

**R.B. Bekmurat*, A.Ye. Serikkaliyeva***Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan***Corresponding author: rakhatai@list.ru***Analysis of China's investment in Afghanistan**

Abstract. Throughout history, Sino-Afghan relations have been considered friendly. Afghanistan illustrates many security problems for China. First, Afghanistan, which was plunged into a series of wars and conflicts, suffered from protracted wars and instability, and was left with an underdeveloped economy and a poor population. These situations not only deprived Afghanistan of peace and stability but also had a negative impact on border regions and countries. Although, as neighboring countries, China and Afghanistan are connected by a very short length, the insecurity in Afghanistan remains a constant problem for the Chinese government since Afghanistan has become one of the largest sources of drug trafficking to China. Secondly, the country's internal security and stability are particularly vulnerable to the spread of terrorism and extremism from Afghanistan. Thirdly, instability affects the activity and security of Chinese investment projects. In view of the constant threat of terrorism, China will take decisive steps to strengthen security measures and intensify economic ties. In resolving the Afghan problem, China will act at the international and regional levels so that the Afghan issue meets the geopolitical and economic interests.

This article analyzes China's investment activities in Afghanistan and provides an overview of the relations between the two countries in historical retrospect with an emphasis on China's national interests and policy in Afghanistan. The authors consider the statements of the parties after the withdrawal of the United States troops, analyze the channels of humanitarian ties, and give cases on the largest investment projects of China in Afghanistan. The article identifies the main motives and goals of Beijing's investment policy in Afghanistan, with an emphasis on changing the agenda of relations between the two countries after the recognition of the Taliban by Beijing.

Keywords: post-American Afghanistan, China, border, aid, investment, Belt and Road Initiative, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, economy, politics, interest.

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Introduction

The poverty of Afghanistan relates to the objective geographical conditions, incessant wars, the interference of developed countries in the life of the country, and the instability of political power. However, this is not an encumbrance of Chinese diplomacy and politics. According to one of its foreign policy principles of peaceful coexistence, Beijing does not interfere in the internal affairs of countries but also pursues its national interests in any cooperation. Afghanistan with a common border of 74 km is China's closest and most disadvantaged neighbor. Though, a small distance plays a big role in the development of Afghanistan. China is trying in every possible way to maintain the security of its borders by injecting investments, stimulating the development of

trade, and conducting peacekeeping operations to stabilize the socio-economic situation in Afghanistan.

Research design

The historical-chronological method of analysis and observation was used for the study. The historical-chronological method was used for the chronology of Sino-Afghan relations, the method of analysis and observation was used to study the investments and economic activity of Chinese investors in the Afghan territory. Therefore, the axiomatic method was used to study the development of relations between countries.

Discussion

Historical retrospective of relations between China and Afghanistan

Throughout history, Sino-Afghan relations have been considered by both sides friendly. The relations between the two regions date back at least to the Han Dynasty and the period of trade along the Silk Road. During the early Cold War Afghanistan was also provided with economic aid and multi-million-dollar loans by China. When Russia introduced pro-Soviet and anti-Chinese regimes in Afghanistan, these relations were interrupted after the Sino-Soviet split and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. However, since the pullout of Soviet troops and after the stabilization of Sino-Russian relations, Sino-Afghan relations have improved significantly in the 21st century. After the United States invasion, which initiated the war in Afghanistan from 2001 to 2021, Chinese political involvement was initially somewhat limited, but trade relations were built with China as the largest trading partner. By the beginning of 2002, the Taliban regime was eliminated after the invasion of American troops, and the situation in Afghanistan was relatively stable. Thus, China supported the then-formed government and began to provide humanitarian assistance, investing significant means in the Afghan economy. Nowadays, the relationship is being built not as trading partners, but more like a major investor and humanitarian donor for post-American Afghanistan.

