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В докладах сохранен авторский стиль. Материалы сборника предназначены для широкого круга научной и научно-педагогической общественности, могут быть использованы в теории и практике прикладной политологии и международных отношений.

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IDENTIFICATION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF COMPATRIOTS IN KAZAKHSTAN AND APPLICATION OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN IMPROVING THEM

Summary

Compatriots are ethnic Kazakhs, former diasporans who, under various circumstances, permanently settled outside the Republic of Kazakhstan at the time of gaining independence and emigrated from other states in order to return to their historical homeland for permanent residence. The return of repatriates to their historical homeland is highly encouraged. However, working with compatriots, their economic, social, psychological integration and adaptation remain relevant. Despite the fairly high level of economic development of Kazakhstan, compatriots face significant difficulties here and form one of the most vulnerable groups in society. The country needs to significantly expand existing educational programs and introduce new educational programs for our foreign compatriots in order to introduce culture and language, preserve and strengthen ethnic identity through the use of the "map" system in a number of countries, Chinese experience in the development of cultural ideals, as well as Israeli experience. Of course, the implementation of such an educational policy will contribute to the formation and comprehensive development of future generations, their life on the territory of Kazakhstan or reunification with their homeland at various stages.

Keywords: repatriation, compatriots, foreign experience, compatriot's questionnaire.

MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

This article is dedicated to the topic of municipal waste management in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan has accumulated more than 125 million tons of solid waste, which has a negative impact on the environment. The author considers the experience of regulation of municipal waste management throughout the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan; the activities of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the activities of local executive bodies on municipal waste management; who implements the principle of EPR in Kazakhstan.

Key words: municipal solid waste, management, ecology

The whole world is now facing numerous environmental problems. Such as global warming water pollution soil degradation deforestation and waste management. Therefore, effective legal regulation is needed to eliminate the results of decades of ineffective use of natural resources, restore nature, to ensure the health of people and ecosystems. But at the same time, these legal acts should not impede the economic growth of countries.

Considering that the problem of waste has a direct connection with harming the environment, its legal solution should initially be embodied in a regulatory legal act on environmental issues. And the main legal act dedicated to ecology in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Environmental Code of this state. It systematizes the entire regulatory framework on the environment, including issues related to the waste management system. The current New Environmental Code began to be developed on behalf of N. Nazarbayev, voiced in the message "New opportunities for development in the conditions of the fourth industrial revolution" dated January 10, 2018. On January 2, 2021, the new Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted and entered into force on July 1, 2021. This code was developed based on the best international experience of the OECD countries [1]. It should be noted that environmental legislation has existed in the republic since it became independent. and the forerunner of the current new Environmental Code was the Environmental Code of 9 January 2007. There have been such changes in the new environmental legislation related to environmental impact assessment, environmental permits, waste regulation, increased public participation, and the use of the best available technologies.

Regarding waste management, the code introduced the concepts of "separate collection of municipal waste", "secondary raw materials", established requirements for them; - extended obligations of producers were introduced; - a ban on the disposal of certain types of waste at landfills has been introduced; the -a mechanism for energy recycling of the waste with subsequent electricity generation has been introduced; -Waste to Energy technologies have been put into operation; - a new waste classification corresponding to the European catalog has been introduced.

Responsibility for the implementation of environmental legislation lies with the authorized body in the field of environmental protection. This authorized body is the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, part of whose functions and powers are distributed to its departments and territorial divisions.

As for the international legal environmental policy, Kazakhstan has joined the most important international conventions and concluded international treaties on environmental issues. Currently, there are 29 ratified environmental international conventions in Kazakhstan [2]. The significance of legislative environmental regulation lies in the fact that it affects the interests of the whole society, such as human life and health, ensuring a favorable living environment, covers the activities of large and small businesses, regulating their activities in the field of environmental protection. The Code in Kazakhstan is intended to be the main tool in improving the environmental situation.

To analyze the problem of waste management in Kazakhstan, it is necessary to have a general concept, firstly, how waste was handled throughout the existence of the country, secondly, how we are getting rid of them now, and thirdly, who is engaged in waste management in the Republic.

