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INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE SUBSOIL USE OF KAZAKHSTAN: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS STATE REGULATION

Abstract. Originality / value of the research. Subsoil use is of particular significance to ensure the country's innovation and sustainable development and is considered to be one of the most important directions of national economic policy.

Based on the proposed model of subsoil use public administration, a set of measures can be developed and implemented that will allow solving both current and strategic tasks of sustainable development of the mineral extractive industry of Kazakhstan.

The integrated use of all proposed approaches in the developed model will increase the subsoil use industries' competitiveness, stabilize the environmental situation and improve the quality level and degree of raw materials processing.

Research methodology. In order to improve the existing methodological approaches to the natural resource exploiting sector innovation activities development of the national economy of Kazakhstan, the innovation activity public administration of subsoil use in Kazakhstan principles and criteria have been developed and improved.

Findings. In conclusion, priority directions and ways of developing inno-

vation activities public administration of the mineral resource sector of the economy are proposed, on the basis of which the sustainable development of the country's subsoil use can be realized. As the results of the study, the innovation activity public administration of subsoil use in Kazakhstan priorities are determined.

Key words: subsoil use, public administration, innovation activity, sustainable development, model, efficiency.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ЖЕР ҚОЙНАУЫН ПАЙДАЛАНУДАҒЫ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТІ: МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК РЕТТЕУДІ ДАМЫТУДЫҢ ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ-ӘДІСНАМАЛЫҚ ТӘСІЛДЕРІ

Аннотация. Зерттеу мақсаты – Қазақстанның жер қойнауын пайдаланудың инновациялық қызметін қазіргі жағдайда мемлекеттік реттеу бағыттарын дайындаудың теориялық және әдіснамалық тәсілдерін зерттеу. Әдіснамасы – Қазақстан халық шаруашылығының табиғатты пайдаланылатын секторының инновациялық қызметін дамытудың қолданыстағы әдіснамалық тәсілдерін жетілдіру мақсатында Қазақстанның жер қойнауын пайдаланудың инновациялық қызметін мемлекеттік реттеудің қағидаттары мен өлшемдері әзірленді және дамытылды.

Зерттеудің бірегейлігі / құндылығы – жер қойнауын пайдалану инновациялық қызметті дамытуда және елдің тұрақты дамуын қамтамасыз етуде ерекше маңызы бар мемлекеттік экономикалық саясаттың маңызды бағыттарының бірі ретінде қарастырылады. Жер қойнауын пайдалануды мемлекеттік реттеудің ұсынылып отырған моделін негізге ала отырып, оларды іске асыру Қазақстанның өндіруші емес өнеркәсібін тұрақты дамытудың ағымдағы және стратегиялық міндеттерін шешуге мүмкіндік беретін шаралар кешені әзірленуі және іске асырылуы мүмкін. Әзірленген модельде ұсынылған барлық тәсілдерді кешенді пайдалану жер қойнауын пайдалану салаларының бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыруға, экологиялық жағдайды тұрақтандыруға және

шикізат ресурстарын өңдеудің сапалық деңгейі мен дәрежесін арттыруға мүмкіндік береді.

Зерттеу нәтижелері. Қорытындыда экономиканың минералдық-шикізат секторын мемлекеттік реттеудің инновациялық қызметін дамытудың басым бағыттары мен жолдары ұсынылады, олардың негізінде елдің жер қойнауын пайдалануды тұрақты дамыту жүзеге асырылуы мүмкін. Жүргізілген зерттеу нәтижелері ретінде Қазақстанның жер қойнауын пайдаланудың инновациялық қызметін мемлекеттік реттеудің басымдықтары айқындалды.

Түйін сөздер: жер қойнауын пайдалану, мемлекеттік реттеу, инновациялық қызмет, тұрақты даму, үлгі, тиімділік.

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ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ В НЕДРОПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ КАЗАХСТАНА: ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПОДХОДЫ К РАЗВИТИЮ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ

Аннотация. Цель исследования – исследование теоретических и методологических подходов к выработке направлений государственного регулирования инновационной деятельности недропользования Казахстана в современных условиях.

Методология исследования. С целью совершенствования существующих методологических подходов к развитию инновационной деятельности природоэксплуатирующего сектора народного хозяйства Казахстана разработаны и развиты принципы и критерии государственного регулирования инновационной деятельности недропользования Казахстана.