The diplomatic relations were established in 1955 after Afghanistan declared its independence and became the Kingdom of Afghanistan (1919). China was one of the first countries that expressed its willingness to cooperate and provide its assistance through diplomacy. For a long period of time, Afghanistan has played a minor role in Chinese diplomacy. From the 1950s to the 1980s, the Soviet Union was Afghanistan's most important political, economic, and security partner, and Afghanistan fell within the Soviet influence. While Afghanistan was engulfed in the civil war in the 1990s, the Taliban wrested control in 1996. From 2001 to 2014, the United States and NATO participated in military operations in Afghanistan.

After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, intergovernmental ties soured between Afghanistan and China. China supported the rebels (Afghan Mujahideen) going against the Soviet troops and the Afghan government. When the Soviet troops left Afghanistan, the communist regime, headed by the president of that time, Najibullah, was under enormous pressure from the Mujahideen. During the siege of Khost (the first provincial capital falling into the hands of the Mujahideen) Najibullah wrote a letter to the President of China asking for help in ending the crisis. The Afghan President believed that Pakistan was behind the insecurity and the siege in Afghanistan. Beijing kept silent. Later, during the Afghan Civil War, Afghan President Ustad Rabbani asked China also to help the Afghan government twice. Both Afghanistan and Pakistan were looking for a common friend in China to ease the tense bilateral relationship between them.

Thereafter, in 2012 the Afghan President proposed trilateral meetings between Afghanistan, China, and Pakistan. China supported this proposal strongly. Since then, the three countries have held tripartite meetings at the level of director-general and deputy minister [1]. There are several factors that explain the growing importance of China's mediating role. First, bilateral ties between Beijing-Kabul and Beijing-Islamabad have increased Afghanistan's and Pakistan's confidence in China. Second, as China's interests in the region expand through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, its international role and commitment will also grow. In comparison to the previous historical period, China today is ready to play a much more active role in the international arena, especially in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region. For example, the \$57 billion China-Pakistan Economic Corridor project has greatly expanded China's sphere of influence in Islamabad. While all three sides agree on the benefits of Chinese mediation between Afghanistan and Pakistan, there is one potential stumbling block in the process which is Chinese restriction. In meetings with both Afghan and Pakistani officials, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi stressed that Beijing "never interferes in other countries internal affairs, never imposes China's will on others, and never engages (itself) in geopolitical rivalry". In addition, China and Pakistan announced during the dialogue that they would support the Afghan government in advancing peace talks with the Taliban [2].

In 2012, China approved the decision of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) to grant Afghanistan observer status in the regional organization.

China and Afghanistan established a formal military dialogue in 2016, and two years later, the Chinese Ministry of Defense declared that it had provided about \$70 million worth of military assistance to support defense and counterterrorism efforts. In 2018, the Afghan embassy in Beijing confirmed that China had helped set up a mountain brigade to repel possible terrorist attacks but said there were no Chinese on Afghan soil.

With all this support, the relationship between China and Afghanistan is gradually deepening, and the importance of Afghanistan to China is growing significantly. The Afghan issue has existed for a long time and is unlikely to be resolved by any one country soon. To keep its borders secure, China will continue to support Afghanistan to the best of its ability.

Afghanistan and the security of the XUAR of the People's Republic of China

With the coming to power of the Taliban movement (an Islamist radical religious and political paramilitary movement) banned in many countries of the world, which originated in Afghanistan, China became even more concerned about the threat of the growing influence of the radical Islamists of Afghanistan on its territory, in particular the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR).

The border between China and Afghanistan intersects at the Wakhan Corridor. The Wakhan Corridor is located at the border of 4 countries: China, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. It stretches for 460 km from the East to the West, about 80 km is in China. The Wakhan Corridor runs along the Pamir Plateau, connecting Afghanistan with China, connecting in the South with Pakistan, and in the North with Tajikistan. Beijing's fears are caused by the threat of the export of terrorism, the spread of extremist ideology, and the illegal circulation of weapons that cross the border into China, mainly in the XUAR.

XUAR in northwestern China is populated by various ethnic groups that keep Islam, mainly Uyghurs. The Uyghurs have been fighting for independence for a considerable time, the unrest often ended in mass protests and led to bloodshed. In 2014, a terrorist act took place in the administrative center of the XUAR, and of which several dozen people died. China fears

establishing close ties between the Taliban and Uyghur separatists to undermine stability in the XUAR.

