

# **THE CURRENT SITUATION IN KAZAKHSTAN**

***Kamila Alshinbayeva***

*Peoples Friendship University of Russia, Russia*

Today the challenge of global climate change is one of the most urgent world problems, and it is important for all countries of the world community: for industrialized countries - because of the high level of energy use in all sectors of economy, and, consequently, of greenhouse gases emissions into the atmosphere; for countries with transitional economy that are, at first sight, not interested in activities on climate change prevention, but in reality they depend on them; for developing countries, which need to increase production volumes and which face the dilemma- whether they should participate in the global process of greenhouse gases reduction through establishment of their concentration control and introduction of effective technologies and less energy-consuming productions.

A very vulnerable environment characterizes the Republic of Kazakhstan: many types of landscape are presented in the country - from dry subtropics and deserts to mountainous glaciers. Many unique inland water reservoirs are located on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan - seas and lakes the Caspian, Aral, Balhash. Possessing unique stocks of natural resources (oil, gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, etc.), Kazakhstan in the times of the USSR was a raw materials appendix of the country, natural resources were often extracted without the regard of the negative impact upon environment and human health. The population of Kazakhstan really felt and continues to feel on themselves and on their health fatal consequences of environmental catastrophes, the reason of which is antropogenic activities. The development of virgin lands resulted in ploughing up of enormous territories of the country, intensive irrational development of irrigable farming in the basins of the rivers Amu Darya and Syr Darya - in the tragedy of the Aral Sea, rise of water level in the Caspian Sea - in flooding of the oil wells and oil-rigs and threat to lose biodiversity of the Caspian region. Significant territories of the country for the period of 1949 to 1991 were, and in some places still remain to be, under the pressing of the military industrial sector. Kazakhstan has suffered some the tests of nuclear weapons (Semipalatinsk and Azgyr), of military equipment and machines (Yemba, Sary-Shagan, Kapustin Yar), space tests are still carried out (Baikonur). Even today it is difficult to evaluate and calculate the damage caused on environment, agriculture, economy and human health of Kazakhstan by the irrational and cruel attitude to nature. These examples is only a small part of the ones that can be used to model and give the idea about the possible, even more serious consequences that will appear as a result of global climate change. By the increasing processes of the world integration, the problems facing the world community acquire more global character, solution of which supposes the common co-operation of the countries.

Depending on the importance of global climate change consequences and on the world priorities of the problem, Kazakhstan thinks it necessary to continue the

process of ratifying the Kyoto Protocol and obtaining the status of Annex 1 country, that will serve as a legal basis for participation in all the mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol and attraction of external funds and new technologies.

At present Kazakhstan plans to continue works in the direction, with support of the world community, all the more, Kazakhstan does not rely only on external support, but also carries out serious researches. The country studied and continues studying vulnerability of economy and natural resources to climate change, and assessing possible activities to adopt to expected climate changes.

**Економіка** для екології: матеріали ХІХ Міжнародної наукової конференції, м. Суми, 30 квітня – 3 травня 2013 р. / редкол.: Д. О. Смоленніков, М. С. Шкурат. – Суми : Сумський державний університет, 2013. – С. 15-16.