Оригинальность / ценность исследования – недропользование рассматривается как одно из важнейших направлений государственной

экономической политики, которое имеет особое значение в развитии инновационной деятельности и обеспечении устойчивого развития страны. Исходя из предлагаемой модели государственного регулирования недропользования может быть выработан и реализован комплекс мер, который позволит решить, как текущие, так и стратегические задачи устойчивого развития недродобывающей промышленности Казахстана.

Результаты исследования. В заключении предлагаются приоритетные направления и пути развития инновационной деятельности государственного регулирования минерально-сырьевого сектора экономики, на базе которых может осуществиться устойчивое развитие недропользования страны. В качестве результатов проведенного исследования определены приоритеты государственного регулирования инновационной деятельности недропользования Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: недропользование, государственное регулирование, инновационная деятельность, устойчивое развитие, модель, эффективность.

Introduction. Solving the society's problems having the implementing fundamental changes in the composition and quality of the national economy goal is specific and individual for each country. Energy security as the most important national security component of the Republic of Kazakhstan is subsoil use innovative system very significant element. Ensuring national security is one of the main innovation policy tasks. The innovative subsoil use system's energy security is the country's state protection, its citizens, society, economy, and subsoil use itself from threats to reliable fuel and energy supply. These threats depend not only on external (macroeconomic, conjectural and geopolitical) factors, but also on the actual country's minerals innovation system function and state. The above-mentioned factors have limited the innovative subsoil use systems development, and are also a risk source to the energy security of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A minerals innovative system analysis of the current condition demonstrates the risks that can become quite real. Disproportions in the fuel and energy supply of certain regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan are becoming a "chronic disease" (unsatisfactory state of the communal sphere, failures in heat supply, etc.), which really threatens the energy security of the regions.

The problem is aggravated by the geography of the distribution of primary resource reserves, the petroleum products, and electricity in the regions of the country production, the insufficient capacity of power transmission lines.

Purpose of research – Theoretical and methodological approaches study to the directions development of innovation activity public administration in the subsoil use of Kazakhstan in modern conditions.

Methods of research. During the research, the methods of scientific abstraction, hypotheses, statistics, and economic analysis were applied. The information study base of is the data of the Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the materials of websites on the topic of the study.

Literature review. The issue of innovation activity public administration in the subsoil use of Kazakhstan in the economy and improving its competitiveness has always been the modern scientists and practitioners' focus.

Such foreign scientists as Clare et al., 1981, Kantorovich, 1986, Kleinknecht, 1987, Kondratiev, 1925, Mensh, 1979, Schumpeter, 1982, assessed and analyzed the novelties and innovation administration formation and improvement in the economy. They tried to summarize the basic innovation development; the cyclical innovation and economic development concepts, innovation processes of public administration were developed. American scientists (Hotelling, 1931, Tietenberg et al., 2018), dealing with subsoil use economics and environmental ecology issues, have deeply studied the sustainable subsoil use as the country's innovation activity essential component in their works. Of particular importance is the economic situation of the Hotelling Rule, which determines the renewable natural resources exploitation optimal level and the natural monopoly product price, and the amount of marginal cost of its production.

Russian scientists, such as Bushuev, 2008, Emelyanov, 2009, Glazyev, 2019, Gokhberg, 2002, have extensively studied the innovation process's role in the economy and subsoil use, including in the global world crises, cataclysms, social, technological, and other changes in the economy modern period, politics and the environment. The purpose of the Republic of Kazakhstan (The state program of industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for years 2020 - 2025, No. 1050, 2019) is to establish Kazakhstan manufacturing industry competitive in the internal and external markets. However, despite the scientists' great attention to the innovation activities public administration problems in countries subsoil use, the science and practice innovation issues in the subsoil use of Kazakhstan remain insufficiently researched and not even tested in the actual modern reality.

This article's research choice, its purpose and objectives have been determined by the marked issues' relevance and significance, besides

their insufficient elaboration in innovative and industrial development and economic diversification current conditions.