China is concerned about regional instability and the problems of international terrorism, which have increased in the context of the crisis in Afghanistan. Beijing has stepped up cooperation with Kabul on border security issues and it provides funding to Afghanistan for creating a brigade to guard and patrol the Wakhan Corridor. In 2019, The Washington Post reported that China has an active military base in Tajikistan, located in the Murghab region near the Afghan border in a remote area near the Wakhan corridor, but its existence is denied by the governments of both countries. According to the documents cited by the media, Chinese personnel is involved in this base in Tajikistan, but it belongs to the country where it is located. It was reported that Chinese forces have been present there since 2017 [3]. In November 2021, Tajikistan confirmed the construction of a new base, which will be owned by the Rapid Response Group (Special Forces) of Tajikistan, and the cost of \$10 million will be financed also by China. The base will be located in the east of the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region near the Pamir Mountains [4]. Thus, these Beijing's actions signal a growing Chinese military presence in the Central Asian country. Following the Taliban takeover in mid-August 2021, China and its neighbors in the region turn their attention to the increasingly tense security situation in Afghanistan. The decision to build the military base is one of the few known examples of Chinese military activity in the world. This indicates the level of China's concern about the situation in Afghanistan and the region as a whole.

Humanitarian aid and Chinese investment in Afghanistan

Even though Afghanistan is a very risky area for investment, Chinese capital finds various ways to put investments there. Since the country is rich in mineral resources, including oil, natural gas, coal, copper, silver, gold, cobalt, sulfur, lead, zinc, rare earth elements, iron ore, salt, precious and semi-precious stones, China is considering investment opportunities into production but so far treats large-scale and long-term projects with caution.

China is at a relative distance but it has temporarily provided financial and military assistance to the Afghan central government. The country ranks low on the Human Development Index (169 out of 188) but ranks high on the Terrorism Index (2 out of 163) and the Precariousness Index (9 out of 178), also faces youth problems and high unemployment. Above all, for developing human capital China has accelerated the investment development of Afghan medicine by sponsoring it. In 2006, Chinese engineers built the Jamhuriat hospital at a cost of 20 million US dollars [5]. And in 2012, China donated 63 million afghanis (\$1.28 million) worth of equipment to the Afghan Ministry of Education and then built a building for the Chinese Literature Department and a hotel for foreign guests of Kabul University. "Investing in education means a secure and peaceful future for many generations. Prime Minister Abdullah Abdullah noted at the ceremony dedicated to the start of the construction of two new buildings of the capital's university: "We thank China for the assistance rendered to us in the reconstruction of the country, and in particular in the restoration of Kabul University" [6]. Chinese ambassadors always claim that in such events, where they make a deal with any country, through cooperation, students will better know the culture and language of both countries. The Confucius Institute (a network of international cultural and educational institutes organized by the State Chancellery for the Promotion of the Chinese Language Abroad) at Kabul University is also functioning.

From 2002 to 2010, Beijing provided \$200 million of various humanitarian aid and took over the rights to develop a copper mine, which made it a colossal foreign investor in Afghanistan. In 2011 the beneficial economic interaction between China and Afghanistan was the winning of a

tender for developing oil fields by the Chinese company CNPC. The Aynak copper mine, invested by a Chinese company, remains the largest foreign investment project in Afghanistan. Although mining has not yet begun due to cultural relics and security concerns, the Chinese company is more likely to suffer losses than go back on its promise and is still actively reaching out to the Afghan government to restart the project as soon as possible.

Today, Afghanistan for China is not only a hotbed of “three evils” as terrorism, extremism, and separatism but also is a fertile territory with minerals and a trade route for the implementation of the BRI. Chinese experts argue that many problems can be solved economically, the more stable the country - the fewer people want to make money on extremism. Confirmation of the above is the inability of the Afghan economy to independence, which limited the development of the country and led people to poverty, and created favorable conditions for the development of terrorism.

