

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

In the era of globalization, economic power is becoming increasingly important, and national interest is becoming an effective tool for states to influence global dynamics. A country's national interests include goals related to maintaining security, economic prosperity, and international influence that can support the country's position in international relations.¹ For China, as one of the world's largest economic powers, its national interests involve strengthening its economic position, securing energy supplies, and expanding political and diplomatic influence in various regions. In order to achieve these interests, China formulates strategies that focus on global economic expansion, infrastructure development, and improved bilateral relations. One of the most significant strategic initiatives is the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), an ambitious program that aims to create a trade and infrastructure network connecting Asia with Europe and Africa.

The Belt and Road Initiative, launched in 2013 by President Xi Jinping, is designed to strengthen global connectivity through the construction of large infrastructure such as railways, highways, ports and logistics facilities. It is also a means for China to expand its political and economic influence, increase trade, and

¹ Hans J Morgenthau, "Politics Among Nations The Struggle For Power And Peace," *New York: Alfred A. Knopf*, 1949, 1–300.

deepen diplomatic ties with the countries involved. Chinese President Xi Jinping has shaped the Belt Road Initiative project to complement each country's development strategy.² In the analysis of national interests, China has become the center of international trade. China's strategic goal is to implement a regional and global role through economic policy. BRI has been designed to address the various challenges and needs faced by China, Asia, and the world as a whole. The Belt Road Initiative method makes economic development with transportation and infrastructure.

The Belt Road Initiative demonstrates China's ambition not only to boost its own economic growth but to play a leading role in the global economic order. Belt Road Initiative projects facilitate infrastructure development and enhance trade cooperation. China aims to create an integrated market network and strengthen its position as a political and economic power in the global arena.³ China has sought to expand its economy and exert global influence in various countries such as providing investment. Judging from natural resources, China has secured its access to trade routes to maintain energy stability. China has ambitions to become a global leader in technology and innovation. Investment in technology research and development through international cooperation and technology companies for China's geopolitical power. China is a country with significant economic growth as seen from the average global economic growth through GDP.

² Dragana Mitrovic, "Inisiatif Sabuk Jalur Tiongkok: Inisiatif Yang Menghubungkan Dan Mengubah," 2018.

³ Svetlana Gelvig, "CHINA-KAZAKHSTAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND 'ONE BELT, ONE ROAD' INITIATIVE," *European Journal of Economics and Management Sciences*, no. 2 (2020): 49–58, <https://doi.org/10.29013/EJEMS-20-2-49-58>.

China's position has become a strategic location with the Heartland region and the Eurasian region. By building land trade routes that are free of barriers from other countries, China has signed the Belt and Road Initiative agreement with Eurasian countries, such as Kazakhstan, Russia, Mongolia, and the Central Asian region. In the national interest of becoming a global power, a country must fulfill various indicators of economic and military strength. Economic and military development requires significant natural resources. With the presence of the Belt Road Initiative, China has increased financial and material resources and resistance.⁴ China's relationship with Central Asian countries is getting stronger focusing on trade. It was precisely when Chinese President Xi Jinping promoted a major project, the Belt Road Initiative in 2013.

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⁴ Mher D Sahakyan, "China's Belt and Road Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union: Cooperation over Competition," *BRILL in Iran and the Caucasus Journal*, August 19, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.1163/1573384X-02803007>.

⁵ Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan et al., "Conjugation of the Eurasian Economic Union and the Belt Road Initiative: The Role and Place of Kazakhstan," *R-Economy* 8, no. 2 (2022): 172–86, <https://doi.org/10.15826/recon.2022.8.2.014>.

countries, China has signed the Belt and Road Initiative agreement with Eurasian countries, such as Kazakhstan, Russia, Mongolia, and the Central Asian region. In the national interest of becoming a global power, a country must fulfill various indicators of economic and military strength. Economic and military development requires significant natural resources.⁶With the presence of the Belt Road Initiative, China has increased financial and material resources and resistance. China's relationship with Central Asian countries is getting stronger focusing on trade. It was precisely when Chinese President Xi Jinping promoted a major project, the Belt Road Initiative in 2013.

