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**LOCAL COMMUNITIES’ PARTICIPATION IN SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: MANGYSTAU REGION CASE STUDY**

**B.M. Pazylkhaiyr**

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

**🖂**Correspondent-author: bauyrzhan.pazylkhaiyr@gmail.com

This study examines the vital role of local community involvement in promoting sustainable tourism development in Kazakhstan's Mangystau region. By applying a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats) analysis, the research evaluates the effects of community participation on tourism efforts, highlighting both the challenges and potential advantages. The study concludes that active engagement by local communities enriches the authenticity of the tourism experience, helps preserve cultural heritage, and ensures fair economic distribution. However, the region encounters significant challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited marketing capabilities, and a shortage of tourism-related skills among residents. The results underscore the importance of strategic planning, capacity building, and cooperation among government agencies, local communities, and private entities to advance sustainable tourism in Mangystau. This strategy is essential for balancing economic growth with environmental and cultural conservation, ultimately positioning Mangystau as a prominent destination for sustainable and cultural tourism in Central Asia.

**Key words: Mangystau, sustainable tourism, local communities, Kazakhstan, tourism**

**ТУРИЗМНІҢ ТҰРАҚТЫ ДАМУЫНА ЖЕРГІЛІКТІ ҚОҒАМДАСТЫҚТАРДЫҢ ҚАТЫСУЫ: МАҢҒЫСТАУ ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ МЫСАЛЫНДА**

**Б.М. Пазылхайыр**

Әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан,

e-mail: bauyrzhan.pazylkhaiyr@gmail.com

**Бұл зерттеуде Қазақстанның Маңғыстау облысында туризмнің тұрақты дамуына жәрдемдесуде жергілікті қауымдастықтардың қатысуының маңызды рөлі қарастырылады. SWOT талдауының көмегімен (күшті және әлсіз жақтары, мүмкіндіктері мен қауіптері) зерттеу жергілікті қауымдастықтардың қатысуының туристік қызметке әсерін бағалайды, проблемалар да, ықтимал артықшылықтар да ерекшеленеді. Мақала жергілікті қауымдастықтардың белсенді қатысуы туристік тәжірибені байытады, мәдени мұраны сақтауға көмектеседі және әділ экономикалық бөлуді қамтамасыз етеді деген қорытындыға келді. Алайда, аймақ инфрақұрылымның жеткіліксіздігі, маркетингтің шектеулі мүмкіндіктері және жергілікті тұрғындар арасында туризмге байланысты дағдылардың жетіспеушілігі сияқты маңызды қиындықтарға тап болады. Нәтижесінде, Маңғыстауда тұрақты туризмді ілгерілету үшін стратегиялық жоспарлаудың, әлеуетті арттырудың және мемлекеттік мекемелер, жергілікті қауымдастықтар мен жеке құрылымдар арасындағы ынтымақтастықтың маңыздылығын көрсетеді. Бұл стратегия экономикалық өсу мен қоршаған орта мен мәдениетті сақтау арасындағы тепе-теңдікті қамтамасыз ету үшін қажет, бұл сайып келгенде Маңғыстауды Орталық Азиядағы тұрақты және мәдени туризмнің көрнекті бағыты ретінде көрсетеді.**

**Түйін сөздер: Маңғыстау, тұрақты туризм, жергілікті қауымдастықтар, Қазақстан, туризм**

**УЧАСТИЕ МЕСТНЫХ СООБЩЕСТВ В УСТОЙЧИВОМ РАЗВИТИИ ТУРИЗМА: НА ПРИМЕРЕ МАНГИСТАУСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

**Б.М. Пазылхайыр**

Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан,

e-mail: bauyrzhan.pazylkhaiyr@gmail.com

В данном исследовании рассматривается важная роль участия местных сообществ в содействии устойчивому развитию туризма в Мангистауской области Казахстана. С помощью SWOT-анализа (сильные и слабые стороны, возможности и угрозы) в исследовании оценивается влияние участия местных сообществ на туристическую деятельность, выделяются как проблемы, так и потенциальные преимущества. В исследовании делается вывод о том, что активное участие местных сообществ обогащает туристический опыт, помогает сохранить культурное наследие и обеспечивает справедливое экономическое распределение. Однако регион сталкивается со значительными проблемами, такими как неразвития инфраструктура, ограниченные маркетинговые возможности и нехватка навыков, связанных с туризмом, среди местных жителей. Результаты подчеркивают важность стратегического планирования, наращивания потенциала и сотрудничества между государственными учреждениями, местными сообществами и частными структурами для продвижения устойчивого туризма в Мангистау. Эта стратегия необходима для обеспечения баланса между экономическим ростом и сохранением окружающей среды и культуры, что в конечном итоге позиционирует Мангистау как выдающееся направление устойчивого и культурного туризма в Центральной Азии.

**Ключевые слова:** Мангистау, устойчивый туризм, местные сообщества, Казахстан, туризм

**Introduction.** Sustainable tourism development focuses on ensuring that tourism's benefits are fairly distributed among all stakeholders while minimizing its adverse effects on the environment, culture, and society. In emerging tourism areas like Mangystau, Kazakhstan, the active involvement of local communities is crucial to meet sustainable tourism goals. This article delves into the role of local communities in the sustainable tourism development of Mangystau, utilizing a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis to thoroughly explore their participation and potential outcomes [1-3].

Situated in southwestern Kazakhstan, the Mangystau region is a place of striking natural beauty, rich historical significance, and unique cultural heritage. Renowned for its vast deserts, dramatic landscapes, and ancient monuments, the region holds significant potential for tourism development. However, with the growing global emphasis on environmental sustainability, it is essential that the region's tourism growth aligns with sustainable principles. This article delves into the challenges and opportunities associated with fostering sustainable tourism in Mangystau [4,5].

Achieving sustainable development requires a balanced approach across economic, environmental, and social dimensions, though different societies and communities may have varying perspectives on how to achieve this. The World Tourism Organization, for instance, has set guidelines that aim to balance the needs of the tourism sector with environmental protection and cultural heritage preservation. These guidelines promote sustainability principles, such as making tourist attractions accessible to all and assigning responsibility for their upkeep to local governments and communities. Additionally, a portion of tourism revenue should be reinvested in maintaining and improving these sites. Tourism strategies should also focus not only on immediate financial returns but also on long-term plans for protecting cultural heritage [6,7].

However, achieving this balance in practice is often difficult. Many small businesses in the tourism industry focus on short-term profits at the expense of environmental and cultural preservation. At the same time, politicians may implement environmental regulations to maintain their political standing, yet still permit tourism developments that damage the environment and local culture. Therefore, it is crucial for stakeholders in the tourism sector—such as businesses, agencies, NGOs, and local communities—to participate in the development process. While this collaboration is challenging, if these groups can agree on a common vision, they can move toward sustainable tourism that maintains balance across all elements. Nonetheless, involving local communities in the long-term planning of tourism is difficult, as they often face negative impacts from business activities. Reaching a consensus that ensures fairness across all aspects of sustainable tourism remains a significant challenge [6,8].

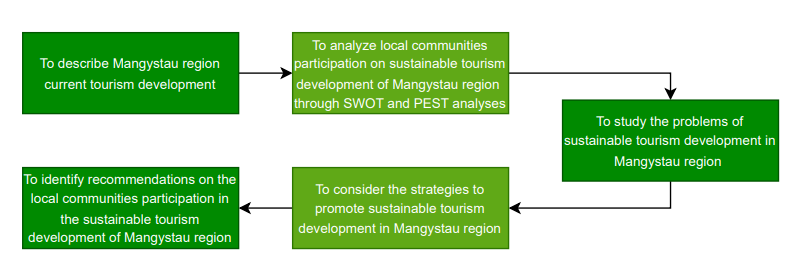
Sustainable tourism is often viewed as a more considerate approach to tourism, characterized by small-scale operations that are sensitive to the natural environment. This concept emphasizes the importance of minimizing tourism's impact on both culture and the environment, while also ensuring that the local community is actively involved, particularly in decision-making processes. As the strategies for park protection have evolved, it has become increasingly important to address sustainable tourism development. In many academic discussions, sustainable development models frequently highlight the need for stakeholder collaboration, with a particular focus on involving local communities from the early development stages [9, 10].

Kazakhstan is actively pursuing sustainable development across three main areas: social, economic, environmental. The country has outlined specific actions for these initiatives to the international community and played a significant role in the United Nations summit in 2015. Kazakhstan has established a comprehensive legal framework for environmental protection, which includes over 200 additional regulatory documents and around ten laws. The introduction of the Ecological Code in 2007 led to the repeal of several earlier laws, such as "On Environmental Protection," "On Atmospheric Air Protection," and "On Ecological Expertise." Nevertheless, current executive activities still rely on previously established bylaws. Additionally, there is a notable lack of legislation requiring environmental audits, waste management for production and consumption, or mandatory environmental insurance [11-12].

**Materials and methods.** This research examines the role of active community involvement in the sustainable tourism development of the Mangystau region, with a focus on the key factors that either facilitate or obstruct this process. The hypothesis posits that local community participation is essential for achieving sustainable tourism, as it enhances the authenticity of the tourism experience, preserves cultural heritage, and ensures fair distribution of economic benefits. However, the process is hindered by challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited marketing resources, and a lack of tourism-related skills among community members.

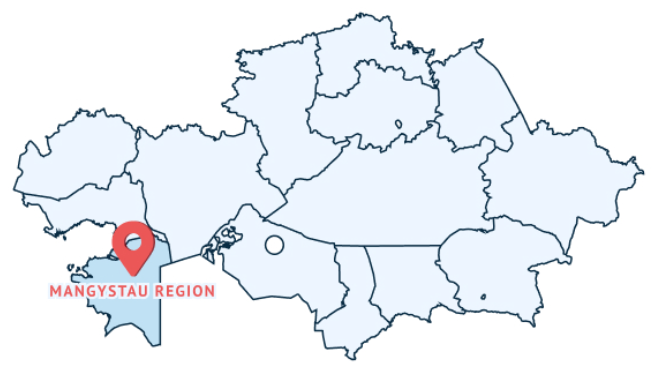
To tackle these challenges, the research will follow a multi-stage approach, starting with an in-depth literature review on sustainable tourism, community participation, and the specific conditions in the Mangystau region to identify relevant theories and frameworks. This will be followed by a SWOT analysis to assess the internal strengths and weaknesses, along with the external opportunities and threats related to local community participation in tourism development. The final stage will synthesize the findings to draw conclusions on the role of local communities in sustainable tourism, resulting in a comprehensive report that includes the SWOT analysis, key insights, and strategic recommendations. Several authors, as Huang and Wei (2024) Cankül et al. (2024) Uchiyama and Kohsaka (2021) have used SWOT analysis method in their work [1-3].

The study is expected to demonstrate that local community participation is a critical component of sustainable tourism in the Mangystau region. Anticipated findings include identifying strengths, such as the region’s rich cultural heritage and community knowledge that contribute to authentic and sustainable tourism experiences; recognizing weaknesses, like insufficient infrastructure and limited marketing capabilities, that hinder tourism growth; identifying significant opportunities in niche tourism markets like eco-tourism and cultural tourism that align with global trends and benefit the community; and understanding potential threats, such as environmental degradation and cultural erosion, which could jeopardize the sustainability of tourism in the region. These insights will help develop strategic recommendations to enhance local community participation, address current challenges, and ensure sustainable tourism development in the Mangystau region. The author developed a conceptual framework for the research to achieve the study's outcome (Fig.1).



**Fig. 1 - Research conceptual framework**

## *Study field.*Mangystau is located in the southwestern part of Kazakhstan (Fig. 2), and a region renowned for its rich history, cultural significance, and natural beauty. The landscape is marked by vast deserts, unique rock formations, underground mosques, and the Caspian Sea coastline. Historically, Mangystau served as a critical crossroads for traders and travelers, leaving behind a rich array of cultural and archaeological treasures. Despite these natural and cultural assets, Mangystau remains relatively unknown as a tourist destination in Kazakhstan, presenting both challenges and opportunities for sustainable tourism development [4,5,13].



**Fig. 2 – The location of Mangystau region [13]**

The region is home to a diverse population with communities that have maintained their traditions, languages, and customs for generations. These communities play a pivotal role in Mangystau’s sustainable tourism strategy, as their participation can significantly enhance the authenticity and sustainability of tourism initiatives. To maximize this potential, it is essential to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with local community involvement in tourism.

Table 1 outlines the protected natural areas in the Mangystau region, highlighting their size, location, and the government bodies responsible for their management.

**Table 1 – Mangystau region’s specially protected natural areas [14]**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | The name of specially protected natural areas | Area, hectare | Location | Authority |
| 1 | Ustyurt State Nature Reserve | 223342 | Karakiyansky district | Forestry and Wildlife Committee Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 2 | Aktau-Buzachinsky State Nature Reserve (zoological) | 170000 | Tupkaragan district | Forestry and Wildlife Committee Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 3 | Karakiya-Karakol State Nature Reserve (zoological) | 137500 | Karakiyansky district | Forestry and Wildlife Committee Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 4 | Kenderli-Kayasan State Protected Area | 1230290 | Karakiyansky district | Forestry and Wildlife Committee Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan |
| 5 | Mangyshlak Experimental Botanical Garden | 39 | Aktau city | Science Committee of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan |

**Results and discussion.** By utilizing the SWOT framework, the research will systematically evaluate the internal and external factors affecting sustainable tourism in the Mangystau region. Additionally, existing data from government reports, academic journals, and industry publications will be analyzed to support the primary data findings.

Fig. 3 offers a SWOT analysis of tourism development, emphasizing strengths such as government backing and cultural richness, while also noting weaknesses like limited training and infrastructure. It outlines opportunities in sustainable tourism and community-driven initiatives, and recognizes threats including environmental damage and cultural loss. This analysis provides a strategic perspective on factors affecting tourism development [15].



**Fig. 3 – SWOT analysis result [2]**

*Strengths.*The Kazakh government prioritizes tourism for economic diversification and has implemented policies to promote sustainable tourism, including investments in infrastructure and eco-friendly practices. Mangystau is rich in cultural landmarks, including the Beket-Ata Underground Mosque, Shakpak-Ata Necropolis, and ancient petroglyphs. These sites provide a deep insight into the region's history and identity, forming a strong foundation for cultural tourism. The region's natural landscapes, such as deserts, cliffs, and the Caspian Sea coastline, are home to rare species, making it an ideal spot for eco-tourism. Landmarks like the Karagiye Depression and Ustyurt Plateau attract adventure tourists and nature enthusiasts. Local communities maintain a rich cultural heritage through traditional crafts, music, dance, and oral histories, which can be integrated into tourism to offer visitors an authentic experience and support local economies. Indigenous knowledge of the region’s natural and cultural resources is crucial for sustainable tourism. Local guides can share insights into historical sites, traditional uses of plants, and the spiritual significance of natural landmarks. Mangystau region has specially protected natural areas (Table 2), which can be popular places for the tourists.

*Weaknesses.* The region's vast distances between attractions, underdeveloped road networks, and lack of public transportation make it challenging for tourists to explore. The scarcity of diverse accommodations and essential services like restaurants and visitor centers further limits tourism growth. Mangystau is not widely recognized as a tourist destination, and local communities often lack the resources and expertise for effective marketing. This hinders the region’s ability to attract tourists and generate revenue. Many locals have limited experience in tourism, particularly in hospitality and foreign languages. Although some training programs exist, ongoing education is needed to meet industry standards and support sustainable tourism development.

*Opportunities.*With increasing global interest in sustainable and cultural tourism, Mangystau’s rich heritage and diverse ecosystems position it well to attract tourists seeking authentic and eco-friendly experiences. The region's rugged landscapes are ideal for adventure tourism, while its religious sites can draw pilgrims. There is also potential for health and wellness tourism, leveraging natural hot springs and tranquil environments. Empowering local communities through tourism enterprises ensures that the economic benefits are shared equitably. Social enterprises and cooperatives can create jobs for marginalized groups and reinvest profits into community development.

*Threats.*Without careful management, tourism growth could lead to environmental degradation, over-tourism, and strain on infrastructure. Waste and pollution are particular concerns, especially in remote areas with limited infrastructure. The commercialization of cultural practices for tourism can lead to a loss of authenticity and cultural erosion. It is essential to preserve the region’s cultural identity while promoting tourism. Over-reliance on tourism as a primary economic driver can make local communities vulnerable to external shocks, such as economic downturns or natural disasters. Diversifying the economy and developing resilience strategies are necessary for long-term stability.

*Problems in Developing Sustainable Tourism.*The environment of Mangystau is defined by fragile desert ecosystems that are highly vulnerable to damage. The region's arid climate and limited water resources make it especially susceptible to the impacts of tourism. Unregulated tourism activities can result in pollution, habitat destruction, and the depletion of these scarce natural resources. Achieving a balance between tourism development and the preservation of these sensitive ecosystems is a major challenge [16].

Mangystau currently lacks the infrastructure needed to support a significant increase in tourist numbers. The region's roads, public transportation, accommodations, and waste management systems are underdeveloped, making it challenging to meet the needs of both tourists and local residents. Developing this infrastructure in a sustainable way requires substantial investment and careful planning to ensure it meets regional needs without exacerbating environmental issues [17-18].

Developing sustainable tourism requires a solid understanding of environmental conservation and community involvement. In Mangystau, there is a lack of local expertise in sustainable tourism practices, which can hinder the effective implementation of such initiatives. Additionally, without proper education and training, local communities may not fully benefit from tourism or might unintentionally contribute to environmental degradation.

While sustainable tourism seeks to balance economic development with environmental and cultural preservation, this balance can be difficult to achieve. The initial costs of creating sustainable infrastructure and training programs can be high and the financial returns may not be immediate. Moreover, ensuring that tourism generates sufficient income to support local communities without overexploiting resources requires careful management.

Mangystau is home to a rich cultural heritage with deep-rooted traditions and customs. If not managed carefully, the influx of tourists can lead to the erosion of these cultural values and practices. There is a risk that tourism could commercialize or exploit cultural elements, resulting in a loss of authenticity. It is crucial to ensure that tourism development respects and preserves local culture for sustainable growth [16,18].

*Strategic Framework for Sustainable Tourism Development.* Sustainable tourism in Mangystau is a powerful tool for environmental protection, economic development, and cultural preservation, with local communities playing a central and indispensable role in its success. The enhancement of infrastructure, such as roads and eco-lodges, not only makes the region more accessible and comfortable for tourists but directly benefits local communities, who are crucial to the development process. By actively participating in promoting cultural heritage through festivals and the preservation of historic sites, local residents are empowered to take pride in their traditions, sharing them with visitors while safeguarding these cultural elements from disappearing (Table 2).

**Table 2 – Strategic Framework for Sustainable Tourism Development in Mangystau**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Strategic Objective | Action Steps | Expected Outcome | Key Stakeholders |
| Enhance Infrastructure | Upgrade roads, develop eco-lodges, improve public transportation | Increased accessibility and comfort for tourists | Government, private sector, local communities |
| Promote Cultural Heritage | Create and promote cultural festivals, invest in preserving historic sites | Increased tourist interest in cultural sites, preservation of traditions | Government, local communities, NGOs |
| Develop Niche Markets | Identify and promote adventure tourism, health and wellness tourism, and religious tourism | Diversification of tourism offerings, attraction of niche markets | Tourism operators, local entrepreneurs, international marketing partners |
| Foster Community-Led Enterprises | Provide training and financial support for community-run guesthouses, craft cooperatives, and guided tours | Increased community empowerment, equitable distribution of tourism benefits | Local communities, NGOs, microfinance institutions |
| Ensure Environmental Sustainability | Implement strict waste management protocols, limit visitor numbers in sensitive areas, promote eco-friendly tourism activities | Preservation of natural resources, reduction of tourism-related degradation | Environmental agencies, local communities, eco-tourism organizations |
| Marketing and Global Awareness | Develop a comprehensive digital marketing strategy, engage with international travel bloggers, and partner with global eco-tourism organizations | Improved global and domestic recognition of Mangystau as a tourist destination | Government, digital marketing firms, international tourism bodies |

The development of niche markets, including adventure, wellness, and religious tourism, provides local entrepreneurs with unique opportunities to create and offer experiences that are deeply rooted in the region's distinct characteristics. Community-led enterprises, such as guesthouses, craft cooperatives, and guided tours, ensure that the economic benefits of tourism are distributed equitably among residents, enhancing community empowerment and fostering a strong sense of ownership over Mangystau’s natural and cultural resources.

Environmental sustainability is another critical pillar, with local communities playing a vital role in implementing eco-friendly practices like strict waste management and controlling visitor numbers in sensitive areas. This collaboration helps preserve Mangystau's unique landscapes and biodiversity, attracting environmentally conscious tourists and contributing to long-term economic stability that benefits the community.

A comprehensive digital marketing strategy, involving local communities and connecting with international travel bloggers and global eco-tourism organizations, can significantly boost Mangystau’s recognition as a premier tourist destination. This not only stimulates the local economy but also ensures that tourism development aligns with the values and needs of the residents. By involving local communities in every aspect of tourism planning and development, sustainable tourism in Mangystau guarantees that economic growth, cultural preservation, and environmental protection are achieved in a way that prioritizes the well-being of current residents and secures a thriving future for generations to come. This community-centered approach helps prevent the adverse effects of over-tourism, such as environmental degradation and cultural erosion, and supports the creation of a resilient tourism industry that meets the long-term needs of the region and its people.

**Conclusion.** The Mangystau region of Kazakhstan offers a unique opportunity for sustainable tourism development, where the active participation of local communities is both vital and necessary. The SWOT analysis reveals that while the region has considerable strengths in its cultural and natural heritage, it also faces significant challenges related to infrastructure, marketing, and capacity building.

Sustainable tourism involves the planning and management of tourism activities in a way that ensures the long-term preservation of the environment, promotes social equity, and supports economic sustainability. It focuses on reducing negative impacts on the environment and local communities while maximizing benefits for all involved. In Mangystau, sustainable tourism would mean protecting the region's natural and cultural assets while promoting economic development and enhancing the well-being of local residents.

The tourism industry in Mangystau is still in its early stages. The region is home to attractions like the Ustyurt Plateau, the coastline of the Caspian Sea, the Karagiye Depression, and various historical sites such as the underground mosques of Beket-Ata and Shakpak-Ata. Despite these attractions, the region has yet to emerge as a prominent tourist destination, primarily due to inadequate infrastructure, accessibility challenges, and limited promotional efforts.

The sustainable development of tourism in Mangystau hinges on active local participation, as the region faces numerous environmental, cultural, and economic challenges. The delicate desert ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of uncontrolled tourism, which can lead to pollution, habitat destruction, and resource depletion. Addressing these issues requires thoughtful investment in sustainable infrastructure, such as eco-friendly accommodations and efficient waste management systems.

* Cultural preservation is also paramount, given Mangystau's rich heritage. By involving local communities in tourism planning, the region can ensure that development respects and promotes its cultural traditions. Community-based tourism can empower residents by providing alternative sources of income and fostering cultural exchange.
* Eco-tourism and cultural tourism present significant opportunities for Mangystau, attracting visitors who value environmental conservation and cultural appreciation. The Kazakhstan government, in collaboration with the private sector, can support these initiatives by enacting policies that promote sustainability and by providing incentives for eco-friendly businesses.
* Public-private cooperation is crucial for financing infrastructure projects and ensuring equitable distribution of tourism benefits. Additionally, raising awareness about sustainable tourism practices among tourists, local communities, and businesses is essential for fostering a culture of sustainability.
* Finally, ongoing research and monitoring are necessary to track the impact of tourism on the environment and local communities, enabling data-driven decision-making to address emerging challenges.

Local participation is key to ensuring that tourism development in Mangystau is not only economically beneficial but also environmentally and culturally sustainable.

To achieve sustainable tourism development, it is crucial to address these weaknesses and threats through strategic planning, capacity building, and active community involvement. Empowering local communities to take ownership of tourism initiatives, providing them with the necessary skills and resources, and ensuring that tourism development aligns with their cultural values and environmental concerns are vital steps toward a sustainable and inclusive tourism future for Mangystau.

By leveraging the region’s strengths and capitalizing on new opportunities, Mangystau can establish itself as a leading destination for sustainable and cultural tourism in Central Asia. However, this will require a collaborative effort between local communities, government agencies, and international partners to create a tourism model that not only attracts visitors but also preserves the region’s cultural and natural heritage for future generations. The success of sustainable tourism in Mangystau ultimately hinges on the ability of all stakeholders to work together toward shared goals, ensuring that tourism benefits are equitably distributed and that the region's unique cultural and environmental assets are protected and celebrated.

The development of sustainable tourism in the Mangystau region presents significant challenges as well as promising opportunities. Although the region faces environmental, infrastructural, and cultural obstacles, the potential benefits of sustainable tourism—including environmental protection, economic growth, cultural preservation, community empowerment, and long-term sustainability—are substantial. By addressing these challenges and leveraging the advantages, Mangystau can create a tourism industry that not only attracts visitors but also preserves the region's heritage.

Developing sustainable tourism in the Mangystau region presents a promising opportunity for economic growth, environmental protection, and cultural preservation. By adopting a comprehensive approach, that balances the needs of tourists, local communities, and the environment, Mangystau has the potential to become a leading example of sustainable tourism in Kazakhstan and beyond. With the right strategies and investments, the region can attract international visitors while safeguarding its unique heritage for future generations.

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***Information about the author***

Pazylkhaiyr B.M. – Senior teacher of Department of [Recreation geography and tourism](https://pps.kaznu.kz/en/Main/Chair/109), Research Fellow, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan, e-mail: bauyrzhan.pazylkhaiyr@gmail.com.

***Сведения об авторах***

Пазылхайыр Б.М. – старший преподаватель кафедры рекреационной географии и туризма, научный сотрудник, Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан, e-mail: bauyrzhan.pazylkhaiyr@gmail.com.

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**INDUSTRIAL AND INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR KAZAKHSTAN**

**1A.S. Baktymbet, 2S.S. Baktymbet, 3M.M. Idrisov, 4A. Serikkyzy🖂**

1Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan,

2Academy of Political Management, Astana, Kazakhstan,

3Institute of Industrial Development, Almaty, Kazakhstan,

4ALMAU, Almaty, Kazakhstan

**🖂**Corresponding author: [a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz](mailto:a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz)

This paper explores the dynamics of industrial and innovative development with a focus on Kazakhstan. It begins by examining the principles guiding industrial and innovative strategies in foreign countries, setting a comparative backdrop. The analysis then shifts to Kazakhstan, detailing the major challenges confronting its manufacturing industry, including structural inefficiencies and market constraints. Further, the paper delves into the complexities and risks within Kazakhstan's oil and gas sector, highlighting both the obstacles and potential growth areas. Finally, it assesses the prospects and threats facing the country’s mining and metallurgical complex, offering insights into future trends and strategic recommendations. This comprehensive review provides a nuanced understanding of Kazakhstan's industrial landscape and offers a framework for navigating its evolving economic environment.

**Key words:** industrial development, innovative strategies, manufacturing challenges, economy growth, risks, prospects.

**РАЗВИТИЕ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ И ИННОВАЦИЙ: ВЫЗОВЫ И**

**ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ ДЛЯ КАЗАХСТАНА**

**1А.С. Бактымбет, 2С.С. Бақтымбет, 3М.М. Идрисов,  4Серікқызы А.🖂**

1Казахский университет технологии и бизнеса им. К.Кулажанова, г. Астана, Казахстан,

2Академия политического менеджмента, г. Астана, Казахстан,

3Институт развития промышленности, г.Алматы, Казахстан,

4Университет ALMAU, Алматы, Казахстан,

e-mail: [a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz](mailto:a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz)

В данной статье рассматриваются динамика промышленного и инновационного развития с акцентом на Казахстан. Сначала анализируются принципы, руководствующие промышленными и инновационными стратегиями в зарубежных странах, что создает сравнительный контекст. Затем внимание переключается на Казахстан, где подробно рассматриваются основные проблемы, с которыми сталкивается его производственный сектор, включая структурные неэффективности и рыночные ограничения. В дальнейшем статья исследует сложные вопросы и риски в нефтегазовом секторе Казахстана, подчеркивая как препятствия, так и потенциальные области для роста. Наконец, оцениваются перспективы и угрозы, с которыми сталкивается горнодобывающий и металлургический комплекс страны, предлагаются рекомендации по стратегии и прогнозирование будущих тенденций. Этот всесторонний обзор предоставляет глубокое понимание промышленного ландшафта Казахстана и предлагает основу для навигации в его развивающейся экономической среде.

**Ключевые слова:** промышленное развитие, инновационные стратегии, проблемы производства, экономический рост, риски, перспективы.

**ӨНЕРКӘСІП ЖӘНЕ ИННОВАЦИЯНЫҢ ДАМУЫ: ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ**

**ҚАУІПТІЛЕРІ МЕН БОЛАШАҒЫ**

**1Ә.С. Бақтымбет, , 2С. С. Бақтымбет., 3М. М. Ыдырысов., 4А.Серікқызы🖂**

1Қ.Құлажанов атындағы Қазақ технология және бизнес университеті, Астана қ, Қазақстан,

2Саяси менеджмент академиясы, Астана қ, Қазақстан,

3Өнеркәсіптік даму институты, Алматы қ, Қазақстан,

4Алматы менеджмент университеті, Алматы қ, Қазақстан,

e-mail: [a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz](mailto:a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz)

Бұл мақалада Қазақстанға баса назар аудара отырып, өнеркәсіптік және инновациялық даму динамикасы қарастырылады. Алдымен шет елдердегі өнеркәсіптік және инновациялық стратегияларды басқаратын принциптер талданады, бұл салыстырмалы контекст жасайды. Содан кейін назар Қазақстанға ауысады, онда құрылымдық тиімсіздіктер мен нарықтық шектеулерді қоса алғанда, оның өндірістік секторының алдында тұрған негізгі проблемалар егжей-тегжейлі қарастырылады. Одан әрі мақала Қазақстанның мұнай-газ секторындағы күрделі мәселелер мен тәуекелдерді зерттеп, кедергілерді де, өсу үшін әлеуетті салаларды да атап көрсетеді. Ақырында, елдің тау-кен және металлургия кешенінің болашағы мен қауіптері бағаланады, стратегия бойынша ұсыныстар және болашақ тенденцияларды болжау ұсынылады. Бұл жан-жақты шолу Қазақстанның өнеркәсіптік ландшафтын терең түсінуге мүмкіндік береді және оның дамып келе жатқан экономикалық ортасында навигация үшін негіз ұсынады.