Table1. Analysis of meetings between the governments of China and Afghanistan in the period 1957 – 2013

Representatives of the authorities	Visits or meetings in the years	Meeting’s results 2
Premier of the State Council Zhou Enlai with King Zahir Shah	1957	basis for the development of friendly relations
Mao Zedong with Prime Minister Mohammed Daoud	1963	border treaty between countries
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in Afghanistan	2001	participation in the appointment ceremony of the Interim Administration of Afghanistan
President Hamid Karzai with Chinese President Jiang Zemin	2002	30 million yuan in financial assistance and 1 million US dollars in cash. By the end of March 2002, 30 million yuan in material aid had been delivered to Kabul.
Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan with President Hamid Karzai	2002	USD 30 million economic and technical cooperation agreement
Afghan Foreign Ministry Abdullah Abdullah	2002	USD 1 million agreement
Working visit Vice-President Nematulla Sharkhrani	2003	Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement, under which the Chinese government provided US\$15 million
	2010	China has increased its economic and investment

		assistance to Afghanistan, in particular, allocated 3.5 billion US dollars for the development of copper mines in Afghanistan
	2012	Afghanistan received observer status in the SCO
	2012	Afghanistan and China are strategic partners
Meeting between Xi Jinping and Hamid Karzai	2013	China's political and economic impact, mediated by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

*Source: Compiled by the authors based on data from
http://carnegieendowment.org/files/china_role_afghanistan.pdf*

An analysis of the data in Table 1 introduces that from 1957 to 2013, China provided limited humanitarian assistance and little investment due to political instability and the presence of the United States troops in the country. Chinese President Xi Jinping, in the Great Hall of the People, held talks with the former President (for 2013) of Afghanistan Hamid Karzai. Xi Jinping said that 2014 is considered an important year for the implementation of the transition process in Afghanistan. The Chinese side supports the Afghan side's defense of state independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and supports the implementation of a smooth transition in Afghanistan. In response, the Afghan side thanked the Chinese side for understanding, respect, and support, as well as for the important role it plays in the Afghan issue [7]. By 2014, many American troops had been withdrawn and the NATO International Security Assistance Force had completed its work. In 2014, a new trend in bilateral relations emerged in Sino-Afghan relations. China has not only increased bilateral security-related exchanges but also announced military aid to Afghanistan. In 2015, after the visit of former President of Afghanistan Ashraf Ghani (from 2014 to 2021), the Afghan government arrested and handed over 15 Uyghurs to China. The Uyghurs' return to China act has become a bargaining chip for securing assistance from Beijing and further persuading China to use its influence. On February 29, 2016, a high-ranking official of the Chinese military, General Fang Fenghui, visited Kabul, he agreed to provide \$73 million to the Afghan security forces, and offered four-way cooperation in the fight against terrorism in the region, which threatens Chinese projects such as the China-Kazakhstan Economic Corridor and BRI [8].

The main strategic goal of Chinese good-neighbor diplomacy not only for Afghanistan but also for other neighboring countries is to create a community of common destiny based on mutually beneficial principles, on a balanced approach to interests. The benchmark for the implementation of this Chinese strategy is the BRI global initiative.

China is developing the Beijing-Pakistan-Afghanistan Transport Corridor project as part of its global BRI initiative. With a significant number of natural resources and located at the crossroads of major trade routes in Central Asia, Afghanistan is a potentially promising link in China's BRI initiative. The BRI has three mutually supportive politico-economic goals: the first is to establish regional systems of cooperation with the prominent Chinese leadership to promote closer relations between China and Afghanistan. The second, from the international economy point of view, is to create more extensive, denser transport and communication networks and infrastructure in the respective regions, thereby facilitating trade and investment and closer

economic cooperation. The third, in terms of domestic economic development, the goal is to support China's foreign investment and export of its surplus production capacity.