At the 2013 Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit, President Xi Jinping reiterated the idea of China's New Silk Road, first proposed in his speech during his first visit to Kazakhstan. Xi Jinping presented a proposal that included five key objectives in establishing (The New Silk Road Economic Belt). Kazakhstan is a country in Central Asia that borders two major powers, China and Russia. The country is rich in natural resources including oil, natural gas and minerals. This is when viewed from the national interest that the geographical location of Kazakhstan has a location that makes it the gateway to the Belt Road Initiative where three of the six targets of the Belt Road Initiative pass through the territory of Kazakhstan and which unites China, Russia, Central Asia and Western Europe. However, the economic relationship between China and Kazakhstan was strengthened by close

⁶ Sahakyan, "China's Belt and Road Initiative and the Eurasian Economic Union: Cooperation over Competition."

political and diplomatic ties after Covid 19 The two countries upgraded their bilateral relations to a permanent strategic partnership.

Kazakhstan will be part of a corridor project known as the New Eurasian Land Bridge that acts as a major gateway to the Asian and European regions.⁷ In addition, Kazakhstan has received large investments to increase its capacity as a corridor and one of the dry ports in the East bordering China The corridor is designed to connect markets in East Asia, especially China with markets in Europe through land transportation networks. China is also strengthening economic cooperation with Kazakhstan through improving market access, reducing trade barriers, and promoting mutually beneficial bilateral trade. China provides large amounts of financing and loans to support infrastructure projects in Kazakhstan and encourages companies to invest in the energy, mining and manufacturing sectors.

Kazakhstan is in the Khorgos Special Economic Zone is the center of the Belt and Road Initiative in Kazakhstan. It is the place where the Eurasian New Land Bridge and the China-Central Asia-West Asia Corridor.⁸ The favorable geographical location makes Khorgos an ancient route. Kazakhstan is crucial to the Belt and Road Initiative, which allows China to extend its economic path to the West. The existence of China's interests in Kazakhstan creates Kazakhstan's economic dependence in advancing the economy in Kazakhstan. Foreign investment from China and the EU

⁷ PWC, “Kazakhstan and the New Silk Road The Importance of Aligning Goals and How to Reach Them,” September 2017.

⁸ “China-Kazakhstan Economic Cooperation Paving Way for Next Golden Thirty Years,” *The Astana Times*, August 25, 2024.

has also increased in Kazakhstan. In addition to the economic impact, Kazakhstan's involvement in the Belt and Road Initiative has political objectives.

The main strategies implemented by China through BRI in Kazakhstan include major investments in infrastructure development, strengthening economic cooperation, and expanding access to international markets through more efficient transportation routes. Investments in infrastructure, such as the construction of a railway line connecting Kazakhstan with China, as well as energy projects involving Kazakhstan's natural resources, are part of China's efforts to strengthen its economic position in the region. In addition, the long-term economic agreement between the two countries is a key element in this strategy, which aims to strengthen Kazakhstan's economic dependence on China. In this regard, China hopes to create a mutually beneficial relationship with Kazakhstan, which in turn will give China greater access to important natural resources, as well as smooth trade routes between the two countries.⁹ To achieve national interests, China uses the Belt Road Initiative, China seeks to achieve various national interests, including by expanding trade routes, securing energy supplies, and increasing infrastructure investment that can support domestic economic growth. BRI also provides China with the opportunity to strengthen bilateral relations with Kazakhstan in the economic, political and security fields. Therefore, an understanding of how China's strategy through BRI is implemented in Kazakhstan is crucial to analyze how this initiative impacts both countries and their relations with other countries in the region..

⁹ Edward N. Luttwak, *THE RISE OF CHINA VS. THE LOGIC OF STRATEGY* (Cambridge, London England: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2012).

Between China and Kazakhstan, the Belt Road Initiative serves not only economic interests but also considers social ethics that create a relationship that is fair and does not harm any party. These trade relations already existed at the time of the Prophet Muhammad on trade routes such as the Silk Road and trade routes to the Levant and Yemen served not only as an economic resource for Makkah, but also as a tool to build diplomatic relations and strengthen the influence of Islam. By mastering these routes, Prophet Muhammad was able to expand his social and economic networks, which in turn supported the spread of Islam.¹⁰ This is in accordance with the concept of interests that occur in the context of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) designed by China where this project not only focuses on trade but also serves as a geoeconomic tool to expand diplomatic influence and increase the economic dependence of partner countries.

