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© **ZH. Baishukurova**<sup>1\*</sup>, **R. Yakudina**<sup>1</sup>, **S. Serikbayev**<sup>2</sup>, **K. Kamali**<sup>2</sup>,  
**A. Nurmanov**<sup>1</sup>, 2023

<sup>1</sup>K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University;

<sup>2</sup>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University.

E-mail: zhan\_76\_zhan@mail.ru

## STUDY OF MODERN PARAMETERS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

**Baishukurova Zhanat** – master of finance, senior lecturer of the department economics and management, K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University

E-mail: zhan\_76\_zhan@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4418-9688>;

**Yakudina Raikhan** – Master of Management, senior lecturer of «Economics and management» department of K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University

E-mail: yakudina777@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7875-154X>;

**Serikbayev Serik** – PhD in Economics Al-Farabi Kazakh National University.

Department of Business Technology. Senior Lecturer

E-mail: serik\_s\_k@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5479-2109>;

**Kamali Karlygash** – Candidate of Economic Sciences. Associate Professor Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. Department of "Business Technologies"

E-mail: Kamaliev.K@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3849-8679>;

**Nurmanov Aslan** – candidate of Economic Sciences. Senior lecturer of the Department "Public Administration. Finance and Marketing". Aktobe Regional University named after K. Zhubanov

E-mail: nao1976@inbox.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9601-771X>.

**Abstract.** *Purpose* – to consider and carry out an analytical study of the modern parameters of functioning of the economic system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, defining existing and promising potential of its sustainable development. *Methodology* – generalization, deductive approach, analytical comparisons, analysis and synthesis, statistical research. *Originality/value* – analyzed and systematized modern settings, causing the formation of sustainability and sustainable development of the economic system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, allowing to specify reserves and priorities for the development of the national economy. *Conclusions* – on the basis of the research revealed that the current phase of the economic system of the

Republic of Kazakhstan requires significant strengthening of public policy to ensure its stability and sustainable development in view of globalization trends in the world of economic policy, competition and technological progress. Research and analysis of the component parameters of stability of the economic system have shown that the main indicators of its condition does not correspond to the optimum level. The country's economy is in relatively unbalanced unstable state that existed and is creating a series of cyclic multiplicative problems. For further dynamic development of the market economy of Kazakhstan there is a need of scientific research and the development of organizational and economic models of its intensification and sustainability.

**Keywords** – economic system, stability, sustainable development, factors of development, competitiveness, eco-efficiency.

© Ж. Байшукурова<sup>1\*</sup>, Р. Якудина<sup>1</sup>, С. Серикбаев<sup>2</sup>, К. Камали<sup>2</sup>,  
А. Нурманов<sup>1</sup>, 2023

<sup>1</sup>Қ. Жұбанов атындағы Ақтөбе өңірлік университеті;

<sup>2</sup>Әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ.

E-mail: zhan\_76\_zhan@mail.ru

## **ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖҮЙЕСІНІҢ ҚЫЗМЕТІНІҢ ҚАЗІРГІ ПАРАМЕТРЛЕРІН ЗЕРТТЕУ**

**Аннотация.** Зерттеудің мақсаты – оның тұрақты дамуының қолда бар және перспективалық әлеуетін анықтайтын Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық жүйесінің қызмет етуінің ағымдағы параметрлерін қарастыру және аналитикалық зерттеу жүргізу. Әдістеме — жалпылау, дедуктивті тәсіл, аналитикалық салыстыру, талдау және синтез, статистикалық зерттеулер. Түпнұсқалық/құндылық — ел экономикасын дамытудың резервтері мен басымдықтарын нақтылауға мүмкіндік беретін Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық жүйесінің тұрақтылығы мен тұрақты дамуын қалыптастыруды айқындайтын, талданған және жүйеленген заманауи параметрлер. Қорытынды — жүргізілген зерттеулер негізінде Қазақстан Республикасының экономикалық жүйесінің қызмет етуінің қазіргі кезеңі жаһандану үрдісін ескере отырып, оның тұрақтылығы мен тұрақты дамуын қамтамасыз ету жөніндегі мемлекеттік саясатты айтарлықтай күшейтуді талап ететіні анықталды. әлемдік экономикалық саясаттың, бәсекелестіктің және ғылыми-техникалық прогрестің тенденциялары. Экономикалық жүйе тұрақтылығының құрамдас параметрлерін зерттеу және талдау оның жай-күйінің негізгі көрсеткіштері оңтайлы деңгейге сәйкес келмейтінін көрсетті. Ел экономикасы салыстырмалы түрде теңгерілмеген тұрақсыз күйде, бұл бірқатар мультипликативті циклдік проблемаларды тудырады. Қазақстанның нарықтық экономикасының одан әрі қарқынды дамуы үшін ғылыми зерттеулер мен оны интенсификациялау мен

тұрақтылығын қамтамасыз етудің ұйымдық-экономикалық үлгілерін әзірлеу қажет.