**Түйін сөздер:** Өнеркәсіптік даму, инновациялық стратегиялар, өндіріс проблемалары, экономикалық өсу, тәуекелдер, перспективалар**.**

**Introduction**. The global landscape of industrial and innovative development is continuously evolving, influenced by varying national strategies and economic conditions. As nations adapt to shifting technological advancements and market demands, understanding these dynamics becomes crucial for assessing their own industrial policies and growth trajectories. This paper provides an in-depth examination of industrial and innovative development principles, contrasting them with the unique challenges and opportunities faced by Kazakhstan.

Beginning with an overview of successful industrial strategies employed by foreign states, the study sets the stage for a comparative analysis. It then shifts focus to Kazakhstan, exploring the significant hurdles encountered by its manufacturing sector, which include structural inefficiencies and competitive pressures. The paper further investigates the complex landscape of Kazakhstan’s oil and gas industry, identifying key risks and potential growth avenues. Additionally, it assesses the prospects and existing threats within the mining and metallurgical complex, offering a comprehensive view of the sector’s evolving landscape.

By integrating international perspectives with a detailed analysis of Kazakhstan's industrial environment, this paper aims to provide valuable insights for policymakers, industry leaders, and researchers interested in understanding and shaping Kazakhstan’s economic future.

**Methods. Principles of industrial-innovative development in foreign states.** If we look at international experience, we can identify common principles and approaches for organizing and implementing state policies in industrial-innovative development.

1. System of industrial-innovative development management.

Industrial countries generally have a similar organizational structure for state management of industrial development. The main elements of this structure are:

1) Clear legislative regulation of industrial policy, which allows for centralized and balanced industrial policy throughout the country, systematizes and focuses the process and conditions of state support for industry.

2) A central government body responsible for industrial development policy, related services, and their promotion in international markets (its tasks include formulating industrial-innovative development policy considering the state’s strategic priorities, creating a comprehensive system of incentives and support measures for industrial-innovative projects and industrial clusters, conducting trade policy aimed at creating opportunities for expanding existing and new productions).

3) A coordinated system of institutions supporting industrial-innovative development, including industrial development funds or agencies.

4) Large state or national private companies, specifically designated by the state, with powers to attract investments and implement large industrial projects and establish production in new sectors.

5) A unified scientific, technological, and innovation policy, directed by plans, strategies, and programs of sectoral ministries and agencies.

2. Focus on high-value-added exports rather than commodities.

The experience of countries (Ireland, Canada, Vietnam, Botswana, Saudi Arabia, Morocco) that have successfully diversified their economies shows that state support is often complemented by a comprehensive export-oriented industrial policy, focused on high-value-added manufacturing sectors and products, through investments in productivity, human capital, transportation-logistics infrastructure, and technology transfer.

In Ireland, the export growth of manufacturing products between 2010 and 2016 was 174 [1]. This was supported by a state policy focused on business development. For instance, the country has established a favorable tax regime and provides financial assistance for the creation of companies and their entry into international markets.

Another example is Vietnam, where the government has introduced a new economic development model since 2010, involving restructuring of industry and services, with an emphasis on supporting the production of high-tech goods [1]. This led to the formation of a favorable investment regime, significantly increasing foreign direct investment and creating 135 industrial and export zones [1].

Canada has developed a state support system for exporters with key elements including [2]:

- Consulting services for Canadian companies on research and target market selection abroad (export preparation, market potential assessment, network identification, and problem-solving).

- The MY TCS online platform – access to market information and business opportunities.

- The Can Export program – financial support for a wide range of export operations to increase the competitiveness of Canadian companies, providing up to 50 million dollars over 5 years in direct financial support for small and medium-sized exporters, funding companies from any sector, covering 50% of expenses.

- Financial support for business associations to create or expand international cooperation.

- Business Women in International Trade – providing targeted products and services for women entrepreneurs aiming to enter global markets.

Canadian Technology Accelerators – supporting high-growth Canadian companies ready to enter global ICT and clean technology markets [2].

Thus, the key driver for export diversification is the private sector, and states support their enterprises to develop and expand their export capabilities through increased access to external markets beyond their small domestic economies. In many countries, industrial growth is linked to creating favorable conditions for access to large developed markets (e.g., export subsidies, tax breaks, and easier financing). High-value-added exports stimulate the production of quality goods, work, and services, accelerates economic development, attracts foreign capital into the manufacturing sector, and helps diversify revenue sources in unstable global commodity markets.

3. International cooperation through integration into global value chains.

Global value chains (GVCs) refer to the sequence of operations in which products and services, undergoing various stages of development and processing in different countries due to the global nature of the economy, gain value (from the consumer’s perspective).

Almost all countries aim to integrate into global value chains, which enables technology transfer and enhances the country's industrial potential. However, developing countries must adhere to free market rules – offering the best quality at minimal cost [3].

4. Development of value chains through attracting global players in manufacturing sectors.

Transnational companies play a crucial role in global value chains. The acceleration of globalization and the worldwide distribution of available raw materials, cheap labor, and potential markets have led transnational companies to benefit from maintaining geographically separated production facilities, research and development centers, and markets. The primary value is created not in the physical production of goods but in high-tech areas with a concentration of highly qualified labor.

Conversely, concentrating highly qualified specialists, scientific infrastructure, and engineering systems in manufacturing industries allows countries to increase competencies in advancing in the value chain, moving from lower to middle and upper-tier production. The main distinctions of these product categories are the complexity of the produced goods and their dependence on primary raw materials.

Lower-tier products typically use primary raw materials directly, whose prices are often set on commodity exchanges and are fluctuating, leading to variability in production volume and export depending on external conditions. On the other hand, middle and upper-tier products have more stable production and are less dependent on primary raw material prices, as high technology and scientific labor constitute a larger portion of their cost.

Therefore, developing countries focus on creating attractive offers for transnational companies, balanced by the "price/quality" criterion. Key aspects of integrating into global value chains include developing a strong scientific-technological base, building a qualified workforce, effectively using opportunities within international integration associations, developing trade agreements with promising partners, and implementing cluster policies to enhance value chains and competitiveness within the country.

In Kazakhstan, further integration into global value chains is necessary, with an expansion of cooperation with existing and new transnational companies. Developing relationships with transnational companies already operating in Kazakhstan should be based on mutually beneficial cooperation considering Kazakhstan's interests. This will be achieved through expanding the range of produced goods and deepening production to diversify and complicate the country's economy.

It should be noted that several global transnational companies (e.g., Arcelor Mittal, POSCO, LOTTE, Schneider Electric) are currently operating in the country [1]. However, these companies are either working with Kazakh enterprises in lower-tier production, outdated products, or have just begun fruitful cooperation. Therefore, a balanced and planned approach to cooperation with transnational companies is needed to develop and deepen existing cooperation. A notable example of integration into global value chains in Kazakhstan is the limited liability partnership "POSUK Titanium," which produces titanium slabs that are subsequently supplied to Boeing through the value chain [1].

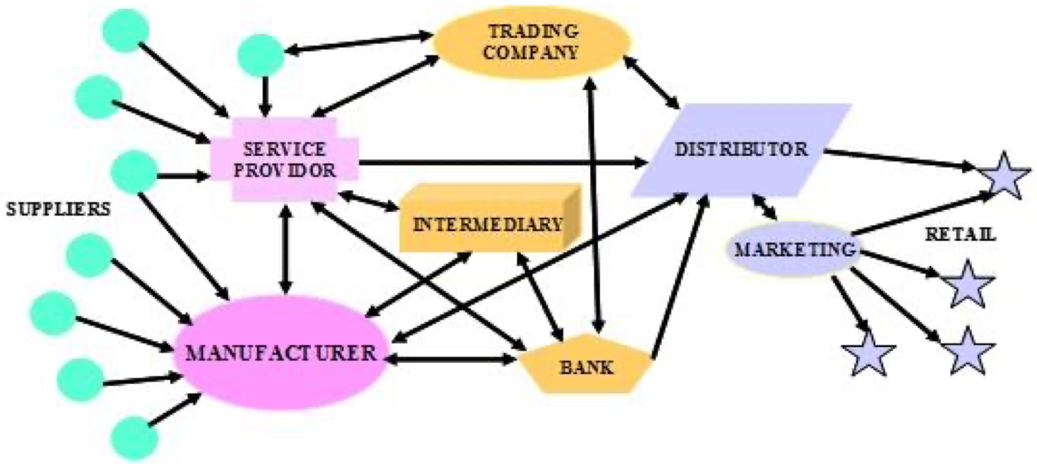
Attracting new transnational companies should also align with the state's interests in achieving set goals, specifically producing new high-value-added goods and exporting to global markets through the distribution channels of transnational partners.

5. Implementing tools for attracting global players to integrate into global value chains.

One of the primary tasks for attracting foreign investors should be focusing on global leaders in manufacturing industries that have their distribution channels in the global value chain.

Investment planning and integration into global value chains will include implementing a unified map of priority goods and services. This tool involves identifying a list of the most promising goods/product groups for localization within the country, considering workforce, technological, and raw material availability, as well as export markets.

This list of goods addresses both state and business interests. From the state’s perspective, priority goods will focus on expanding product range, diversification, and complexity of production. For businesses, the list can serve as a guide for creating new productions with growth potential and entry into external markets.



**Figure 1 - Global value chains, commodity chains and production networks [3].**

6. Development of new production types for value addition in the market and export.

The use of rare and rare-earth metals is crucial in complex industries such as electronics, medicine, and computer manufacturing. The development of finished products from these metals reflects the technological advancement of the industry.

Currently, global demand for rare-earth elements is around 120,000 tons per year [4]. However, the global market for rare-earth metals is almost monopolized by Chinese production. Supply restrictions are negatively impacting other countries' industries. Consequently, major economies actively using rare-earth metals (USA, Russia, Japan, Germany) are planning to reduce their dependency on Chinese supplies. An example of this shift is the agreement between the United States and Australia for joint mining and processing of minerals, including rare-earth metals [5].

Constant technological progress increases global demand for rare-earth metal products. Moreover, upper-tier products, which involve high value addition and technological complexity, are also significant.

Kazakhstan has substantial reserves and prospects for expanding its mineral resource base of rare and rare-earth metals. The republic's production of these metals is carried out at specialized enterprises.

Currently, the industry urgently needs investments, primarily for improving infrastructure in mining regions. With effective use of rare and rare-earth minerals, Kazakhstan can develop modern science and technology sectors and market these metals globally.

**Results**. **Trends and challenges in Kazakhstan’s manufacturing industry.**

In 2022, the manufacturing sector's output totaled 21.2 trillion tenge. The main contributors to the manufacturing industry are metallurgy (44% of the total sector), food production (19%), machine engineering (15%), construction materials production (6%), and chemical industry (4%) [6].

Manufacturing accounts for 13.4% of the country's GDP. In this regard, Kazakhstan remains a net importer for all categories of goods except metallurgy. The highest net imports are observed in machine engineering (7.6 trillion tenge), the chemical industry (1.4 trillion tenge), and food production (0.9 trillion tenge) [6].

The observed underutilization of production capacities indicates a low level of competitiveness among domestic manufacturers: 70% of manufacturing enterprises have an average annual capacity utilization rate of no more than 70%, and the average annual capacity utilization rate in the machine engineering sector has fluctuated between 25% and 48% in recent years. [6].

**Key challenges facing Kazakhstan’s manufacturing industry.**

1. Low complexity of produced goods.

- Despite overall sector development, the share of raw materials in exports remains at 66%, while the proportion of local manufacturing enterprises engaged in innovative activities is only 14.8%. Consequently, Kazakhstan has a negative economic complexity index (-0.47) and ranks 88th out of 133 countries in this indicator, trailing behind neighboring countries with similar economies (Russia - 53rd place (0.19), Turkey - 40th place (0.61), and Belarus - 29th place (0.91)) [7].

- In Kazakhstan, the depth of processing in raw material sectors is low, with most products being exported as intermediate raw materials. For example, 77% of lead, 87% of aluminum, and 99% of copper are exported in an unprocessed or minimally processed state [8].

- Despite having a raw material base, Kazakhstan has not developed a significant gas or petrochemical sector, and only in 2022 was the first large-scale gas chemical project launched. Raw materials from Tengiz, Kashagan, and Karachaganak contain high levels of fatty gas fractions (ethane, propane, butane) necessary for gas chemical production. Currently, fatty fractions are only extracted from raw materials from the Tengiz field, which supplies polypropylene production (KPI) [8].

Additionally, existing enterprises face raw material unavailability and shortages: the volume of imported raw materials and components for the manufacturing sector exceeds 50%, which increases production costs and creates barriers to establishing high-tech manufacturing. For instance, imports constitute a significant portion of raw materials and components for industrial equipment, vehicles, and agricultural machinery, while the main output in machine engineering comprises simple assembly operations with minimal localization.

- The insufficient level of international technology and standard implementation in production is another factor reducing the economic complexity index. This process requires technological upgrades and substantial investments, which, in turn, affects the competitiveness of domestic products.

2. Wear and low energy efficiency of production.

- The average level of wear is 41%, with higher levels in the production of metal products, beverages, weapons, military equipment, and other machine engineering products exceeding 45% [8].

- Energy costs in Kazakhstan's mining and metallurgical complex are among the highest in the world. With energy intensity at 1.6 tons of oil equivalent per thousand USD, Kazakhstan's products lag significantly behind developing and developed markets, where this figure ranges from 0.2 to 0.9 tons of oil equivalent per thousand USD [8].

**Discussion**. **Problems, risks, and opportunities in Kazakhstan's oil and gas sector.** Oil and gas production continues to have a significant impact on Kazakhstan's economy: in 2022, the sector's gross added value (GAV) amounted to 11% of GDP, with the sector's share in total goods exports exceeding 50%, and in net investment inflow – almost 40% [8].

Annually, oil production prospects in Kazakhstan fall short of expectations. According to the current forecast, considering the modernization of production at major fields, peak production is expected to reach 104 million tons by 2030. Among the existing major fields, the most significant decline in production is anticipated at Kashagan: in 2021, its expected peak production volume was reduced by 40% compared to the 2017 forecast [8].

Additionally, one of the challenges is the depletion of deposits. For instance, according to international experts' forecasts, several major companies within KazMunayGas are expected to see a 15-30% decline in production by 2030. In this context, sustainable reduction in production and the closure of depleting fields are critical both from environmental and social perspectives. Moreover, in the medium term, there is a risk of a shortage of oil raw materials in addition to the expected gas deficit in 2024-2025, as local demand is met by the KazMunayGas fields [8].

International experts note that from 2017 to 2022, the forecast for production at fields in the development and exploration stages also dropped from 65 to 6 million tons [8]. The attractiveness of exploring and developing new fields is limited by the pricing of raw material supplies to the domestic market.

In addition to resource base constraints, the risk of raw material shortages is exacerbated by the rapid growth in fuel consumption in Kazakhstan. Per capita diesel fuel consumption (about 30% of the demand for petroleum products) significantly exceeds that of neighboring countries. Moreover, fuel prices in Kazakhstan are among the lowest in the region and the world, and the creation of common oil, gas, and petroleum product markets within the EAEU in 2025 could lead to a flow of lubricants to neighboring countries, further reducing domestic fuel availability. According to the analytical company IHS Markit, if the current consumption trajectory remains, by 2025, the demand for petroleum products will reach 19 million tons of refined oil and exceed the capacities of oil refineries [8].

There are several opportunities for developing additional supply corridors through the Trans-Caspian and Chinese routes. Current oil transshipment through the Aktau port is 2.2 million tons per year with the port's technical capacity at 7 million tons per year (available volume - 4.8 million tons). The Atasu - Alashankou pipeline handles about 11 million tons per year, including 10 million tons of transit. The technical capacity of this pipeline is approximately 17.5 million tons per year (available volume - 6.5 million tons) [8].

In the gas transportation system, existing constraints mainly concern transportation for domestic consumption. There is significant wear and load on several key infrastructure facilities, such as the Beineu - Bozoy - Shymkent pipeline and underground gas storage facilities.

**Prospects and threats for Kazakhstan’s mining and metallurgical complex.**

Kazakhstan's mining and metallurgical complex (MMC) is one of the key drivers of the country's economic growth: in 2022, the total gross added value (GAV) from metal mining, coal, lignite, and other solid minerals (SMs), as well as the metallurgical industry, reached nearly 10% of the economy, and over 25% in exports.

However, the MMC faces key challenges and opportunities that will determine its future development.

Kazakhstan is experiencing low levels of reserves prepared for development, insufficient replenishment of reserves, a decline in average ore content and increased complexity in processing ore bodies. The availability of prepared copper reserves is 10-12 years; chromite reserves suitable for open-pit mining have been depleted; the availability of proven iron ore reserves suitable for open-pit mining is 20-25 years.

A critical factor affecting the situation is the low activity in geological exploration. The legal reform in the mineral resource sector has drastically changed its regulatory framework, providing more competitive access to subsoil resources.

Currently, only 16% of the country's territory available for exploration has been licensed. In 2022, the unit costs for geological exploration in Kazakhstan were only $63 per km², which is significantly lower than the global average ($88 per km² for metals) and the figures for leading mining countries such as the USA, Canada, and Australia ($170 - $300 per km²) [8].

In addition to the insufficient replenishment of existing reserves, the country has significant unrealized potential in the most rapidly growing and promising metals used in modern batteries and electronics: nickel, cobalt, and lithium. Another rapidly growing and unrealized category in Kazakhstan is rare earth metals.

Another challenge for the sector is the rising cost of labor. Since 2000, the average cost per employee in the MMC has increased sevenfold, reaching $1,190 per month. However, wage increases have not been accompanied by a comparable rise in labor productivity in the sector, which remains at a relatively low level: in 2020, labor productivity in Kazakhstan was $62,000 per employee per year, compared to $114,000 in Peru and $160,000 - $200,000 in developed countries (Norway, Australia, Canada, Ireland, Sweden) [8].

Transportation and logistics constraints, such as the distance from key markets, resulting in complex and costly logistics, as well as risks related to the limited export transportation corridors, negatively impact the competitiveness of Kazakhstan's MMC products.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, the interplay between industrial and innovative development strategies is pivotal in shaping the economic future of nations. This paper has provided a comparative overview of global industrial practices and analyzed the specific challenges and opportunities faced by Kazakhstan. The examination of Kazakhstan's manufacturing sector reveals critical inefficiencies and competitive constraints that require targeted reforms and strategic investments. Similarly, the analysis of the oil and gas sector highlights both significant risks and promising growth opportunities that must be carefully managed to ensure sustainable development.

The insights into Kazakhstan’s mining and metallurgical complex underscore the need for a balanced approach to harness its potential while mitigating associated threats. By integrating international best practices with a thorough understanding of local contexts, Kazakhstan can better navigate its industrial and economic challenges.

Ultimately, the path forward for Kazakhstan involves leveraging its existing strengths, addressing critical vulnerabilities, and adopting innovative strategies to foster long-term growth and stability. This comprehensive analysis serves as a foundational guide for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers dedicated to advancing Kazakhstan’s industrial capabilities and economic resilience.

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***Information about authors***

Baktymbet A.S. - c.e.s., assistant professor at the Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: asembaktymbet@gmail.com;

Baktymbet S.S.-c.e.s, assistant professor, Academy of Political Management, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [saule\_sbs@mail.ru](mailto:saule_sbs@mail.ru);

Idrisov M.M. - Director of the Institute of Industrial Development, Almaty, Kazakhstan, e-mail: m.idrissov.kz@gmail.com;

Serikkyzy A .- PhD, associate professor ALMAU, Almaty, Kazakhstan, e-mail: a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz

***Сведения об авторах***

Бактымбет Ә.С. - к.э.н., доцент Казахского университета технологий и бизнеса, Астана, Казахстан

e-mail: asembaktymbet@gmail.com;

Бақтымбет С.С. – к.э.н., доцент, Академия политического менеджмента, Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: [saule\_sbs@mail.ru](mailto:saule_sbs@mail.ru);

Идрисов М. М. – директор Института промышленного развития, Алматы, Казахстан email: m.idrissov.kz@gmail.com;

Серіккызы А. - PhD, ассоциированный профессор ALMAU, Алматы, Казахстан, e-mail: a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz

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**Бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеу мәселелері**

**Р.Қ. Елшібаев**

«Нархоз университеті» КЕАҚ, Алматы, Қазақстан

**🖂**Корреспондент-автор: [rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru](mailto:rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru)

Елімізде қор биржасының белсенділігі айтарлықтай арта түсті. Әсіресе жеке инвесторлар сегментінің кеңеюі байқалады. Ол елдегі экономикалық тұрақтылыққа, инфляция деңейіне, халықтың нақты табысының өсуіне тікелей байланысты. Сондықтан да елдегі тұрақтылық, халықтың әл-ауқатын арттыру, экономикалық өсім, ақша-несие жүйесі, бизнес субъектілерінің белсенділігі басты назарда болуы тиіс. Жеке тұлғалардың бағалы қағаздарды сатып алуға қызығушылығының артуына пандемия да өзінің ықпалын тигізді. Жеке инвесторлар банктік депозиттерге баламалы көздерді, қосымша табыс табу жолдарын қарастыра бастады. Сонымен қатар брокерлік қызметтерді цифрландыру барлық қызығушылық танытқандарға инвестициялауға қол жетімділікті қамтамасыз етті.

2020жылдан бастап екінші деңгейлі банктерге брокерлік қызметті жүргізуге рұқсат берілуі, олардың белсенділігін арттыра түсті. Қазір еліміздің жекелеген банктері (Халық банк, Банк Центр Кредит) мобильді қосымшалары арқылы бағалы қағаздарын сатуды іске асыра алады. Қазір тек ірі компаниялар ғана емес шағын және орта бизнес субъектілерінің де бағалы қағаздар нарығындағы белсенділігін жоғарылату бойынша жұмыстар жасалып жатыр. Сондықтан да бағалы қағаздар нарығына бастапқы кезеңде мемлекеттің араласуы, қолдау және реттеу бойынша жүйелі жұмыстар атқаруы өте маңызды.

Мақалада елімізде қор нарығын дамытудың қажеттілігі және мемлекеттік реттеу мәселелері қарастырылған. Бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеудің маңызы, негізгі мақсаты және іске асыру құралдары мен негізгі тәсілдері көрсетілген, сондай-ақ, өзекті мәселелері анықталып, оларды шешу жолдары ұсынылған.

**Түйін сөздер:** қор нарығы, бағалы қағаздар, эмитент, инвестор, трейдер, брокер, диллер, мемлекеттік реттеу, Қазақстандық қор биржасы.

**Вопросы государственного регулирования рынка ценных бумаг**

**Р.К. Елшибаев**

НАО «Университет Нархоз», Алматы, Казахстан,

e-mail: [rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru](mailto:rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru)

В стране значительно возросла активность фондовой биржи. Особенно заметно расширение сегмента частных инвесторов. Это напрямую зависит от экономической стабильности в стране, уровня инфляции, роста реальных доходов населения. Поэтому в центре внимания должны быть стабильность в стране, повышение благосостояния населения, экономический рост, денежно-кредитная система, активность субъектов бизнеса. На рост интереса физических лиц к покупке ценных бумаг повлияла и пандемия. Частные инвесторы начали рассматривать альтернативные источники банковских депозитов, способы получения дополнительных доходов. Кроме того, цифровизация брокерских услуг обеспечила всем желающим доступ к инвестированию.

С 2020 года банки второго уровня получили разрешение на ведение брокерской деятельности, что повысило их активность. Сейчас отдельные банки страны (Народный банк, Банк Центр Кредит) могут осуществлять продажу ценных бумаг через мобильные приложения. Сейчас ведется работа по повышению активности на рынке ценных бумаг не только крупных компаний, но и субъектов малого и среднего бизнеса. Поэтому очень важно, чтобы государство на начальном этапе проводило системную работу по вмешательству, поддержке и регулированию рынка ценных бумаг.

В статье рассматривается необходимость развития фондового рынка и вопросы государственного регулирования в стране. Указаны важность, основная цель, инструменты и методы осуществления государственного регулирования рынка ценных бумаг, а также выявлены актуальные проблемы и предложены пути их решения.

**Ключевые слова:** фондовый рынок, ценные бумаги, эмитент, инвестор, трейдер, брокер, дилер, государственное регулирование, Казахстанская фондовая биржа.

**ISSUES OF STATE REGULATION OF THE SECURITIES MARKET**

**R.K. Yelshibayev**

JSC Narxoz University, Almaty, Kazakhstan,

e-mail: [rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru](mailto:rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru)

The activity of the stock exchange has increased significantly in the country. The expansion of the segment of private investors is especially noticeable. This directly depends on the economic stability in the country, the level of inflation, and the growth of real incomes of the population. Therefore, the focus should be on stability in the country, improving the well-being of the population, economic growth, the monetary system, and the activity of business entities. The pandemic also influenced the growing interest of individuals in buying securities. Private investors began to consider alternative sources of bank deposits, ways to generate additional income. In addition, the digitalization of brokerage services provided everyone with access to investing.

Since 2020, second-tier banks have received permission to conduct brokerage activities, which has increased their activity. Now individual banks of the country (Halyk Bank, Bank Center Credit) can sell securities through mobile applications. Now work is underway to increase activity in the securities market not only of large companies, but also of small and medium-sized businesses. Therefore, it is very important that the state at the initial stage carries out systematic work to intervene, support and regulate the securities market.

The article discusses the need to develop the stock market and issues of government regulation in the country. The importance, main goal, tools and methods of implementing state regulation of the securities market are indicated, and current problems are identified and ways to solve them are proposed.

**Key words:** stock market, securities, issuer, investor, trader, broker, dealer, state regulation, Kazakhstan Stock Exchange.

**Кіріспе.** Елімізде бағалы қағаздар нарығын дамыту және реттеу қаржы секторының тиімділігіне тікелей ықпал етеді. Сондықтан да бұл мәселе мемлекет басшысының басты назарында. Қор биржасының жеткілікті деңгейде дамымауы, халықтың қаржылық сауаттылығының төмендігі, бағалы қағаздармен жұмыс жасауда қажетті білімдер мен дағдылардың болмауы қарапайым халықтың алаяқтарға алдануына, қаржы пирамидасына сеніп қалуына алып келеді. Осыған байланысты бұл бағытта теориялық-әдістемелік, тәжірибелік, ғылыми ізденістердің қажеттілігі мен маңыздылығы жоғары деп айтуға болады. Еліміз егемендігін алғаннан бастап қазіргі кезге дейін бағалы қағаздар нарығына қатысты бірқатар нормативтік-құқықтық актілер әзірленіп, жыл өткен сайын өзгерістер мен толықтырулар енгізіліп отырды. Соның нәтижесінде бағалы қағаздарды шығару мен айналымға енгізу бойынша экономикалық қатынастар жүйесінде жаңа құқықтық орта қалыптастырылды. Алайда бағалы қағаздар нарығын дамыту мен реттеудің жүйелі тәсілдерінің болмауынан бұл нарық бүгінгі таңда өзінің инвестициялық функциясын жеткілікті деңгейде орындай алмай отыр. Қазақстанның бағалы қағаздар нарығын дамыту мен мемлекеттік реттеу аясындағы іргелі зерттеулердің тапшылығы мәселенің өзектілігін көрсетеді.

**Материалдар және әдістер.** Зерттеу жүргізу барысында эмпирикалық, субъектілік-объектілік, жүйелік, дедуктивтік және салыстырмалы талдау әдістері қолданылды. Бұл әдістердің әрқайсысы сәйкес зерттеу міндеттерін шешу үшін функционалдық мүмкіндіктеріне байланысты пайдаланылды. Бұл зерттеуде теориялық-эмпирикалық әдістерді қолдану мемлекеттік реттеу объектісі ретінде Қазақстан Республикасы бағалы қағаздар нарығының экономикалық мәнін неғұрлым тереңінен түсінуге мүмкіндік берді.

Бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеу жүйесін инфрақұрылымдық қамтамасыз етуді зерттеу кезінде ақпаратты жинау әдісі және қажетті материалды тиімді іздеу, топтастыру, өңдеу және қорытындылау үшін абстрактілеу әдісі ішінара қолданылды.

Нарықтың негізгі экономикалық көрсеткіштерін зерттей отырып автор жүйелік және салыстырмалы талдау әдістерін қолданды.

Зерттеудің мақсаты – бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеу жүйесін жетілдіру және дамыту бағыттарын анықтау.

Зерттеу гипотезасы бағалы қағаздар нарығын реттеуді жетілдіру елімізде қор нарығын дамыту мен тартымдылығын жоғарылатуға мүмкіндік беретіндігімен сипатталады.

Мақаланың ғылыми жаңашылдығы бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеу қазіргі кезге дейін қалай жүргізілді және алдағы уақытта қандай бағытта даму қажеттілігін айқындау, нарықтағы өзекті мәселелер және оларды шешу жолдарын ұсынуда көрініс тапқан.

Зерттеу нәтижелері. Мақаланың негізгі ғылыми нәтижесі бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеудің өзекті мәселелері анықталып, оларды шешу жолдары ұсынылды.

Бағалы қағаздар нарығы және оның жұмыс жасау механизмінің өзекті мәселелерін зерттеумен көптеген ғалымдар және практик-мамандар айналысып келеді. Зерттеу тақырыбы бойынша жарияланған еңбектердің көпшілігінде елімізде қолайлы инвестициялық ахуалды қалыптастыру арқылы халықтың әл-ауқатын жақсарту мәселелері қамтылған. Қор нарығын қарқынды дамытуда және тиімді қызметін қамтамасыз етуде бағалы қағаздар нарығының рөлі, мемлекеттің ықпал ету дәрежесі, қандай құралдар мен әдіс-тәсілдер арқылы жоғары нәтижелерге қол жеткізуге болатындығы жеткілікті деңгейде қарастырылмаған.

