ 0.5 billion. In 2012, after 20 years, this indicator, according to the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC, rose to a record \$ 46 billion, an increase of 100 times. This incredible dynamics shows that in the long term China will take an even more important place in the economic development of the Central Asian states.

Undoubtedly, this project is able to open new horizons for trade, economic and investment cooperation in various fields. Moreover, for the practical implementation of its initiative, China is creating such global financial development institutions as the Asian Bank for Infrastructure Investments (\$ 100 billion) and the Silk Road Fund (\$ 40 billion), whose capitals will be used to implement international infrastructure projects. Such funds for their strategic projects cannot be singled out by any country, except China. Indeed, the EPPP impresses with its scale: until 2018, China plans to import goods from Asia and Europe by 8 trillion US dollars and invest up to 450 billion US dollars in these regions. Consequently, the undeniable advantage of EPS is its financial and economic security (Идирисов, 2016). Therefore, financial security of the Silk Road Economic Belt does not conflict. This explains the great interest of many countries in the Eurasian continent to a large-scale economic project.

Central Asia is opening up rapidly with the completion of new transport corridors. Providing a passageway for goods between east and west, however, cannot be its main goal. It needs to

attract investment to diversify its economies from petroleum and other natural resources. Other parts of Asia have developed by linking with global value chains. This may be an option for Central Asia, but it must overcome some serious barriers to make that a reality (Vandenberg, 2015). Located along the Silk Road, Kazakhstan is not only the owner of a transit corridor through the oil and gas pipeline but also being able to supply energy resources to Western China through natural gas. Also, Kazakhstan is a country that produces organic food products, capable of feeding about 1 billion people. This will be a great way for us. Particularly, if there is a large external market demand for agriculture, which is closely linked to the domestic market, we will be able to sell our organic products at an affordable price (ШЫМШЫҚОВ, 2017). Moreover, China is Kazakhstan's largest trading partner. Kazakhstan is the most attractive Chinese investment in the CIS. From this point of view, the volume of investments in our country will be expanding and trade and economic relations between the two countries will grow.

Clearly, China is ready to make every effort to invest large amounts of investment, using its experience and develop trade. The PRC also states that it is ready to implement its initiative through international, regional and bilateral agreements. Since 2013 China has built transport corridors and expanded its international trade system, logistics development, cultural and economic initiatives have shown China as a leader in this project. It also reminds of China's special interest in the ancient Silk Road. At the same time, it should be noted that despite the change of political position of all Non-china States, historical continuity has been maintained. The Silk Road Economic Belt is also a link between China and the West, promoting open trade and accelerating the process of globalization, sharing cultural exchanges and closer ties between peoples in the ancient and medieval era, contributing to the development of the economy and civilization. We have a great opportunity to have an unforgettable trace.

In general, the project OBOR has a number of strategic advantages, including:

First of all, the advantage of the Chinese project from American and Russian projects is that it is transparent and profitable to any country in which it is involved;

Secondly, geographical efficiency is a very important transport and logistics infrastructure that connects Kazakhstan with its neighbors;

Thirdly, the priority of tradition, despite the fact that China's investment priority may

affect its economy, the Silk Road is supported by Kazakhstan in connection with historical continuity.

If all activities considered by OBOR implemented, the economic activity that will arise with the launch of all corridors and the implementation of investment plans will provide economic advantages to the participating countries and, above all, will put an end to America's supremacy in the world economy. The world must be ready to change the economic balance of forces. Trade flows, which are now moving from west to east, will change direction to the opposite, to «east-west». This situation can be perceived as an economic breakthrough in the East (Hongwei, 2018).

Taking into account mutually beneficial relations with China, the Government of Kazakhstan adopted a number of strategic documents. Among them Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 1004 form 11<sup>th</sup> of December, 2015 “On signing the Cross-Border Cooperation Program between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the People's Republic of China for 2015-2020” (Қазақстан Республикасы Үкіметінің 2015 жылғы Қаулысы). The program is aimed at establishing priority areas for interaction of the Parties on the development of cross-border cooperation with aim to further expand the scope and improve the level of cooperation, as well as determine the priority areas of cooperation between the administrative and territorial.

2. The program is aimed at developing cooperation between the Almaty and East Kazakhstan regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (hereinafter – XUAR) of the People's Republic of China.

3. The areas of the Program are:

1) Increase in the volume of bilateral trade turnover;

2) Increase the scale of mutual investment;

3) Development of a cross-border transport infrastructure;

4) The transformation of the International Center for Cross-Border Cooperation “Khorgos” into a model of economic cooperation in the border region;

5) Strengthening the infrastructure of border checkpoints;

6) Stimulation of social and economic growth of border regions;

7) Strengthening of interaction and friendly relations between the cities of border zones;

8) Implementation of projects in the areas of health, education, science, environmental protection, culture, etc.;

9) Promotion of small business development;

10) Implementation of effective cooperation in the field of prevention and liquidation of natural disasters, industrial accidents and emergency situations.