**Түйін сөздер** – экономикалық жүйе, тұрақтылық, тұрақты даму, даму факторлары, бәсекеге қабілеттілік, экологиялық тиімділік.

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А. Нурманов<sup>1</sup>, 2023**

<sup>1</sup>Актюбинский региональный университет им. К. Жубанова;

<sup>2</sup>КазНУ им. аль-Фараби.

E-mail: zhan\_76\_zhan@mail.ru

## **ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН**

**Аннотация.** *Цель исследования* – рассмотреть и провести аналитическое исследование современных параметров функционирования экономической системы Республики Казахстан, определяющих существующий и перспективный потенциалы ее устойчивого развития. *Методология* – обобщение, дедуктивный подход, аналитические сравнения, анализ и синтез, статистические исследования. *Оригинальность/ценность* – проанализированы и систематизированы современные параметры, обуславливающие формирование устойчивости и устойчивого развития экономической системы Республики Казахстан, что позволяет конкретизировать резервы и приоритеты развития экономики страны. *Выводы* – на основе проведенных исследований выявлено, что современный этап функционирования экономической системы Республики Казахстан требует значительного усиления государственной политики по обеспечению ее устойчивости и устойчивого развития с учетом тенденций глобализации мировой экономической политики, конкуренции и научно-технического прогресса. Исследование и анализ составных параметров устойчивости экономической системы показали, что основные индикаторы ее состояния не соответствуют оптимальному уровню. Экономика страны находится в сравнительно разбалансированном неустойчивом состоянии, что порождает ряд мультипликативных циклических проблем. Для дальнейшего динамичного развития рыночной экономики Казахстана существует необходимость научного поиска и выработки организационно-экономических моделей ее интенсификации и устойчивости.

**Ключевые слова:** экономическая система, устойчивость, устойчивое развитие, факторы развития, конкурентоспособность, экологическая эффективность.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Since gaining the status of an independent sovereign state, the Republic of Kazakhstan has been moving along the path of building a modern market economy



based on freedom of entrepreneurial activity, industrial and innovative development, taking into account optimal state regulation of production and economic processes in industries and sectors of the economy. To achieve these targets, a significant number of strategic policy documents were adopted, such as the “Kazakhstan – 2030” and “Kazakhstan - 2050” strategies, the “Twenty Steps to a Society of General Labor” Strategy, the Nurly Zhol State Infrastructure Development Program, and the Strategic Development Plan Republic of Kazakhstan.

Sectoral departmental development programs have also been adopted, such as the State Programs of Forced Industrial Development in the context of time periods, the State Program for the Development of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State Program for the Development of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Salamatty Kazakhstan", the State Program "Information Kazakhstan - 2020" and many others. Along with these aspects, the necessary development institutions have been formed in the country at the macro and micro levels, aimed at the dynamic development of entrepreneurship and business, the incubation of innovations and new technologies, taking into account the increase in employment and socio-economic development. In the complex, the given vector of development of the country's market economy was focused on ensuring its long-term sustainability (Sean et al., Flynn. – 20th ed.).

At the present stage of development of the economy of Kazakhstan, the issues of its sustainable development remain relevant both in scientific theory and in practice, which requires research on the one hand of the relevant conceptual apparatus, and on the other hand, the modern parameters of the functioning of the economic system that determine the level and strategic prospects for its sustainability.

## **RESEARCH MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The basic theoretical foundations for the stability of the economic system are laid down in the classical definition of economics as a science. Taking into account the fact that the economy is considered from the point of view of the behavior of a person and society in the process of production, distribution and consumption of material goods in conditions of limited resources (A Review of Journal Articles. January 2002)., in our opinion, a number of parameters of the stability of the economic system can be distinguished, which are presented in accordance with Figure 1.

The stability of an economic system or economic sustainability is the ability of an economic system to maintain its current state under the influence of external influences from both internal and external factors (Chang et al., 2019).

At the macroeconomic level, sustainability means a long-term balance between the development of human society and the exploitation of resources in the process of production and economic activity (Jackson et al., 2016).

Under the influence of external factors, the economic system must maintain its stability in the "satisfactory" aspect, and develop steadily in the "optimal" aspect.