**Нәтижелер мен талқылау.**Бағалы қағаздар нарығы осындай қағаздардың эмиссиясы мен айналымы бойынша оның субъектілерінің арасындағы экономикалық қатынастар жиынтығын білдіреді. Бағалы қағаздар нарығының субъектілері ретінде эмитенттер, инвесторлар мен нарықтың кәсіби қатысушыларын айта аламыз [1].

Қазақстанда бағалы қағаздар нарығы екі үлкен бөлікке бөлінген: ұйымдастырылған бағалы қағаздар нарығы және ұйымдастырылмаған бағалы қағаздар нарығы.

Бағалы қағаздар нарығының қатысушыларын шартты түрде бірнеше топқа бөлуге болады:

1. Жеке және институционалдық инвесторлар.
2. Бағалы қағаздар шығаратын эмитенттер.
3. Бағалы қағаздар нарығының кәсіби қатысушылары (бағалы қағаздар нарығында қызметін жүзеге асыруға лицензиясы бар ұйымдар).
4. Сауданы ұйымдастырушылар (қор биржасы немесе орталық депозитарий) [2].

Бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеу - бұл бағалы қағаздар нарығы қатысушыларының іс-әрекетін реттеуге бағытталған мемлекеттің уәкілеттілік берген ұйымының іс-әрекеті.

Мемлекеттік реттеудің негізгі мақсаты – бағалы қағаздар нарығының одан әрі дамуы мен тиімді қызмет етуін қолдау. Ол келесілер арқылы қамтамасыз етіледі:

* нарықтың барлық қатысушыларының жұмысына қолайлы жағдай жасау және реттеу;
* нақты сұраныс және ұсыныс негізінде нарықтағы баға белгілеуге бақылау жүргізу;
* нарықтағы ойыншылардың тәуекелінің сыйақысы үшін әлеуетті капиталды қайта бөлудің тиімді механизмін жасау;
* контрагенттердің әртүрлі сипаттағы әділетсіз әрекеттерінен нарық қатсушыларын қорғау; Мәселен, әділетсіз бәсеке, инсайдерлік ақпаратпен сату, алаяқтық т.б. сақтау;
* бағалы қағаздар сферасында тиімді салық салу жүйесін қалыптастыру;
* жаңа нарықтарды ұйымдастыру, олардың құрылымдарын, бастамалары мен жаңашылдықтарын қолдау;
* бағалы қағаздар нарығын дамыту кезінде қоғамдық мүдделердің бұзылуына жол бермеу [3].

Бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеу тәсілдерін келесі сурет түрінде көрсетуге болады (1-сурет).

Бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеу тәсілдері

**1 - сурет. Бағалы қағаздар нарығын мемлекеттік реттеу тәсілдері**

**Ескерту – зерттеулер негізінде автормен әзірленген**

«Бағалы қағаздар нарығы туралы» заңға сәйкес, мемлекеттік реттеу органдары келесідей міндеттерді шешуі тиіс:

* бағалы қағаздар нарығының кәсіби қатысушыларының, эмитенттердің қызметіне қатысты міндетті талаптарды және оның стандарттарын белгілеу;
* бағалы эмиссиялық қағаздар шығару мен эмиссиялар проспектісін тіркеу және ондағы қарастырылған шарттар мен міндеттемелерді эмитенттердің сақтауын бақылау;
* бағалы қағаздар нарығының кәсіби қатысушыларының қызметін лицензиялау;
* меншік иелерінің құқықтарын қорғау жүйесін құру және олардың құқықтарын қаржы нарығының кәсіби қатысушыларының және эмитенттердің сақтауын бақылау;
* лицензиясыз кәсіпкерлік қызметпен айналысатын тұлғалардың іс-әрекетіне тиым салу және шектеу, сондай-ақ, бағалы қағаздар нарығы қатысушыларының кәсіби және білім деңгейін жоғарылатуды ұйымдастыру [4].

Жоғарыда айтып өткеніміздей бағалы қағаздар нарығын реттеуді нарық қатысушыларының өздері іске асыруы мүмкін. Ол үшін нарықтың кәсіби қатысушылары (брокерлер мен дилерлер) коммерциялық емес ұйымдарға бірігеді. Мұндай ұйымдардың мақсаты – бағалы қағаздар нарығын реттеу процесіне мемлекеттік реттеуші ұйымдармен бірге қатысу. Мұндай жағдайда мемлекет өздерінің реттеуші функцияларының бір бөлігін береді. Алайда мұндай ұйымдарды мемлекеттік деп атауға болмайды, оларды өзін-өзі реттеуші ұйымдар деп атайды [5].

Қазақстанда жалғыз толыққанды өзін-өзі реттейтін ұйым – Қазақстандық қор биржасы (KASE). Оның жарғысына сәйкес негізгі міндеттеріне мыналар жатқызылады:

* бағалы қағаздар нарығында кәсіби қызметтің қолайлы шарттарын қамтамасыз ету;
* нарықта кәсіби этика стандарттарын қолдау;
* мемлекеттік реттеу органдарында кәсіби қатысушылардың мүдделерін қорғау;
* бағалы қағаздармен операциялар жүргізудің ережелері мен стандарттарын белгілеу;
* олардың орындалуын бақылау [6].

KASE индексі қазақстандық бағалы қағаздар нарығының даму динамикасын сипаттайтын негізгі индикатор болып табылады.

Қазір қазақстандық қор биржасында келесідей қаржы құралдары айналымда жүр:

* жедел келісім-шарттар: стандартталған жеткізілмеген АҚШ долларындағы фьючерс;
* ҚР қаржы министрлігімен берілген мемлекеттік бағалы қағаздар;
* ҚР Ұлттық Банкімен берілген бағалы қағаздар;
* ҚР Қаржы министрлігінің мемлекеттік мүлік және жекешелендіру департаментімен сатуға қойылған акциялардың мемлекеттік пакеті;
* Екінші деңгейлі банктердің депозиттік сертификаттары;
* Мемлекеттік емес бағалы қағаздар: облигациялар, жай, атаулы, артықшылығы бар акциялар.

Мемлекеттік бағалы қағаздардың табыстылығы жоғары емес, бірақ, олар сенімділіктің жоғары дәрежесін иеленеді. Сондықтан да халықтың бір тобы тәуекелге бармастан, өздерінің қаражаттарын осындай бағалы қағаздарға салу дұрыс деп есептейді.

Қазақстандық қор биржасында мемлекеттік бағалы қағаздармен сауда жасау тәсілі электрондық үздіксіз қарсы аукцион әдісі болып табылады. Ол қойылған бағамға сәйкес ең жақсы қарсы баға бойынша жасырын контр әріптеспен автоматты түрде мәміле жасауға негізделген. Сол себепті абстрактілеу әдісі көзқарасы тұрғысынан мемлекеттік бағалы қағаздар нарығының динамикасын бақылау едәуір күрделі және тиімсіз болып көрінеді.

Автордың пікірі бойынша, нарықты реттеу мен дамыту жөнінде мемлекеттік шаралардың тиімділігін бағалау үшін мемлекеттік емес бағалы қағаздардың едәуір динамикалық нарығына және оның институционалдық инвесторына назар аудару қажет. Сонымен қатар бағалы қағаздар нарығының дамуы елімізде қаржы секторының дамуымен тікелей байланысты екендігін атап өту қажет.

Елімізде қаржы секторын дамытудың негізгі жеті бағыты анықталған. Олар келесілер:

* қаржылық тұрақтылық және оған деген сенімді қолдау;
* тұрақты дамуға көшу (инновациялар, технологиялар, бизнес-модельдер мен құзіреттіліктер);
* қаржылық қызметті тұтынушылардың құқықтары мен мүдделерін қорғау;
* экономиканы қаржыландыру және банктік сектордың дамуы;
* қаржылық мүдделерді қорғау құралы ретінде сақтандыру нарығының дамуы;
* экономиканы қаржыландырудың қосымша каналы ретінде бағалы қағаздар нарығын дамыту;
* банктік емес сектор мен микроқаржыландыруды дамыту [7].

**Қорытынды.** Жүргізілген зерттеулер негізінде бағалы қағаздар нарығын дамыту мен мемлекеттік реттеу жүйесіндегі мынадай өзекті мәселелер анықталды:

* нарықтың шектеулі өтімділігі;
* нарық субъектілерінің қызметін реттейтін заңдар мен басқа да нормативтік құжаттардағы кемшіліктер;
* сапалы қаржылық құралдардың тапшылығы;
* акционерлер өз кәсіпорнын қор нарығына шығарған жағдайда оны жоғалтып алудан қорқуы және жариялы IPO дан бас тартуы;
* листингтік компаниялардың ашықтығының жеткілікті деңгейде болмауы;
* инвесторлардың, әсіресе портфельдік және шағын кәсіби емес инвесторлардың құқытары мен мүдделерін қорғаудың нақты механизмінің болмауы.

Отандық бағалы қағаздар нарығын қажетті деңгейде дамыту үшін мемлекеттің уәкілетті органы келесідей іс-шараларды жүзеге асыруы керек:

1. Отандық қор нарығында айналымда болатын өтімді және сенімді қаржылық құралдардың тізімін кеңейту.
2. Тәуекелдерді басқару жүйесінің сапасын жоғарылата отырып, заманауи IT-технологиялардың көмегімен кәсіби қатысушылардың жұмыс жасау әдістерін жетілдіру арқылы қаржылық қызмет көрсету сапасын арттыру.
3. Эмитенттер мен олардың лауазымды тұлғаларының облигацияларды шығару мен орналастыру талаптарын бұзғаны үшін жауапкершілікті жоғарылату.
4. Облигацияларды ұстаушылардың өкілдерінің рөлін көтеру және функцияларын кеңейту;
5. Қазақстандық қор биржасына эмитенттер мен биржа мүшелеріне мониторинг жасау мақсатында қосымша функциялар беру.

Зерттеу тақырыбы бойынша жүргізілген ізденістер, ғылыми және іскерлік әдебиеттерді талдау мен қорытындылау нәтижесінде келесідей маңызды міндеттерді шешуге назар аудару қажеттілігі анықталды:

* Бағалы қағаздар нарығының тұрақтылығын арттыру. Яғни, бағалы қағаздар нарығындағы тәуекелдердің алдын алу және төмендету бойынша іс-шаралар әзірлеу. Бағалы қағаздар нарығындағы инвесторлардың мүдделері мен құқықтарын қорғауды қамтамасыз ету.
* Экономикалық интеграция жағдайында бағалы қағаздар нарығының тиімділігін жоғарылату. Бағалы қағаздар нарығында сұранысты ынталандыру мен көтеру, білікті инвесторлар институтының қызмет ету механизмін жетілдіру, брокерлік ұйымдардың функционалы мен мүмкіндіктерін кеңейту.
* Инфрақұрылымды жетілдіру және бағалы қағаздар нарығын сапалы дамыту үшін оңтайлы жағдай жасау. Эмитенттерге қойылатын листигтік талаптар мен қор биржасының ресми тізімінің құрылымын реформалау.
* Бағалы қағаздар нарығының әлеуетін кеңейту, соның ішінде экономиканың қажеттіліктеріне жауап беретін қаржылық өнімдер есебінен. Бағалы қағаздар нарығында ұсынысты қалыптастыру мен қолдау және эмитенттердің акцияларын алғашқы орналастыруға шығару.

Зерттеу тақырыбы бойынша белгілі бір шамада ғылыми ізденістердің жасалғанына қарамастан отандық бағалы қағаздар нарығының дағдарысқа тұрақтылығын жоғарылату және халықтың қайталама нарықтағы белсенділігін арттыру мәселесі аз зерттелген күйінде қалып отыр. Дегенмен жүргізілген зерттеулер мен жасалған ұсыныстар автордың келтірген гипотезасының дұрыстығын нақтылай түседі.

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***Автор туралы мәліметтер***

Елшібаев Р.Қ. – Экономика ғылымдарының кандидаты, Нархоз университетінің профессоры, Алматы, Қазақстан, e-mail: [rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru](mailto:rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru)

***Information about the author***

Yelshibayev R.K. – Сandidat of Economic sciences, Professor of the University of Narkhoz, Almaty Kazakhstan,e-mail: [rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru](mailto:rakymzhan.yelshibayev@bk.ru)

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**PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM IN THE EAST KAZAKHSTAN REGION IN THE CONTEXT OF IMPLEMENTING THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**1Zh.T. Konurbaeva, 1S.N. Suieubayeva, 1A.M. Zakimova, 1L.A. Mezentseva,**

**2A.Zh. Turegeldinova🖂, 2B.B. Amralinova**

1D. Serikbayev East Kazakhstan Technical University, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan,

2Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I. Satpayev, Almaty, Kazakhstan

**🖂**Correspondent-author: [a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university](mailto:a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university)

This study is aimed at analyzing the development of ecological tourism in the natural territories of the East Kazakhstan Region (EKR) through a systemic approach to the implementation of the national concept of sustainable economic development in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The objective of the study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis and develop a strategy for the advancement of ecological tourism in this region. The research is based on the interrelation and influence of factors such as natural territories and tourist infrastructure. To achieve this objective, various research methods were employed, including the search for scientific materials across different platforms and a literature review on the research topic. The search for materials was conducted over three months, from January to May 2024. The research also incorporated both domestic and international experiences in sustainable tourism development. Additionally, the study involved a comparative analysis, SWOT analysis, and correlation-regression analysis of the impact of various tourism industry indicators on the region's GDP. The research findings emphasize the importance of preserving the natural and cultural heritage, as well as biodiversity, during the development of ecotourism, highlighting the significance of sustainable resource use, adherence to environmental standards, and principles of environmental responsibility. The study also underscores the critical role of local tour operators and the population in the development of ecotourism to preserve cultural heritage and ensure the sustainable development of ecological tourism in the East Kazakhstan Region, within the framework of the implementation of the sustainable economic development concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Key words:** sustainable tourism, ecotourism, destination, natural resources, cultural heritage, tourist infrastructure.

**ЭКОТУРИЗМНІҢ ДАМУ БОЛАШАҒЫ ШЫҒЫС ҚАЗАҚСТАН ОБЛЫСЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ТҰРАҚТЫ ДАМУ КОНЦЕПЦИЯСЫН ЖҮЗЕГЕ АСЫРУ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА**

**1Ж.Т. Қоңырбаева, 1С.Н. Сүйеубаева, 1А.М. Закимова, 1Л.А. Мезенцева,**

**2А.Ж. Төрегелдинова🖂, 2Б.Б. Амралинова**

1Д. Серікбаев атындағы Шығыс Қазақстан техникалық университеті, Өскемен, Қазақстан,

2Қ.И. атындағы Қазақ ұлттық зерттеу техникалық университеті. Сәтбаев, Алматы, Қазақстан,

e-mail: [a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university](mailto:a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university)

Зерттеу Шығыс Қазақстан облысының (ШҚО) табиғи аумақтарында экологиялық туризмнің дамуын талдауға бағытталған, бұл Қазақстан Республикасының ұлттық тұрақты экономикалық даму тұжырымдамасын жүзеге асыру үшін жүйелік тәсілді қолдануды көздейді. Зерттеудің мақсаты – осы аймақта экологиялық туризмнің дамуына кешенді талдау жасау және стратегия әзірлеу. Зерттеу табиғи аумақтар мен туристік инфрақұрылым факторларының өзара байланысы мен әсеріне негізделген. Мақсатқа жету үшін әртүрлі зерттеу әдістері қолданылды: ғылыми материалдарды әртүрлі платформалардан іздеу жүргізіліп, зерттеу тақырыбы бойынша әдеби шолу жасалды. Материалдарды іздеу үш ай бойы жүргізілді: 2024 жылдың қаңтарынан мамырына дейін. Тұрақты туризмнің дамуына арналған материалдарда отандық және шетелдік тәжірибе зерттелді. Сонымен қатар, зерттеу барысында Шығыс Қазақстан облысындағы экологиялық туризмнің дамуына салыстырмалы талдау және SWOT-талдау жүргізілді, сондай-ақ, туристік саланың әртүрлі көрсеткіш-факторларының өңірдің ЖІӨ-не әсер етуіне корреляциялық-регрессиялық талдау жасалды. Зерттеу нәтижелері экотуризмді дамыту барысында табиғи-мәдени ұлттық мұраны және биологиялық әртүрлілікті сақтауға негізделген, бұл ресурстарды тұрақты пайдаланудың маңыздылығын, экологиялық стандарттарды сақтау және экологиялық жауапкершілік қағидаттарын баса көрсетеді. Сондай-ақ, экологиялық туризмді дамытуға жергілікті туроператорлар мен халықтың қатысуы мәдени мұраны сақтауда және Шығыс Қазақстан облысында экологиялық туризмді тұрақты дамытуда маңызды рөл атқаратыны атап өтіледі.

**Түйін сөздер:** тұрақты туризм, экотуризм, дестинация, табиғи ресурстар, мәдени мұра, туристік инфрақұрылым.

**ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКОТУРИЗМА ВОСТОЧНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В УСЛОВИЯХ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ КОНЦЕПЦИИ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН**

**1Ж.Т.Конурбаева, 1С.Н.Суйеубаева, 1А.М.Закимова, 1Л.А.Мезенцева,   
2А.Ж.Турегельдинова 🖂, 2Б.Б. Амралинова**

1Восточно-Казахстанский технический университет им. Д.Серикбаева, Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан,

2Казахский национальный исследовательский технический университет им. К.И.Сатпаева,   
Алматы, Казахстан

e-mail: [a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university](mailto:a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university)

Исследование направлено на анализ развития экологического туризма на природных территориях Восточно-Казахстанской области (ВКО) с использованием системного подхода для реализации национальной концепции устойчивого развития экономики Республики Казахстан. Цель исследования заключается в комплексном анализе и разработке стратегии развития экологического туризма в данном регионе. Исследование основывается на взаимосвязи и влиянии факторов: природных территорий и туристской инфраструктуры. Для достижения цели были применены различные методы исследования: проведён поиск научных материалов на различных платформах и сделан литературный обзор по теме исследования. Поиск материалов проводился в течение трёх месяцев: с января по май 2024 г. На материалах, посвященных теме развития устойчивого туризма, был изучен отечественный и зарубежный опыт. Также в ходе исследования был проведён сравнительный анализ и SWOT-анализ развития экологического туризма на территории Восточно-Казахстанской области, а также выполнен корреляционно-регрессионный анализ влияния на ВВП региона различных показателей-факторов из сферы туристской отрасли. Результаты исследования основываются на сохранении природно-культурного национального наследия и биологического разнообразия при развитии экотуризма, которые подчеркивают важность устойчивого использования ресурсов, соблюдения экологических стандартов и принципов экологической ответственности. Также отмечается важная роль участия местных туроператоров и населения в развитии экотуризма для сохранения культурного наследия, обеспечения устойчивого развития экологического туризма в Восточно-Казахстанской области в рамках реализации концепции устойчивого развития экономики Республики Казахстан.

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивый туризм, экотуризм, дестинация, природные ресурсы, культурное наследие, туристская инфраструктура.

**Introduction** Tourism is one of the fastest-growing and most significant industries globally, serving as a primary source of income for many countries. Sustainable tourism is grounded in the principle of caring for the environment, society, and the economy. According to a report on environmentally safe travel published by Booking.com in honor of Earth Day 2023, 87% of travelers worldwide expressed a desire to travel sustainably. Sustainable tourism encompasses practices aimed at minimizing negative impacts while maximizing positive outcomes. It considers the needs of tourists as well as the requirements of host communities, local businesses, and the environment, thereby contributing to sustainable methods of transportation, accommodation in more environmentally friendly hotels, and the consumption of local and eco-friendly food products.

The positive impact on the destination (areas prioritized for development) includes job creation, the preservation and interpretation of cultural heritage, protection of pristine nature, and restoration of natural landscapes, among others. Conversely, negative consequences may include economic leakage and environmental degradation [1].

Sustainable tourism is defined by the United Nations Environment Program and the World Tourism Organization as "tourism that fully considers its current and future economic, social, and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment, and host communities" [2]. Furthermore, sustainable tourism "refers to the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development, and it is necessary to establish an appropriate balance between these three aspects to ensure its long-term sustainability."

The World Tourism Organization also defines sustainable tourism as "sustainable development that meets the needs of current tourists and host regions while protecting and enhancing opportunities for the future" [2]. It is expected that this will lead to the management of all resources in such a way that economic, social, and aesthetic needs can be met while preserving cultural integrity, essential ecological processes, biological diversity, and life-support systems.

The growth of the global population, coupled with the irrational use of natural resources, exerts a destructive impact on our planet, leading to climate change, destruction of nature, and increased pollution levels. Therefore, one of the sustainable development goals is to transform current unsustainable production and consumption patterns into those that do not harm the environment and resources.

Challenges and Prospects in Kazakhstan’s Tourism Sector The Kazakhstan Tourism Association (KTA) believes that the challenges faced by the tourism industry can only be resolved through strong governmental support:

* the tourism infrastructure requires updating and refinement, including roads, airports, and hotels;
* Kazakhstan lacks small aviation services for tourists and helicopter tours;
* the tourist transportation system, especially in mountainous areas, is outdated, and modern, reliable, and comfortable buses are needed;
* a more active marketing campaign is necessary to attract foreign tourists, as well as support for tourists from countries not included in the visa-free list;
* efforts to develop tourism need to be intensified in the regions, including in the East Kazakhstan Region.

Another significant issue is the lack of qualified personnel in the industry. According to the Institute of Economic Research (ERI), by the end of the 2022-2023 academic year, the number of students enrolled in educational programs such as "Tourism," "Cultural and Leisure Activities," and "Restaurant and Hotel Management" in Kazakhstan amounted to only 31 individuals. At the same time, the number of graduates in these specialties was only 1,760, which constitutes 11% of the total number of bachelor's degree graduates across all programs.

In July 2023, the Concept for the Development of the Tourism Industry for 2023-2029 was adopted in Kazakhstan. It aims to increase employment in this sector to 800,000 people and grow the gross value added in the industry to 6 trillion tenge. It is also planned to increase investment growth in accommodation and catering services to 260 billion tenge. All these measures are expected to increase the number of domestic tourists to 11 million by 2030 and inbound tourists to 4 million [3].

Systemic Approach to Ecotourism Development An essential aspect of a systematic approach to studying the problems of ecotourism development is considering the seasonality of tourist demand and its distribution in the East Kazakhstan region, allowing for more efficient use of available resources and preventing excessive pressure on the region's ecosystems. The introduction of systematic analysis in the development of ecological tourism in the natural territories of the East Kazakhstan region will contribute to the sustainable development of the region's economy and the preservation of its unique natural and historical heritage.

The East Kazakhstan region has significant potential for developing various types of tourism, ranging from ecological to business tourism. This is facilitated by the rich history of the region, which has left many archaeological and historical monuments on its territory. This is ensured by the unique geographical location, where untouched corners of nature can be found in various landscapes, including on the Kalbinsky trail, where adventure tourism can be developed and implemented. This type of tourism is ideal for mountain explorers, adventure enthusiasts, and fans of an active lifestyle. It includes activities such as hiking, trekking, canyoning, exploring caves, diving, jeep tours, buggy tours, and more, all directly related to discovering new things and overcoming challenges.

Historical and Cultural Significance The territory of East Kazakhstan is the cradle of Turkic civilization. The region is home to more than 300 historical monuments. One unique archaeological site, unparalleled in Kazakhstan, is the Berel Mounds (Valley of the Kings) located in the Katon-Karagay district.

It is necessary to enhance the investment appeal of the region by developing a tourism cluster, which will allow for profit generation, increase tax revenues, and create new jobs in the region.

**Materials and Methods** The source materials include the results of a marketing study conducted in the winter of 2024, where the respondents were residents of three countries: Kazakhstan, Russia, and China. The survey was conducted anonymously using the Google Forms platform. The technological cycle included six components: defining the research goal, developing the questionnaire, piloting, making adjustments, launching and conducting the survey, and evaluating and interpreting the results. The preferences of consumers who had undertaken tourist trips and received hospitality services were identified during the marketing study. The research methods included surveys, data grouping, comparison, and ranking.

The purpose of this research is to identify, analyze, and classify various factors influencing the development of ecotourism in the EKR and to analyze these factors based on a comprehensive analysis and the development of a strategy for ecological tourism development in the natural territories of the East Kazakhstan Region. The main focus is on applying a systematic approach that allows for the consideration of natural territories and tourist infrastructure in their interrelation, taking into account all factors and influences.

The research methodology included a questionnaire survey of Kazakh and foreign experts in the field of tourism services. Structural-functional analysis, cluster analysis, object-oriented approach, economic-statistical methods of data collection and processing, traditional methods of comparison and generalization, and correlation-regression analysis of the influence of factor indicators on the final resulting indicator were used.

Additionally, structural-content analysis of texts describing the natural landscapes of Kazakhstan and the EKR, in particular, expert assessments, self-report methods, and extrapolation system methods were employed.

The research involved a scientific-methodological analysis, including thematic studies and a literature review. The significance of the presented indicators was studied based on the results of the questionnaire survey. Conclusions and recommendations for the development of tourism in the East Kazakhstan Region and general recommendations for further development of ecotourism in the Kalbinsky Ridge area are offered.

In addition to the comparative analysis, a SWOT analysis was also conducted during the research. These methods provided additional information and allowed for comparing the advantages and disadvantages of various approaches and practices.

The chosen research topic is highly relevant in the current conditions of sustainable tourism development, due to the growing interest in ecological domestic tourism.

The methodological and theoretical basis of the research is the system-structural analysis as an expression of dialectics. Structural-content analysis of various interpretations of the concept of "sustainable tourism" showed that it is advisable to include in the list of defining characteristics of sustainable ecotourism the following features:

1. Ensure the optimal use of natural resources, which are the main element of tourism development;
2. Respect and preserve cultural heritage and traditional values, contribute to intercultural understanding and tolerance;
3. Provide and fairly distribute socio-economic benefits for all participants: employment, income opportunities, social security.

**Results and Discussion** The literature review analyzed several studies dedicated to various aspects of tourism development in Kazakhstan and the East Kazakhstan Region in particular. The authors of the studies consider various factors influencing the development of domestic ecotourism and offer recommendations and strategies for sustainable development to enhance the efficiency of the tourism industry in the region [4-6].

Global tourism is rapidly recovering after the pandemic [7]. According to the Bureau of National Statistics, the number of tourists in Kazakhstan in 2023 exceeded 62 million people. On September 1, 2023, in his Address, the President of Kazakhstan, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, noted that "breakthrough projects should be implemented in the tourism sector." Indeed, in the latest global tourism ranking (The World Economic Forum), Kazakhstan currently ranks 66th out of 117 countries worldwide (previously, Kazakhstan held the 80th position) [8]. The state needs to invest in the development of local tourism, which will lead to a revival in the travel industry.

Rashida Shaikenova, Director of the Kazakhstan Tourism Association (KTA), believes that foreigners have started coming to Kazakhstan not only in summer but also throughout the year. Additionally, domestic tourism has become more active, which business has immediately responded to: local investors have begun investing in the tourism sector [9]. The second positive development is that tourism worldwide is finally returning to pre-pandemic levels. According to forecasts, in 2024, tourists are expected to make 15 billion trips globally – more than in 2019. This favorable trend is already reflected in Kazakhstan. The third important factor is the declared Year of Chinese Tourism in Kazakhstan. The Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan has developed a comprehensive plan that includes about 35 events covering major cities in China: Beijing, Xi'an, Shanghai, Urumqi, Hong Kong, Hangzhou, Chengdu. Tourists from China have already entered the TOP-5 tourists who visited Kazakhstan in 2023: according to statistics for the first nine months of 2023, the total number of visitors from China to Kazakhstan exceeded 200,000 people [9].

For the first half of 2023, the amount of taxes from tourism amounted to 208 billion tenge. In 2023, tourism taxes amounted to 389 billion tenge. This indicates that tourism has become a significant source of income. According to the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), the share of tourism in Kazakhstan's GDP in 2022 reached 3.9% of GDP, and the country aims to increase the share of tourism in GDP to 8% by 2025 [10].

Over the past few years, the list of tourist destinations in Kazakhstan has doubled in table 1.

**Table 1 – Ranking of priority tourism development areas in Kazakhstan by region**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № | Tourist areas | Name of the settlement |
| 1 | Khan Ordasy | West Kazakhstan region |
| 2 | Kargalinskoye reservoir | Aktobe region |
| 3 | Shchuchinsko-Borovskaya resort area | Akmola region |
| 4 | Akbura | Akmola region |
| 5 | Imantau-Shalkar resort area | North Kazakhstan region |
| 6 | Bayanaul | Pavlodar region |
| 7 | Katon-Karagay resort area | East Kazakhstan region |
| 8 | Alakol resort area | Abai and Zhetisu regions |
| 9 | Turgen | Almaty and Almaty region |
| 10 | Kaskelen ski complex | Almaty and Almaty region |
| 11 | Koksai Resort | Zhambyl region |
| 12 | Lake Balkhash | Karaganda region |
| 13 | Turkestan | Turkestan region |
| 14 | Baikonur Cosmodrome | Kyzylorda region |
| 15 | Ulytau village | Ulytau region |
| 16 | Warm Beach | Mangistau region |
| 17 | Sarayshik settlement | Atyrau region |
| 18 | Center for Gastronomic Tourism | Shymkent |
| 19 | Expo Tourist Area | Astana |

It should be noted that at present, thirteen new global trends in tourism development have emerged shown in table 2.