It is known that Kazakhstan actively adopted international conventions, agreements, concluded new international treaties, especially it can be traced in the 2000s, at that time Kazakhstan had joined the most important international conventions on climate change, combating desertification and biodiversity conservation, ratified the Aarhus and transboundary Conventions of the Economic Commission for Europe (EEC), the UN, the Kyoto Protocol, and became a member of the UN Sustainable Development Commission. But despite all of the above, there had been no dramatic change in the management of MSW since the end of the Soviet Union until 2013. there were no cardinal shifts on the part of MSW management until 2013. In 2013, the Concept for the

Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a "green" economy was adopted, which determined Kazakhstan's policy in the field of waste management. This concept is aimed at the introduction of separate waste collection, the development of the waste recycling sector with the production of recyclable products with the attraction of investments, including through public-private partnerships. The Concept also identified indicators of the share of waste recycling up to 40% by 2030, 50% by 2050 [4].

Before the adoption of the Waste Management System Concept in Kazakhstan, all waste was subject to burial, as in the 90s. Of course, now 80% of MSW also goes to landfills, but other methods have been introduced, such as recycling, incineration for energy and composting. The use of such a method as burial is clear because this method is cheaper than, for example, incineration to generate electricity, which is used in Europe. Burial at landfills requires huge territories of about 60 hectares, which is one of the reasons for Europe's refusal of such a method, and Kazakhstan has such a possibility of connection with the area of its territory. Kazakhstan is gradually abandoning this method of waste disposal due to the fact that this method involves the decomposition of waste, accompanied by putrefactive fermentation, which pollutes the air and water. The damage from landfills to the environment is further aggravated by the fact that in our country only 17% of all landfills comply with environmental standards [5].

For a long time, we did not have a system of separate collection of municipal waste, it was conducted only in 2019. In the 2000s, reception points for secondary raw materials appeared, but due to poor educational work and insufficient information of the population about the existence of these points, they are still in low demand. And also because of the inconvenience of the location - not systematizing their location in the locality also made it difficult for the population to resort to such a solution for the disposal of their waste. All this led to the closure of such points.

Recent changes also include the introduction of a landfill monitoring system. Since 2018, space monitoring of production and consumption waste disposal sites has been implemented by NC Kazakhstan Garysh Sapary JSC.

In general, compared to the state of waste management in the 90s, the situation is improving, thanks to separate waste collection, expanded obligations of the manufacturer, which assume the responsibility of manufacturers for products, new ways of waste disposal.

It is possible to provide services for the collection, sorting, transportation, and restoration of solid waste only with notification of the start of activities to the authorized body (Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Article 337) [6].

One of the target indicators of the "green economy" is the disposal of waste covering the population with the removal of solid waste up to 100%, sanitary storage of garbage up to 95%, and an increase in the share of recycled waste up to 40% by 2030. Achieving the declared level of recycling is expected by introducing a separate collection of solid waste, determining the methodology for calculating the tariff that guarantees coverage of operating costs and investments in this area, taking into account the profits from recycled materials, introducing the principle of EPR in order to cover part of the costs of collecting and disposing of packaging waste, electronic and electrical equipment, vehicles, batteries, furniture, and other goods after use, developing a mechanism to attract investment, including through public-private partnerships in large cities and at the level of municipalities in small settlements at the expense of budgetary resources for the development of the industry.

The principle of ROP in Kazakhstan began to operate on January 1, 2016. The EPR applies to automotive components, vehicles and self-propelled agricultural machinery, packaging, as well as cable and wire products [7]. The principles of the EPR have been fulfilled by the EPR Operator LLP until the present time. At the meeting of the Mazhililis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan on January 11, 2022, the Head of State Q.K. Tokayev instructed to take measures to stop the disposal collection and disposal of the disposal collection of the EPR Operator [8]. In this regard, the operator of extended obligations of manufacturers (importers) defined a state organization represented by the joint-stock company Zhasyl Damu. The activity of "Operator of ROP" LLP in terms of administration of disposal collection and disposal of appropriate funds has

been terminated [9]. The EPR operator compensated enterprises for the costs of collecting and processing waste products that fall under the ERP. Compensation within the framework of the EPR allowed to stimulate and develop enterprises, increase the share of waste processing, involve waste plastic, polyethylene, waste paper, glass, which make up more than 40% of the volume of solid waste. Acceptance of old cars for recycling and payment of compensation by principle of EPR contributed to the renewal of the domestic automobile fleet, improving the environmental situation in the regions. Due to the EPR mechanism, an infrastructure for the separate collection of solid waste is being created. To date, a total of 2,321 containers for collecting mercury lamps, 12,196 containers for separate collection, 150 containers for electrical equipment have been installed. 147 recycling collection points have been created [10].