Sustainable development is a process of economic and social change in which the exploitation of natural resources, the direction of investment, the orientation of scientific and technological development, the development of the individual

and institutional changes are aligned with each other and strengthen the current and future capacity to meet human needs and aspirations. In this aspect, the main scientific idea is focused not only on the preservation of society and civilization, but also on ensuring the quality of life of people (Belousov et al., 2020).

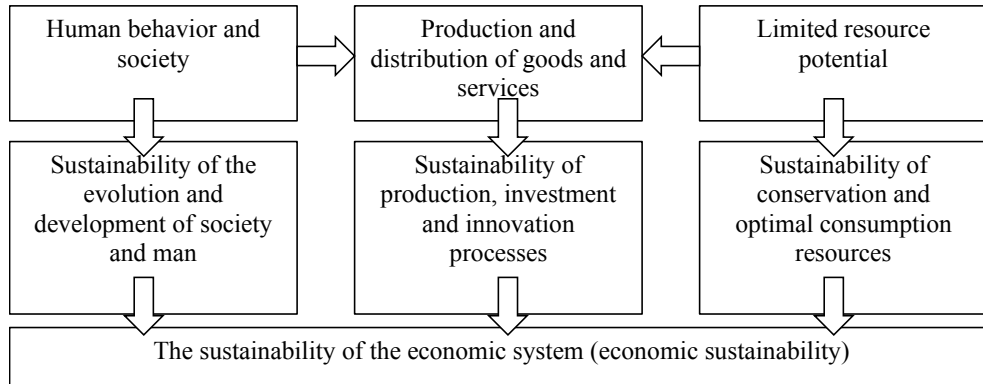


Figure 1 - The main conceptual parameters of economic sustainability in terms of defining economics as a science

The concept of sustainable development at the present stage combines three scientific points of view: economic, social and environmental.

The social component of development sustainability is human-oriented and aimed at maintaining the stability of social and cultural systems, including reducing the number of destructive conflicts between people. An important aspect of this approach is the fair sharing of benefits. It is also desirable to preserve cultural capital and diversity on a global scale, as well as to make fuller use of sustainable development practices found in non-dominant cultures.

The economic approach to the concept of sustainable development is based on the Hicks-Lindahl theory of the maximum flow of total income that can be produced, provided that the total capital is preserved, with the help of which this income is produced. This concept implies the optimal use of limited resources and the use of environmentally friendly - nature-, energy-, and material-saving technologies, including the extraction and processing of raw materials, the creation of environmentally friendly products, the minimization, processing and destruction of waste.

From an ecological point of view, sustainable development must ensure the integrity of biological and physical natural systems. Of particular importance is the viability of ecosystems, on which the global stability of the entire biosphere depends. The focus is on maintaining the self-healing capabilities and dynamic adaptation of such systems to change rather than keeping them in some "ideal" static state. Degradation of natural resources, environmental pollution and loss of biological diversity reduce the ability of ecological systems to self-repair (Krivonos et al., 2016).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It should also be noted that, taking into account the fact that enterprises are the leading production link in the economy, the general state of sustainable economic development is composed of the constituent elements of corporate economic sustainability ([https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Население\\_Казакстана](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Население_Казакстана)).

For each constituent element of the sustainability of the economy, the corresponding parameters can be determined that directly determine sustainability as such, as well as sustainable development trends. In our opinion, these parameters may include:

- influence factors;
- management tools;
- targets for sustainable economic development.

Impact factors are primarily exogenous factors - these are factors that are outside the economic system and are practically not amenable to adjustment and change (Economicheskay aktivnost naseleniya Kazakstana. 2015).

Management tools are endogenous factors that are adjusted both with the participation of the public and private sectors of the economy.

Targets for sustainable economic development are the final target qualitative parameters of the functioning of the economic system of the state.

In relation to the theory and Kazakhstani practice, the parameters of sustainability and sustainable economic development are presented in Table 1.

In order to develop long-term organizational and economic models for ensuring sustainability and sustainable development of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to investigate and analyze the relevant achieved target parameters.

In the field of the social component at the present stage, the Republic of Kazakhstan, in accordance with Table 2, is characterized by a low population, low trends in demographic growth and a low level of economic activity of the population.

The low level of economic activity of the population, in practice, is reflected in the trend of economic growth and economic well-being of the population.