China has opened direct regular trains with Afghanistan via Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, as well as direct flights between Kabul and Urumqi. Special Afghan products such as pine nuts, saffron, and marble are exported to China. In 2018, a charter flight for the delivery of pine nuts was approved, and just four months after its approval, \$15 million worth of pine nuts were exported to China. In 2021, a flight carrying 45 tons of Afghan pine nuts arrived from Kabul at Shanghai Pudong Airport. The export of pine nuts occupies a special place in the trade turnover of the two countries [9].

Table 2. China's exports and imports to Afghanistan

Period (years)	China's share of Afghanistan's exports	China's share of Afghanistan's imports
2015-2016	1,75%	13,52%
2016-2017	0,8%	16,7%
2017-2018	1,44%	15,1%
2018-2019	3,2%	15,7%
2019-2020	3,6%	17%

Source: Compiled by the authors based on data from <https://www.china-briefing.com/news/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/China-Afghanistan-Bilateral-Trade-Statistics.jpg>.

In 2014, both countries signed an Agreement on the Zeroing of Tariffs on the Export of Afghan Goods, and since 2015, about 97% of goods from Afghanistan have been exported to China free of any duties, then in 2019 China has become one of the main trading partners of Afghanistan.

ZTE, Huawei, and other world-class Chinese high-tech companies are now providing high-quality services to Afghanistan's telecommunications industry. In 2016, Afghanistan was among the first countries to sign a memorandum of understanding with China to jointly develop the BRI. The government and people of Afghanistan are pinning their hopes on the Chinese initiative to solve the problems of poverty and instability. The main goal of the BRI is to attract investment in the development of infrastructure facilities. In the first six months of 2021, Chinese direct investment in Afghanistan amounted to \$2.4 million, while the total value of new contracts signed in the service sector was only \$130,000. In 2020, Beijing allocated \$4.4 million to Afghan projects, less than 3% of the 110 million investments made in neighboring Pakistan during the same period [10].

In 2017, China began to participate in peacekeeping efforts between Pakistan and Afghanistan after the deterioration of relations between these latter countries. The three countries agreed to establish China-Afghanistan-Pakistan trilateral cooperation and held their first trilateral dialogue in late 2017. In their Fourth Tripartite Dialogue, held in June 2020, they reaffirmed their readiness to strengthen peace and stability in the region and reaffirmed their commitment to deepening cooperation under the BRI initiative. The three countries also reaffirmed their readiness to strengthen cooperation in countering the COVID-19 pandemic and combating terrorism.

The two most important takeaways from this tripartite dialogue were "Beijing's willingness to play a constructive role in improving relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan" and "the decision to extend the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor to Afghanistan". The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is an agreement on the construction of power plants, railways, roads, and a large port facility. This is the first time that China has been willing to play the role of mediator between Kabul and Islamabad. China's interest in establishing bilateral relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan has its roots in the Cold War era.

On May 1, 2021, the United States announced the final pullout of American troops from the country, the Taliban, or rather, the militants of the Taliban terrorist organization, launched an operation against the government forces of Afghanistan, and on August 15, 2021, the Taliban announced the complete seizure of the territory of Afghanistan, as a result, the president resigned. After the seizure of power by the Taliban movement - for China it was the best choice to protect its strategic interests in a war-torn country, in the 90s when the Taliban was in power, China did not recognize them, but having a global interest and geopolitical competition, it is beneficial for the country to establish contact with the Taliban. The link between China and the Taliban goes back a long way, with both sides establishing backdoor contacts through China's closest friend and strategic partner - Pakistan. It is believed that Pakistan has secretly brokered all peace consultations between China and the Taliban. It remains unclear whether China (or any other country) can trust the Taliban. While the speed with which the Afghan government and security forces collapsed took much of the world by surprise, like a collapsed house of cards [11].