This research discusses the strategy of interests carried out on China's geoeconomics in the development of the Belt Road Initiative in Kazakhstan which affects regional and global dynamics related to the history of trade during the time of the Prophet Muhammad with the concept of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) designed by China. At that time, trade routes such as the Silk Road and routes to the Levant and Yemen not only served as an economic resource for Makkah, but also as a means to build diplomatic relations and expand Islamic influence. China's BRI is not just another trade project either. The initiative is designed to be a geoeconomic tool that helps expand China's diplomatic influence through infrastructure and close

¹⁰ Ayief Fathurrahman, "FONDASI ETIS EKONOMI PADA MASA RASULULLAH (SEBUAH KAJIAN HISTORIS-NORMATIF)," *JES Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah* 3 No 2 (September 2018): 133–42.

economic cooperation with partner countries. BRI is not just about trading goods and services, but also about building social and economic networks that support the spread of influence and values desired by the initiators of the project. Through this analysis, the research will provide insights into how the geoeconomic role of investments and infrastructure projects driven by the Belt Road Initiative can affect economic stability in Kazakhstan as well as the impact on China's relations with Kazakhstan. The main focus includes China's geoeconomic strategy through the Belt Road Initiative in Kazakhstan, as well as the long-term implications of China's geoeconomics in Kazakhstan.

1.2 Problem Formulation

How does China's strategy to achieve national interests in Kazakhstan through BRI?

1.3 Research Objectives

To analyze in depth China's national interests in the development of the Belt Road Initiative project in Kazakhstan.

1.4 Benefits of Research

1.4.1 Theoretical Usefulness

This research is expected to be useful to explain the Strategy of China's National Interest in Kazakhstan through Belt and Road Initiative.

1.4.2 Practical Uses

This research is expected to provide benefits for various parties, both in the academic and practical fields. as an additional source of reference in further research on the Belt Road Initiative project strategy to achieve China's interests. This research is also expected to provide useful knowledge and insights for the government and the public, so as to improve their understanding of the issues studied and support more effective decision making.

1.5 Literature Review

1.5.1 Previous Research

There are several previous studies that were used as references and comparison materials by the author in conducting this research, including the following:

The first study is about the impact of the Belt Road Initiative on Kazakhstan. The first discussion¹¹ in his research entitled "**The Impact of the Belt and Road Initiative on Kazakhstan**" by **Christoper Schagerls, Lana Soldo**. Stating that the development of BRI in Kazakhstan has a fairly good influence where the Belt Road Initiative needs Kazakhstan as a major element in the success of the Belt Road Initiative and Kazakhstan needs the Belt Road Initiative as the main instrument of its country's development. This also causes a very strong dependence between China and Kazakhstan which indirectly affects several sectors, especially in increasing FDI,

¹¹ Christopher Schagerl and Lana Soldo, "The Impact of the Belt and Road Initiative on Kazakhstan," *MAP Social Sciences* 3, no. 1 (April 16, 2023): 33–40, <https://doi.org/10.53880/2744-2454.2023.3.1.33>.

export growth other than energy resources and also increasing the country's GDP. The difference between this research and the research to be carried out lies in the focus of the study, research methods, and expected contributions. This study has a different approach in analyzing the problem, both in terms of data, theories used, and the scope of the discussion that the Belt Road Initiative has a considerable positive impact on Kazakhstan, this study only focuses on the positive impact of the development of the Belt Road Initiative and the negative impact of the development of the Belt Road Initiative in Kazakhstan.