**Table 2 – Characteristics of new tourism trends**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Trend number | Trend name | Characteristics of the trend |
| 1 | Sustainable tourism and conscious travel | Travel that minimizes impact on nature; supports regional economies and local residents. For hotels, sustainability includes using local products in the restaurant, implementing eco-friendly practices, saving energy, and sorting waste; hosting events that introduce local traditions, crafts, etc. |
| 2 | Immersion in local culture | Involving tourists in the life of the local population rather than observing it; growing interest in culture and history. A way to follow this trend is to connect with local communities. |
| 3 | Seeking unique gastronomic experiences | Gaining unique culinary experiences: the beauty of presentation, aroma, and taste of food, the atmosphere of the place. Gastronomic themes add color to the promotional campaigns of regions. |
| 4 | Self-discovery and learning new skills | Acquiring new knowledge and skills, developing wellness programs aimed at helping participants achieve harmony, develop creativity and communication skills, enrich their inner world. |
| 5 | Flexible booking and payment conditions | The COVID-19 pandemic has heightened the uncertainty factor in travel planning. It is necessary to offer booking conditions that allow tourists to change the date and/or destination without significant penalties. |
| 6 | Places where famous movies or TV series were filmed | Locations where "star" films were shot - tourist attractions. In Kazakhstan, this is the village of Teriberka. Interactive quests and reconstructions of scenes from films will add uniqueness to tours. |
| 7 | Travel for special occasions | Significant personal events become reasons for travel. |
| 8 | Emotional balance restoration | Growing demand for digital detox programs using practices for physical and mental recovery. |
| 9 | Spontaneous travel | Related to tourists' desire to explore unknown places and enjoy unplanned trips; the appeal of last-minute tours. |
| 10 | Countries and regions with a temperate climate | This trend arose in response to climate changes, due to which traditional beach resorts sometimes become too hot for comfortable rest; fans of cooler climates visit mountain resorts. |
| 11 | Visiting unexplored countries and regions (instead of popular ones) | Choosing alternative destinations instead of familiar ones (this trend applies to both beach resorts and mountains). |
| 12 | Attributes of "beautiful life" for budget travelers | A way to relax comfortably and brightly without significant expenses. The trend requires a balanced approach from tour operators and hotels in forming offers: base prices for trips accessible to a wide range of consumers should be complemented by a wide list of high-quality services. |
| 13 | Use of innovative technologies in travel planning | Statistics from Booking – 48% of travelers trust artificial intelligence (AI) to plan their trips (from 8% in the UK to 63% in the US). AI can quickly analyze large volumes of information, provide personalized recommendations, and optimize routes. |

*Sources:* [*Expedia Group*](https://partner.expediagroup.com/en-us/resources/research-insights/unpack-24-travel-trends-2024)*,*[*Skyscanner*](https://www.partners.skyscanner.net/hubfs/Skyscanner%20Horizons%202023-2024.pdf)*,*[*Booking*](https://globalnews.booking.com/out-of-autopilot-and-into-our-best-life-bookingcom-shares-its-seven-predictions-for-travel-in-2024/)

Tourism Operators and Sustainable Development Tour operators contribute to the sustainable development of tourist areas by creating jobs for local residents. Additionally, they can include visits to special attractions (museums, workshops, etc.) that support local communities in their programs, and give tourists the opportunity to engage in environmental projects. All this will allow guests to feel involved in preserving the cultural and natural heritage of the regions they visit. Promoting programs based on the principles of sustainable tourism can become a unique feature that distinguishes the tour operator's product [11].

Competent marketing is crucial for the success of creating a new trend: in an advertising campaign, it is important to show the advantages of a new destination, emphasizing its uniqueness and, at the same time, its similarity to what is already known to the market [12].

The results of the literature review on the research topic can be used to form strategies and policies for the development of ecological tourism in the East Kazakhstan Region of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As EKR borders Russia and China, this gives good prerequisites for foreign travelers to visit the region. There are also excellent prospects for the domestic tourist product of EKR. Among the main tasks that will bring success to travel agencies in this area are the development of roadside services, the opening of new accommodation facilities, and the improvement of existing ones. In the first place, these are private mini-hotels and guest houses. Tourism statistics in Kazakhstan claim that they have almost equaled traditional hotels in popularity.

From September 21 to 26, 2023, filming of the educational travel program "Orel and Reshka. Kazakhs" took place in the Katon-Karagay district. The filming was organized through the joint work with local executive bodies in such tourist destinations as: Osinovsky Pass, Rakhmanovskie Keys, the old Austrian road, and others. The episode is scheduled to air in the second quarter of 2024 on the "Jibek Joly" TV channel.

Several ski resorts are located near the cities of Ust-Kamenogorsk and Ridder: "Nurtau" and "Altai Alps" are the most famous among them.

"In East Kazakhstan, we have three major destinations for the development of ecotourism – Katon-Karagay, Ridder, and the Ulan district. Plus, the fourth – Ust-Kamenogorsk as the logistics hub of tourism in EKR," noted Mukhtar Toibazarov. The entrepreneur said that currently, about 15 antler therapy centers operate in EKR, which can receive no more than 6,750 people per season. All guest houses and hotels in the Katon-Karagay district can accommodate no more than 3,000 people.

"The entire population of Ulken Naryn is about 23,000 people. And for tourism to benefit the population of border areas, for it to be significant, we need tourists. And if there were at least 25,000 tourists, the entire district would feel it. If we had at least 70,000-100,000 tourists throughout EKR, the whole region would feel it, all hotels in Ust-Kamenogorsk would be filled, all restaurants would be full, and there would be a need to build new ones," concluded Mukhtar Toibazarov.

From January to September 2023, Kazakhstan was visited by 37% more foreign tourists than during the same period in 2022 - 8,349 thousand people - according to the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan. According to its data, most tourists in the first nine months of 2023 came to Kazakhstan from [13]:

* Russia (356,850, 12% more than in January-September 2022);
* China (75,131, twice as many);
* Turkey (41,134, 2% less);
* India (34,757, 34 times more);
* USA (28,160, 15 times more).

The structure of visitors to the Republic of Kazakhstan is presented in Figure 1.

**Figure 1-Structure of Visitors to the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2023**

In Kazakhstan, the tourist tax for foreigners was canceled. By order of the Minister of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2023, No. 347, changes were made to the rules for paying the tourist tax for foreigners, according to which a zero rate will be applied throughout Kazakhstan. The tourist tax bedtax was introduced in Kazakhstan at the beginning of 2023. The main goal of its introduction was to accumulate funds for the development of regional tourism in Kazakhstan. The minimum bedtax rate was 0.3 MCI (1,035 tenge in 2023), the maximum - 0.5 MCI (1,725 tenge) depending on the growth of tourists [10].

In 2024, Kazakhstan will spend 586 million tenge to attract foreign tourists and promote the country's tourist image (according to the press service of the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan) [14]. At a government meeting, Minister Ermek Marzhikpaev emphasized that after the pandemic, the tourism sector worldwide is actively competing for tourists' attention. States are investing significant funds in advertising and promoting their countries. Emphasis will be placed on the Kazakhstan Tourism Year in China, increasing the number of international exhibitions, attracting foreign media. A mechanism is also being developed for off-budget financing of large-scale events in the tourism sector through the Corporate Fund for Supporting the Tourism and Sports Industry.

Kazakhstan ranked 5th on the list of the best countries for adventure tourism according to the British Backpacker Society. This is fully justified by the vast variety of suitable natural spaces and its great potential. EKR has 24 tourism sites, but it is necessary to develop the 25th - the Kalbinsky Ridge [14].

An excellent idea for the development of sustainable tourism in EKR would be the cooperation of recreation bases - a kind of "exchange of tourists" and the development of new interesting tourist routes. We offer several real initiatives that can change the situation in the tourism industry. Among them:

* Road repairs (2024, the head of EKR declared the Year of Roads) to major tourist sites;
* Installation of sanitary and hygiene units every 50 km of roads, with subsequent maintenance;
* Construction of observation platforms in beautiful locations in the region;
* Opening airports in Katon-Karagay and Ulken Naryn;
* Opening more guest houses and yurts in villages;
* Training local residents in service rules and techniques, preparing guides and tour guides in special profile courses;
* Opening a craftsman center for the production of yurts from local materials;
* Laying safe trails for hiking, horse, and cycling routes (e.g., along the Kalbinsky Ridge);
* Opening a modern visitor center in Ust-Kamenogorsk with representatives of tour operator companies;
* Holding international image events and festivals in EKR (climbing Kyzyl-Tas, berkutchi festival, "Taste of Altai" cuisine festival);
* Creating three winter clusters for active winter recreation and skiing in Ridder, the Ivanovsky Ridge, Gornaya Ulbinka, and near the regional center;
* Improving logistics for the uninterrupted delivery of tourists from Ust-Kamenogorsk to vacation spots.

The East Kazakhstan Region is one of the promising regions for inbound tourism. Tourism statistics in Kazakhstan indicate that travelers visit EKR for a variety of purposes (table 3). Family vacations are usually organized at Lake Alakol with its famous black pebble beaches and the healing properties of its waters [13]. You can also go for health purposes to the Katon-Karagay National Park, which houses many sanatoriums, rest houses, and antler therapy centers. People also go there to admire natural beauty and visit historical and cultural sites, of which there are many.

**Table 3 – Key Data on Accommodation and Visitors in EKR for 2023**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Single capacity (beds) of accommodation facilities, units | 33629 |
| Hotel occupancy rate (beds), % | 27,6 |
| Visitors served by accommodation facilities for domestic tourism (residents), persons. | 582948 |
| Visitors served by accommodation facilities for domestic tourism (residents) persons, persons | 29741 |

Statistics show that most travelers head to the mountainous areas of the East Kazakhstan Region. Conditions for developing this market niche are the most favorable here. In addition to the Altai spurs, the region includes the Sauyr-Tarbagatai Mountains, some of the most beautiful in Central Asia, with peaks covered with eternal glaciers on their northern side. The Kalbinsky Mountain Ridge, with its powerful strip of granite intrusions covered with pine forests, is also popular among tourists.

One of the most important factors for attracting tourists is the level of awareness of the region's residents about the existence of sites of interest and their specific features. In the survey, respondents were asked to mark the places in the East Kazakhstan Region they had heard of and the places they had visited. The survey results are presented in Table 4.

**Table 4 - Assessment of the Awareness of 10 Recreation Sites in the East Kazakhstan Region**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| What places have you heard about / What places have you been to | Share of respondents, % | |
| Heard | Visited |
| Sanatorium "Rakhmanovskie Klyuchi" | 17,3 | 3,9 |
| "Sibinsky Lakes" | 19,1 | 8,1 |
| Bukhtarma Reservoir Heard | 40,3 | 13,2 |
| Ski complexes "Altai Alps" and "Nurtau" | 20,6 | 11,1 |
| Lake Alakol | 39,1 | 15,6 |
| "Valley of the Kings" Katon-Karagay National Park | 11,5 | 5,4 |
| Lake Zaisan | 12,7 | 6 |
| Lake Markakol | 7,9 | 3,9 |
| Kalbinsky Ridge | 5,8 | 3,9 |
| Kiin-Kerish Gorge | 5,8 | 2,1 |
| No awareness / Never visited | 30 | 63,7 |

As can be seen from the survey results, the most well-known sites among residents of Kazakhstan, Russia, and China are "Bukhtarma Reservoir" (40.3%), Lake Alakol (39.1%), and the ski complexes "Altai Alps" and "Nurtau" (20.6%). At the same time, 30% of respondents from territories bordering East Kazakhstan had never heard of any recreation sites in East Kazakhstan. The sanatoriums "Rakhmanovskie Klyuchi" (17.3%) and "Sibinsky Lakes" (19.1%) are little known to residents, and they are practically unfamiliar with the attractions of Lake Markakol (7.9%), Kalbinsky Ridge, and Kiin-Kerish Gorge (both 5.8%).

The survey shows that 15.6% of respondents visited Lake Alakol. The Bukhtarma Reservoir was visited by 13.2% of respondents. The ski complexes of EKR were visited by 11.1% of respondents. A total of 63.7% of respondents had never visited the recreation sites of East Kazakhstan [13].

The survey results indicate a lack of awareness among residents of the three countries about the attractions of the Altai region and the need to develop a comprehensive program for promoting ecotourism in the region of the Altai Mountains and the Blue Lakes - the jewel of Kazakhstan.

During the study, the authors conducted an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of tourism development in the East Kazakhstan Region. The generalized results of the analysis of the dynamics and trends of tourism services development, as well as the prerequisites for forming practical recommendations for increasing the attractiveness of the tourism services market, are presented in the form of a SWOT analysis matrix (Table 5).

**Table 5 – SWOT Analysis of Forming the Attractiveness of Tourism Services in the East Kazakhstan Region**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Strengths** | **Weaknesses** |
| * Production of tourism services at the lowest cost in the place of consumption; * Local population's interest in developing inbound and domestic tourism; * Development of new tourism services; * Continuous improvement of service quality; * High informatization of all participants in the tourism services market, resulting from the dynamic development of information and communication systems; * Rich natural resource potential and beautiful natural landscapes; * Rich historical and cultural heritage of the region; * Representation of national color; * Availability of a conceptual basis for developing the tourism industry in the region; * Development of economic and cultural ties with all regions of Kazakhstan; * Rich traditions of hospitality, experience in receiving and serving visitors; * Favorable conditions for developing various types of tourism; * Scientific and educational potential for training specialists in the region; * Relatively stable socio-economic situation; * Advertising promotion - social networks Instagram, 2GIS. | * Uneven distribution of natural potential, climatic conditions determine the seasonality of tourism services (summer and winter periods); * High cost of the tourism product; * Individualization of service provision, increasing quality requirements as a consequence of growing competition; * Lack of incentives for developing inbound and domestic tourism; * Lack of qualified specialists in the tourism industry; * Lack of marketing activities; * Unfavorable environmental situation in EKR; * Weak logistical and transport infrastructure in EKR. |
| **Opportunities** | **Threats** |
| * Continuously growing demand in this market and the emergence of new customers; * Growth of economic potential through the development of new tourism services; * Possibility of diversifying the tourism product; * New developments and opportunities for modern types of tourism development; * Possibility of developing tourism infrastructure by attracting investments; * Improving service quality in all sectors of the economy; * The flourishing of the services market era on a global scale; * Possibility of rapid development with the restoration of pre-pandemic demand levels in the tourism services market as a whole; * Sustainable domestic demand for visiting historical and cultural heritage sites; * Increasing productivity of companies included in the tourism cluster, i.e., increasing innovative potential and creating new business projects; * Developing new tourism products for visiting little-explored areas, such as the Kalbinsky Ridge; * Expanding the range of services offered, improving service quality and tourist safety; * The pandemic has led to an increase in the number of tourists engaging in active sports - mountain tourism, trekking, hiking, and walking. | * The emergence of new services in the market; * Increasing market requirements for service quality; * Changing nature of demand for various types of services; * Decline in business activity due to the worsening economic situation in the country and the world; * Intensifying competition in the struggle for investment resources; * Availability of alternative uses for territories suitable for tourism development; * Unstable demand in the tourism services market due to seasonality and other factors; * Imperfection of legislation on tourism activities regulation; * Difficulty attracting qualified specialists and personnel to the tourism sector; * Destruction of historical and cultural monuments due to insufficient measures for their preservation; * Low quality and uniformity of tourism products; * Competition with other tourist destinations and regions. |

This analysis shows that ecological tourism has development potential in the East Kazakhstan region but requires efforts to develop infrastructure, increase awareness of natural resources and environmental issues, and ensure a sustainable and responsible approach to the tourism industry as a whole.

From January to September 2023, the East Kazakhstan Region saw the following dynamics of key tourism indicators:

* The volume of services provided by accommodation facilities amounted to 47.119 million tenge (an increase of 23.5% compared to the same period in 2022);
* 2.812 thousand citizens of Kazakhstan used accommodation services (an increase of 13.7% compared to the same period in 2022);
* The number of foreign tourists amounted to 147 thousand people (an increase of 16.6% compared to the same period in 2022);
* Investments in fixed assets in the tourism sector amounted to 9.457 million tenge (an increase of 33.0% compared to the same period in 2022).

For socio-economic phenomena, it is characteristic that along with significant factors shaping the level of the effective indicator, many factors influence it. This indicates that the relationships between the phenomena being studied are correlational in nature and are analytically expressed by the function Yx = f(x). Determining the regression equation and the strength of the relationship between the studied phenomena constitutes the essence of correlation-regression analysis (CRA).

The research aims to determine the dependence of tourism development on the level of socio-economic development of the region based on correlation-regression analysis. To build a model for forecasting the main socio-economic indicators, which will allow managing the sustainable development of tourism in the East Kazakhstan Region, the correlation-regression analysis method was used based on monthly data for 2023 (Table 6).

As the dependent variable, we define Y - the volume of income from services provided, million tenge. The following factor indicators were selected as explanatory variables:

X1 - the number of citizens of Kazakhstan who entered the territory of EKR, thousand people;

X2 - the number of foreign tourists, thousand people;

X3 - investments in fixed assets in the tourism sector, million tenge.

**Table 6 – Initial Data of Correlation-Regression Analysis**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Volume of Income from Services Provided (million tenge) | Number of Citizens of Kazakhstan who Entered EKR (thousand people) | Number of Foreign Tourists (thousand people) | Investments in Fixed Assets in the Tourism Sector (million tenge) |
| 01.01.2023 | 517,118 | 30,089 | 1,409 | 1029,577 |
| 01.02.2023 | 519,496 | 30,112 | 1,612 | 1039,985 |
| 01.03.2023 | 527,219 | 31,244 | 1,513 | 1049,985 |
| 01.04.2023 | 526,874 | 31,189 | 1,514 | 1051,778 |
| 01.05.2023 | 519,638 | 31,502 | 1,524 | 1051,258 |
| 01.06.2023 | 522,237 | 31,588 | 1,526 | 1058,983 |
| 01.07.2023 | 526,528 | 32,897 | 1,784 | 1057,145 |
| 01.08.2023 | 523,246 | 32,421 | 1,865 | 1058,962 |
| 01.09.2023 | 529,544 | 30,158 | 1,953 | 1059,327 |
| 01.10.2023 | 518,788 | 30,457 | 1,757 | 1058,322 |
| 01.11.2023 | 520,159 | 30,101 | 1,142 | 1059,537 |
| 01.12.2023 | 522,987 | 31,105 | 1,112 | 1060,899 |

To empirically verify the conceptual model, the authors conducted Pearson correlation analysis, as all variables are continuous in nature. All calculations were performed using the "Data Analysis" tool in Microsoft Excel.

As a result of the calculations, it is evident that there is a strong relationship between the amount of income from services rendered and the number of tourists visiting the East Kazakhstan Region, as well as the volume of investments in the tourism sector, with the correlation coefficient R = 0.713 or 71.3%.

The coefficient of determination D = 0.5087 or 50.87%, meaning that 50.87% of the variation in Y is explained by changes in X1, X2, and X3, while the remaining 49.13% is influenced by other factors.

The multiple regression equation is as follows:

Y=712.443+2.526×X1+1.222×X2+0.253×X3

where 2.526 is the regression coefficient showing how much Y will change with a one-unit change in X1 (the number of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan entering the East Kazakhstan Region);

1.222 is the regression coefficient showing how much Y will change with a one-unit change in X2 (the number of foreign tourists);

0.253 is the regression coefficient showing how much Y will change with a one-unit change in X3 (investments in fixed assets in the tourism sector);

712.443 is the intercept in the regression equation, interpreted as the initial value of Y.

We will assess the statistical significance of the regression equation and its parameters using Fisher's and Student's t-tests (at a 5% significance level) and elasticity coefficients (5% significance level; 3 degrees of freedom).

The theoretical t-value (Ttheor) = 2.23 is the table value of the Student's coefficient. The calculated Student's t-value (T) = 6.551 > 2.23.

Thus, it can be concluded that the linear correlation coefficient is significant and reliable.

The table value of Fisher's criterion: F-criterion = 3.59.

The calculated F-value = 22.761 > 3.59, indicating that the constructed equation is statistically significant and can be used to calculate forecast values of income in the tourism sector of the East Kazakhstan Region based on changes in the number of domestic and foreign tourists, as well as the volume of investments in tourism.

**Conclusion** The conducted research demonstrates that the East Kazakhstan Region has tremendous potential for the development of ecological tourism, thanks to its rich natural resources, diverse landscapes, and unique ecosystems, including the Kalbinsky Ridge.

As recommendations for the development of tourism in the East Kazakhstan Region, it is essential to focus on developing a system of state regulation and support for tourism activities. The comprehensive implementation of planned measures will contribute to an influx of foreign tourists to the region, strengthen the material and technical base of tourism, expand the diversity and geography of tourist routes, stimulate other industries, and make a significant contribution to the structural transformation of the regional economy.

Macroeconomic and political stability in Kazakhstan, along with the organization of world-scale events, will provide a powerful impetus for further business cooperation in the field of ecotourism. Developing a sound strategy that considers global practices and experiences will allow ecotourism in East Kazakhstan to become a profitable component of the region's economy.

The conducted study on the impact of the tourism sector on the economy of the East Kazakhstan Region using correlation-regression analysis has revealed a positive correlation between the amount of income from services rendered and the number of tourists accommodated, as well as the volume of investments in the tourism industry. It was found that the development of tourism in the East Kazakhstan Region is primarily driven by domestic tourist flows.

The results of the conducted SWOT analysis form the basis for determining the strategic directions for the development of domestic tourism services and improving tourism support in the East Kazakhstan Region.

Thus, it can be concluded that the dynamic development and transformations, equally affecting both the demand for and the supply of tourism services, indicate a transition to a qualitatively new stage in the development of domestic tourism in the East Kazakhstan Region.

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***Information about the authors***

Konurbayeva Zh. - D. Serikbayev East Kazakhstan Technical University, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate professor, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [zhkonurbayeva@edu.ektu.kz](mailto:zhkonurbayeva@edu.ektu.kz);

Suieubayeva S. -D. Serikbayev East Kazakhstan Technical University, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate professor, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [suyeubaeva@mail.ru](mailto:suyeubaeva@mail.ru);

Zakimova A. - D. Serikbayev East Kazakhstan Technical University, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [zakimovaa@mail.ru](mailto:zakimovaa@mail.ru);

Mezentseva L. - D. Serikbayev East Kazakhstan Technical University, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [Vvdovin@list.ru](mailto:Vvdovin@list.ru);

Turegeldinova A. - Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I. Satpayev, Candidate of Economic Sciences, PhD, Almaty, Kazakhstan, [a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university](mailto:a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university);

Amralinova B. - Kazakh National Research Technical University named after K.I. Satpayev, PhD, Associate professor, Almaty, Kazakhstan, [b.amralinova@satbayev.university](mailto:b.amralinova@satbayev.university).

***Сведения об авторах***

Конурбаева Ж. - Восточно-Казахстанский технический университет им. Д. Серикбаева, к.э.н., доцент, г. Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан, e-mail: [zhkonurbayeva@edu.ektu.kz](mailto:zhkonurbayeva@edu.ektu.kz);

Суйеубаева С. - Восточно-Казахстанский технический университет им. Д. Серикбаева, к.э.н., доцент, г. Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан, e-mail: [suyeubaeva@mail.ru](mailto:suyeubaeva@mail.ru);

Закимова А. - Восточно-Казахстанский технический университет им. Д. Серикбаева, к.э.н., доцент, г. Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан, e-mail: [zakimovaa@mail.ru](mailto:zakimovaa@mail.ru);

Мезенцева Л. - Восточно-Казахстанский технический университет им. Д. Серикбаева, г. Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан, e-mail: [Vvdovin@list.ru](mailto:Vvdovin@list.ru);

Турегельдинова А. - Казахский национальный исследовательский технический университет им. К.И. Сатпаев, к.э.н., PhD, Алматы, Казахстан, [a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university](mailto:a.turegeldinova@satbayev.university);

Амралинова Б. - Казахский национальный исследовательский технический университет имени К.И. Сатпаева, к.э.н., доцент, Алматы, Казахстан, [b.amralinova@satbayev.university](mailto:b.amralinova@satbayev.university).

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**THE CONTRIBUTION OF INNOVATIONS TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**1А.B. Mottaeva, 2Ye.A. Gordeyeva🖂, 3D.A.Sitenko, 3A.** **Sabyrzhan, 3D.M.** **Temirbayeva**

1Financial university under the government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation,

2K. Kulazhanov Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan,

3Karaganda Buketov University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan

🖂Correspondent-author: gordelena78@mail.ru

The development of an innovative economy is one of the key directions of Kazakhstan's strategic development. In the context of global competition and rapid technological progress, the ability of regions to introduce and adapt innovations is becoming a decisive factor in economic growth and increasing the country's competitiveness on the world stage. Kazakhstan, with its significant natural resource potential, is striving to move to a new model of economic development based on knowledge, innovation and technology.

The article examines the impact of innovations on the economic development of the regions of Kazakhstan. The study covers an analysis of the current state of innovation infrastructure, including science and technology parks, incubators and accelerators, as well as government support programs aimed at stimulating innovation activity in the regions. The paper examines the main problems and barriers to innovation, as well as analyzes the correlation between innovation and key economic indicators such as gross regional product, unemployment and investment attraction.

Special attention is paid to international experience, which is being considered in order to develop recommendations for improving regional innovation policy in Kazakhstan. The study is based on statistical data and includes methods of correlation analysis to identify the relationship between innovation and economic development. As a result of the analysis, recommendations have been formulated to improve regional policies aimed at stimulating innovation, which, in turn, can help accelerate economic growth and increase the competitiveness of Kazakhstan's regions at the global level.

**Key words:** innovation; development; management; management mechanisms; innovation potential; forecast; level; region; efficiency; strategy; modernization; priorities; technological processes; prerequisites.

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН ӨҢІРЛЕРІНІҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАМУЫНА ИННОВАЦИЯЛАРДЫҢ ҚОСҚАН ҮЛЕСІ**

**1А.Б.Моттаева, 2Е.А.Гордеева🖂, 3Д.А. Ситенко, 3A.Сабыржан, 3Д.М.** **Темирбаева**

1Ресей Федерациясының Үкіметі жанындағы Қаржы университеті, Мәскеу, Ресей Федерациясы,

2 Қ.Құлажанов атындағы Қазақ технология және бизнес Университеті, Астана, Қазақстан,

3 Е.А.Бөкетов атындағы Қарағанды университеті, Қарағанды, Қазақстан,

e-mail: gordelena78@mail.ru

Инновациялық экономиканы дамыту Қазақстанның стратегиялық дамуының негізгі бағыттарының бірі болып табылады. Жаһандық бәсекелестік пен қарқынды технологиялық прогресс жағдайында өңірлердің инновацияларды енгізу және бейімдеу қабілеті елдің әлемдік аренадағы экономикалық өсуі мен бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттырудың шешуші факторына айналуда. Қазақстан айтарлықтай табиғи ресурстық әлеуетке ие бола отырып, білімге, инновациялар мен технологияларға сүйенетін экономикалық дамудың жаңа моделіне көшуге ұмтылады.

Мақалада инновациялардың Қазақстан өңірлерінің экономикалық дамуына әсері қарастырылады. Зерттеу инновациялық инфрақұрылымның, оның ішінде ғылыми және технологиялық парктердің, инкубаторлар мен үдеткіштердің ағымдағы жай-күйін, сондай-ақ өңірлердегі инновациялық белсенділікті ынталандыруға бағытталған мемлекеттік қолдау бағдарламаларын талдауды қамтиды. Жұмыста инновацияларды енгізудің негізгі мәселелері мен кедергілері қарастырылады, сондай-ақ инновациялық қызмет пен жалпы өңірлік өнім, жұмыссыздық деңгейі және инвестициялар тарту сияқты негізгі экономикалық көрсеткіштер арасындағы корреляциялық тәуелділіктер талданады.

Қазақстанда өңірлік инновациялық саясатты жақсарту бойынша ұсынымдар әзірлеу мақсатында қаралатын халықаралық тәжірибеге ерекше назар аударылды. Зерттеу статистикалық мәліметтерге негізделген және инновация мен экономикалық даму арасындағы байланысты анықтау үшін корреляциялық талдау әдістерін қамтиды. Жүргізілген талдау нәтижесінде инновацияларды ынталандыруға бағытталған өңірлік саясатты жақсарту үшін ұсынымдар тұжырымдалды, бұл өз кезегінде экономикалық өсуді жеделдетуге және жаһандық деңгейде Қазақстан өңірлерінің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыруға ықпал етуі мүмкін.

**Түйін сөздер:** инновация; даму; басқару; басқару тетіктері; инновациялық әлеует; болжам; деңгей; аймақ; тиімділік; стратегия; жаңғырту; басымдықтар; технологиялық процестер; алғышарттар.

**ВКЛАД ИННОВАЦИЙ В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ РЕГИОНОВ КАЗАХСТАНА**

**1А.Б. Моттаева, 2Е.А. Гордеева🖂, 3Д.А. Ситенко, 3A.Сабыржан, 3Д.М.** **Темирбаева**

1 Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации, Москва, Российская Федерация,

2 Казахский университет технологий и бизнеса имени К.Кулажанова, Астана, Казахстан,

3 Карагандинский университет имени академика Е.А.Букетова, Караганда, Казахстан,

e-mail [gordelena78@mail.ru](mailto:gordelena78@mail.ru)

Развитие инновационной экономики является одним из ключевых направлений стратегического развития Казахстана. В условиях глобальной конкуренции и стремительного технологического прогресса, способность регионов внедрять и адаптировать инновации становится решающим фактором экономического роста и повышения конкурентоспособности страны на мировой арене. Казахстан, обладая значительным природным ресурсным потенциалом, стремится перейти к новой модели экономического развития, которая опирается на знания, инновации и технологии.

В статье рассматривается влияние инноваций на экономическое развитие регионов Казахстана. Исследование охватывает анализ текущего состояния инновационной инфраструктуры, в том числе научных и технологических парков, инкубаторов и акселераторов, а также программ государственной поддержки, направленных на стимулирование инновационной активности в регионах. В работе рассматриваются основные проблемы и барьеры внедрения инноваций, а также анализируются корреляционные зависимости между инновационной деятельностью и ключевыми экономическими показателями, такими как валовой региональный продукт, уровень безработицы и привлечение инвестиций.

Особое внимание уделено международному опыту, который рассматривается с целью выработки рекомендаций по улучшению региональной инновационной политики в Казахстане. Исследование основано на статистических данных и включает в себя методы корреляционного анализа для выявления взаимосвязи между инновациями и экономическим развитием. В результате проведенного анализа сформулированы рекомендации для улучшения региональной политики, направленной на стимулирование инноваций, что, в свою очередь, может способствовать ускорению экономического роста и повышению конкурентоспособности регионов Казахстана на глобальном уровне.

**Ключевые слова:** инновации; развитие; управление; механизмы управления; инновационный потенциал; прогноз; уровень; регион; эффективность; стратегия; модернизация; приоритеты; технологические процессы; предпосылки.