Even a month before the fall of Kabul and the flight of President Ashraf Ghani from Afghanistan, the Taliban expressed their goodwill and friendly sentiment towards China. The Taliban opened the door for Chinese investment in Post-American Afghanistan, allaying China's biggest concern about Uyghur separatists who took refuge under the previous Taliban regime in Afghanistan in the late 1990s. The Taliban were also careful to emphasize that they would not allow other countries to use Afghan territory against China. "The Taliban welcomes foreign investment that will benefit the country", Foreign Minister Wang Yi said. However, being skeptical of a win-win situation for China in Taliban-led Afghanistan is also not worth it, as China will not be able to fully realize its grand plans due to the uncertain security situation in Post-American Afghanistan and worries that the Taliban could give confidence to separatists in the XUAR. Whether the Taliban will distance themselves from ties to the Uyghur group, which China blames for the unrest in Xinjiang, will set the stage for a new era of Taliban relations with China.

China is investing heavily in infrastructure projects in Afghanistan's wider neighborhood, hoping to pave the way for further expansion of the BRI in Afghanistan. But attracting his investment to the country will be much more difficult, given the reality of an incredibly insecure investment environment. China needs transport infrastructure, including passage through the narrow Wakhan Corridor that links the two countries. The corridor would greatly expand China's ability to access Afghanistan's natural resources. Afghanistan has about \$1 trillion in recoverable mineral resources that are currently unavailable in its mountains. That is why China, like other countries in the region, will greatly benefit from an Afghan peace deal that has been and will remain very elusive.

One of the largest Chinese Afghan programs is the project to develop the Aynak copper deposit in northern Afghanistan. The Chinese company China Metallurgical Group is investing \$3.5 billion in the Aynak deposit [12]. The study shows the constructive role of China, as a peacemaker, in improving relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan to advance the China-Pakistan economic corridor to Afghanistan. China acts as a trade donor for the export of Afghan goods and as an investor in the improvement of infrastructure in Afghanistan. In resolving the Afghan problem, China is acting at the international and regional levels so that the Afghan issue meets its own geopolitical and economic interests.

Results

As a result of the study, there were identified origins of China's investment policy in Afghanistan. There was made an analysis of the process of bilateral negotiations. There were identified the main humanitarian and investment projects in the study.

Conclusion

Afghanistan presents several security challenges for China. First, Afghanistan, mired in a series of wars and conflicts, prolonged war and instability have dealt a blow to the country, leaving an underdeveloped economy and the poor. These conditions not only deprived Afghanistan of peace and stability, but they also had a negative impact on the border regions and countries. Although, as noted above, the border between China and Afghanistan is short, the lack of peace and stability in Afghanistan remains an ongoing problem for the government in Beijing, given the vulnerability of its western borders in general. Afghanistan, for example, has become one of the largest sources of drug trafficking to China. Secondly, the internal security and stability of the XUAR are especially vulnerable to the spread of terrorism and extremism from Afghanistan. Third, instability is reflected in the performance and security of Chinese investment projects.

China acts as an important player in regulating the issue of Afghan instability, being a major, often uncontested, investor, humanitarian aid provider and peacemaker. It should be especially noted that after the withdrawal of the United States and NATO troops from Afghanistan, China's policy in the country intensified, Beijing was also one of the first states to recognize the power of the Taliban. In view of the constant threat of terrorism, China will continue to take decisive steps to strengthen security measures and intensify economic ties. These measures will contribute to counteracting regional threats and strengthening national security.

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Қытайдың Ауғанстанға инвестиция салуына талдау