Table 2 - Indicative indicators of the demographic situation and economic activity of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Name of indicator	years				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population, thousand people	16324	16559	16900	17035	17289
natural population growth, thousand people	221,9	228,3	237,9	255,8	268,8
Economically active population,	8610,7	8774,6	8981,9	9041,3	8962,0
	52,7	53,0	53,1	53,1	51,8

Table 3 - Indicative indicators of quantitative and qualitative aspects of economic growth

Name of indicator					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross domestic product (GDP), billion tenge	21816	27572	30347	35275	38712
GDP per capita, million tenge/person	1,34	1,67	1,80	2,07	2,24
GDP per capita, USD/person	9071,0	11358,0	12120,5	13611,5	12173, 9

According to the index of the quality of life of the population from 86 countries of the world, Kazakhstan, as of 2015, ranks 63rd (Nacionalnie scheta Respubliki Kazakhstan, 2015).

The quality of life index was determined according to such criteria as the level of purchasing power, the value of real estate, the state of healthcare and transport infrastructure, the level of security and the state of the environment.

In comparison with the Commonwealth countries, in accordance with Figure 2, Kazakhstan is ahead of Russia in terms of quality of life, but inferior to the position of the Republic of Belarus (Russia occupies 72nd place, Belarus - 54th position) (Promishlennost Kazakhstana i ego regionov, 2015).

As part of an international comparison, the leaders in the ranking in terms of quality of life are Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Australia, Norway, USA, Austria, Canada, the Netherlands, Iceland, Luxembourg and the UK.

The lowest standard of living is observed in such countries as Cuba, Venezuela, Ghana, Mongolia, Myanmar, Vietnam, Uganda, Cambodia, Kenya, Peru, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Egypt, Nepal and Syria (Nauka i innovacionnaya deyatel'nost' Kazakhstana 2017 – 2021 (2015)).

In the field of the economic component, the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized by such problematic aspects as the predominance of the extractive industry over the manufacturing industry, a low level of innovative activity in business entrepreneurship.

According to table 4, it can be seen that the manufacturing industry accounts for approximately one third of the total industrial production.



Figure 2 - Rating of the quality of life of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in comparison with individual countries of the commonwealth

Table 4 - Indicative indicators of the dynamics of the functioning of the industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Name of indicator	years				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Volumes of industrial production, million tenge	12105526	15929052	16851775	17833994	18531774

Production volumes in the mining industry and quarrying, million tenge	7419550	10081254	10242053	10696926	11060179
Volumes of production in the system of manufacturing industry, mln. tenge	3844659	4801407	5446749	5852592	6092194
Share of manufacturing industry in total production volumes, %	31,8	30,1	32,3	32,8	32,9

One of the causal aspects of the current state of affairs is the low level of innovative activity of enterprises, which is growing from year to year, but remains relatively small and does not exceed 8%.

Also, as a consequence, there is an extremely low share of innovative products relative to the country's GDP, which, in accordance with Table 5, does not exceed 1.5%.

Innovative activity is directly correlated with the competitiveness of Kazakhstani industrial production in domestic and world markets. At the same time, the country's economy is highly dependent on imports, which is confirmed by the latest growing trends in inflationary processes, devaluation of the national currency and an increase in the value of the dollar and other foreign currencies.

Table 5 - Indicative indicators of the dynamics of innovative activity of business entities in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Name of indicator	years				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Internal costs for research and development in current prices, million tenge	33466,8	43351,6	51253,1	61672,7	66347,6
Domestic spending on research and development as a percentage of GDP, %	0,15	0,16	0,17	0,17	0,17
Share of innovative products to GDP, %	0,65	0,85	1,25	1,64	1,50
Level of activity in the field of innovations for all types of innovations, %	5,2	7,1	7,6	8,0	8,1

Appropriate ratings are used to assess the competitiveness of the economy in world practice. Competitiveness rankings are based on a combination of publicly available statistics and results from the CEO Survey, an extensive annual survey conducted by the World Economic Forum in conjunction with a network of partner organizations - leading research institutions and companies around the world (Reiting globalnoi konkurentosposobnosti 2015 – 2016.).

As of 2015-2016, the Republic of Kazakhstan is ranked 42nd in the global competitiveness ranking.

Among the countries of the former Soviet Union, in accordance with Figure 3, Russia ranks (45th), Estonia (30th), Lithuania (36th), Latvia (44th), Azerbaijan (40th). The rest of the states of the post-Soviet space are located below: Georgia (66th place), Ukraine (79th), Tajikistan (80th), Armenia (82nd), Moldova (82nd) and Kyrgyzstan (102nd) (<http://mybiblioteka.su/7-95695.html>).

Among non-CIS countries, the Global Competitiveness Ranking is led by Switzerland, which ranks first for the seventh year in a row.

Second place goes to Singapore and third place to the United States, which continues to be the world leader in providing innovative products and services. The fourth place is occupied by Germany, the fifth - by the Netherlands. Further in the top ten of the rating: Japan (6th place), Hong Kong (7th), Finland (8th), Sweden (9th) and Great Britain (10th) ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental\\_Performance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_Performance)).