**Introduction.** With the goals of diversifying the economy and lowering reliance on raw commodities, the subject of innovations' role in the economic growth of Kazakhstan's regions is pertinent. The adoption of innovations at the regional level helps to draw in investments, boost labor productivity, grow small and medium-sized en

terprises, and create new jobs. With the rise of digitization, innovation's importance is only growing.

By examining how innovation contributes to the economic growth of Kazakhstan's regions, it is possible to evaluate the success of the state's current innovation support initiatives, pinpoint the best regional strategies, and create suggestions for future innovative activity stimulation. Furthermore, the topic is pertinent to international cooperation since Kazakhstan's entry into global innovation networks has the potential to quicken the country's economic modernization process and guarantee long-term sustainable growth.

The aim of this research is to examine the role that innovation plays in the economic growth of Kazakhstan's regions and to pinpoint the main drivers of the rise in regional innovation activity.

A review of previous research demonstrates that innovation's role in the economic growth of Kazakhstan's regions is acknowledged as a critical component of sustainable growth. However, despite significant efforts to develop innovation infrastructure and support from the state, there are serious barriers that impede the effective implementation of innovations in the regions. These include inadequate resources, a dearth of skilled workers, a poor degree of collaboration between industry and academia, and a poor integration into international innovation processes. The article examines the theoretical aspects of innovations, their impact on the economy, and analyzes the current state of innovation infrastructure in Kazakhstan. The operation of technology parks, business incubators, and other components of the innovation ecosystem are studied in particular, as is the degree of state support at the regional level. The collected statistical data on the gross regional product, unemployment rate, investment attraction and number of patents are used to conduct an empirical analysis of the relationship between innovation and regional economic performance. The study also includes the identification of problems and barriers to innovation through surveys and interviews with representatives of business, academia and government. As a result, recommendations are formulated to stimulate innovative activity and infrastructure development, as well as consider the possibilities of expanding international cooperation to increase the competitiveness of the regions of Kazakhstan.

**Materials and methods.** The process of introducing new or significantly enhanced goods, services, technology, production and management organizational strategies, and other elements that lead to a notable improvement in the overall performance of economic systems and organizations is known as innovation. They are essential to the process of economic expansion because they boost competitiveness, open up new markets, and enhance people's quality of life.

Innovations can be classified according to various criteria, the most common of which are classification by the object of innovation, by the level of novelty and by the degree of impact on the market.

These classifications help to better understand the nature of innovation and its impact on economic development, allowing for more effective strategies and approaches for its implementation and development at the regional and national levels.

The emergence of new markets and employment opportunities is one of the key ways that innovation influences economic development. Both the creation of new economic sectors and the growth of already-existing market niches are facilitated by innovation processes. This opens up new business opportunities and creates additional demand for labor, which in turn helps to reduce unemployment and improve social conditions. As an illustration, the proliferation of digital platforms and information technology has given rise to sectors like cybersecurity and e-commerce, which actively support economic expansion and employment creation.

Furthermore, innovation helps to increase competitiveness both domestically and globally. Companies that implement innovative solutions can offer unique products and services that stand out from the competition. This allows them to capture new markets and strengthen their position in existing ones. Competitiveness, in turn, stimulates further investment and development, creating a vicious circle of positive impact of innovation on economic development.

In addition, innovation has an impact on the sustainability of the economy. In the context of global economic change and instability, innovative solutions can provide a more flexible and adaptive approach to resource and process management, which helps to cope with external and internal challenges. This contributes to long-term sustainable development and reduces the vulnerability of economic systems.

Finland is an outstanding example of how investing in education programs can help create skills and stimulate innovative development. The high caliber of training for experts in the fields of science and technology is the main goal of the Finnish educational system. The "Innovations for Growth" program implemented in Finland supports startups and innovative companies through grants, tax incentives and other forms of state support. These steps boost competitiveness in the global market and aid in the development of new technologies.

Finland has made large investments in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education as well as scientific research and technology development. As a result, Finland has been able to create a strong innovation ecosystem, which has led to a significant increase in the number of successful startups and the development of high-tech sectors of the economy. One instance is the triumphant growth of Nokia, which has emerged as a global frontrunner in the domains of telecommunications and mobile technologies. This success was due to the availability of qualified specialists and a strong scientific base created thanks to an effective educational system [1].

South Korea also demonstrates a successful approach to innovative development, focusing on the integration of science and business. The country is actively investing in scientific research and the creation of technology parks, such as the technology park in Seoul, which has become a hub for science and technology startups. In South Korea, considerable attention is paid to the training of highly qualified personnel through the reform of the educational system and the development of scientific research [2]. These efforts have contributed to the creation of a strong innovation infrastructure, which has played a key role in making South Korea one of the world's leaders in technology and innovation. Advances in the development of semiconductors and information technology have brought significant economic dividends and strengthened the country's position in international markets.

Science and technology parks, such as Astana Technopark and Almaty Technopark, play a key role in supporting innovative startups and technology projects. These business parks give entrepreneurs access to the facilities they need, such as offices, labs, and consulting services. Nevertheless, as of 2023, just 1.2% of all small and medium-sized businesses in Kazakhstan were registered in these parks, according to a report from the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan. [3]. This indicates that, despite the existence of appropriate structures, the level of their use remains limited.

Research and development (R&D) spending is a key metric for assessing innovative activities. In 2023, overall R&D spending in Kazakhstan was approximately 0.3% of GDP, a far smaller proportion than the average for developing nations, where this number is closer to 1% of GDP. [4]. Insufficient investment in research and development restricts the potential for developing and promoting novel technologies, hence impeding the advancement of innovation.

Educational programs play a key role in the formation of qualified personnel necessary to support innovative activities. New curricula aimed at training specialists in the field of STEM disciplines are being introduced in Kazakhstan. However, according to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, there is a lack of interaction between educational institutions and industry. This limits the opportunities for students to apply knowledge in practice and develop innovative projects [5].

Although Kazakhstan is modernizing its educational system, prosperous nations like Singapore demonstrate how tight collaboration between academic institutions and business enterprises promotes more efficient expert training and the growth of new industries. Innovative startups in Singapore, such as Start-up SG, provide students and young entrepreneurs with access to funding and mentorship, enabling their businesses to grow. [6].

Science and technology parks give researchers and entrepreneurs access to the tools they need to create and market new innovations, which helps to shape the innovation ecosystem. The creation of these parks is seen as one of Kazakhstan's top strategic goals for quickening the country's economic growth and shifting it toward a knowledge-based economy. However, in order to achieve significant results in this area, additional efforts are needed to overcome existing barriers and use the best world practices.

Several science and technology parks are currently operating in Kazakhstan, such as the Astana Technopark, Almaty Technopark and the Saryarka Innovation Center. These parks were created with the aim of supporting start-ups and small innovative enterprises by providing them with access to research infrastructure, office space and advisory services. However, according to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2023, only 15% of registered companies in these parks have reached the stage of commercialization of their products [7]. This indicator indicates that, despite the availability of infrastructure, the level of efficiency of these parks remains low.

The absence of private funding for advancements in science and technology is one of the main obstacles. As per the World Bank research, Kazakhstan's private sector's share of R&D financing in 2023 was less than 20%, whereas in OECD nations, it was over 60%. [8]. The low level of private financing limits the opportunities for startups and innovative companies, which slows down their development and the introduction of new technologies to the market.

Kazakhstan can learn from the experiences of other nations that have made substantial progress in this field with the construction of science and technology parks. One such example is Israel, where the creation of technology parks and incubators has become a key element in the country's emergence as a global leader in the field of high technology. In Israel, technology parks such as Tel Aviv Technopark have fostered the development of more than 4,000 startups, attracting significant investment from the private sector and venture capital funds. In 2022, the total volume of venture capital investments in Israeli startups exceeded $10 billion, which is more than 4% of the country's GDP [9].

The advantage of the Israeli model is the high level of coordination between the state, universities and the private sector. The state actively supports innovative companies through grants, tax incentives and support programs, while private investors and venture funds provide significant funding at the stage of growth and scaling of projects. This approach ensures the sustainable development of the innovation ecosystem and the rapid growth of high-tech sectors of the economy.

Kazakhstan can benefit from the Israeli model by enhancing collaboration between public and private sectors, as well as by establishing more conducive environments to draw private investment in advances in science and technology. A higher volume of venture capital investments and the establishment of favorable conditions for the more successful commercialization of scientific discoveries will greatly improve the effectiveness of the nation's current technology parks and spur its creative economy.

One of the main things that helps innovation activities grow around the world is state backing. In Kazakhstan, the state is actively implementing various programs aimed at stimulating scientific research, technological development and commercialization of innovations. An examination of current programs reveals both their strengths and areas for development.

One of the most significant programs to support innovation in Kazakhstan is the commercial Road Map 2025 program, which provides funding for small and medium-sized commercial endeavors, including creative firms. Under this program, businesses may be eligible to get loan guarantees, subsidies to cut loan interest rates, and other forms of financial help. 40% of the more than 2,000 innovative projects that got support between 2020 and 2023 were successful in breaking into the market, according to the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. [10].

However, the effectiveness of these programs is limited by several factors. First, there is a lack of coordination between different government agencies, which makes it difficult for entrepreneurs to access the necessary information and resources. Secondly, the process of obtaining state support remains complex and requires significant administrative costs on the part of enterprises [11]. These barriers reduce the attractiveness of programs to potential participants and limit the scope of their implementation.

Kazakhstan can learn from the experiences of other nations that have successfully implemented comparable procedures in order to increase the efficacy of its state support programs. A prime example is Finland, where Business Finland plays a central role in supporting innovation. Finland actively supports start-ups and small businesses through grant programs that cover all stages of the innovation process, from scientific research to entering international markets. In 2022, Business Finland invested more than 600 million euros in the development of innovative projects, which led to the creation of more than 1,500 new jobs and an 8% increase in exports of high-tech products [12].

The advantage of the Finnish model lies in its high degree of integration with the national innovation strategy, as well as in close cooperation with the private sector and international partners. Government programs are complemented by private investment and venture financing, which allows for sustainable growth in the innovation sector. For Kazakhstan, this experience can be useful in the context of improving coordination between various public and private structures, as well as for creating more transparent and accessible mechanisms of state support.

Several methodological approaches were used to assess the impact of innovation on the economic development of the regions of Kazakhstan and to analyze the effectiveness of state support for innovative activities. Each of the methods allows you to gain a comprehensive understanding of the current situation, identify key problems and offer recommendations based on the analysis of both national and international data.

Economic and statistical analysis was used to assess the current state of innovation infrastructure and the level of innovation implementation in various regions of Kazakhstan. Data from official sources, including the Ministry of National Economy, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, were gathered and examined for this study. Specifically, metrics pertaining to the amount of funds allocated to research and development (R&D), the proportion of inventive businesses, and GDP growth rates in areas that are actively implementing innovations were taken into account [13]. The information acquired indicates that areas with high levels of innovative activity also exhibit greater rates of economic growth, confirming the beneficial effects of innovation on regional development.

The experience of other nations with regard to state funding for innovation initiatives and setting up frameworks for the growth of science and technology parks was examined through comparative research. Finland was chosen as an example, which demonstrates high indicators of innovation activity and the effectiveness of state support. In 2022, Finland ranked first in the Global Innovation Index, with a score of 64.6, well above the world average [14]. The study analyzed data from Business Finland, which showed that over the past five years, the number of innovative startups in Finland has increased by 25%, which contributes to sustainable economic growth and the development of high-tech sectors of the economy [15].

The economic development of the regions is largely determined by the level of their innovative activity. Important indicators characterizing the economic state of the regions are the gross regional product, the unemployment rate, as well as the volume of attracted investments. It is feasible to evaluate the effect of innovation on economic development and pinpoint important patterns that influence a region's success by analyzing these metrics.

Gross regional product is an important indicator of the economic state of the region, reflecting the total volume of goods and services produced. Significant regional variations in GRP exist in Kazakhstan, and these variations are linked to varying levels of industry growth, agro-industrial complex development, and innovation activity. Due to their high levels of economic activity and concentration of creative businesses, Almaty and Astana recorded the largest GRP in 2023—13.2 trillion and 8.7 trillion tenge, respectively-according to the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. [16]. At the same time, in several rural regions, such as North Kazakhstan and Zhambyl regions, GRP remains below the national average, which is associated with a low level of innovation and insufficient development of scientific and technical infrastructure.

The unemployment rate is another important indicator that reflects the economic state of the region and its ability to adapt to the challenges of the labor market. Regions with high innovation activity have lower unemployment rates, which is associated with the creation of new jobs in high-tech sectors of the economy. The unemployment rates in Almaty and Astana in 2023 were 4.2% and 4.5%, respectively, according to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan. These figures are considerably lower than the 5.8% national average [17]. At the same time, in regions with low innovation activity, such as Mangistau and Turkestan regions, the unemployment rate remains high, reaching 7% and above.

Attracting investment, especially in research and development (R&D), is a key factor in determining the success of regions in the field of innovation. In Kazakhstan, there is a significant gap in investment between regions. According to the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2023, the largest volume of investments in R&D was attracted in the cities of Almaty and Astana, where it amounted to 65 billion and 48 billion tenge, respectively [18]. Science and technology parks are actively operating in these regions, which helps to attract investors and create favorable conditions for the development of innovative business. At the same time, in a number of rural regions, such as Kyzylorda and Aktobe regions, the volume of investment in innovative projects remains extremely low, which limits the opportunities for economic growth and diversification of the economy.

The experience of other countries shows that effective innovation policy and attracting investment can significantly accelerate the economic development of regions. For example, in South Korea, which is actively developing regional innovation clusters, it was possible to significantly increase GRP and reduce unemployment in provinces where advanced technologies are being introduced. According to the Korea Trade and Investment Promotion Agency, in 2022, the volume of investments in innovation clusters exceeded $5 billion, which led to a 6% increase in GRP and a 1.5% decrease in the unemployment rate in the most active regions [19]. This experience highlights the importance of investing in innovation to ensure sustainable economic growth and improve the quality of life of the population.

An analysis of statistical data for Kazakhstan shows significant regional differences in the level of economic development, which is largely due to the degree of innovation and the volume of attracted investments. Regions with high innovation activity demonstrate higher GRP, low unemployment and significant investment volumes, which confirms the positive impact of innovation on economic development. At the same time, the experience of other countries, such as South Korea, shows that comprehensive measures to support innovation can significantly accelerate the development of regions and increase their competitiveness in the global market.

The relationship between the level of innovation activity and the main economic indicators of the regions is an important aspect for understanding the mechanisms of economic growth and development. In this study, a correlation analysis was carried out aimed at identifying the degree of dependence between innovations and such economic indicators as gross regional product (GRP), unemployment rate and the volume of attracted investments in the regions of Kazakhstan.

To conduct a correlation analysis, data for 14 regions of Kazakhstan for the period from 2019 to 2023 were used, including GRP indicators, unemployment rate, volume of investment in research and development (R&D), as well as the number of registered patents and innovative enterprises. The data was collected from official sources, such as the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [16-17].

The results of the correlation analysis showed that there is a significant positive correlation between the level of innovation activity and the gross regional product (correlation coefficient r = 0.68). This indicates that regions with higher innovation activity, expressed in the number of patents registered and the volume of investment in R&D, show higher GRP growth rates. For example, the cities of Almaty and Astana, where the concentration of innovative enterprises and investments in R&D is much higher, show an annual increase in GRP at the level of 4.5% and 3.8%, respectively [16].

Correlation analysis also revealed a negative relationship between the level of innovation activity and the unemployment rate (r = -0.54). In regions with a high level of innovation, there is a decrease in unemployment, which is associated with the creation of new jobs in high-tech sectors of the economy. In particular, in Almaty, where the largest number of innovative enterprises are registered, the unemployment rate decreased to 4.2% in 2023, which is significantly lower than the national average [20].

In terms of the volume of attracted investments, a positive correlation (r = 0.62) was found between investments in R&D and GRP. This indicates that regions that attract more investment in research and development are showing higher rates of economic growth. For example, in the Atyrau region, where the volume of investment in R&D increased by 15% in 2023, GRP increased by 3.6%, which emphasizes the importance of attracting investment in innovative projects [20].

International experience confirms the existence of a strong positive correlation between innovation and economic performance. For example, in South Korea, one of the leading countries in terms of innovation activity, a high correlation was found between the volume of investment in R&D and economic growth at the level of r = 0.75 [21]. Between 2015 and 2022, R&D investment in South Korea increased by 20%, resulting in a 7% GDP growth and a 2% decrease in the unemployment rate [21]. This experience highlights the importance of public and private financing of innovation activities for sustainable economic growth.

The process of introducing innovations into the economy of Kazakhstan faces a number of significant problems and barriers that slow down the pace of innovative development and limit the potential for economic growth of the regions. This section examines the key obstacles identified in the course of the study and analyzes foreign experience that can be useful in overcoming these barriers.

One of the main barriers to the introduction of innovations in Kazakhstan is the insufficient development of the scientific and technical infrastructureIn most regions of the country, there is a lack of the necessary number of technology parks, incubators and research centers, which complicates the implementation of innovative projects and limits access to modern technologies. For example, in 2023, there were only 13 technology parks in Kazakhstan, of which 8 are concentrated in Almaty and Astana, while access to such resources is extremely limited in rural areas [22].

A comparison with international experience, in particular with Finland, shows a significant lag in the development of infrastructure. In Finland, a country with a high level of innovative activity, there are more than 50 technology parks and research centers that ensure close interaction between science and business, which contributes to the accelerated introduction of innovations [23]. This experience underscores the need to expand the network of technology parks and other innovative facilities throughout Kazakhstan.

Financial constraints remain one of the main barriers to innovation in Kazakhstan. Despite the Government's efforts to support research and development, funding remains inadequate. In 2023, R&D expenditures amounted to only 0.13% of GDP, which is significantly lower than the average level for the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), where this figure averages 2.4% [24]. This situation limits the possibilities for research and development of new technologies, which negatively affects the country's innovative potential.

In addition, private sector activity in financing innovation remains low. Most businesses in Kazakhstan prefer to invest in traditional low-risk activities, which limits opportunities for innovation. In 2023, the share of the private sector in total R&D investment was only 18%, while in leading innovative economies such as Germany, this figure exceeds 60% [25]. To overcome this problem, it is necessary to stimulate the participation of the private sector in financing innovative projects through tax incentives, subsidies and public-private partnerships.

Another significant barrier is weak cooperation between scientific institutions and business. In Kazakhstan, there is a low level of interaction between universities and enterprises, which makes it difficult to commercialize scientific developments and introduce innovations into industry. According to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2023, only 12% of state-funded scientific projects were implemented in cooperation with business, which indicates insufficient integration of the scientific and business environment [26].

International experience, for example, in the United States, demonstrates the importance of close cooperation between science and business. In the United States, there are a number of programs aimed at stimulating interaction between universities and enterprises [27], which leads to a high level of commercialization of scientific developments. As a result, more than 70% of innovative startups in the United States arise in university incubators and technology parks, which contributes to the rapid introduction of innovations into the economy [28].

Another significant impediment to innovation is staffing limitations. The possibilities for the creation and use of new technologies are restricted by the shortage of skilled experts in the fields of science and technology. In 2023, specialists working in R&D made up only 0.8% of Kazakhstan's entire workforce, a much smaller percentage than in OECD nations, where the percentage is above 3% [29].

To overcome the personnel shortage, Kazakhstan should pay attention to the experience of South Korea, where the successful development of educational programs in the field of science and technology has become a key factor in increasing innovative activity. Specifically, in South Korea, advanced training courses and special education programs have been implemented, leading to a notable increase in the number of competent workers and a faster pace of innovation introduction. [30].

**Results and discussions.** The results of the study confirmed the key role of innovation activity in the economic development of the regions of Kazakhstan, identifying both significant successes and significant barriers that the country faces on the way to building an innovative economy.

The study showed that regions with a high concentration of innovative projects demonstrate higher rates of economic growth and sustainability. For example, the GRP of Almaty, one of the leaders in innovation activity, grew by 4.5% in 2023, which is significantly higher than the average for Kazakhstan, which is 3.3% [16]. Such results confirm the effectiveness of investment in innovation as a tool for stimulating regional development.

Foreign experience also confirms this pattern. In Finland, where state support for innovation is central to economic policy, GDP growth consistently exceeds 2% annually, which is associated with active investment in R&D and close cooperation between science and business [14]. The application of this experience in Kazakhstan can contribute to a more even distribution of economic benefits between regions and reduce interregional disparities.

The study identified significant barriers that limit the potential for innovative development in Kazakhstan. Lack of financing remains a major challenge: despite the growth of investment, it remains low compared to international standards. In 2023, R&D expenditures amounted to only 0.13% of GDP, which is significantly lower than the level of OECD countries [24]. This limits the opportunities for the development of new technologies and the introduction of innovations in industry.

In addition, the underdevelopment of the scientific and technical infrastructure and weak cooperation between scientific institutions and business hinder the effective implementation of innovative projects. In Kazakhstan, only 12% of state-funded scientific projects were implemented in cooperation with business [26]. At the same time, in the United States, the share of commercialized scientific developments is much higher, which indicates the importance of interaction between science and business for the successful implementation of innovations [28].

An analysis of international experience has shown that the successful development of an innovative economy requires an integrated approach, including state support, infrastructure development and incentives for the private sector. In particular, the experience of South Korea, where active government intervention in support of innovation has led to significant economic growth, can be useful for Kazakhstan. South Korea pays special attention to the training of qualified personnel and the development of science parks, which has allowed the country to become one of the world leaders in terms of innovation activity [30].

For the successful implementation of innovations in Kazakhstan, it is necessary to revise the current policy in the field of science and technology, taking into account successful international practices. This includes increasing the share of R&D funding, developing a network of technology parks and incubators across the country, and strengthening cooperation between science and business.

Based on the study, the following recommendations can be made for the further development of the innovative economy in Kazakhstan:

1. Raising the percentage of R&D spending to at least 1% of GDP would greatly expand the opportunities for new technology research and development.
2. Increasing the number of technology parks and incubators in the nation will be a significant step in ensuring that innovation activity is distributed equally across the nation, particularly in less developed areas.
3. The percentage of private investment in R&D will expand if tax breaks and other financial aid are made available to businesses that invest in innovation.
4. The creation of platforms and programs for interaction between universities and enterprises contributes to the faster commercialization of scientific developments and their implementation in industry.

The implementation of these measures will allow Kazakhstan to accelerate the development of an innovative economy, reduce regional imbalances and increase the country's competitiveness in the global market.

In this context, the following recommendations are proposed to complement the previously presented measures and help to enhance their impact.

Regional authorities should integrate the innovation strategy into general plans for socio-economic development. At the moment, in many regions of Kazakhstan, innovation initiatives are often considered as separate projects, which limits their large-scale impact on the economy [31]. To improve the situation, it is necessary to develop strategic plans that include long-term goals for innovative development, integrated with other aspects of regional development, such as infrastructure and education.

It is important to create conditions for the development of start-ups and small innovative enterprises that can become engines of economic growth. Kazakhstan should develop special business incubators, accelerators and venture capital funds that will support startups at all stages of their development [32]. Successful examples of such initiatives can be found in the United States, where accelerator networks such as Y Combinator and Techstars provide startups with access to resources and investment, contributing to their rapid growth and successful commercialization [33].

The creation of regional competence centers that will specialize in advanced technologies and innovations can significantly increase the efficiency of scientific and research projects. These centers can serve as platforms for knowledge exchange, joint research and development of new technologies [34]. In Switzerland, for example, such centers actively support research in the field of biotechnology and medical technology, which has contributed to the significant growth of these sectors [35]. Kazakhstan should consider the possibility of creating such centers in key regions for the development of advanced industries.

Scientific tourism, which attracts scientists and entrepreneurs from other countries to participate in research and conferences, can be an effective tool for raising the international status of regions. The creation of scientific and technical events, such as conferences and symposia, will facilitate the exchange of knowledge and the establishment of international relations [36]. The scientific conferences in China, which draw experts from all over the world and aid in the creation of cutting-edge technologies and creative solutions, are an illustration of how scientific tourism has been successfully implemented [37].

Administrative and bureaucratic barriers can significantly hinder innovation activity and business development. In Kazakhstan, it is necessary to carry out reforms aimed at simplifying the procedures for registering enterprises, obtaining permits for scientific research and introducing new technologies [38]. A notable example in the global arena is New Zealand, where the introduction of electronic services for business and the streamlining of registration procedures have drawn substantial investment in innovation and produced a favorable business climate [39].

These recommendations will complement previously proposed measures and help create a more sustainable and innovative economy in the regions of Kazakhstan. The application of the best international practices, combined with adaptation to local conditions, will ensure the effective development of the regions, improve the investment climate and increase the country's competitiveness in the international arena.

**Conclusions.** The study's findings demonstrated that innovations significantly influence the economic growth of Kazakhstan's regions. Integrating innovation strategies into regional planning and infrastructure development to support innovation is a prerequisite for sustainable growth. Science and technology parks, incubators, and accelerators can help increase start-ups and draw private investment, which in turn increases economic metrics like employment rates and gross regional product. These facilities can be developed and implemented in the regions.

International experience demonstrates that effective infrastructure initiatives and government support implemented in countries such as Israel and the United States lead to significant improvements in innovation activity and commercialization of scientific developments. In particular, the creation of specialized technology parks and accelerators helps startups gain access to resources and investments, accelerating their growth and integration into the economy.

The data indicate the need to create regional competence centers that will focus on advanced technologies and innovation. These centers contribute to the concentration of knowledge and resources, which allows for more efficient research and the development of new technologies. The experience of Switzerland shows that the creation of such centers can accelerate the development of key industries and increase the international status of the regions.

The analysis shows that scientific tourism and international conferences can be effective tools for improving the scientific status of regions and developing high technologies. Successful examples from China confirm that the organization of major scientific events contributes to the exchange of knowledge and the strengthening of international relations, which in turn stimulates innovative activity.

New Zealand's experience shows how simplifying administrative processes can help create a favourable business climate and attract investment.

Thus, the comprehensive application of recommendations based on international practice and adapted to the local conditions of Kazakhstan can significantly increase the level of innovation activity and economic growth in the regions. These measures will help to use resources more efficiently, improve the investment climate and strengthen the country's competitiveness in the global arena.

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***Information about the authors***

Mottaeva А.B. – Doctor of Economics, professor, Financial university under the government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation, e-mail: doptaganka@yandex.ru;

Gordeyeva Ye.A. – PhD, K. Kulazhanov Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: gordelena78@mail.ru;

Sitenko D.A. – PhD, professor, Karaganda Buketov University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan, e-mail: daesha@list.ru;

Sabyrzhan A. – c.e.s., professor, Karaganda Buketov University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan. E-mail: alisher-aliev-79@mail.ru;

Temirbayeva D.M. – PhD, assistant professor, Karaganda Buketov University, Karaganda, Kazakhstan, е-mail: dina131111@mail.ru.

***Сведения об авторах***

Моттаева А.Б. – д.э.н., профессор, Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации, Москва, Российская Федерация, e-mail: doptaganka@yandex.ru;

Гордеева Е.А. – PhD, Казахский университет технологий и бизнеса имени К.Кулажанова, Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: gordelena78@mail.ru;

Ситенко Д.А. – PhD, профессор, Карагандинский университет имени академика Е.А.Букетова, Караганда, Казахстан, e-mail: daesha@list.ru;

Сабыржан A. – к.э.н., профессор, Карагандинский университет имени академика Е.А.Букетова, Караганда, Казахстан, e-mail: alisher-aliev-79@mail.ru;

Темирбаева Д.М. – PhD, ассистент профессора, Карагандинский университет имени академика Е.А.Букетова, Караганда, Казахстан, е-mail: dina131111@mail.ru.

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**МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК-ЖЕКЕ МЕНШІК ӘРІПТЕСТІКТІҢ АҚМОЛА ӨҢІРІНІҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ӨСУІНЕ ӘСЕРІН ТАЛДАУ**

**1С.Рейдолда🖂,  2О.А. Карпенко, 1К.Ж. Садвокасова, 3А.М. Бержанова,**

**1Б.Н. Жабытай🖂, 1А.К. Алпысбаева**

1Қазақ технология және бизнес университеті, Астана, Қазақстан,

2РУДН, Мәскеу, Ресей,

3Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Астана, Қазақстан

🖂Корреспондент-автор: [Saulegul0408@gmail.com](mailto:Saulegul0408@gmail.com), bayana\_7778@mail.ru

Мақаланың мақсаты Ақмола өңірінің экономикалық өсуіне МЖӘ әсерін анықтау болып табылады. Зерттеу объектісі Ақмола облысында жүзеге асырылған МЖӘ жобалары және өңірдің әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму процесі. Талдау нәтижесі бойынша өңірдің экономикалық өсуіне МЖӘ әсері бағаланды. Зерттеу барысында Ақмола өңірі бойынша жүзеге асырылған МЖӘ жобаларына динамикалық талдау жасалды. Талдау барысында 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында МЖӘ жобалары және өңірдің экономикалық өсуін сипаттайтын экономикалық көрсеткіштер туралы ақпараттар қолданылды. Хоррард-Домер моделін қолдана отырып, өңірдің экономикалық өсуі анықталды және оған әсер еткен факторларға факторлық талдау жасалды. Ақмола облысында 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында барлығы 66 МЖӘ жобасы жүзеге асырыла бастаған, барлығы 7783,26 мың теңге көлемінде инвестиция тартты және осы жылдар аралығында тартылған инвестициялар орташа есеппен 15,36% үлесті құрады. Р. Харрод пен Е. Домар моделі бойынша экономиканың өсу қарқыны мынаны көрсетті: инвестицияның жиынтық табысқа қатынасы орташа есеппен 0,88 млн тг, капитал сыйымдылығы 2,25 млн тг, экономиканың өсу қарқыны 0,38 немесе 38,26% өскен. Қорыта келгенде, Ақмола облысы бойынша МЖӘ сәтті жүзеге асыру үшін тұрақты инвестициялық климат құру қажет.

**Түйін сөздер.** Мемлекеттік-жекеменшік әріптестік, жобалары, инвестициялар, салыстырмалы талдау, динамикалық талдау, құрылымдық талдау.

**АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННО-ЧАСТНОГО ПАРТНЕРСТВА НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ АКМОЛИНСКОГО РЕГИОНА**

**1С.Рейдолда🖂,  2О.А. Карпенко, 1К.Ж. Садвокасова, 3А.М. Бержанова,**

**1Б.Н. Жабытай🖂, 1А.К. Алпысбаева**

1Казахский университет технологии и бизнеса, Астана, Казахстан,

2 РУДН, Москва, Россия,

3 Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева,

e-mail: [Saulegul0408@gmail.com](mailto:Saulegul0408@gmail.com), bayana\_7778@mail.ru

Целью статьи является определение влияния ГЧП на экономический рост Акмолинской области. Объектом исследования являются проекты ГЧП, реализуемые в Акмолинской области, и процесс социально-экономического развития региона. По результатам анализа проведена оценка влияния ГЧП на экономический рост региона. В ходе исследования был проведен динамический анализ проектов ГЧП, реализуемых в Акмолинской области. В анализе использовалась информация о проектах ГЧП на 2018-2022 годы и экономические показатели, характеризующие экономический рост региона. С помощью модели Хоррарда-Домера был определен экономический рост региона и проведен факторный анализ факторов, влияющих на него. В Акмолинской области в период с 2018 по 2022 год всего было реализовано 66 проектов ГЧП с привлечением инвестиций на сумму 7783,26 тыс. тенге, а привлеченные инвестиции за годы составили в среднем 15,36%. Темп роста экономики по модели Р. Харрода и Е. Домара показал следующее: отношение инвестиций к общему доходу в среднем составило 0,88 млн. тенге, капиталоемкость составила 2,25 млн. тенге, темп роста экономики увеличился на 0,38 или 38,26%. Для успешной реализации ГЧП в Акмолинской области необходимо создать стабильный инвестиционный климат.

**Ключевые слова.** Государственно-частное партнерство, проекты, инвестиции, сравнительный анализ, динамический анализ

**ANALYSING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE AKMOLA REGION**

**1S.Reidolda🖂, 2 O.A. Karpenko, 1K.Zh. Sadvokassova,  3A.M. Berzhanova,**

**1B.N.Zhabytai🖂, 1А.К.** [**Аlpysbayeva**](https://e.mail.ru/compose?To=alpysbayeva.ainur77@mail.ru)

1Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan,

2RUDN, Moscow, Russia,

3L.N. Gumilev Eurasian National university, Astana, Kazakhstan,

e-mail: [Saulegul0408@gmail.com](mailto:Saulegul0408@gmail.com), [bayana\_7778@mail.ru](mailto:bayana_7778@mail.ru)

The purpose of the article is to determine the impact of PPP on the economic growth of Akmola region. The object of the study is PPP projects implemented in Akmola region and the process of socio-economic development of the region. According to the results of the analysis, the impact of PPP on the economic growth of the region was assessed. In the course of the study a dynamic analysis of PPP projects implemented in Akmola region was carried out. The analysis used information on PPP projects for 2018-2022 and economic indicators characterizing the economic growth of the region. Using the Horrard-Domer model, the economic growth of the region was determined and a factor analysis of the factors affecting it was conducted. In Akmola region in the period from 2018 to 2022, a total of 66 PPP projects were implemented with the attraction of investments in the amount of 7783.26 thousand tenge, and the attracted investments for the years amounted to an average of 15.36%. The growth rate of the economy according to the model of R. Harrod and E. Domar showed the following: the ratio of investment to total income averaged 0.88 million tenge, capital intensity amounted to 2.25 million tenge, the growth rate of the economy increased by 0.38 or 38.26%. For successful implementation of PPP in Akmola region it is necessary to create a stable investment climate.

**Key words.** Public-private partnership, projects, investments, comparative analysis, dynamic analysis.

**Кіріспе.**Төмен сапалы инфрақұрылым елдің тұрақты экономикалық өсуіне және халықаралық нарықта бәсеке қабілеттілігін арттыруға кедергі келтіреді. Дамымаған инфрақұрылым халықтың өмір сүру сапасының төмен болуының негізгі себептерінің бірі болып табылады. Сондықтан инфрақұрылымдық жобалардың әлеуметтік тиімділігі елеулі болады. Инфрақұрылымға салынатын инвестицияның өсуі халықтың әл-ауқатының жақсаруына ықпал етеді. Алайда мемлекеттік сектор инфрақұрылымдық қызметтерді бюджеттен қаржыландырады. Осыған қарамастан инвестицияны тартудың тиімді жолдарын үнемі іздестіреді. МЖӘ инфрақұрылымға инвестиция тартудың маңызды құралы болып табылады. Бұл жерде МЖӘ инфрақұрылымдық қызметті кеңейту және жақсарту мақсатында мемлекет пен жеке сектор арасында жасалатын келісім-шарт ретінде кең мағынада қарастырылады [1].

Көп жағдайда МЖӘ тетігін қолданатын жобалар жеткілікті қаржыландырулар мен эксперттердің көмегінсіз асығыс жасалады. Бұл үлкен қателік. Негізі МЖӘ жобалары салалық стратегиялармен экономикалық саясаттың бөлігі болып табылатын басым бағыттағы стратегиялық жобалар болуы тиіс. Мемлекеттің негізгі рөлі жобаны тиісті деңгейде жүзеге асыруды қамтамасыз ету, жеке инвесторлардың қызметін қадағалау, туындаған даулы мәселелерді жедел шешу болып табылады. МЖӘ тетігін қолдану шығыны көп және ұзақ уақытқа созылуы мүмкін [2]. Тіпті МЖӘ дамыған елдердің өзінде жобаларды дайындауға орташа есеппен барлық жұмсалатын шығынның 2,6% тиесілі және дайындық кезеңінің ұзақтығы 36 айға созылады. Осыған байланысты қандайда бір инфрақұрылымға байланысты мәселелерді шешу үшін МЖӘ тетігін қолдану қаншалық тиімді деген сұрақ туындайды. Алайда мемлекет МЖӘ тетігін қолдануды қажет етуінің бірқатар себептері бар:

* мемлекеттік сатып алу әдістерінде коррупцияның болуы, жеке секторлардың қаржыландыру жолдарының ашық еместігі және қызметінің тиімділігінің төмендігі;
* басқарушы және техникалық мамандардың жеткіліксіздігі;
* инфрақұрылымдық жобаларды жүзеге асыру шығындарының көп болуы, кезең сайын жөндеу және қамтамасыз ету шығындарының елеулілігі, мемлекеттік ресурстардың жетіспеушілігі мен инвестицияға деген қажеттіліктің болуы.

МЖӘ тетігін қолдану мемлекетке бірқатар пайда әкеледі. Осыған байланысты МЖӘ жобалары Қазақстан Республикасында 2006 жылдан бастап іске асырылуда. Соңғы уақытта МЖӘ жандануы заңнамалық және институционалдық базаны жетілдірумен байланысты болды. 2012 жылдан бастап 2020 жылға дейінгі кезеңде заңнамаға МЖӘ саласын кеңейтуге бағытталған өзгерістер енгізілді және МЖӘ жобаларын қарау кезінде жергілікті атқарушы органдардың дербестігі кеңейтілді. МЖӘ туралы Заңға сәйкес мынадай мүмкіндіктер ұсынылды: МЖӘ экономиканың барлық салаларында пайдалану; келісім-шарттардың нысандары мен түрлерін кеңейту; жобаға мемлекеттік мекеме емес, жеке сектор бастамашы болған кезде жеке қаржылық бастаманы енгізу; МЖӘ жобаларын жоспарлаудың мерзімдерін қысқарту және арнайы рәсімін әзірлеу [3]. Бұл мүмкіндіктер МЖӘ келісім-шарттары санының артуына алып келді. 2023 жылғы жағдай бойынша республикада 2022 жылға дейінгі кезеңде жалпы алғанда 1313 жоба ұсынылды, оның ішінде 78 жоба Ақмола облысында жүзеге асырыла бастады және үлесі 5,94% құрайды [4] МЖӘ жобалары санының күрт өсуі оларға талдау жасауды қажет етеді.

Зерттеу мақсаты – Ақмола өңірінде жүзеге асырылған МЖӘ жобаларына динамикалық, корреляциялық-регрессиялық талдау жасай отырып, МЖӘ өңірдің экономикалық өсуіне әсерін анықтау. Қойылған мақсатқа сәйкес келесі міндеттер қойылды:

- Ақмола облысында 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында жасалған МЖӘ келісім-шарттары бойынша ұсынылған және жүзеге асырылған жобаларға динамикалық талдау жасау;

- жүзеге асырылған МЖӘ жобаларына құрылымдық және корреляциялық-регрессиялық талдау жасау;

- өңірдің экономикалық өсуіне МЖӘ жобалардың әсерін анықтау.

**Материалдар және әдістер.** Зерттеу нысаны Ақмола облысындағы 2018-2022 жылдардағы МЖӘ жобаларының саны болып табылады. Зерттеу пәні өңірдің МЖӘ жобаларына талдау жасау.

Мемлекеттік-жекеменшік әріптестік - бұл 1990 жылдардың басында Еуропада мемлекеттің нарықтық экономикаға қатысуының жаңа құралы және жекешелендіруге балама ретінде пайда болған жаңа институт [5]. Шетелдік МЖӘ зерттеулерінің ішінде Хакман, Р.Дж. Беннетт пен Г. Кребс 1994, Дж. Селлгрена (1990), Э.Осборна (2003), С. Стерн және Д. Хардина (2005), Дж. Бродбент және Дж. Левфлина 2003, Ходж және К.Грива (2007), Э.Р. Яскомба (2007) және т. б. атап өтуге болады.

МЖӘ шетелдік зерттеулер шеңберінде бірнеше тұжырымдамалық тәсілдерді бөліп көрсетуге болады. МЖӘ экономикадағы өз орны мен рөлін анықтады:

1. МЖӘ сөзі кең мағынада қайырымдылыққа, корпоративтік әлеуметтік жауапкершілікке және т. б. негізделген бизнес пен мемлекет ынтымақтастығының кез келген нысаны ретінде түсіндірілді [6].

2. МЖӘ ұйымдық құрылым және «жаңа мемлекеттік басқару» құралы ретінде Ю.Ван Хам және Д. К. Коппен Жан (2001), Дж. Бродбент және Дж. Льюфлин (2003). жұмыстарында ескерілді. Осы тәсілге сәйкес МЖӘ мемлекеттік реттеудің, мемлекеттік меншіктің стратегиялық және өмірлік маңызды объектілерін жекешелендірудің баламасы ретінде түсіндірілді. Алайда, бұл зерттеулер тиімді ұйымдастырушылық тетіктерді мен әдістерді табуға бағытталған [7].

3. Е.С. Саваз (2000), М. Губельман және Х. Дельмонет (1983) «сөз ойыны» деп түсіндірді. Мұндай тәсілге сәйкес авторлар жағымды емес, жағымсыз жақтары мен МЖӘ тәуекелдерін атап өтті. Олар кемшіліктер мен мәселелерді қоса отырып, мемлекеттік объектілерді жекешелендірудің жасырын нысаны екенін түсіндірді [8].

4. МЖӘ тетігі ұлттық, халықаралық, өңірлік, қалалық, муниципалдық, экономикалық және әлеуметтік даму құралы ретінде түсіндірілді [9].

Мемлекет пен жеке бизнес арасындағы қарым-қатынастың теориялық негіздері шетелдік экономистер Фишер г., Портер М., Стиглиц Д. және басқалардың зерттеулерінде көрсетілген. Тұжырымдаманың ТМД және МЖӘ практикасындағы негіздері отандық экономикаға тән ерекшеліктерді ескере отырып, В.А. Королев, В.Г. Барнабский, А.В. Клименко, В.А. Кабашкин және т. б. қарастырды [10].

Қазақстандағы МЖӘ байланысты мәселелер А.В. Пиунованың, Ф. Смағұлованың, Г.Ш. Ишкининаның және т. б. жұмыстарында қаралған, Қазақстанда МЖӘ мүмкіндіктері зерделенген және толық көлемде пайдаланылмаған, оның практикасы қолданыстағы заңнама шеңберінде әріптестіктің рұқсат етілген нысандарын пайдаланудың бірнеше мысалын ғана анықтауға мүмкіндік береді.

Шетелдік ғалымдардың жұмыстарында МЖӘ мәні былай қарастырылған:

* Ходж және К.Грива еңбектеріне сәйкес МЖӘ мемлекеттік және жеке ұйымдар арасындағы тығыз ұйымаралық байланыстарды басқару және қаржыландыру тетігі ретінде қарау ұсынылады [11].
* Ю. Ван Хам және Д. К. Коппен МЖӘ институционалдық тұрғыдан мемлекеттік және жеке құрылымдар арасындағы белгілі бір ынтымақтастық, осы ынтымақтастық аясында өнімдер мен қызметтер өндірісін бірлесіп дамыту және осыған байланысты шығындар мен ресурстарды, тәуекелдерді бөлу деп түсіндірді. Басқа тұрғыдан алғанда, МЖӘ «құрылыс-иелену-жеткізу» және «өсіру-іске қосу-жеткізу» тетіктері арқылы инфрақұрылымдық жобаларға қатысу ретінде түсіндіріледі [12].
* C. Линдердің балама көзқарасы бойынша МЖӘ - бұл «сөз ойыны», яғни серіктестік туралы бірнеше пайдалы сөздер. Бұл сөз жылы және достық сөйлемдерден тұрады [13]. Осылайша, мемлекеттік органдар мен жеке бизнес-құрылымдар арасында жақсы үйлестірілген әріптестік қатынастарды орнату арқылы инфрақұрылымдық мәселелерді шешуге болады, бірақ МЖӘ іске асыру және оның нәтижесін дәл өлшеу мүмкін емес [14]. Бұл көзқарас МЖӘ сыни көзқарас тұрғысынан қарастырылады. Бұдан басқа, МЖӘ көптеген кемшіліктері мен мәселелері бар мемлекеттік мүлікті жекешелендірудің түрлендірілген нысаны жоғары тәуекелді көрсетеді.
* 2015 жылғы 31 қазанда қабылданған «Мемлекеттік-жекешелік әріптестік туралы» Заңға сәйкес МЖӘ мемлекеттік әріптес пен МЖӘ сипаттамаларына сәйкес келетін жекеше әріптес арасындағы ынтымақтастық нысаны болып табылады.

Бүгінгі таңда зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша МЖӘ байланысты бірыңғай жалпы анықтама жоқ екенін атап өтуге болады. Біздің ойымызша, мемлекеттік - жекеменшік әріптестік (МЖӘ) - бұл инфрақұрылымдық жобаларда кеңінен қолданылатын мемлекеттік және жеке секторлар арасындағы ынтымақтастық туралы ұзақ мерзімді концессиялық келісім. Сонымен қатар осы тақырыпты зерделеудің терең әзірленген әдіснамасы ұсынылмаған, МЖӘ тетіктеріне экономикалық талдау жүргізілген жоқ.

Зерттеу барысында экономикалық-статистикалық топтау, динамикалық талдау, құрылымдық талдау, салыстырмалы талдау әдістері қолданылды. Ақмола облысында іске асырылған МЖӘ жобаларды топтастыру әдісімен экономика салалары бойынша топтастырылды. Динамикалық талдау әдісімен 2018 жылдан бастап 2022 жылға дейінгі кезеңде іске асырылған МЖӘ жобаларының абсолюттік өсу қарқыны мен өсім қарқыны айқындалды. Р. Харрод пен Е. Домар моделі бойынша экономиканың өсу қарқынын есептеу үшін келесі формула қолданылды [15]:

TP = S / C

мұндағы, ТР – экономикалық өсу қарқыны;

S - инвестицияның жиынтық табысқа қатынасы;

C - капитал сыйымдылығы.

Экономиканың өсу қарқынына факторлық талдау жасау үшін келесі формулалар қолданылды:

- инвестицияның жиынтық табысқа қатынасының өзгеру әсерінен экономикалық өсу қарқынының өзгеруі;

- капитал сыйымдылығының өзгеру әсерінен экономикалық өсу қарқынының өзгеруі;

- факторлардың өзгеру әсерінен экономикалық өсу қарқынының жалпы өзгеруі.

**Нәтижелер және талқылау.** 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында Ақмола облысында жүзеге асырылған МЖӘ жобаларының саны туралы ақпараттар 1-суретте келтірілген:

**1-сурет. 2018-2022 жылдарғы Ақмола облысы бойынша жүзеге асырылған МЖӘ жобаларының саны**

*Ескерту - [4] әдебиеттен алынған мәліметтер негізінде авторлармен құрастырылған*

1-суретке сәйкес Ақмола облысында 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында барлығы 66 МЖӘ жобасы жүзеге асырыла бастаған, ең көп жоба 2018 жылға тиесілі және одан кейінгі жылдары күрт азайғандығын көруге болады. Сонымен жүзеге асырылған жобалардың үлесі 2018 жылы – 38,81%, 2019 жылы – 16,42%, 2020 жылы – 16,42%, 2021 жылы – 14,92%, 2022 жылы - 11,94% құраған.

МЖӘ жобалары әр түрлі салаларды қамтыған. Ең көбі білім беру саласында -54 жоба, денсаулық сақтау – 6 жоба, энергетика және тұрғын үй коммунальдық шаруашылығы – 1 жоба, көлік және инфрақұрылым – 4 жоба, ауылшаруашылығында – 1 жоба нақты іске асырылып жатыр. Нақты іске асырылып жатқан жобалардың экономика салалары бойынша үлесі де анықталды және салалар бойынша үлесі келесі 2-суретте берілген:

**2-сурет. Ақмола облысы бойынша МЖӘ жобаларының құрылымы**

*Ескерту - [4] әдебиеттен алынған мәліметтер негізінде авторлармен құрастырылған*

2-суретке сәйкес МЖӘ жобаларының ішінде білім беру саласы бойынша жасалған жобалардың үлесі - 82%, денсаулық сақтау саласы - 9%, энергетика және тұрғын үй коммунальдық шаруашылығы саласы – 2%, көлік және инфрақұрылым саласы - 6% және ауыл, орман және балық шаруашылығы саласы - 1% құрап отыр. МЖӘ жобалары бойынша ең көп келісім-шарт жасалған сала білім беру саласы, өйткені республика деңгейінде мектепке дейінгі білім беру мәселесі өте өзекті болған еді. МЖӘ арқылы балабақшалар жұмысын тиімді ұйымдастыруға жеке бизнес өкілдері белсенді араласып, балабақша тапшылығын толықтай жойды.

Әрі қарай Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсу қарқынына талдау жасалды және нәтижесі келесі 1-кесте берілген.

**1 - кесте. 2018-2022 жылдарғы Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсу қарқыны**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Көрсеткіштер | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Орташа өсу қарқыны, % |
| ЖӨӨ өсу қарқыны | 109,5 | 113,7 | 118,1 | 117,3 | 125,3 | 116,78 |
| ЖӨӨ өсім қарқыны | 9,5 | 13,7 | 18,1 | 17,3 | 25,3 | 16,78 |
| Өнеркәсіптік өндіріс көлемінің өсім қарқыны | 23,2 | 17,5 | 19,9 | 31,5 | 9,5 | 20,32 |
| *Ескерту - [4] әдебиеттен алынған мәліметтер негізінде авторлармен құрастырылған* | | | | | | |

1-кестеге сәйкес 2018-2022 жылдары аралығында Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсу қарқыны орташа есеппен 116,78%, орташа өсім қарқыны 16,78% және өнеркәсіптік өндіріс көлемі орташа өсім қарқыны 20,32% құраған. ЖӨӨ өсім қарқының құлашы 15,8% құраған. Ең жоғарғы өсім қарқыны 2022 жылы 25,3% құраған және ең төменгі өсім қарқыны 2018 жылы 9,5% құраған. Өнеркәсіптік өндіріс көлемінің ең жоғарғы өсім қарқыны 2021 жылы - 31,5% өскен болса, ең төменгі өсім қарқыны 2022 жылы – 9,5% өскенін көруге болады. Бұл көрсеткіштің 2018-2020 жылдар аралығында кемігендігін байқауға болады.

Р. Харрод пен Е. Домар моделі бойынша экономиканың өсу қарқынына талдауға қажетті мәліметтердің орташа абсолюттік өсімі есептелді және талдау нәтижесі 2-кестеде берілген.

**2 - кесте. 2018-2022 жылдарғы Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсу қарқынын сипаттайтын көрсеткіштердің орташа абсолютті өсімі**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Көрсеткіштер | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Орташа абсолюттік өсім |
| Негізгі капитал, млрд тг | 145,3 | 1619,3 | 1481,5 | 1683,8 | 2162,8 | 1418,54 |
| Өндірілген өнімнің көлемі, млрд тг | 536,4 | 553,3 | 686,4 | 827 | 1 542, 2 | 650,78 |
| Жиынтық табыс, млрд тг | 230,4 | 332 | 516,3 | 484,7 | 1 936,6 | 390,85 |
| Негізгі капиталға жасалған инвестициялар, млрд тг | 278,1 | 333,7 | 436,6 | 514, 6 | 566,5 | 403,73 |
| *Ескерту - [4] әдебиеттен алынған мәліметтер негізінде авторлармен құрастырылған* | | | | | | |

2-кесте бойынша 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында Ақмола облысы бойынша экономикалық өсу қарқынын сипаттайтын көрсеткіштердің орташа абсолюттік өсімі мынаны көрсетті: негізгі капитал – 1418,54 млрд тг, өндірілген өнімнің көлемі – 650,78 млрд тг, жиынтық табыс – 390,85 млрд тг, негізгі капиталға жасалған инвестициялар – 403,73 млрд тг өскен.

Осы көрсеткіштер бойынша Р. Харрод пен Е. Домар моделі негізінде 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсу қарқынына талдау жасалды және талдау нәтижесі келесі 3-кестеде көрсетілген.

**3 - кесте. 2018-2022 жылдарғы Ақмола облысының экономиканың өсу қарқынын Р. Харрод пен Е. Домар моделі бойынша талдау**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Көрсеткіштер | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Орташа өсу қарқыны |
| Инвестицияның жиынтық табысқа қатынасы, S | 1,21 | 1,01 | 0,85 | 1,06 | 0,29 | 0,88 |
| Капитал сыйымдылығы, C | 2,71 | 2,93 | 2,16 | 2,04 | 1,40 | 2,25 |
| Экономиканың өсу қарқыны, ТР | 0,45 | 0,34 | 0,39 | 0,52 | 0,21 | 0,38 |
| Экономиканың өсу қарқыны, ТР, % | 44,6 | 34,4 | 39,2 | 52,2 | 20,9 | 38,26 |
| *Ескерту - [4] әдебиеттен алынған мәліметтер негізінде авторлармен құрастырылған* | | | | | | |

3-кестеге сәйкес 2018-2022 жылдарғы Ақмола облысының экономиканың өсу қарқынын Р. Харрод пен Е. Домар моделі бойынша мынаны көрсетті: инвестицияның жиынтық табысқа қатынасы орташа есеппен 0,88 млн тг, капитал сыйымдылығы 2,25 млн тг, экономиканың өсу қарқыны 0,38 немесе 38,26% өскен.

Бұдан әрі экономикалық өсуді сипаттайтын көрсеткіштерге факторлық талдау жасалды және нәтижесі келесі 4-кестеде берілген:

**4 - кесте. 2018-2022 жылдарғы Ақмола облысының экономиканың өсу қарқынын Р. Харрод пен Е. Домар моделі бойынша факторлық талдау**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Факторлар | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Орташа мәні |
| 1 фактор | -0,075 | -0,075 | -0,054 | 0,100 | -0,378 | -0,096 |
| 2 фактор | 0,018 | -0,028 | 0,103 | 0,030 | 0,065 | 0,038 |
| Жалпы өзгерісі | 0,093 | -0,102 | 0,048 | 0,130 | -0,313 | -0,029 |
| *Ескерту - [4] әдебиеттен алынған мәліметтер негізінде авторлармен құрастырылған* | | | | | | |

4-кесте бойынша 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсуі факторлардың өзгеру әсерінен орташа есеппен -0,096 млн тг азайған, соның ішінде инвестицияның жиынтық табысқа қатынасының азаюы әсерінен 0,038 млн тг және капитал сыйымдылығының азаюы әсерінен 0,029 млн тг азайған.

Өңірлік экономиканың негізгі және дәстүрлі әдістерінің бірі - өңірлердің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуын талдау. Талдаудың мақсаты - әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму стратегиясында қарастырылған экономикалық өсуді негіздеу үшін сәйкессіздіктер мен пайдаланылмаған мүмкіндіктерді анықтау болып табылады. Осы тұрғыда біздің зерттеу Ақмола облысының экономикалық дамуына МЖӘ әсерін анықтау болып табылады. Экономикалық дамуды сипаттау үшін экономикалық өсу коэффициенті қолданылды. 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсуі келесі 4-суретте көрсетілген:

**3 - сурет. 2018-2022 жылдары Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсуі**

*Ескерту - [4] әдебиеттен алынған мәліметтер негізінде авторлармен құрастырылған*

3-суретке сәйкес 2018-2022 жылдары Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсуі 0,45-0,21% аралығын көрсетеді және жылдан жылға біртіндеп азайған. Сондай-ақ инвестицияның жиынтық табысқа қатынасы 2,71-1,4 млн тг, капитал сыйымдылығы 1,21-0,21 млн тг азайған.

2018-2022 жылдар аралығында Ақмола облысы бойынша жүзеге асырылған МЖӘ жобаларынан тартылған инвестиция көлемі мен оның үлесі туралы келесі 3-суретте берілген:

**4 - сурет. 2018-2022 жылдарғы Ақмола облысы бойынша жүзеге асырылған МЖӘ жобаларынан тартылған инвестиция көлемі мен үлесі**

*Ескерту - [4] әдебиеттен алынған мәліметтер негізінде авторлармен құрастырылған*

4-суретке сәйкес Ақмола облысында 2018-2022 жылдар аралығында барлығы 7783,26 мың теңге көлемінде инвестиция тартты және осы жылдар аралығында тартылған инвестициялар орташа есеппен 15,36% үлесті құрады. МЖӘ жобаларынан тартылған инвестиция 2020 жылдан кейін күрт азайып кеткендігін көреміз, себебі короновирустан кейінгі жағдай қаржылық тапшылыққа алып келгені бір жағынан, 2020 жылға дейін қаржылық жабылуға қол жеткізген жобалардың болуы екінші жағынан әсер етті. Сонымен жобалардан тартылған инвестициялар көлемі мен үлесі 2018 жылы – 1759,29 мың тг немесе 17,35%, 2019 жылы – 1477,35 мың теңге немесе 16,42%, 2020 жылы – 4471,65 мың теңге немесе 44,11%, 2021 жылы – 21 мың теңге немесе 0,21%, 2022 жылы – 54 мың теңге немесе 0,54% құраған.

Жалпы Ақмола облысының экономикалық даму деңгейі 2020 жылдан кейін күрт төмендеген және сәйкесінше МЖӘ тартылған инвестиция да, жалпы инвестицияда азайғанын көреміз. Оның негізгі себебі короновирус кезеңінен кейінгі экономикалық құлдырау екендігімен түсіндіруге болады.

**Қорытынды.** МЖӘ жобалары өңірдің экономикасын диверсификациялауға және өсуіне ықпал етеді. Жаңа жобалар, әсіресе инфрақұрылымдық жобалар, бизнесті дамытуға және экономикалық белсенділікті арттыруға мүмкіндік береді. Өңірдің әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуын қамтамасыз ету үшін МЖӘ арқылы әлеуметтік маңызы бар жобаларды іске асыруға болады. Ақмола облысында МЖӘ жобаларын 2018 жылдан бастап сәтті жүзеге асыруда. Соңғы жылдары іске асырылған МЖӘ жобалары туралы сандық ақпаратты экономикалық-статистикалық талдаумен бағалау, атап айтқанда, экономиканың қандай секторларында жобалар іске асырылатынын, МЖӘ қандай түрін шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілер жиі пайдаланатынын, ұлттық деңгеймен салыстырғанда қанша инвестиция тартылғанын бағалау және нәтижелерді талқылау орындалды. Талдау нәтижесі бойынша мынандай қорытынды жасауға болады:

1. Ақмола облысы бойынша барлығы 78 жоба ұсынылған, оның 66 нақты жүзеге асырыла бастаған, яғни әзірленген жобалардың 68,4% жүзеге асырылды дегенді білдіреді. Бұл Ақмола өңірі бойынша МЖӘ жобаларын әзірлеу және жүзеге асыру белсенділігін көрсетеді.
2. Жобаларды жүзеге асырудың динамикасына жүргізілген талдау бойынша 2018 жылы жүзеге асырылған жобалардың абсолюттік өсімі 21 жобаға немесе 3.5 есеге өскенін байқауға болады. 2018 жылы жобалар саның өсуінің негізгі себебі балабақша мәселесінің өзекті болуына байланысты мектепке дейінгі білім беру орталықтарын құру бойынша жобалар жүзеге асырылды. Оған мемлекет қатты көңіл бөлді. Сөйтіп МЖӘ арқылы балабақша мәселесі шешілді. Ал 2020 жылы жобалар үлесі 27.3% кеміген. Оның негізгі себебі жаппай короновирустың таралуына байланысты МЖӘ жобаларын конкурстан өткізу мәселелері туындады және жеке бастамашылдыққа басымдылық беру нәтижесінде жүзеге асырылатын жобалар саны күрт азайып кетті.
3. Ақмола облысы бойынша жүзеге асырылған жобалардың барлығы экономиканың мынандай бес саласын ғана қамтыған: транспорт және инфрақұрылым бойынша 6%; білім беру – 82%; ауыл, орман және балық шаруашылығы – 2%; денсаулық сақтау – 9%; энергетика және тұрғын үй коммунальдық шаруашылығы – 6% құрап отыр. Жалпы Ақмола облысы аграрлықөңір болғандықтан ауыл, орман және балық шаруашылығы саласында жобаларды жүзеге асыруды көбейту керек.

* Ақмола облысы бойынша МЖӘ сәтті жүзеге асыру үшін тұрақты инвестициялық климат құру қажет және оған әсер ететін мынандай факторларды ескеру қажет: үрдісті жүзеге асыру және алға жылжыту үшін мамандар қажет; үрдіске ықпал ететін заңнама; қаржылық қолдау.