Results and discussion. As the state policy foundations in the subsoil use field, the following its improvement areas have been identified:

- the national mineral resources' administration development and use in accordance with the long-term state strategy, medium-term and current programs for the study of the subsoil, reproduction of the mineral resource base, based on long-term (The Code of Kazakhstan Republic, 2017, December 27th, № 125-VI, 2022) forecasting of consumption levels of the mineral resources main types;

- the consumption and production balances of the mineral resources' creation;

- foreign policy and economic measures' set formation and creation of conditions for ensuring access of Kazakhstani companies to the subsoil of mineral producers, primarily states that have debts to the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- improve tax legislation to ensure that the national mineral resources operate in the face of increasing competition in the world mineral raw material market, and that the individual opportunities of each deposit are evenly distributed between the State and mineral exploration and mining companies (territory tax zoning, special tax legislation for the mineral resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan);

- systems creation for long-term (25-50 years) consumption levels forecasting of the main mineral resources types.

Taking into account a qualitatively new state of subsoil use achievement, the state innovation policy (Figure 1) should be based on:

- public administration predictability and efficiency aimed at stimulating private enterprises initiative in the goals' implementation of the state innovation policy in subsoil use;

- national actions' consistency for the most important subsoil use development strategic guidelines implementation;

- mineral exploration and mining companies' interest in sustainable development creation and constructive preparedness dialogue with the country.

Achieving these benchmarks, increasing the controllability of the subsoil use innovative system developing processes require the formation of the main components of the state innovation policy (Bojko, 2003, Dobrecov, 2003, Zamyatina, 2009). The main implementing the mentioned policy tools can be a number of economic regulation measures such as: customs and antimonopoly legislation, taxes, prices (tariffs). A flexible and consistent

economic supervision system creation is one of the most important prerequisites for the economic effectiveness of innovation policy (Balackij, 2004, Sikhimbayev et al., 2021). These components include the rational minerals' use, regional and external innovation policy, the innovative minerals domestic markets' development, as well as social, scientific, technological, and innovation policy in the minerals field.

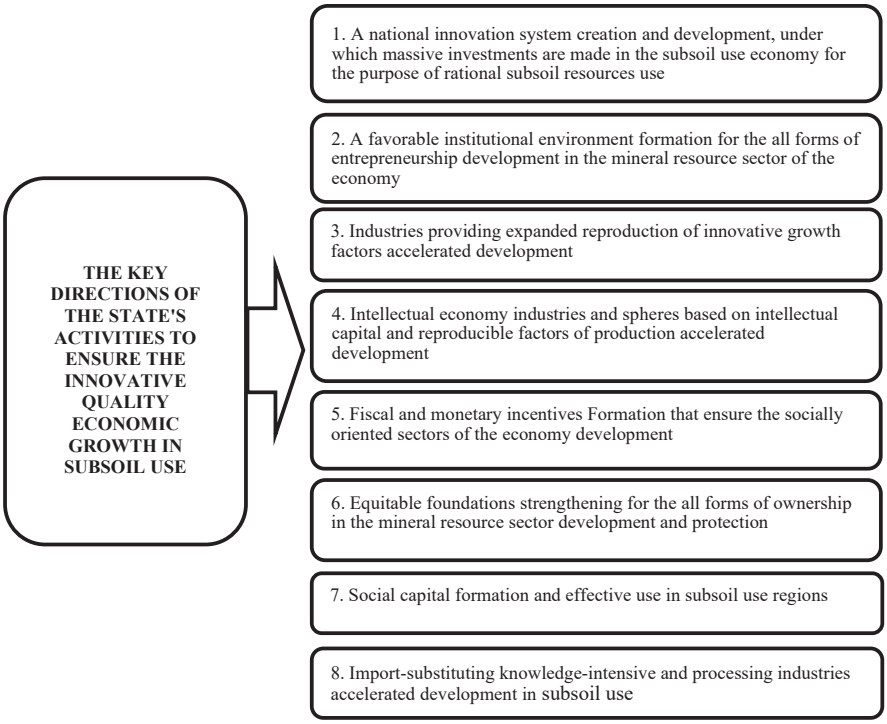

Fig. 1 – Innovation activity public administration in subsoil use

Note – compiled by the authors

The state must fully exercise the subsoil owner's rights and assets in the of subsoil use field to implement an innovation policy.