The second study is about the opportunities and risks of the Belt Road Initiative for Kazakhstan. The second discussion¹² on "**Belt and Road Initiative for Kazakhstan: Opportunities and Risks**" by Fatima Kukeyeva, Dauren Dyussebayev. Believes that the development of BRI in Kazakhstan will not only be beneficial in diversifying the economy and developing the non-commodity sector but also has considerable risks where the government has a big share in dealing with these risks, namely in promoting BRI among the public, especially the integration of BRI prospects in the future and in the humanitarian field, especially research, education and culture. This previous research believes that the better the introduction between two countries, the better and more effective the partnership between the two, whereas in this research, on the contrary, the risk that the Kazakhstan government must face lies in how the strategy of handling the integration of goals between BRI and Nurlı Zhol which is Kazakhstan's national interest can be united without having

¹²Fatima Kukeyeva and Dauren Dyussebayev, "Belt and Road Initiative for Kazakhstan: Opportunities and Risks," in *Silk Road to Belt Road*, ed. Md. Nazrul Islam (Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore, 2019), 293–305, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-13-2998-2_17.

to eliminate Kazakhstan's multi-vector foreign policy. As the title of this research is Belt Road Initiative China's geoeconomic policy, the similarity between this research and previous research lies in the focus of the study, the use of relevant theories, as well as the methodological approach used in analyzing the problem, the purpose of the Belt Road Initiative is the interest between one country and another.

The third discussion¹³ discusses China's Silk Road dreams of prosperity in Kazakhstan. The third discussion on the third discussion on the article entitled **"China Silk Road and Kazakhstan's Bright Path: Linking Dreams of Prosperity"** by Nargis Kassenov believes that cooperation for prosperity between the two countries has occurred long before the Belt Road Initiative project money was made for infrastructure development, energy and transportation connecting China and Kazakhstan and the Belt Road Initiative is present in achieving prosperity, however, this research analyzes the negative impact of Kazakhstan's dependence.

The fourth discussion¹⁴ in the article entitled **"China-Kazakhstan Economic Cooperation and One Belt, One Road Initiative"** oleh Gelvig Svetlana This article discusses the development of economic cooperation between China and Kazakhstan, which has grown closer through the Belt and Road Initiative. The research reveals that despite a decline in trade volume between the two countries, their cooperation remains strong thanks to complementarities in the energy, trade and infrastructure sectors. China has become Kazakhstan's second-largest trading partner and main

¹³ Nargis Kassenova, "China's Silk Road and Kazakhstan's Bright Path: Linking Dreams of Prosperity," *Asia Policy* 1, no. 1 (July 2017): 110–16, <https://doi.org/10.1353/asp.2017.0028>.

¹⁴ Gelvig, "CHINA-KAZAKHSTAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND 'ONE BELT, ONE ROAD' INITIATIVE."

source of imports, temporarily. This research also highlights the influence of Kazakhstan not only cooperating with China but also engaging in international organizations such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). The novelty of this research lies in the original analysis of how this cooperation combines economic, geopolitical, and infrastructure aspects in the context of the BRI, which has the potential to strengthen Kazakhstan's position as an important trade and transportation hub in the Central Asian region.

Fifth discussion in the book entitled “**Politics among Nations The Struggle For Power and Peace**” by Hans J. Morgenthau This book explains various theories and approaches in international politics that focus on the concept of power and the struggle for power between states.¹⁵ The book emphasizes that international politics is not only influenced by international law or moral norms, but also by power factors that are dynamic and heavily influenced by the needs of states to maintain or enhance their position of power on the international scene. This study of the concept of power is at the core of all international political interactions, with states competing to influence or dominate other states in order to achieve their strategic goals. One of the central ideas in this book is how states can maintain the status quo or seek to change the global distribution of power through expansionist policies, imperialism, or the use of prestige in diplomacy. It shows that international politics is influenced more by power relations than formal international agreements or idealistic ideologies.

The last discussion of the writing by Ralph E. Gomory and William J. Baumol book entitled “ **Global Trade and Conflicting National Interests**” how

¹⁵ Morgenthau, “Politics Among Nations The Struggle For Power And Peace.”

international trade in the modern world often involves conflicts between the national interests of the countries involved. This research reveals that in today's globalized economy, trade outcomes are not always mutually beneficial for all countries.¹⁶ One of the important findings is that productivity gains in one country can be detrimental to its trading partners, even though in theory this can increase overall global output.