EPR Operator LLP ceased to work because it was not carrying out its functions properly such as collecting fees for the organization of collection, transportation, processing, neutralization, use and (or) disposal of waste and controlling over the correctness of calculation, completeness and timeliness of the transfer by manufacturers (importers) of fees for the organization of collection, transportation, processing, neutralization, use and (or) disposal of waste. Thus, the number of disposal fees are calculated based on data provided by the state revenue bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Operator through the authorized body in the field of environmental protection. In addition to the irregular receipt of information about importers, there was a problem of their lack of data necessary for the correct calculation and collection of disposal fees.

The powers of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding the management of solid waste include the coordination of waste management (except municipal, medical and radioactive waste. Basically, the MEGNR is engaged in legislative work, so the competence of the authorized body includes the development and approval of: - standard waste management programs for local executive bodies that determine the overall strategy and vision for the development of waste management; - standard rules for waste management, providing for the procedure for introducing a separate collection of solid waste, calculating the number of containers depending on the number of people living, the volume of containers and the norms of waste generation and accumulation; the procedure (requirements) for registration of container sites, recycling collection points, the procedure for registration of land plots under container sites and recycling collection points, providing akimats with business access to install containers for separate waste collection. The Ministry has a Department of State Policy in Waste Management. He leads the state policy in the management of solid household waste. Implements international agreements in the field of waste and chemicals management. Develops the activities of the operator of extended obligations of producers (importers). Implements the state investment policy in the field of production and consumption waste management. For a long time, the fact that the Ministry's activities did not include the regulation of the management of solid waste itself, and this responsibility was assigned to local management and the management itself was carried out by private companies and organizations, didn't exhaust the discontent of citizens. The evidence is provided by the ratings of the Ministries of the Republic of Kazakhstan: according to the degree of satisfaction of citizens with responses to appeals and by the reaction to incoming appeals [11], [12]. Since the President's speech, the Ministry's function has not changed, it is also mainly responsible for legislative work, but the company that carries out the waste management processes is no longer private, but state-owned.

Another role in the MSW management chain is played by the local executive bodies. By the Methodology for calculating the tariff for the collection and disposal of solid waste, including sorting and processing, local executive bodies are developing these tariffs. Also, the Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Local Public Administration and Self-Government in the Republic of Kazakhstan" obliges local executive bodies to organize separate collection at the source of their formation, disposal and recycling of solid waste. Also, local executive bodies determine and implement measures to stimulate the reduction of waste generation and increase the share of recovery of generated waste.

«Аймақтық және жаһандық қауіпсіздікті сақтаудағы мемлекеттің рөлі» атты XII-ші Халықаралық ғылыми-практикалық конференция жинағы

Kazakhstan is now moving in the right direction to improve the environmental situation. Kazakhstan adopted such initiatives as the Waste to Energy project, separate sorting of garbage, the adoption of new environmental legislation, the principles of EPR were adopted. But Kazakhstan will not be able to reach such a proper level of waste management as in Europe. This is related not only to the total percentage of recycled waste and the practical absence of landfills, but also to the weakness of educational work. Citizens of Kazakhstan still do not know that separate garbage collection is conducted in our country, and even if they do, they do not believe in its conscientious implementation, that is, there is a stereotype that this separate garbage is collected in one common pile at landfills. It is important to educate because it leads to the conscious consumption of citizens and sorting culture in them. It follows that Kazakhstan should begin to strengthen work on the first two principles of the waste management hierarchy, which will already facilitate the management itself in the next stages (Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Article 329) [13].

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