In order to improve this process effectiveness, companies can be considered for further restructuring and socialize in this area, particularly transportation infrastructure and high-risk facilities (nuclear power) and focuses on the subsoil use of logistics departments and the state is controlled by the privatization of other assets may be inactive. The national innovation policy implementation basis should be an evolving regulatory framework. Its improvement will create more legislation to ensure the stability, integrity and consistency of the regulatory and legal spheres of this most important sphere of society. The envisaged measures implementation result, an

effective emerging raw materials market will be formed that will meet the growing economic energy resources demand and integrate with the world market (Vorobev, 2009).

An important and necessary primary element of the state innovation policy in subsoil use is the economic security target characteristics compliance, which primarily implies innovative efficiency, including the energy security of innovative projects, their financial and budgetary efficiency, and environmental safety (Figure 2).

The energy security policy's goal in the innovative mineral resource system is to consistently improve its following main characteristics:

- a balance ensuring between internal and external economically justified demand for innovative products, their cost, and quality;

- subsoil use stability to external and internal economic, man-made and natural threats, as well as its ability to minimize damage caused by the manifestation of various destabilizing factors;

- resources and products' efficient use by the consumer sector of the economy, thereby preventing the irrational costs of society for its provision and the scarcity of the fuel and energy balance.

The ensuring basis for the innovative subsoil use system energy security are:

- the state, executive authorities, and local government bodies control over the reliable facilities supply that ensures the state security;

- the national economy and population full supply measure guarantee and reliability under normal conditions and in the minimum necessary volume in the event of various nature emergency situations risks;

- exhaustible resources reproduction (the consumption rate of these resources should be coordinated with the energy sources development rate of replacing them); fuels and energy types used diversification (the economy should not be excessively on any carrier dependent);

- environmental safety requirements consideration (subsoil use development should not contradict the increasing environmental protection requirements);

- irrational resources use prevention (interrelation with innovation efficiency policy);

- economic conditions creation (primarily due to tax and customs measures), ensuring equal resources supply benefits to domestic and foreign markets and rationalization of the export structure;

- competitive domestic equipment in all technological processes and projects with the maximum possible use Kazakhstani content increase.

There are two priority problems that are needed to be solved to ensure

the innovative subsoil use system's energy security. Firstly, it is necessary to modernize the largely obsolete morally and physically worn-out subsoil use technological base and ensure its generated resource base reproduction (in new regions and worse natural and geological conditions).

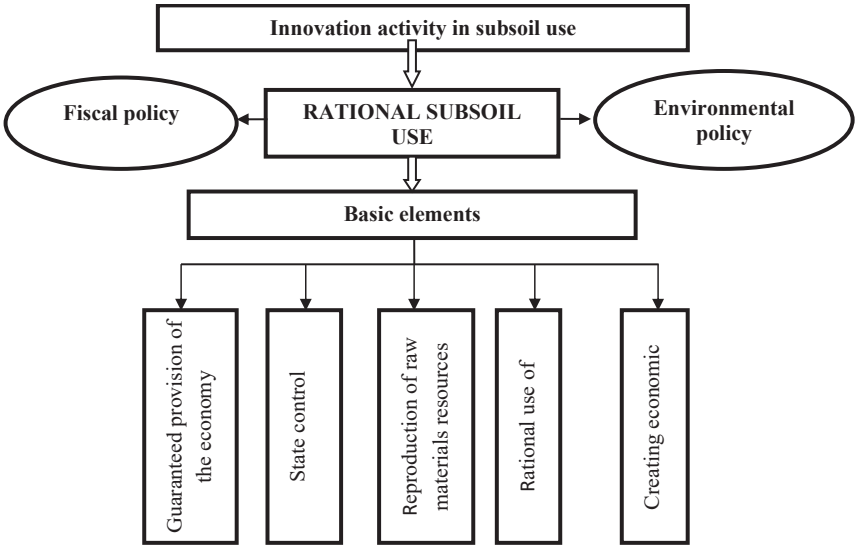

Fig. 2 – The main subsoil use innovation activity elements of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Note – compiled by the authors

In particular, existing production facilities' technological modernization is required (taking into account the extension of their service life), and in the future – their radical reconstruction and the new facilities creation using the best domestic and foreign technologies that meet the conditions. Secondly, it is necessary to change fuel and raw materials consumption and production structure. The republic should ensure a consumption increase of nuclear energy and its dispersion in all regions of the country. The most important condition for providing the subsoil use innovation system's energy security and balanced subsoil use development is the goals and methods unity of innovation policy at the state and business levels. State bodies develop the regulatory framework for the subsoil use innovation system functioning and relationships within the mineral resources, coordinate and control the raw materials and nuclear systems' activities; manage strategic mineral reserves; establish technical regulations, standards, and regulations for the safety and efficiency of mineral resources facilities and installations, organize compliance state supervision with sustainable environmental administration.