From the literature above, several research gaps can be found. Some previous studies tend to focus on economic impacts, opportunities, risks, or classic geopolitical analysis, but none have specifically discussed how the Belt Road Initiative functions as a geoeconomic tool that not only improves connectivity and trade, but also secures China's position as the dominant economic power in the region. With China's geoeconomic approach in Kazakhstan, it can provide new insights into China's different strategies in various regional contexts. This research goes deeper into the bilateral interests and relations between China and Kazakhstan and how these strategies are implemented based on regional dynamics. Such an analysis can make an important contribution to understanding the role of the Belt Road Initiative as a key instrument in China's diplomacy and geoeconomic strategy.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

1.6.1 National Interest in Economics

In looking at a country's policy, national interest is one of the main things that needs to be considered. National interest is the idea that a state actor makes every effort for the benefit of its country. The interests of each country are usually the same,

¹⁶ Ralph e. Gomory William J. Baumol, *Global Trade and Conflicting National Interests*, III (London, England: The MIT Press, n.d.).

namely maintaining the stability and security of its territory, so that national interests can produce cooperation between countries in accordance with the interests of each country.¹⁷ National interests are goals to be achieved because of the needs or aspirations of a nation or state. The common national interest for any state is security which includes the survival of its people and the needs of the territory and prosperity. Economic prosperity is an important component of national interest with governments aiming to improve the economy through successful trade and access to natural resources. In addition, states want to increase their political influence in the global arena, either through alliances or membership in international organizations.

According to Donald E. Nuechterlein in his book entitled "National Interest and Foreign Policy: A Conceptual Framework for Analysis and Decision-Making" classifies several aspects of national interest such as defense interests, economic interests, world order interests, ideological interests.¹⁸ According to Nuechterlein, a sovereign state is centered on national interests to meet internal and external needs and desires. These interests are not limited to the interests of governments, groups, or political elites but also include the interests of the general welfare. National economic interest refers to economic goals that a country considers important to maintain and strengthen its economic welfare. The state's interest in taking a policy with the aim of improving aspects of international trade. This includes aspects such as economic

¹⁷ Timothy Edmunds, *Complexity, Strategy and National Interest*, 90, No 3 (The Royal Institute of International Affairs, 2014).

¹⁸ William J. Baumol, *Global Trade and Conflicting National Interests*.

growth, financial stability, access to resources, increased international trade, and economic security.

In creating national interests, the ability of a country must be considered because the ability of a country as measured in the ability of the country itself and the ability of other countries. The ability of a country can be assessed using national security and strength. National resilience is different from defense because it refers to integrated resilience in all sectors of national life, including ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, and security defense. National resilience is based on dynamic unity and integration to overcome the challenges faced and ensure its survival towards the greatness of the nation and state. In addition, national goals can also include various things, such as encouraging economic development, improving the quality of human resources, and attracting foreign investment to accelerate the industrialization process.

National interest in economics refers to a country's efforts to improve its economic situation, protect its domestic industries, and ensure long-term economic stability and prosperity. This can involve growing its domestic economy through increased trade, foreign investment, and strengthening economic relations with partner countries. From Nuechterlein's perspective, the scope of national interests includes the basic security of a country, the strategic objectives of foreign policy, interests that may affect the country but are not directly related to its survival or well-being. Policies include diplomacy, economic power used by the state to achieve its strategic goals.

1.7 Hypotesis

China's strategy to achieve national interests in Kazakshtan through the Belt and Road Initiative, namely: First, energy security and access to natural resources Second, strengthening economic cooperation in infrastructure development Third, stabilizing China's border areas. Fourth, market expansion and regional economic integration. This strategy has a positive impact on China's national interests in Kazakhstan by maintaining regional stability and making trade routes and securing access to natural resources. The existence of China's interests in Kazakhstan also creates Kazakhstan's economic dependence in strengthening China's economic position in the international sphere. Through the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), this implementation has successfully strengthened its position in achieving several national strategic goals, including strengthening energy security, maintaining access to natural resources, increasing regional connectivity, and strengthening economic and political influence in Central Asia. In this context, China utilizes large infrastructure such as railways, ports, and energy projects to facilitate trade, reduce dependence on other countries, and strengthen bilateral relations with Kazakhstan. This hypothesis assumes that the BRI is not just an economic initiative, but also a means for China to secure its national interests, by utilizing Kazakhstan as a strategic hub within a broader global economic network.