4. 2018-2022 жылдары Ақмола облысының экономикалық өсуі 0,45-0,21% аралығын көрсетеді және жылдан жылға біртіндеп азайған. Сондай-ақ инвестицияның жиынтық табысқа қатынасы 2,71-1,4 млн тг, капитал сыйымдылығы 1,21-0,21 млн тг азайған.

Осы аталған ұсыныстарды ескерген жағдайда болашақта МЖӘ тиімді пайдаланып өңірдің әлеуметтік-экономикалық мәселелерін шешуге мүмкіндік береді.

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***Авторлар туралы мәлімет***

Рейдолда С. -«Экономика және қаржы» кафедрасының аға оқытушысы, магистр, К.Кулажанов атындағы Казақ технология және бизнес университеті, Астана, Казақстан, e-mail: [Saulegul0408@gmail.com](mailto:Saulegul0408@gmail.com);

Бержанова А.М. -экономика ғылымдарының кандидаты, экономика және кәсіпкерлік кафедрасының қауым. профессоры Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия Ұлттық Университеті, Астана, Қазақстан, e-mail: aigul\_berjanova@list.ru;

Карпенко О.А. - Қаржы және несие кафедрасының доценті, РУДН, Мәскеу, Ресей, e-mail: [karpenko\_oa@rudn.university](mailto:karpenko_oa@rudn.university);

Садвоқасова К.Ж. - экономика ғылымдарының докторы, "Экономика және қаржы" кафедрасының профессоры, Қ.Құлажанов атындағы қазақ Технология және бизнес университеті, Астана, Қазақстан, e-mail: [ksadvokas@mail.ru](mailto:ksadvokas@mail.ru);

Жабытай Б.Н. - PhD, «Экономика және қаржы» кафедрасының қауымдастырылған профессордың м.а, К.Кулажанов атындағы Казақ технология және бизнес университет, Астана, Казақстан, e-mail: [bayana\_7778@mail.ru](mailto:bayana_7778@mail.ru);

Алпысбаева А.К.- экономика ғылыми кандидаты, «Экономика және қаржы» кафедрасының қауымсыздырылған профессор (доцент) К.Кулажанов атындағы Казақ технология және бизнес университет, Астана, Казақстан, e-mail: [alpysbayeva.ainur77@mail.ru](mailto:alpysbayeva.ainur77@mail.ru)

***Information about the authors***

Reidolda S. -Senior teacher of the Department of Economics and [Finance](https://ef.enu.kz/subpage/kafedra-ekonomiki-i-predprinimatel-stva), K.Kulazhanov Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [Saulegul0408@gmail.com](mailto:Saulegul0408@gmail.com);

Berzhanova A.M. -candidate of Economic Sciences, Аssociate professor of the Department of [Economics and entrepreneurship](https://ef.enu.kz/subpage/kafedra-ekonomiki-i-predprinimatel-stva) L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [aigul\_berjanova@list.ru](file:///D:\САУЛЕ\диссертация\докторская%20диссертация\Менің%20мақалаларым\aigul_berjanova@list.ru); Karpenko O.A.- Аssociate professor of the Department of Finance and Credit, RUDN, Moscow, Russian, e-mail:[karpenko\_oa@rudn.university](mailto:karpenko_oa@rudn.university);

Sadvokassova K. -doctor of economic sciences, professor of the Department "Economics and finance", K.Kulazhanov Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [ksadvokas@mail.ru](mailto:ksadvokas@mail.ru);

Zhabytai B.N. -PhD, acting Associate Professor of the Department Economics and [Finance](https://ef.enu.kz/subpage/kafedra-ekonomiki-i-predprinimatel-stva), K.Kulazhanov Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [bayana\_7778@mail.ru](mailto:bayana_7778@mail.ru);

Alpysbayeva A. -candidate of Economic Sciences, Аssociate professor of the Department of Economics and [Finance](https://ef.enu.kz/subpage/kafedra-ekonomiki-i-predprinimatel-stva), K.Kulazhanov Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [alpysbayeva.ainur77@mail.ru](mailto:alpysbayeva.ainur77@mail.ru)

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**THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN AID ON THE ECONOMIC**

**GROWTH OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES**

(analytical review)

**1A.Serikkyzy, 3S.S. Baktymbet🖂, 2M. Ermirzoev, 1A.B. Akhmetova**

1ALMAU, Almaty, Kazakhstan,

2University of Central Asia, Khorog, Republic of Tajikistan,

3Academy of Political Management, Astana, Kazakhstan

**🖂**Corresponding author: [saule\_sbs@mail.ru](mailto:saule_sbs@mail.ru)

This study explores the relationship between foreign financial aid and economic growth in Central Asian countries. Foreign aid is viewed as a critical resource for promoting long-term growth by addressing key challenges such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education. However, the effectiveness of aid remains contentious, with critics arguing that it may foster dependency, corruption, and inefficient use of resources. Central Asia, comprising countries like Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan, has received substantial foreign financial aid since gaining independence following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. While some scholars suggest that foreign aid has positively impacted the economic growth of Central Asian nations, others argue that it has had minimal or even negative effects. This study emphasizes the importance of evaluating not only the amount of aid but also its effectiveness, with a particular focus on the role of institutional quality in determining the success of aid in promoting sustainable economic development.

**Key words:** foreign aid, economic growth, Central Asia, dependence, corruption.

**ВЛИЯНИЕ ИННОСТРАННЫХ ИНВЕСТИЦИЙ НА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ РОСТ СТРАН ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ**

(аналитический обзор)

**1А.Серіккызы, 3С.С.Бақтымбет🖂, 2М.Eрмирзоев, 1А.Б.Ахметова**

**1**Университет ALMAU, Алматы, Казахстан,

**2**Университет Центральной Азии, г. Хорог, Республика Таджикистан,

**3**Академия политического менеджмента, Астана, Казахстан,

e-mail:saule\_sbs@mail.ru

В этом исследовании изучается взаимосвязь между иностранными инвестициями и экономическим ростом стран Центральной Азии. Иностранные инвестиций со стороны зарубежных государств рассматривается как критически важный ресурс для содействия долгосрочному росту путем решения таких ключевых задач, как инфраструктура, здравоохранение и образование. Однако эффективность помощи остается спорной, поскольку критики утверждают, что она может способствовать зависимости, коррупции и неэффективному использованию средств. Центральная Азия, включающая в себя такие страны, как Казахстан, Кыргызстан, Узбекистан, Таджикистан и Туркменистан, получила значительную зарубежную финансовую помощь с момента обретения независимости после распада Советского Союза. В этом исследовании подчеркивается важность оценки не только количества помощи, но и ее эффективности, с особым акцентом на роль институционального качества в определении успеха помощи в содействии устойчивому экономическому развитию.

**Ключевые слова**: иностранные инвестиций, экономический рост, Центральная Азия, зависимость, коррупция.

**ШЕТЕЛДІК ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАРДЫҢ ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯ ЕЛДЕРІНІҢ**

**ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ӨСУІНЕ ӘСЕРІ**

(аналитикалық шолу)

**1А.Серікқызы, 3С.С. Бақтымбет🖂, 2М.Ермирзоев,****1А.Б. Ахметова**

1Алматы менеджмент университеті ALMAU, Алматы, Қазақстан,

2Орталық Азия Университеті, Хорог, Тәжікстан Республикасы,

3Саяси менеджмент Академиясы, Астана, Қазақстан,

e-mail:saule\_sbs@mail.ru

Бұл зерттеу шетелдік қаржылық көмек пен Орталық Азия елдерінің экономикалық өсуі арасындағы байланысты зерттейді. Шет мемлекеттердің қаржылық көмегі инфрақұрылым, денсаулық сақтау және білім беру сияқты негізгі міндеттерді шешу арқылы ұзақ мерзімді өсуге ықпал ететін маңызды ресурс ретінде қарастырылады. Алайда, көмектің тиімділігі даулы болып қала береді, өйткені сыншылар бұл тәуелділікке, сыбайлас жемқорлыққа және қаражатты тиімсіз пайдалануға ықпал етуі мүмкін деп санайды. Қазақстан, Қырғызстан, Өзбекстан, Тәжікстан және Түрікменстан сияқты елдерді қамтитын Орталық Азия Кеңес Одағы ыдырағаннан кейін тәуелсіздік алған сәттен бастап айтарлықтай шетелдік қаржылық көмек алды. Кейбір ғалымдар шетелдік көмек Орталық Азия елдерінің экономикасының өсуіне оң әсер етті деп болжаса, басқалары оның шамалы немесе тіпті теріс әсер еткенін айтады. Бұл зерттеу көмектің мөлшерін ғана емес, оның тиімділігін бағалаудың маңыздылығына баса назар аударады, бұл тұрақты экономикалық дамуға көмектесудің сәттілігін анықтаудағы институционалдық сапаның рөліне ерекше назар аударады.

**Түйін сөздер**: шетелдік көмек, экономикалық өсу, Орталық Азия, тәуелділік, жемқорлық.

**Introduction.** The importance of understanding the relationship between foreign investment and economic growth lies in shaping appropriate development policies. Financial assistance is considered a pivotal resource that adds to investment in the domestic country aimed at long-term growth. It targets priority areas such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education, which are essential for achieving sustainable economic growth. At the same time, foreign aid can ensure stability and act as a catalyst for implementing economic reforms during difficult times. Despite this, the issue of the effectiveness of foreign aid in promoting economic growth is widely debated; some authors who are against foreign aid propose the statement that it can create dependence and stimulate corruption. At the same time, it is possible that aid will not be used for the intended purpose and will not directly support economic policy due to the weak institutional quality. This study examines foreign aid and economic growth in Central Asia.

The Central Asian area is primarily comprised of five nations: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. These nations, which were republics of the Soviet Union, underwent significant changes following the USSR’s dissolution in 1991. Throughout this period, they transitioned from a centrally planned economy to a market-based economy. Although the transition process provided new opportunities for growth and development, it caused these states to face numerous obstacles and challenges.

Eventually, after gaining independence, the Central Asian states started to receive a substantial amount of foreign aid. Most foreign assistance came from donors, international organizations such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, European Union, and developed nations, including the United States, Japan, Germany, and other countries contributing financially. The funds were intended to reduce the poverty rate and achieve sustained growth.

Assessing the impact of international financial support on Central Asia is important, yet this topic remains under debate. Some scholars believe that foreign aid has a positive effect on growth, while other authors claim that it does not have any effect or even negatively impacts the economy. Proponents of aid state that it is essential for growth. However, opponents of aid argue that it promotes reliance on foreign funds and contributes to poor governance system or corruption when funds are wasted. It is essential to analyze the impact of foreign monetary assistance on economic expansion. Hence, it is important to analyze not solely the amount of money received but also the efficiency of aid and growth. Moreover, institutional quality is important because according to the conventional wisdom higher institutional quality is associated with the higher effectiveness of aid.

**Definition of Aid.** It’s worthwhile to mention that aid encompasses different kinds of resources, such as tangible goods, concessional loans, and nonrepayable financial grants. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) represents the largest provider of aid, consisting of 32 countries. The DAC defines aid as official development assistance (ODA), which is primarily governmental aid designed for developing countries' well-being and economic growth. This organization has established specific criteria for identifying the aid as ODA. First, it should come from the donor country's government agencies. The second criterion is that it should achieve economic growth and contain a 25% grant element or more. Every three years, DAC updates its list of ODA receipts based on the country's per capita income. The DAC countries expect recipient republics allocate development aid properly to mitigate some of the economic challenges. Military aid and increased donor security do not qualify as ODA. In some cases, aid for developing countries can be in the form of humanitarian assistance, which includes food and technical support such as projects or programs (OECD). For this thesis, foreign aid specifically refers to the ODA.

**Overview of Aid in Central Asia****.** As previously mentioned, Central Asian countries began to receive foreign aid after the collapse of the USSR. However, the countries did not receive the same level of aid, and its distribution varied among them both in terms of the amount received and the type of aid. For some developed countries, providing foreign aid was a means of strengthening their involvement in the region. Foreign aid from donor countries to Central Asia mainly had a positive impact on the humanitarian, economic, and social sectors of the economy. The DAC members directed most of the foreign aid to the region. Notable China is not listed among these DAC members, although it has been and continues to be one of the main creditors for some Central Asian countries. Foreign aid, commonly referred to as ODA (Official Development Assistance), primarily involves the repayment of loans on concessional terms, such as the net repayment of the principal and grant element, which includes at least 25%, estimated at a 10% discount rate (OECD, 2024). From 2000 to 2020, Central Asia received a total of $11.57 billion in ODA from various bilateral donors. Figure 1 below shows the distribution of ODA throughout the region for the period 2000–2020.

**Figure 1- Total ODA for Central Asia, 2000-2020 [1].**

From figure 1, in 2011, Central Asia received the least amount of the ODA, totalling $412.38 million, and in 2019, the region received the highest amount, $931.28 million. Figure 2 displays the amount of ODA receipts from 2000 to 2020.

**Figure 2 - Net ODA classification by country [1]**

Uzbekistan leads in ODA receipts between 2000 and 2020, totaling $4.3 billion. Following closely, Kyrgyzstan secures the second-highest amount with $2.82 billion. Notably, Kyrgyzstan was the first among Central Asian countries to implement IMF policies. Tajikistan follows in third place, having received $2.52 billion. Uzbekistan takes the fourth spot, with a net official ODA receipt of $1.97 billion. Finally, Turkmenistan concludes the list among Central Asian recipients, having received $227.8 million during the specified period.

**Country Specific Trends**. Even though Central Asian countries received different amounts of ODA from bilateral and multilateral organizations throughout the period of 2000–2020, most of these states had the same major donor. Next, the following subsection will describe the ODA distribution for every Central Asian entity. It will mention the prominent donors, the total amount of aid received, and the impact of such aid on socioeconomic development.

**Aid in Kazakhstan.**

**Figure 3 - Main ODA providers for Kazakhstan, 2000-2020 [1]**

The USA is the largest ODA provider for Kazakhstan, offering $1 billion from 2000–2020. Like other donor countries, the USA targets specific areas within Kazakhstan for its funds, including the social sector, judiciary, and civil society. Additionally, it supports trade opportunities and aids in the development of low-cost energy. Among Central Asian countries, Kazakhstan allocates a sufficient budget to its energy sector, with the US Agency for International Development (USAID) actively supporting and promoting green energy policies [2].

From 2000 to 2020, Kazakhstan received the highest amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from Turkey. The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency’s (TIKA) is an important aid provider focusing on agricultural and livestock areas. In addition, TIKA supports the improvement of social life standards through employment and vocational training programs. Also, the agency supports the conservation of the same historical and cultural identities [3]. This organization in Kazakhstan also aims to improve the road infrastructure.

In 1997, Japan started to come up with Eurasian diplomacy, establishing a political corporation with Kazakhstan and subsequently providing investment in the energy sector. One of the highlighted projects between Kazakhstan and Japan was the Silk Road Energy Mission. The "Central Asia plus Japan" dialogue guided the project's operation. The aim of this project, accepted in 2006, was to enhance and promote atomic energy safety and nuclear security. In essence, these two countries share mutual benefits, particularly in the field of nuclear energy. While Japan possesses advanced technology, it lacks some of its natural resources, leading it to seek a high supply of uranium for its growing nuclear energy sector. Kazakhstan, with the second-largest uranium reserves, provides Japan with this resource. Cooperation agreements between these countries primarily include investments in the nuclear power industries, uranium mines, and technology exchange [4].

Germany is the third country to strongly support Kazakhstan. During the specified period, this country provided Kazakhstan with $271.76 million. The GIZ organization directed the aid. Germany wants to allocate its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Kazakhstan for education and sustainable economic development. This country, like the United States, also allocates its ODA for training and employment purposes. Additionally, Germany is concerned regarding environmental challenges, public safety, and disaster prevention [5].

**Aid in the Kyrgyz Republic.** Among Central Asian countries, Kyrgyzstan was the first to adapt the IMF policies, which contributed to receiving significant ODA since its independence. Countries like Japan, Turkey, Germany, Switzerland, and international organizations like the Asian Development Bank (Japan), the International Development Assassination (IDA), and the United Nations (UN) are the main aid providers for the Kyrgyz Republic. Figure 4 shows the main ODA providers in Kyrgyzstan from 2000–2020.

**Figure 4- Main providers of ODA for Kyrgyzstan, 2000-2020 [1]**

Although Russia is not included in the chart as the country was not listed in the OECD database, it’s noteworthy that the Russia began providing financial assistance to Kyrgyzstan once they became part of the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). In 2015, Russia and the Kyrgyzstan established a development fund containing $1 billion. The main aim of the Russia-Kyrgyz fund was to enhance the economic corporation between these countries and modernize the Kyrgyz economy. According to the Development aid report (2018) out of the $1 billion, $5000 million were allocated from the Russian Federal Bank to the National Bank of Kyrgyzstan. It should be mentioned that these ODA from the Russian fund was not given for free; Kyrgyzstan will need to repay the loan later. Top of Form.

Between 2000-2020, Turkey provided the Kyrgyzstan a total $1169.52 million. The Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA) contributed significant amount of foreign aid to Kyrgyzstan, funding over 760 distinct projects. TIKA wants its money in Kyrgyzstan to be allocated for the education, infrastructure, and some portion for the humanitarian purposes [6].

USAID is considered one of the largest ODA providers for Kyrgyzstan. During the mentioned period, the United States allocated $1009.73 million to Kyrgyzstan. USAID primarily focuses on improving the governance of the country. Additionally, the USA aims to develop and promote the business environment and agriculture. Besides these priorities, the USA also endeavours to positively contribute to various sectors of the country, including education, healthcare, and human rights [7].

USAID is considered one of the largest ODA providers for Kyrgyzstan. During the mentioned period, the United States allocated to the Kyrgyzstan $1.01 billion. USAID primarily focuses on improving the governance of the country. Additionally, it promotes the business environment and agriculture. In addition, the USA endeavors to make positive contributions to various sectors, including human rights, education, and healthcare [7].

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a major multilateral organization providing funds for Kyrgyzstan development. Between 2000 and 2020, it allocated a total of $444.14 million. Mainly ADB’s support primarily focuses on road’s rehabilitation projects like Bishkek-Osh and the Bishkek -Torugart routes, which connects the country’s north and south and link it with China [6]. Beside the road improvement in Kyrgyzstan, ADB invests in various sectors such as education, governmental structures, and the civil society. It also plays a significant role in promoting water supply initiatives to facilitate hydropower expansion. Notably, ADB undertook the rehabilitation of Kyrgyzstan largest and most important power station of this country as part of its project [7].

Alongside with other international ODA providers, IDA stands out as a major donor for Kyrgyzstan. From the period of 2000-2020 this organization provided $637.7 million in comprising both loans and grants. IDA allocates its ODA towards the energy, agriculture, and transportation initiatives [7].

**Aid in Tajikistan**. Like other Central Asian countries, Tajikistan has also started to receive a significant amount of ODA since its independence. Figure 5 illustrates the primary ODA allocation for this country.

**Figure 5- Main ODA providers Tajikistan 2000-2020 [1]**

From Figure 5, it’s evident that ADB was Tajikistan's primary ODA provider between 2000 and 2020, contributing a total of $892.23 million. It began its collaboration with Tajikistan in 1998. Initially, this country used ADB’s funds for road construction. From 2005 to 2013, this organization facilitated the implementation of Dushanbe-Kyrgyz Board Rehabilitation Project Phase 2. The ADB allocated $51.7 million for this project to improve and resurface the roads and enhance the drainage systems, bridges, and walls [8]. This organization had a significant and positive impact on the country's regional corporations and trade. Moreover, the ADB projects led to the rehabilitation of three hydropower plants in Tajikistan. In 2008, it allocated $54.8 million for the “Nurek 500 Kilovolt Switchyard Reconstruction Project [9]. Additionally, the ADB directed its funds to enhance the country's business environment, social protection, tax policy, and finance system, while also promoting employment through private partnerships, vocational training, and food security promotion [10].

From 2000 to 2020, USAID was Tajikistan's second-highest ODA provider. Primarily, USAID focuses on enhancing food security, nutrition, and education while also aiming to improve institutional quality. USAID strives to improve institutional quality by enhancing government accountability, credibility, and oversight of basic services. Moreover, it provides training and access to information for migrant workers and civil society members. Additionally, this organization places high value on human rights and tries to inform Tajikistan’s citizens about their rights [11].

Tajikistan joined the International Development Association organization in 1994, a year before joining the World Bank. The IDA directed its funds towards mitigating climate risk and addressing natural disasters. Additionally, this organization assists Tajikistan with electricity exports and economic diversification [12].

The European Union (EU) also aids Tajikistan. Primarily, the EU focuses on three targets: rural development, education, and health. In Tajikistan, the EU's primary goal is to reduce poverty in remote and rural areas by fostering inclusive economic activities in agriculture and other sectors, thereby creating wealth and job opportunities. Furthermore, like other international organizations, the EU values sustainability and encourages the efficient use of natural resources, as well as the enhancement of resilience to severe weather conditions. Thanks to EU aid, Tajikistan greatly benefits, particularly from projects promoting education, regional trade, and enhancing the private sector and regional trade [13].

**Aid in Turkmenistan.** Among the central Asian countries, Turkmenistan received the least amount of ODA. Figure 6 shows the primary ODA providers in this country for the period 2000–2020.

**Figure 6 - Main ODA providers for Turkmenistan, 2000-2020 [1]**

USAID is one of the largest ODA providers for Turkmenistan, with a total of $137.78 million. Like other Central Asian states, this organization focuses on developing the health sector and youth initiatives in Turkmenistan. Moreover, USAID assists local entrepreneurs by creating different job opportunities and enhancing their competitiveness to increase revenue. To foster citizens’ trust in governmental organizations, USAID promotes and encourages the use of e-governance technologies, which positively impact information awareness and service delivery [14].

Another large donor for Turkmenistan is the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which granted $107.67 million. This country is one of Turkmenistan’s largest business partners, focusing on development corporations. Infrastructure and road construction are areas of particular interest for both states, including UAE and Turkmenistan. Additionally, they prioritize areas such as science, education, culture, and heritage as crucial components for developing and strengthening their relationship.

In total, the European Union provided $74.66 million to Turkmenistan from 2000 to 2020. This organization prioritizes its funds for expenditure on public administrations and finances. Additionally, the EU supports the country’s private sector and agriculture, especially in rural and remote areas. Moreover, this organization focuses on improving the education system, addressing water and environmental problems, and enhancing law enforcement. Finally, the EU endeavours to mitigate political issues such as border management and assists in the training of border guards [15].

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) operates prominently in Turkmenistan, concentrating on achieving economic prosperity. Primarily, this organization collaborates with partners to address social issues such as human development, environmental sustainability, and energy [16].

**Aid in Uzbekistan.**

**Figure 7- Main ODA providers for Uzbekistan, 2000-2020 [1]**

Japan emerges as the largest aid provider for Uzbekistan for the period of 2000-2020. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) executes a variety kind of initiatives including grants, concessional loans, and the technical assistance. This organization allocates ODA towards railroad projects, power generation, healthcare, agriculture, and other sectors. A notable JICA program in Uzbekistan is the "Country Assistance Policy to Uzbekistan “established in 2012. It aims to stimulate economic growth by addressing inequality and improving the economic infrastructure [17]. Top of Form

In total Uzbekistan received $1.74 billion from IDA, an agency under the World Bank. The main aim of the provided ODA from the World Bank was intended reducing poverty, achieving sustainable economic development, improving the energy sector, and advancing market reforms. Overall, 28 projects of the World Bank are being implemented in Uzbekistan aiming to rehabilitate irrigation and drainage system, improve the utility infrastructure while fostering the economic growth of the country [18].

For the period of the 2000-2020 ADB provided to the Uzbekistan total amount of the ODA $7.6 million. Some part of this fund was directed towards the development particularly for the electricity generation projects. Under the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) project, ADB in Uzbekistan supports road and railroad projects. Additionally, ADB aided in providing access to clean water supply for over 3 million people. Through the "Water Supply and Sanitation Services Investment Program," more than 4,800 new households gained access to clean water, and over 170,000 people were provided with improved sewage services. ADB also assisted the agricultural sector, benefiting over 3.2 million individuals with water provision for agriculture and promoting crop variety expansion and private sector engagement in horticultural supply chains.Top of Form

Central Asian countries have benefited from the donor activities from both DAC countries and international organizations. Major donors for this region include Turkey, Japan, USA, and Germany while multilateral organization such as ADB, USAID, IDA, and the EU also play a significant role. The aim of DAC countries’ assistance is mainly directed towards the improvement of democracy and governance institutions. In Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, the focus of most aid is on improving the energy sector while in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan a major portion of ODA is directed towards transportation and the storage sector.

**The Role of Specific ODA Providers to Central Asia**. Russia and China are considered major actors of the “Eurasian” and “Shanghai spirits” for the economic development in Central Asia. These countries are not part of the OECD, still these countries provide a significant amount of ODA to the region.

**Chinese Aid to Central Asia.** Even though China is not a part of the DAC ODA providers, still it provides enough money to the Central Asia through the programs like Belt and Road Initiative; It is worth mentioning that China has a different definition and categorization of the aid, which is broader than the one outlined by OECD. For example, for China FDI, commercial loans are also considered as parts of the foreign aid. Chinese aid is complex, and its statistics is released through the governmental agencies. This country government set certain rules based on which it provides it financial assistance to the rest of the world. The following are eight principles based on which this Chinese aid should be operated [19].

1. The aid provided by the Chinese government is based on the mutual benefits it has to the donor and the recipient. It is presented as a mutual exchange rather one-side charity.
2. The Chinese government does not place any conditions to the recipient country as they respect other country rules of law.
3. The aid is low-interest or free-interest loans that have the flexible repayment period.
4. The Chinese aid does not create the dependency but rather enables the recipient countries to achieve economic gains.
5. The Chinese assistance supports projects that require little spending but generate faster profits. This is because the success of such projects creates revenue for the recipient country and acquires capital.
6. The aid includes Chinese domestic machinery and if they fail to meet the agreed standard, China can replace them for free.
7. The Chinese government also enforces a high level of technical assistance to the recipient country and provides the recipient with its experts.
8. The Chinese experts sent for assistance to the recipient countries are expected to work under the same standards as local specialists.

One of the papers devoted to the analysis of Chinese aid and its role in Central Asia was written by Kashin and Korolev [20]. The authors of this article underline the change in the vector of Chinese aid: from being based on ideological driven agendas during the Cold war to more economically focused objectives that mainly directed to the interests of China as a whole.

Kashin and Korolev [20] also note that the in the past China provided financial assistance to strengthen the position of Beijing role in the world and overcome the international isolation. In addition, aid from China has become one of the main tools to establish contacts with the other countries.

Kashin and Korolev provide the critical assessment of the Chinese aid. According to the authors despite the positive effect of Chinese aid to the region, there might be some strategic motivation behind it. They mention that even though Chinese aid in Central Asia promotes stability and development, to some extend it is increasing its power to influence the region. The authors state that the aid from China to Central Asia is mostly aimed at infrastructure projects. One such example is the “Silk Road Economic Belt”. They argue that such projects not only support the economic development of the region but also provides opportunity to China to utilize its industrial capacity.

Authors mention that despite Chinese aid having its positive effects, still some people believe that it raises concerns regarding becoming dependent on it. For several years the inflow of Chinese capital to Central Asia was directed toward infrastructure development which further boosted the local economies and positively impacted the trade relationships [20].

The frame of China aid to Central Asia is based on the principles of the mutual benefits of both parties. Mostly, a large amount of Chinese aid in Central Asia is used for the economic infrastructure mainly the construction of roads and extractive industries. Up to 2016, China has granted Central Asia nearly $30 billion dollars of concessional loans, most of this amount was allocated to Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan [20].

Another paper about Chinese aid to the Central Asia was published by the Nargiz Kassenova [21]. The study emphasizes the significance and role of China’s foreign aid to the region. According to her study China’s development assistance for the region also involves providing buses, tractors, military supplies, and other kind of the equipment. Additionally, China provides governmental scholarships to Central Asian students and training programs for civil workers and military personnel.

Moreover, with both studies by Kassenova and Kashin and Korolev, China’s strategic use of its aid in Central Asia is questioned due to the diverse objectives behind China’s assistance. While Kashin and Korolev argue that there has been a change to more economic variants from ideologically driven agendas, they cannot deny the strategic motivation on China’s part. While the second article claims that the country’s aid is used to build strong social ties to the Central Asia. Both studies explain mention about the goals of China’s foreign aid within this region, showcasing its economic aims in a broader sense.

**Russian Aid to Central Asia.** Economically Russia has a dominant influence in the energy sector, particularly in countries like Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Additionally, Russia is interested in some sectors like agriculture, construction, telecommunication, and mining. Traditionally Russian aid to CA mainly focuses on region’s low-income countries including Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. In 2010, Russian bilateral aid to Kyrgyzstan amounted $25million. Russia provides its aid through the frameworks such as the CIS and the Economic Community. According to the author in recent years Russia forgave a significant amount of aid for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan for securing the military cooperation which in total amounted the $489 million [22].

**Conclusion.** Understanding the complex relationship between foreign aid and economic growth is crucial for shaping effective development policies, particularly in regions like Central Asia. While foreign aid has the potential to drive long-term economic development by addressing critical areas such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education, its effectiveness remains a subject of debate. In Central Asia, foreign assistance has played a significant role in the post-Soviet transition period, with funds aimed at reducing poverty and promoting sustained growth. However, concerns about aid dependency, corruption, and inefficient use of funds persist. The impact of foreign aid ultimately hinges on factors such as institutional quality, which plays a pivotal role in determining the success of financial support in fostering economic growth. Thus, a thorough evaluation of both the quantity and the effectiveness of aid is essential to understanding its true impact on the economic development of the region.