Additionally, to specific climatic conditions and territorial factors, the reasons for this situation are the industrial production structure that has been formed over a long period of time, and the energy-intensive industries and housing and communal services' increasing technological backwardness, as well as the resources' cost underestimation that does not stimulate savings. Improving the subsoil use innovative system's efficiency will determine the long-term prospects for the development of not only the extractive sector but also the Kazakhstani economy as a whole. The orientation of the economy towards energy-intensive growth threatens the technological backwardness preservation and the domestic demand outstripping growth for resources, as a result of which, even when the maximum technically feasible indicators of their production growth are reached, demand for them can be ensured by expanding imports or (and) limiting exports. Therefore, the goal of the state's policy in this area is to strictly and unconditionally achieve the planned strategic targets for efficiency growth using a wide range of measures stimulating consumers of resources, ensuring:

- Kazakhstani economy structural restructuring in favor of low-energy manufacturing industries and services;
- the potential of technological savings realization.

The stimulation of the transition to energy-saving technologies is needed. A set of measures should be taken to reduce the level of energy intensity of GDP by implementing a targeted energy-saving policy.

In order to intensify energy saving, a reasonable increase in domestic prices of carriers is needed at an economically justified, acceptable pace for consumers; housing and communal services reform continuation. Effective price regulation is an absolutely necessary, but insufficient condition for the energy saving strengthening. A legal, administrative, and economic measures' system is essential to be performed that stimulates the efficient energy use, including:

- existing norms, rules, and regulations modification governing fuel and energy consumption in the direction of stricter requirements for saving; improvement of the rules for accounting and control of consumption, as well as the establishment of consumption standards and marginal losses and mandatory certification of consuming devices and equipment of mass use to establish their compliance with energy consumption standards;
- regular supervision conducted over the rational and efficient enterprise resources use;
- additional economic incentives creation for saving, turning it into an effective business area;
- efficient energy use state-wide popularization among the population, mass

personnel training; energy-saving measures, equipment and technologies, technical and regulatory documentation information accessible databases creation; holding conferences and seminars on the experience exchange, energy conservation promotion in the media.

Energy conservation legislation should be aimed at stimulating the efficient use of energy, as well as at developing mechanisms for the high-tech energy-saving technologies introduction into the energy industry. The task is to ensure the interest of resource consumers in investing in savings through a targeted state policy, to create more attractive conditions for investing capital in this activity area, reducing possible financial and economic risks. One of the state policy instruments will be the specialized business support in the field of energy conservation, which is still poorly developed in the Kazakhstan, which will allow the economic agents formation (energy-saving companies) offering and implementing optimal scientific, design, technological and production solutions aimed at reducing energy intensity. Energy-saving business support involves a transition from state direct financial assistance to system formation for effective business projects implementation in the relevant field, commercial and non-commercial risks insurance. Saving and efficient energy measures use should become an obligatory part of socio-economic development programs, including regional mineral resource programs.

State support should be aimed primarily at stimulating the private investment economic motivation. Its nature varies depending on the industry's specific conditions. Direct support in the form of budget financing will be provided at all levels on the strategic importance or high social significance projects basis. Although direct budget funding is limited, the state's investment for innovative subsoil systems support does not involve abandoning investments under state control.

Among other factors, the state nuclear energy development investment programs, the main gas / oil / oil-product pipelines system, deposits complex development in new regions and port infrastructure should be analyzed and approved by the Republic of Kazakhstan Government or its authorized authorities and financed from the organizations' own and attracted investors funds, while ensuring, using regulated prices (tariffs) for the relevant organizations services, an economically justified return on invested capital (Vorobev, 2009, Sikhimbayev et al., 2020).

The mineral innovative system ecological safety shows that the subsoil use innovative system development and functioning encounter a number of environmental problems that threaten to become more acute in the nearest future since subsoil use is one of the major environmental pollution sources.