1.8 Research Methodoly

1.8.1 Research Design

In this study using a case study technique or case study which according to Yves-Chantal Gagnon is a research method to observe and analyze phenomena using a holistic approach, which can produce not only a detailed description but about the observed situations and events involving various actors at the individual, group, or organizational level.¹⁹ This research design explains about China's Belt Road Initiative project in Kazakhstan. This research will analyze China's geo-economic strategy in the development of the Belt Road Initiative Project in Kazakhstan. This research will analyze China's Belt Road Initiative strategy in Kazakhstan in terms of its economy.

1.8.2 Object and Limitation of Research

The object of research focuses on China's nation interests in the development of the Belt Road Initiative in Kazakhstan using national interest theory

1.8.3 Data Collecting Tehcniques

As for the use of data collection techniques in this research is through literature review by referring to secondary data sources such as books, journals, online media, magazines, annual reports of related institutions or agencies, documents and several sources from internet sites in the form of official web pages of various regional, national and international institutions.²⁰ Collected data will be filtered and

¹⁹ Umar Suryadi Bakry, *Metode Penelitian Hubungan Internasional* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2019, hal 223).

²⁰ Umar Suryadi Bakry, *Ibid*, hal 230.

selected and then grouped into discussions. In addition to collecting data through literature and written documents. In addition, the author will also collect data from various official documents and reports of the Chinese Embassy regarding the Belt Road Initiative. After the data is collected, the next step that researchers will take is the process of filtering and selecting data which will then be grouped in the discussion stage. Then this research will provide a comprehensive picture of why the Kazakshtan region is the path of China's Belt Road Initiative project.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Techniques

In this study, researchers used secondary data analysis techniques, which are basically not only data collected by other researchers, but also official statistics collected by government agencies. Secondary analysis is used to describe various analytical practices using existing data, both data collected by other researchers and those collected by government agencies, either to examine new research questions or to re-examine the main researcher's questions for evidentiary purposes.²¹ In this study, researchers used qualitative methods because this method is considered as one of the appropriate methods to achieve research objectives.

In qualitative research, this research does not use different numerical methods in its data collection process.²² This qualitative research emphasizes how the meaning, understanding, understanding of the phenomenon or event highlighted in the research is found. This research refers to descriptive analysis methods in the sense

²¹ Bakry, hal 240.

²² Heaton Janet, *Reworking Qualitative Data* (London: SAGE Publication, n.d.).

that it interprets secondary data and explains related events based on theoretical frameworks or concepts.

Descriptive method is a method to explain the reality and situation based on theories and concepts, the application of this method has no limits on data collection and compilation and data interpretation. In contrast, the descriptive method is a way to answer questions related to who, what and how much happens in the implementation of data in the form of facts. The data analysis method uses case-based and conceptual, where information is obtained from documentary or literature studies conducted through examination of library materials such as books, journals, articles, journals, articles and bulletins and websites related to the written object.

The data analysis technique uses descriptive research techniques that conduct research in a structured and systematic manner by connecting all existing variables and then drawing conclusions based on the questions that have been formulated in the formulation of the problem and summarizing them into one in the conclusion CHAPTER 4.

1.9 Systematic Writing

The systematics of this writing consists of four chapters, including:

CHAPTER I :INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the research background, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, research methods used and concepts and theories used. This chapter briefly describes China's geoeconomic interests in the development of the Belt Road Initiative in Kazakhstan.

CHAPTER II: CHINA'S NATIONAL INTEREST THROUGH BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

In this chapter, the author will write the potential that Kazakhstan has so that China can be interested in doing geoeconomics in Kazakhstan. The author will also explain the effective policies that have been agreed upon.

CHAPTER III: CHINA'S STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL INTERESTS IN KAZAKHSTAN THROUGH THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

This chapter will contain factors that have influenced Kazakhstan's policies in the development of the Belt Road Initiative. This chapter also discusses the various policies that Kazakhstan has undertaken towards the development of China's Belt Road Initiative.

CHAPTER IV: CLOSING

This chapter will contain conclusions from the research findings regarding China's geoeconomic interests in the development of China's Belt Road Initiative. In addition, this chapter will provide recommendations or suggestions for further research relevant to this topic.