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***Information about authors***

Serikkyzy A .- PhD, associate professor ALMAU, Almaty, Kazakhstan, e-mail: a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz;

Baktymbet S. S.-candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Academy of Political Management, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: [saule\_sbs@mail.ru](mailto:saule_sbs@mail.ru);

Yermirzoev M. - candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor of the University of Central Asia, Khorog, Republic of Tajikistan, e-mail: [mirzobobo.yormirzoev@ucentralasia.org](mailto:mirzobobo.yormirzoev@ucentralasia.org);

Akhmetova A.B. – bachelor, ALMAU, Almaty, Kazakhstan, e-mail: arsiapev@gmail.com

***Сведения об авторах***

Серіккызы А. - PhD, ассоциированный профессор ALMAU, Алматы, Казахстан, e-mail: a.serikkyzy@almau.edu.kz;

Бақтымбет С.С. – кандидат экономических наук, доцент, Академия политического менеджмента, Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: [saule\_sbs@mail.ru](mailto:saule_sbs@mail.ru);

Eрмирзоев М.- кандидат экономических наук, доцент Университета Центральной Азии,Хорог, Республика Таджикистан, e-mail: mirzobobo.yormirzoev@ucentralasia.org;

Ахметова А.Б. – бакалавр, ALMAU, Алматы, Казахстан, arsiapev@gmail.com

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**СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ СИСТЕМЫ УЧЕТА И АНАЛИЗА ЗАТРАТ НА ОХРАНУ ТРУДА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН: ПРОБЛЕМЫ, ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ И СТРАТЕГИИ УЛУЧШЕНИЯ**

**1А. М. Курманов, 2И. Е.Сарыбаева🖂, 3А. Н. Омаркожаева, 1А.Б. Бекмагамбетов**

1 Республиканский научно-исследовательский институт по охране труда Министерства труда и социальной защиты населения Республики Казахстан, Астана, Казахстан,

2 Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан,

3 Казахский университет технологии и бизнеса им.К.Кулажанова, Астана, Казахстан

**🖂**Корреспондент-автор: inarasaribaeva@gmail.com

В статье рассматриваются проблемы и перспективы совершенствования системы социальных гарантий для работников, занятых на вредных и опасных производствах в Республике Казахстан. На основе анализа текущего законодательства и практики предоставления компенсаций выявлены существенные недостатки, связанные с отсутствием единого подхода к аттестации рабочих мест и недостаточной объективностью оценки условий труда. Особое внимание уделяется необходимости разработки унифицированных стандартов и критериев оценки, усилению контроля за проведением аттестации, а также внедрению дифференцированного подхода к предоставлению социальных гарантий. В статье предложены рекомендации по совершенствованию системы, которые включают разработку новых законодательных актов, повышение квалификации специалистов по охране труда и создание механизмов обратной связи для работников. Эти меры направлены на обеспечение более справедливых и равных условий труда, что в конечном итоге способствует улучшению производственной среды и снижению уровня профессиональных заболеваний.

**Ключевые слова:** социальные гарантии, вредные и опасные условия труда, компенсации, охрана труда, аттестация рабочих мест, условия труда

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА ЕҢБЕКТІ ҚОРҒАУҒА АРНАЛҒАН ШЫҒЫНДАРДЫ ЕСЕПКЕ АЛУ ЖӘНЕ ТАЛДАУ ЖҮЙЕСІН ЖЕТІЛДІРУ: ПРОБЛЕМАЛАР, ПЕРСПЕКТИВАЛАР ЖӘНЕ ЖАҚСАРТУ СТРАТЕГИЯЛАРЫ**

**1А. М. Курманов, 2И. Е. Сарыбаева🖂, 3А. Н. Омарқожаева, 1А.Б. Бекмағамбетов**

1 Қазақстан Республикасы Еңбек және халықты әлеуметтік қорғау министрлігінің Еңбекті қорғау жөніндегі республикалық ғылыми-зерттеу институты, Астана, Қазақстан,

2 Л. Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия Ұлттық Университеті, Астана, Қазақстан,

3 Қазақ технология және бизнес университеті.Қ. Құлажанова, Астана, Қазақстан,

e-mail: [inarasaribaeva@gmail.com](mailto:inarasaribaeva@gmail.com)

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасындағы зиянды және қауіпті өндірістерде жұмыс істейтін қызметкерлер үшін әлеуметтік кепілдіктер жүйесін жетілдіру мәселелері мен перспективалары қарастырылады. Ағымдағы заңнаманы және өтемақы беру практикасын талдау негізінде жұмыс орындарын аттестаттауға бірыңғай тәсілдің болмауына және еңбек жағдайларын бағалаудың объективтілігінің жеткіліксіздігіне байланысты елеулі кемшіліктер анықталды. Бірыңғай стандарттар мен бағалау критерийлерін әзірлеу, аттестаттауды өткізуді бақылауды күшейту, сондай-ақ әлеуметтік кепілдіктер беруге сараланған тәсілді енгізу қажеттілігіне ерекше назар аударылады. Мақалада жаңа заңнамалық актілерді әзірлеуді, еңбекті қорғау жөніндегі мамандардың біліктілігін арттыруды және қызметкерлер үшін кері байланыс тетіктерін құруды қамтитын жүйені жетілдіру бойынша ұсыныстар ұсынылған. Бұл шаралар неғұрлым әділ және тең еңбек жағдайларын қамтамасыз етуге бағытталған, бұл сайып келгенде өндірістік ортаны жақсартуға және кәсіптік аурулардың деңгейін төмендетуге ықпал етеді.

**Негізгі сөздер:** әлеуметтік кепілдіктер, зиянды және қауіпті еңбек жағдайлары, өтемақылар, еңбекті қорғау, жұмыс орындарын аттестаттау, еңбек жағдайлары

**IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING AND ANALYSIS OF LABOR PROTECTION COSTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS AND IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES**

**1A.M.Kurmanov, 2I.E. Sarybayeva🖂 , 3A.N. Omarkozhayeva, 1A.B.Bekmagambetov**

1 Republican Research Institute for labor protection of the Ministry of Labor and social protection of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana, Kazakhstan,

2 L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan,

3 K.Kulazhanov Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan,

e-mail: [inarasaribaeva@gmail.com](mailto:inarasaribaeva@gmail.com)

The article discusses the problems and prospects of improving the system of social guarantees for workers employed in hazardous and hazardous industries in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Based on the analysis of current legislation and the practice of providing compensation, significant shortcomings have been identified related to the lack of a unified approach to workplace certification and insufficient objectivity in assessing working conditions. Special attention is paid to the need to develop unified standards and evaluation criteria, strengthen control over certification, as well as introduce a differentiated approach to the provision of social guarantees. The article offers recommendations for improving the system, which include the development of new legislative acts, professional development of occupational safety specialists and the creation of feedback mechanisms for employees. These measures are aimed at ensuring fairer and more equal working conditions, which ultimately contributes to improving the working environment and reducing occupational diseases.

**Key words:** social guarantees, harmful and dangerous working conditions, compensation, labor protection, certification of workplaces, working conditions

**Введение.** Вопросы исследования социальных гарантий для работников, занятых на вредных производствах труда, являются крайне важными и многоаспектными, что обусловлено в первую очередь обеспечением благосостояния и защиты здоровья работников. На фоне развития промышленности и внедрения новых производственных технологий, характер и степень воздействия на здоровье работников также изменяются, что требует пересмотра и обновления социальных гарантий. Кроме того, важным аспектом является обеспечение справедливости и равенства в распределении таких гарантий среди всех категорий работников, занятых на вредных производствах. Это связано с необходимостью учета индивидуальных факторов риска и особенностей различных отраслей.

В соответствии со статьей 181 Трудового кодекса РК [1] работник имеет право на рабочее место, оборудованное в соответствии с требованиями по безопасности и охране труда, обеспечение санитарно-бытовыми помещениями, средствами индивидуальной и коллективной защиты в соответствии с требованиями законодательства, а также трудовым, коллективным договорами. А по статье 182 работодателю вменяется в обязанность проведение постоянного мониторинга уровня профессиональных рисков с целью его профилактики, а также замены применяемых опасных технологий и производственного оборудования на более безопасные.

Несмотря на принятые новые законодательные акты [2,3] социальные гарантии в Казахстане по-прежнему не соответствуют ожиданиям и потребностям работников и не обеспечивают выполнение международных норм, не учитывают современное состояние производства и производственной среды, условия труда на рабочих местах.

Социальные гарантии играют важную роль в уменьшении неравенства, вызванного различиями в условиях труда, и поддерживают социальное равновесие. В условиях модернизации производственных процессов и изменений в трудовом законодательстве возникает необходимость пересмотра и адаптации социальных гарантий, чтобы они оставались эффективными и актуальными в новых социально-экономических реалиях.

Таким образом, исследование социальных гарантий для работников, занятых на вредных производствах труда, имеет ключевое значение для развития социальной политики и охраны труда, а его результаты могут стать основой для принятия более эффективных и справедливых решений в данной области.

**Материалы и методы.** Темой исследования занимались и занимаются до сих пор как отдельные ученые, так проектные организации, научно-исследовательские институты. Большое число публикаций посвящены вопросам охраны труда, но теме «совершенствование регулированию труда работников вредного и опасного производства» посвящены единичные труды. Более того, вся изученная литература является справочной, либо теоретические работы посвящены, как правило, решению каких-либо отдельных вопросов, так или иначе касающихся вопросов охраны и условий труда.

Анализ действующего механизма регулирования труда лиц, занятых в неблагоприятных условиях изучены как отечественными, так и зарубежными специалистами. Среди российских работ можно отметить статьи А.М. Елина, С.С. Сергеевой «Специальная оценка условий труда: практика и итоги» [4], Л.И. Хайруллина, В.С. Гасилова, Тучковой О.А. «Компенсации за работу во вредных условиях труда: основные аспекты вопроса» [5], С.М.Ильина, Н.А., Самарской и др. «Направления совершенствования системы предоставления гарантий и компенсаций работникам за работу в опасных (вредных) условиях труда» [6]. Подобные исследования проводятся также учеными странами СНГ в частности, статья Стратулата В. И. «Социальные компенсации за вредные условия труда в Молдове» [7], Алиевой Л. М. «Компенсационные механизмы для работников во вредных условиях труда в Азербайджане» [8], Умарова Н. А. «Правовые аспекты компенсации за вредные условия труда в Узбекистане» [9] и др. В Казахстане можно отметить, следующие исследования С.Г. Бисакаева, Ш.К. Абикеновой, Каминскаой Г. А. «Научное обоснование механизма государственного регулирования труда работников, занятых во вредных условиях труда» [10], Г.А. Еселхановой, А.Е. Танабаевой «Нормативно-правовое регулирование предоставления гарантий работникам, занятым во вредных и опасных условиях труда в Республике Казахстан» [11], С.М. Базарбаевой, С.Т. Шорманова, С.Т. Толеугали «Анализ действующего механизма регулирования труда лиц, занятых в неблагоприятных условиях» [12].

Можно отметить ряд работ ученых дальнего зарубежья Lee, H. S., Kim, J. H. «Occupational hazards and safety management in the South Korean manufacturing sector» (Южная Корея) [13], Leigh, J. P., Du, J. «Economic burden of occupational injuries and illnesses in the United States» [14] (США), Pissarides, C. A., Weber, A. «Compensation for workplace risks in the European Union: Evidence from the European Working Conditions Survey» [15] (Европа) и др.

Таким образом, в данном исследовании использовались различные источники и методы для анализа действующего механизма регулирования труда лиц, занятых в неблагоприятных условиях. Характеристика исследовательского материала включает в себя как качественные, так и количественные аспекты, что является важным фактором для обеспечения достоверности выводов и методов исследования.

Исследование проводилось в несколько этапов: анализ существующих законодательных актов, сбор и анализ статистических данных по численности работников, занятых во вредных условиях труда, и сравнительный анализ компенсационных механизмов.

При написании статьи использовались следующие методы: документальный анализ правовых актов, статистический анализ данных по численности работников, занятых во вредных условиях труда, и их компенсации, сравнительный анализ компенсаций по различным формам собственности предприятий.

**Результаты и обсуждение.** Социальная защита работников, занятых на тяжелых работах, а также на работах с вредными и (или) опасными условиями труда, является одной из важнейших задач государственной политики в сфере трудовых отношений в Республике Казахстан. Нормативно-правовое регулирование в этой области направлено на создание условий, обеспечивающих здоровье и безопасность работников, а также на предоставление им дополнительных социальных гарантий и компенсаций.

Нормативно-правовой анализ исследования регуляторных норм, действующих в Республике Казахстан представлен в таблице 1.

**Таблица 1 - Нормативно-правовой анализ регуляторных норм в сфере охраны труда**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Нормативный акт | Основное содержание |
| Трудовой кодекс РК | |
| ст. 69 п. 2 | Устанавливается сокращенная продолжительность рабочего времени не более 36 часов для работников, занятых на тяжелых и опасных работах. |
| ст. 89 п. 1 | Предоставляются дополнительные оплачиваемые ежегодные трудовые отпуска продолжительностью не менее шести календарных дней для работников на тяжелых и опасных работах. |
| ст. 105 п. 1 | Оплата труда для работников на тяжелых и опасных работах устанавливается в повышенном размере по сравнению с оплатой труда работников с нормальными условиями труда. |
| ст. 182 п. 2 | Работодатель обязан создавать санитарно-гигиенические условия, обеспечивать работников молоком или равноценными пищевыми продуктами, специализированными продуктами для диетического питания. |
| Социальный кодекс РК | |
| ст. 195-1 | Устанавливает право на социальную защиту для лиц, занятых на работах с вредными условиями труда, при достижении 55-летнего возраста и уплате обязательных профессиональных пенсионных взносов в совокупности не менее 84 месяцев. |
| Постановление Правительства РК от 26.03.2014 г. № 255 | Об утверждении Правил осуществления обязательных профессиональных пенсионных взносов. |
| Закон Республики Казахстан "О внесении изменений и дополнений в некоторые законодательные акты по вопросам общественных объединений и социальной защиты лиц, занятых на работах с вредными условиями труда" | Подписан Главой государства, включает новые выплаты и социальные гарантии для работников на вредных работах​ (PRO1C)​​ (PRO) |
| Приказы Министерства здравоохранения и социального развития РК | |
| № 1053 от 28.12.2015 г. | Об утверждении Списка производств, цехов, профессий и должностей, перечня тяжелых и опасных работ, дающих право на сокращенное рабочее время, дополнительный отпуск и повышенную оплату труда. |
| № 1054 от 28.12.2015 г. | Об утверждении Правил выдачи работникам молока или равноценных пищевых продуктов, специализированных продуктов для диетического питания, специальной одежды и других средств индивидуальной защиты. |
| № 1056 от 28.12.2015 г. | Об утверждении норм выдачи работникам молока или равноценных пищевых продуктов, специализированных продуктов для диетического питания. |
| Приказ Министерства труда и социальной защиты населения РК от 24.05.2023 г. № 170 | Об утверждении перечня производств, работ, профессий работников, занятых на работах с вредными условиями труда, для которых осуществляются обязательные профессиональные пенсионные взносы за счет средств работодателя. |
| Примечание – составлено авторами на основании [1-3] | |

Анализ данных, приведенных в таблице 1, показывает, что в Республике Казахстан осуществляется комплексный подход к регулированию трудовых отношений и предоставлению социальных гарантий для работников, занятых на тяжелых и опасных работах. Принятие новых законодательных актов направлено на улучшение условий труда и усиление социальной защиты работников, что способствует созданию безопасных и здоровых условий труда в стране.

В 2023 году численность работников, занятых во вредных и других неблагоприятных условиях труда составляло 1 692 214 человек, что на 21065 человек больше в сравнении с 2022 годом и на 50621 человек больше в сравнении с 2021 годом.

Вредные факторы труда оказывают значительное воздействие на здоровье и работоспособность работников, что делает их изучение и регулирование важной задачей для обеспечения безопасных и здоровых условий труда. В условиях современной экономики, где значительное количество рабочих мест связано с потенциально опасными производственными процессами, понимание и минимизация вредных факторов является ключевым аспектом социальной политики и трудового законодательства.

Воздействие вредных факторов проявляется на физическом, психологическом и социальном уровнях. Физическое воздействие может привести к различным заболеваниям и травмам, снижающим общую работоспособность работников. Психологическое воздействие выражается в повышенном уровне стресса, утомляемости и снижении когнитивных функций, что также негативно сказывается на производительности труда. Социальное и экономическое воздействие вредных факторов проявляется в снижении качества жизни работников и экономических потерях, связанных с медицинскими расходами и снижением эффективности труда (рисунок 1).

Наибольший удельный вес работающих во вредных условиях труда в 2023 году зафиксировано в следующих секторах экономики:

* добыча угля - 75,6%;
* горнодобывающая промышленность и разработка карьеров - 53,0%;
* промышленность - 41,0%;
* снабжение электроэнергией, газом, паром, горячей водой и кондиционированным воздухом - 34,8%.

Высокий удельный вес работающих во вредных условиях труда в этих секторах обоснованы следующими факторами: усложненными технологическими процессами, использованием тяжелого оборудования и взрывчатых веществ, экстремальными температурами, воздействием токсичных веществ и др. (рисунок 2)

Физическое воздействие

Заболевания и травмы. Вредные факторы, такие как шум, вибрация, запыленность и загазованность воздуха, экстремальные температуры, могут вызвать острые и хронические заболевания.

Снижение работоспособности. Воздействие вредных факторов может привести к быстрой утомляемости, снижению физической выносливости и общей работоспособности. Это, в свою очередь, повышает риск производственных травм и аварий.

Психологическое воздействие

Стресс и утомляемость. Вредные факторы, такие как шум и вибрация, могут вызывать повышенный стресс и утомляемость, что негативно сказывается на психическом здоровье работников. Хронический стресс может привести к развитию депрессии, тревожных расстройств и других психических заболеваний.

Снижение концентрации и когнитивных функций. Шум и вибрация могут снижать концентрацию внимания и когнитивные функции, что затрудняет выполнение сложных и требующих внимания задач.

Социальное и экономическое воздействие

Снижение качества жизни. Хронические заболевания и психическое напряжение, вызванные вредными факторами труда, могут снижать общее качество жизни работников, ограничивая их физические и социальные возможности.

Экономические потери. Заболевания и травмы работников приводят к потерям рабочего времени, увеличению расходов на медицинское обслуживание и снижению производительности труда. Это оказывает негативное влияние на экономические показатели предприятий и национальной экономики в целом.

**Рисунок 1 - Воздействие вредных факторов на работников**

*Примечание – составлено авторами*

**Рис.2 - Удельный вес работников, занятых во вредных и других неблагоприятных**

**условиях труда**

*Примечание – составлено авторами на основании статистических данных [16]*

Анализ данных по вредным условиям труда показывает, что наибольший удельный вес в добыче угля составляет запыленность и загазованность воздуха, достигая 52,6%. Этот фактор является наиболее значимым и негативно влияет на дыхательную систему работников, увеличивая риск развития хронических заболеваний легких. В горнодобывающей промышленности и разработке карьеров наиболее выражены факторы шума и вибрации, с показателем 31,3%, и запыленности воздуха - 23,4%. Эти условия связаны с использованием тяжелого оборудования и взрывчатых веществ, что повышает риск профессиональных заболеваний и травм.

Факторы шума и вибрации, запыленности и загазованности воздуха, а также неблагоприятные температурные условия являются наиболее значимыми вредными факторами в данных секторах экономики. Эти условия требуют особого внимания к улучшению условий труда и внедрению мер по охране здоровья работников.

Социальные гарантии в Республике Казахстан представляют дополнительный отпуск, сокращенный рабочий день, повышенный размер оплаты труда, обязательные профессиональные взносы и пр.) предоставляются на основе списочного подхода с подтверждением результатами аттестации производственных объектов по условиям труда

Необходимо отметить, что в 2023 году из 1 692 214 человек, работающих во вредных условиях труда, 680 160 работников, было установлена хотя бы одна из компенсаций. На сегодняшний день в Казахстане существуют следующие виды компенсаций:

* дополнительные отпуска;
* сокращенный рабочий день;
* лечебно-профилактическое питание;
* молоко и равноценные пищевые продукты;
* доплаты за вредные и другие неблагоприятные условия труда.

Общая сумма затрат на компенсации за работу во вредных и других неблагоприятных условиях труда по всем видам экономической деятельности составляет 207 631 773 тыс. тенге. Структура компенсаций за работу во вредных и других неблагоприятных условиях труда представлена на рисунке 3.

**Рис. 3 – Структура компенсаций за работу во вредных и других**

**неблагоприятных условиях труда**

*Примечание – составлено авторами на основании статистических данных [16]*

Доплаты за вредные условия труда и дополнительные отпуска составляют наибольшую долю в части компенсаций (38,65% и 34,04% соответственно). Это свидетельствует о том, что развиваются циклические и дополнительные отпуска, которые являются возможными мерами поддержки производителей. Лечебно-профилактическое питание составляет 14,15% от общей структуры компенсаций, что обеспечивает измерение меры по сохранению здоровья через специальное питание. Меньшая доля приходится на сокращенный рабочий день и предоставление молока. Сокращенный рабочий день и прибавка молока составляют меньшую долю в общей шкале компенсаций (соответственно 8,17% и 4,98%). Это может быть связано с тем, что применяются некоторые ограничения или особенности.

Для выявления диспропорций и несправедливостей был проведен сравнительный анализ, позволяющий выявить возможные несоответсвия в предоставлении компенсаций между мужчинами и женщинами, а также между работниками различных форм собственности. Это важно для разработки рекомендаций по устранению таких несправедливостей и обеспечения равных условий труда для всех работников.

В государственной собственности общее количество работников, которым установлены компенсации за работу во вредных условиях, составляет 196 935 человек, что составляет 28.95% от общего числа работников, занятых во вредных условиях труда в данном секторе. Из них 66 993 мужчины (14.51%) и 129 942 женщины (59.51%).

В частной собственности общее количество работников, которым установлены компенсации, составляет 383 716 человек, что составляет 56.42% от общего числа работников, занятых во вредных условиях труда в частном секторе. Из них 311 888 мужчины (67.54%) и 71 828 женщины (32.90%).

В иностранной собственности общее количество работников, которым установлены компенсации, составляет 99 509 человек, что составляет 14.63% от общего числа работников, занятых во вредных условиях труда в иностранных компаниях. Из них 82 928 мужчины (17.96%) и 16 581 женщины (7.59%) (таблица 2).

**Таблица 2 – Анализ данных по численности работников и компенсациям в Республике Казахстан**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | государственная собственность | | частная собственность | | иностранная собственность | | всего |
| чел. | % | чел. | % | чел. | % |  |
| Численность работников, занятых во вредных и других неблагоприятных условиях труда по регионам | 457 874 | 27,399 | 1017417 | 60,881 | 195858 | 11,72 | 1 671 149 |
| мужчины | 150 887 | 15,122 | 701667 | 70,322 | 145235 | 14,556 | 997 789 |
| женщины | 306 987 | 45,59 | 315750 | 46,892 | 50623 | 7,518 | 673 360 |
| Численность работников, которым за работу во вредных и других неблагоприятных условиях труда установлены компенсации | 196935 | 28,954 | 383716 | 56,416 | 99509 | 14,63 | 680 160 |
| мужчины | 66993 | 14,507 | 311888 | 67,536 | 82928 | 17,957 | 461 809 |
| женщины | 129942 | 59,511 | 71828 | 32,896 | 16581 | 7,5937 | 218 351 |
| Сумма затрат на компенсации за работу во вредных и других неблагоприятных условиях труда по отдельным видам экономической деятельности (тыс.тенге) | 39314722 | 18,935 | 128998360,70 | 62,128 | 39318690 | 18,937 | 207 631 773 |
| Примечание – составлено авторами на основании статистических данных [16] | | | | | | | |

Государственные предприятия в 2023 году предоставили компенсации 28,95% работников, занятых во вредных условиях труда. Женщины в государственном секторе получили компенсации чаще, чем мужчины, что может свидетельствовать о большей концентрации женщин в работах, подлежащих компенсации. Частные организации обеспечили компенсациями 56,42% работников, занятых во вредных условиях труда. В частном секторе в 2023 году значительно больше мужчин получили компенсации, чем женщины, что может указывать на преобладание мужчин в профессиях с вредными условиями труда, либо на более высокие компенсационные ставки для мужчин. В иностранных компаниях компенсации были установлены для 14,63% работников. Подобно частному сектору, в иностранных компаниях компенсации больше получили мужчины, что также может быть связано с типами работ и условиями труда в этих предприятиях.

В государственной собственности часто наблюдается меньший уровень компенсаций по сравнению с частными и иностранными предприятиями. Это может быть связано с более строгими бюджетными ограничениями, сложными бюрократическими процедурами и недостаточной информированностью работников о своих правах. В частных и иностранных компаниях, напротив, компенсации предоставляются чаще и в большем объеме, что может объясняться лучшими финансовыми возможностями и желанием этих предприятий привлекать и удерживать квалифицированных сотрудников.

Несоответствие в выплатах компенсаций отображается на всей системе социальных гарантий, что указывает на существующие проблемы механизме предоставления социальных гарантий. Это требует пересмотра и улучшения существующих механизмов предоставления компенсаций и социальных гарантий, чтобы обеспечить равные и справедливые условия для всех работников, независимо от формы собственности предприятия. Улучшение системы социальных гарантий будет способствовать созданию более безопасных и здоровых условий труда, что положительно скажется на общем состоянии производственной среды и благосостоянии работников.

На сегодняшний момент, социальные гарантии в Казахстане предоставляются на основе списочного подхода с подтверждением результатами аттестации производственных объектов по условиям труда. Социальные гарантии для работников, занятых на тяжелых и вредных производствах, предоставляются на основе списочного подхода и подтверждаются результатами аттестации производственных объектов по условиям труда.

Однако можно отметить, что процедура проведения аттестации производственных объектов по условиям труда проводится не всегда качественно и не отражает фактические условия труда, также не учитывает риски и дифференциацию для каждого рабочего места.

Кроме того, отсутствие единого подхода к оценке условий труда и критериев для проведения аттестации приводит к неоднородности в применении социальных гарантий. Это, в свою очередь, создает предпосылки для несправедливого распределения компенсаций и льгот, что может вызывать социальную напряженность среди работников.

Для решения этих проблем необходимо пересмотреть текущую систему аттестации рабочих мест с целью обеспечения её объективности и прозрачности. Это может включать в себя следующие шаги:

* Разработка единых стандартов и критериев оценки условий труда. Введение унифицированных правил и процедур, которые будут применяться ко всем предприятиям независимо от их формы собственности, позволит создать более справедливую систему оценки.
* Усиление контроля за проведением аттестации. Создание независимых органов или комиссий, которые будут проводить регулярные проверки качества аттестации производственных объектов, поможет минимизировать ошибки и злоупотребления.
* Внедрение дифференцированного подхода к оценке рабочих мест. Учет специфики каждого рабочего места и индивидуальных рисков позволит более точно определить необходимый уровень компенсаций и социальных гарантий.
* Обучение и повышение квалификации специалистов по охране труда. Повышение уровня подготовки кадров, занимающихся аттестацией, гарантирует, что результаты будут более достоверными и соответствующими реальным условиям труда.
* Разработка системы обратной связи для работников. Введение механизмов, позволяющих работникам сообщать о несоответствиях в условиях труда и в оценке их рабочих мест, поможет оперативно выявлять и устранять проблемы.

Эти меры могут значительно повысить эффективность системы социальных гарантий в Казахстане, сделав её более прозрачной, справедливой и соответствующей реальным потребностям работников. В конечном итоге, это приведет к улучшению условий труда, снижению уровня профессиональных заболеваний и травматизма, а также к повышению общей удовлетворенности трудящихся.

**Выводы.** Проведенное исследование подтвердило наличие значительных проблем в системе предоставления социальных гарантий для работников, занятых на вредных и опасных производствах в Республике Казахстан. Основные выводы можно сформулировать следующим образом:

* неоднородность предоставления социальных гарантий. Исследование показало, что существующая система оценки условий труда и последующая аттестация производственных объектов часто не отражают реальные условия труда. Это приводит к неравномерному распределению компенсаций и льгот среди работников различных форм собственности и секторов экономики.
* недостатки в системе аттестации рабочих мест. Отсутствие единых стандартов и критериев для оценки условий труда ведет к возникновению значительных различий в результатах аттестации, что создает предпосылки для несправедливого распределения социальных гарантий.
* необходимость пересмотра и совершенствования механизмов. Для обеспечения равных и справедливых условий труда необходимо пересмотреть текущие механизмы предоставления социальных гарантий. Внедрение дифференцированного подхода к оценке рабочих мест и усиление контроля за проведением аттестации может существенно улучшить ситуацию.
* рекомендации по улучшению системы социальных гарантий. Важным шагом в этом направлении является разработка унифицированных правил и процедур, которые будут применяться ко всем предприятиям, а также создание независимых органов для контроля за качеством аттестации. Дополнительно, обучение и повышение квалификации специалистов по охране труда могут значительно повысить достоверность оценки условий труда.

***Финансирование.*** *В статье изложены результаты исследований, полученных в ходе реализации научно-технической программы на тему «Трансформация государственного механизма социальных гарантий в отношении лиц, занятых во вредных условиях труда в современном контексте» (ИРН AP23490760).*

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***Сведения об авторах***

Курманов А.М.- к.э.н., генеральный директор Республиканского научно-исследовательский институт по охране труда Министерства труда и социальной защиты населения Республики Казахстан, Астана, e-mail: rniiot@rniiot.kz;

Сарыбаева И.Е.-докторант Евразийского национального университета имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: inarasaribaeva@gmail.com;

Омаркожаева А.Н.- к.э.н., доцент Казахский университет технологии и бизнеса им.К.Кулажанова, Астана, Казахстан, e-mail: asya\_7510@mail.ru;

Бекмагамбетов А.Б. – к.ю.н., ассоциированный профессор, зам. генерального директора Республиканского научно-исследовательский институт по охране труда Министерства труда и социальной защиты населения Республики, e-mail: [adilet1979@mail.ru](mailto:adilet1979@mail.ru)

***Information about the authors***

A.M.Kurmanov - Candidate of Economic Sciences, CEO, General Director of the Republican Research Institute for Labor Protection of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic Kazakhstan, e-mail: rniiot@rniiot.kz;

I.E. Sarybayeva – PhD student of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, e-mail: inarasaribaeva@gmail.com;

A.N. Omarkozhayeva - Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, K.Kulazhanov Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Astana, Kazakhstan, e-mail: asya\_7510@mail.ru;

A.B.Bekmagambetov - Candidate of Legal Sciences, Associate Professor, Deputy Director General of the Republican Scientific Research Institute for Labor Protection of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic Kazakhstan, e-mail: [adilet1979@mail.ru](mailto:adilet1979@mail.ru)