One of the biggest subsoil use environmental problems is the oil and petroleum products natural environmental pollution, traditional oil-producing areas mainly. The waste disposal rate is still very low, and large-scale waste utilization plans have not been implemented. The waste disposal rates remain low; large-scale waste use plans are not being implemented. A serious problem is the subsoil use enterprises activities in mining and producing regions negative impact. The technological processes environmental safety insufficient level, the environmental protection structure insufficient development (systems for preventing and reducing negative impacts on the natural environment), the main equipment's high moral and physical deterioration should be considered. An innovative subsoil use system development program implementation requires extremely vulnerable oil-producing regions ecosystems preserving's problem solving. Ensuring environmental safety during the large-scale projects' implementation for the Caspian shelf oil and gas fields' development is viewed as one of the basic problems. The mentioned drafts are being held rich in biological resources areas, valuable fish species and other water fishing objects including. Subsoil use innovative system consistent environment load limit, approaching the relevant European environmental standards, is the environmental safety field policy aim.

The following procedures are set for the mentioned above policy implementation:

- the environmental insurance principles introduction and legal regulation, highly ecological industries use economic stimulation, eco-friendly low-waste and non-waste technologies for the resources consumption and production by establishing strict environmental requirements for the enterprises' activities and innovative subsoil use system products, creating a compensation payments' system to the State for their violation (organizing such compensation system principle should be fixed by law and be in the economic payments' nature, including preventive measures insurance funds), minerals' use payments rationalization;

- environment pollutants' emissions reduction (discharges), eco- friendly and resource-saving low-waste and non-waste technologies creation that ensures the sustainable minerals production and use, production waste and other harmful agents reduction, greenhouse gases;

- state environmental expertise improving system, environmental requirements compliance tightening control in the innovative investment projects implementation;

- special environmental protection measures consistent implementation, environmental protection facilities construction and reconstruction,

including the capture and waste gases harmful substances neutralization, wastewater treatment; increasing land reclamation rate contaminated and disturbed during the raw materials construction and operation, industrial waste as secondary raw materials use;

- coal mine methane and coal-water fuel use increase; coal fuel quality (including the enrichment, processing, and briquetting development) increase;

- associated petroleum gas practice termination in flares burning (primarily by creating economically advantageous processing conditions and using such gas type), economic stimulation of its sustainable use;

- eco-friendly coal-burning technologies development as a condition for the forecasts' implementation for its consumption growth by power plants and other industrial facilities;

- petroleum products quality and pollutant emissions levels regulatory framework improving; high-quality motor fuels with improved environmental characteristics complied with European standards' production increasing;

- environmental protection technologies and technical means certification activities administration.

The specified procedures' solution requires the coordinated regulatory and legislative framework establishment, encouraging investment and regulating environmental safety and protection, forming a unified environmental monitoring information system, and meeting modern environmental requirements and the scientific and technological achievements level, and. Such minerals mining and developing new methods, including energy-saving, environmental, and budget-efficient components are also included to the subsoil use innovative systems (Sikhimbayev et al., 2021).

The problems solution ways of public administration efficiency improving the state subsoil use Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the main task.

Conclusions. The following tasks are required for the identified goal achievement:

- Kazakhstan mineral base development administration coordination and improvement on the medium- and long-term programs basis for the subsoil study, considering the projected minerals consumption levels;

- Kazakhstan minerals innovative system development strategic planning, its main control and regulatory, administrative, and executive functions clear delineation in matters of subsoil use public administration relations;

- subsoil companies reliable legal conditions creation by State for making long-term investment decisions on unique hydrocarbon deposits development and the transport systems construction for their operation;

- holding open auctions practice expansion for subsoil resources' use

right, including reserves prospecting (exploration) and development combined licenses issuance and the provision of subsoil plots for use programs development and implementation;

- Kazakhstan subsoil legislation improvement, which provides granting the right possibility to use subsoil plots both on civil and administrative basis, including mechanism simplification for granting the subsoil use right with all stages and licensing process clear regulation, issuing licenses for small deposits procedure facilitation to meet minerals local needs, fixing in licenses and contracts for subsoil areas use the subsoil users obligations to perform the volumes and types of work related to the mineral use, deposits development stages and terms, while deciding on the minerals use right granting check the applicant's financial viability;