Аңдатпа. Тарих бойында қытай-ауған қатынастары достық қарым-қатынастары деп саналады. Ауғанстан Қытайдың көптеген қауіпсіздік мәселелерін сипаттайды. Біріншіден, соғыстар мен қақтығыстардың қатарына енген Ауғанстан ұзаққа созылған соғыстар мен тұрақсыздықтан зардап шегіп, экономикасы дамымаған және кедей халықпен қалды. Бұл жағдайлар Ауғанстанды бейбітшілік пен тұрақтылықтан айырып қана қоймай, шекаралас аудандар мен елдерге теріс әсер етті. Көршілес елдер ретінде Қытай мен Ауғанстанды өте қысқа арақашықтық байланыстырады, бірақ Ауғанстанда бейбітшіліктің болмауы Қытай Үкіметі үшін үнемі мәселе болып қала береді. Өйткені, Ауғанстан Қытайға есірткі саудасының таралуындағы ең ірі көздердің біріне айналды. Екіншіден, елдің ішкі қауіпсіздігі мен тұрақтылығы Ауғанстаннан терроризм мен экстремизмнің таралуына ыңғайлануы. Үшіншіден, тұрақсыздық қытайлық инвестициялық жобалардың қызметі мен қауіпсіздігіне әсер етеді. Терроризмнің тұрақты қаупіне байланысты Қытай қауіпсіздік шараларын күшейту және экономикалық байланыстарды күшейту үшін шешуші қадамдар жасайтын болады. Ауған мәселесін шешуде Қытай халықаралық және аймақтық деңгейде, ауған мәселесі өзі үшін геосаяси және экономикалық мүдделерге сай болуы үшін әрекет етеді.

Бұл мақала Қытайдың Ауғанстандағы инвестициялық қызметін талдайды, сондай-ақ Қытайдың ұлттық мүдделері мен Ауғанстандағы саясатқа баса назар аудара отырып, екі елдің тарихи ретроспективадағы қарым-қатынасына шолу жасайды. Авторлар АҚШ әскерлері шығарылғаннан кейін тараптардың мәлімдемелерін қарайды, гуманитарлық байланыс арналарын талдайды және Қытайдың Ауғанстандағы ең ірі инвестициялық жобалары туралы істер келтіреді. Мақалада Қытайдың Талибан билігі мойындағаннан кейін екі елдің қарым-қатынасының күн тәртібін өзгертуге баса назар аудара отырып, Бейжіңнің Ауғанстандағы инвестициялық саясатының негізгі себептері мен мақсаттары көрсетілген.

Түйін сөздер: постамерикалық Ауғанстан, Қытай, шекара, көмек, инвестициялар, Бір белдеу – бір жол, Шыңжаң-Ұйғыр автономиялық аймағы, экономика, саясат, қызығушылық.

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Анализ инвестиций Китая в Афганистане

Аннотация. На протяжении всей истории, китайско-афганские отношения считаются дружественными. Афганистан иллюстрирует Китаю много проблем в области безопасности. Прежде всего, Афганистан, который был погружен в череду войн и конфликтов, пострадал от затяжных войн и нестабильности и остался с слабо развитой экономикой и бедным населением. Эти ситуации не только лишили Афганистан мира и стабильности, но и оказали негативное воздействие на приграничные районы и страны. Хотя, как соседние страны, Китай и Афганистан соединяет очень короткая протяженность, но отсутствие мира в Афганистане остается постоянной проблемой для правительства Китая. Поскольку, Афганистан стал одним из крупнейших источников незаконного оборота наркотиков в Китай. Во-вторых, внутренняя безопасность и стабильность страны особенно уязвимы для распространения терроризма и экстремизма из Афганистана. А в-третьих, нестабильность влияет на деятельность и безопасность китайских инвестиционных проектов. Ввиду постоянной угрозы терроризма, Китай, будет предпринимать решительные шаги для усиления мер безопасности и интенсификации экономических связей. В разрешении афганской проблемы Китай будет действовать на международном и региональном уровнях, для того чтобы афганский вопрос, отвечал геополитическим и экономическим интересам для самого себя.

Данная статья анализирует инвестиционную деятельность Китая в Афганистане, также дается обзор отношений двух стран в исторической ретроспективе с акцентом на национальные интересы Китая и политике в Афганистане. Авторы рассматривают заявления сторон после вывода войск США, анализируют каналы гуманитарных связей и приводят кейсы по наиболее крупным инвестиционным проектам Китая в Афганистане. В статье выявлены основные мотивы и цели инвестиционной политики Пекина в Афганистане, с акцентом на изменение повестки отношений двух стран после признания КНР власти талибов.

Ключевые слова: постамериканский Афганистан, Китай, граница, помощь, инвестиции, Один пояс – Один путь, Синьцзян-Уйгурский автономный регион, экономика, политика, заинтересованность.

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