Another significant document is a Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from 31<sup>st</sup> of August, 2016 “On signing the Cooperation Plan between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the People's Republic of China on combining the new economic policy and the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt” (Қазақстан Республикасы Үкіметінің 2016 жылғы Қаулысы) and the main works on implementation of the Silk Road economic belt project between the two countries were demonstrated. According to the resolution, “the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Kazakhstan are friendly neighbors and joint efforts in the development of multilateral strategic partnership, strengthening the mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas”.

New economic policy “NurlyZhol” and “The Silk Road Economic Belt” have created significant potential for bilateral cooperation in infrastructure, investments and trade, industry, transport, cultural and humanitarian exchange and other areas. The parties noted that “NurlyZhol” and “The Silk Road Economic Belt” complement each other and have a lot of similar responsibilities and therefore, intends to strengthen cooperation in their combinations.

Full implementation of this project can follow in the Eurasian continent many major changes. Infrastructure change will reduce the timeframe between Europe and Asia, thereby reducing costs. On the basis of a mutually beneficial international labor divide, each country will benefit fully from its absolute, comparative and competitive advantages. That is, politics can be overthrown, and the interests can be justified economically. It's no secret that in the modern world there are political unrests due to unsatisfactory interests. If the project is successfully realized, the new Silk Road Economic Belt will create new jobs, work in various institutions and solve social problems.

The next important document providing the implementation of the “Silk Road Economic belt” is the Address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan from January 10, 2018 to the people of Kazakhstan “New opportunities of development in the context of the fourth industrial revolution”. President emphasis on the pace of development of neighboring countries is that the country needs to move to industrialization. The fourth part of

the Address is intended to improve the efficiency of transport and logistics infrastructure. Thus, Kazakhstan does not stop its development of transport and logistics industry. It is also expected to continue its national presence by increasing the level of automation and industrialization of the industry and ensuring free trade through improved road quality. Overall, all of the messages that have been received since 2014 are closely linked to the Silk Road Economic Belt. The goal of our country is to create a competitive economy and to attract investments, to create a business environment. It is clear that this is not possible without close economic development and international cooperation.

In the first ten days of June 2018, during a meeting with President Xi Jinping, President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, the bilateral relations were developing at a high level and noted that after the meeting in 2012 there were 18 meetings of the highest level. 127 bilateral documents worth \$ 67 billion were signed between the two countries in 2012-2018. Bilateral trade turnover reached \$ 11 billion, up 30%. Xi Jinping: "Together with Kazakhstan we will continue to aspire to a bright future for mankind. I am ready to contribute to the prosperity of the Kazakh-Chinese friendship. "During the meeting, the Chinese side was interested in import of natural agricultural products from Kazakhstan and expressed interest in deepening bilateral cooperation in the oil and gas industry, modern technologies, digitalization and energy (Есенкелдіұлы, 2018). This is evidenced by the annual growth of trade and economic relations between the People's Republic of China and Kazakhstan. The development of trade relations will undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of the country's economy and strengthening its international image.

## Conclusion

Concluding, this project is aimed at strengthening economic cooperation in Eurasia: integration of Eurasia, including China, Central Asia, Eastern and Western Europe. This cooperation model will help keep close ties to countries, deepen economic cooperation and expand the space for development. The creation of the "New Silk Road Economic

Belt" promotes the solution of five main objectives: first, the formation of political relations with the Eurasian continent; Secondly, the creation of a common infrastructure (roads, railways, airports, pipelines, telecommunications, postal services, border control, customs, commodity quality control, etc.); Thirdly, the formation of free trade circles; Fourthly, influence on stabilization of national currencies through free currency circulation; Fifthly, to promote dialogue and dialogue among various civilizations and religions, as well as to promote education and cultural exchanges and tourism development.

From the history of the ancient Silk Road and the Middle Ages, we see that it has had a significant impact on the development of society. It shows that there was a white civilization before the formation of an information system, science and art, crafts, culture, trade, cooperation and diplomacy. Certainly, the negative aspects of the Silk Road cannot be ruled out, the spread of the disease, the spread of various religions and use of the caravan road for military purposes. However, - it was the main source of globalization. The breakthrough of the Great Silk Road was a historic event that affected the development of East and Central Asia. Thus, the Silk Road was of strategic importance for states and tribes along the Ancient Silk Road, and for empires.

The New Silk Way in the 21st Century is aimed at the continuity of the past, cooperation, openness and joint barriers we can see that this is a project. All the countries interested in the Silk Road Economic Belt want to find their place in this project and improve their economic situation and engage in international trade. Because the project is not just about road and logistics, it covers all areas of education, science, technology, informatics, culture and health. This means that in modern society, the main source of development is that states can develop international relations based on cooperation and openness, and in which areas of societal exchanges are possible. It is clear that Kazakhstan, which borders with China more than 1,700 kilometers, has an ancient Silk Road and modern OBOR. Therefore, the Silk Road Economic Belt, based on common traditions and historical continuity, has a strategic importance for the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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