- the new technologies and equipment that increase the final oil reservoirs recovery use, ensuring the total hydrocarbon extraction;

- conducting mineral deposits under approved design technological development documents development, providing mandatory design decisions implementation;

- taking stimulate investment measures in the country's mineral base reproduction, mineral deposits' geological exploration, study, and prospecting in mining regions with developed infrastructure main work volumes redistribution from the state to subsoil companies;

- the measures' development to increase the subsoil users minerals inefficient use non-compliance and economic responsibility investment obligations; the penalties apply to subsoil users breaking the subsoil use terms in the Republic of Kazakhstan, including mineral deposits and individual wells intentional conservation;

- Kazakhstan reserves' rational exploration, ensuring a long term, and effective development monitoring boosting;

- the mineral base revaluation considering its classification.

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ПАМЯТИ

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БАЙМАХАНОВА МУРАТА ТАДЖИ-МУРАТОВИЧА

01.11.1933 – 04.06.2022 гг.

4 июня 2022 года ушел из жизни крупный казахстанский ученый, доктор юридических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК Баймаханов Мурат Таджи-Муратович.

Мурат Таджи-Муратович родился 1 ноября 1933 года в г. Алматы. После окончания школы поступил на юридический факультет Московского государственного университета им. М. В. Ломоносова, который с отличием окончил в 1957 году. В 1973 году защитил диссертацию на тему «Противоречия в развитии правовой надстройки социалистического общества и пути их разрешения».

Мурат Таджи-Муратович работал в Министерстве юстиции Казахстана, а после окончания аспирантуры полностью посвятил свою жизнь науке, пройдя путь от научного сотрудника, научного секретаря, заведу-

ющего отделом, заместителя директора до директора одного из ведущих научных организаций Казахстана – Института философии и права.

Основные направления научных исследований ученого были вопросы конституционного права, теории государства и права, политологии.

Учитывая его глубокие знания в области государственного права, большой опыт, он был назначен председателем Конституционного Суда Республики Казахстан, проработав на этой должности с 1992 по 1995 годы.

С 1995 года – проректор университета «Кайнар» и Высшей школы права «Әділет». Принимал участие в создании Конституции Казахстана и законопроекта об органах государственного управления.

В 1978-1993 годах выступал с докладом на международных конгрессах в США, Франции, Бразилии и других странах.

Мурат Таджи-Муратович внес большой вклад в развитие и становление юриспруденции независимого Казахстана. Ему принадлежат разработки общей теории и методологии права, теории государства, основ конституционного права (сочетание Конституции и текущего законодательства, влияние Основного закона на закрепление, защиты и обеспечения приоритетности прав и свобод человека и гражданина), концепции правового государства и гражданского общества.

Наиболее крупными научными достижениями ученого являются: комплексная разработка проблем противоречий в развитии правовой надстройки при социализме, а также исследование вопроса о становлении правового государства и конституционном процессе в Республики Казахстан.

Мурат Таджи-Муратович оставил бесценное научное наследие: он автор более 300 научных работ, в том числе монографий «Становление суверенитета Республики Казахстан»; Взаимодействие правового сознания с моралью и нравственностью в обществе переходного периода, которые служат неисчерпаемым источником знаний для студентов, магистрантов, преподавателей-юристов.

Вся жизнь Мурат Таджи-Муратович, его научно-педагогическая, организаторская и общественная деятельность служит прекрасным примером умелого сочетания теории и практики, глубоких научных изысканий с активным участием в решении как фундаментальных, так и практических задач.

За большие заслуги перед страной ему было присвоено звание Лауреата премии имени *Чокана Валиханова*, имеет медали и Почетные

грамоты РК, а в 2020 году Указом Президента РК награждён *орденом «Парасат»*.

Президиум НАН РК скорбит о невосполнимой утрате, выражает глубокое соболезнование родным и близким Мурата Таджи-Муратовича.

В нашей памяти Мурат Таджи-Муратович навсегда останется талантливым организатором науки, выдающимся ученым-юристом, безгранично преданным своей профессии и избранному пути, соратником, патриотом Казахстана, оставившим яркий и незабываемый след в истории отечественной науки!

Светлая память о Баймаханове Мурате Таджи-Муратовиче навсегда сохранится в наших сердцах!

Президиум НАН РК

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