
PLACE AND ROLE OF ISLAM IN REGIONS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, THE CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

AZIZ NIYAZI. KAZAKHSTAN IN A CHANGING CLIMATE:
A COURSE TO DECARBONIZATION

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Abstract. Amid the introduction of Western mechanisms of
decarbonization and global energy transition¹, Kazakhstan faces the
greatest risks of all the countries of Central Asia. This article examines the
natural, climatic and technological reasons for shifting the Kazakh

economy to low-carbon development. It briefly describes the natural and climatic changes in Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the world as a whole. It also provides a critical description of the concept of anthropogenic global warming (AGW). It should be noted that with the increasing climate threats & geopolitical and energy problems, it has moved from the scientific sphere to the sphere of international politics and economics. Launched on its basis, the decarbonization mechanisms can have a serious impact on the economies of developing countries and the world economy as a whole. The article describes the decarbonization mechanisms introduced in the West and developed in some Eastern countries, in particular in China. Among them, special attention is paid to the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which can have a serious impact on the basic industries of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Examples are given that highlight the republic's intentions to fully join the global "green" trends in the coming years. It is concluded that Kazakhstan is trying to get out of a difficult situation by integrating into the decarbonization system of the world's leading economies. Since it is based on the concept of anthropogenic global warming, the Kazakh authorities are forced to foster its individual idealized trends, but are generally guided by economic considerations and the global market situation.

In April 2024, Kazakhstan experienced the largest flood in the country's history that resulted in the destruction of dams, flooding of vast territories, the closure of 17 national highways and the evacuation of over 96 thousand people. The unprecedented flood hit not only the western and northern parts of the country, but also the adjacent Russian territories connected to Kazakhstan by shared waterways. The cataclysm was caused by human, anthropogenic and natural factors. Climate change also played a certain role: there were heavy snowfalls in winter, increased moisture accumulation in the soil² and early spring, arriving several weeks ahead of its traditional start. Spring in the republic turned out to be unusually warm, the average temperature anomaly across the country was 1.85°C [3, p. 45]. The hydraulic slope of local rivers is usually small. Therefore, the huge amount of snowmelt did not have time to flow down the rivers, submerging the plains.