A significant and key role in ensuring the sustainable development of the economy of Kazakhstan is given to the environmental component.

For economic growth, its prolongation and improvement of the welfare of the country's population, Kazakhstan has a colossal resource and natural and climatic potential.

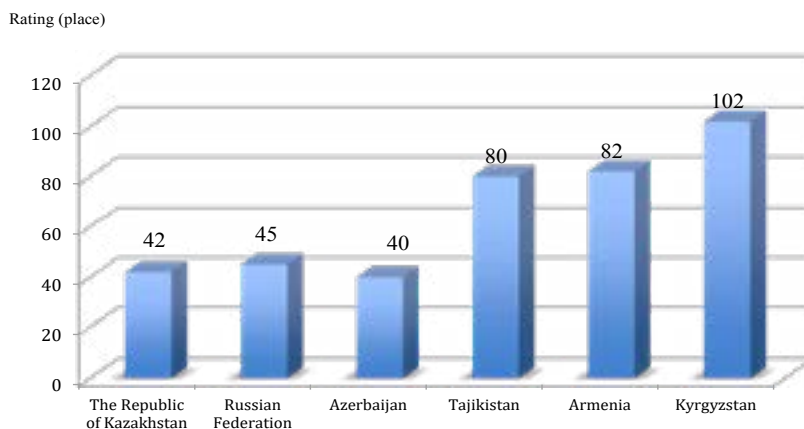


Figure 3 - Positioning of individual countries in the global competitiveness ranking

Meanwhile, if we bring the main economic indicators of the country to a common conventional unit of measurement based on the measurement of energy useful value - power, measured in gigawatts (GW), then it is possible to estimate the existing losses of natural resources.

Thus, in the context of the country's transition to an industrial-innovative path of development, in order to obtain a total manufactured product in the amount of 29.4 GW, resources in the amount of 94.85 GW were consumed throughout the country (Ohrana ocruzhaushei sredi i ustoichivoe razvitie Kazakhstana 2016 – 2017. (2021).). This means that 65.45 GW of the country's capacity was lost or underutilized during the year, as shown in Figure 4.

Taken together, this indicates that the Republic of Kazakhstan has a relatively low indicator of efficiency in the use of natural resources (EIR).

To assess the resulting parameters of the functioning of the environmental component, an indicator can be used - the index of environmental efficiency.

The Environmental Performance Index is a comprehensive comparative indicator of the success of the environmental policies of countries around the world. The index

methodology is based on the principle of proximity to the target. The result for each indicator is calculated depending on the position of the country on the scale, the lower limit of which is set by the worst country in this indicator, and the upper limit by the desired goal. As a goal, indicators fixed in international treaties, recommendations of international organizations or expert opinions are used. If the state has reached or exceeded the goal, then it receives one hundred points for this indicator.

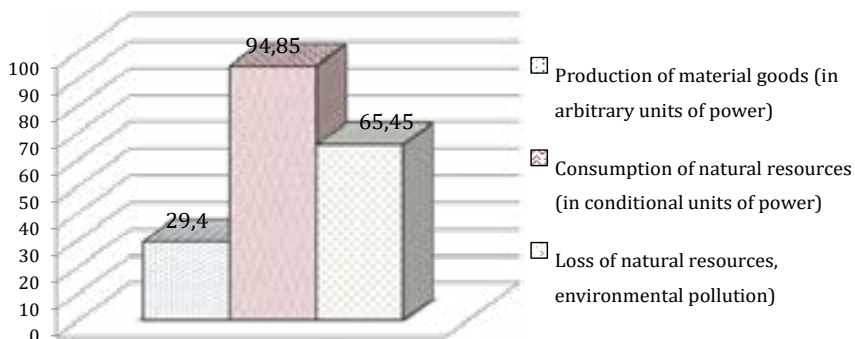


Figure 4 - Balance of production of material goods and consumption of natural resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan

In 2016, 19 indicators were used, distributed in nine “policy categories”. The categories are combined into two large groups: ecosystem viability (assessment of the level of ecosystem protection and the efficiency of natural resource management) and environmental health, which assesses the level of protection of human health from adverse environmental factors (Ohrana ocruzhaushei sredi i ustoichivoe razvitie Kazakhstana 2016 – 2017. (2021).).

As of 2016, Kazakhstan ranks 69th in the world in terms of environmental efficiency.

According to the favorable environmental situation, in accordance with Figure 5, Kazakhstan is inferior to Russia, the Republic of Belarus, Azerbaijan.

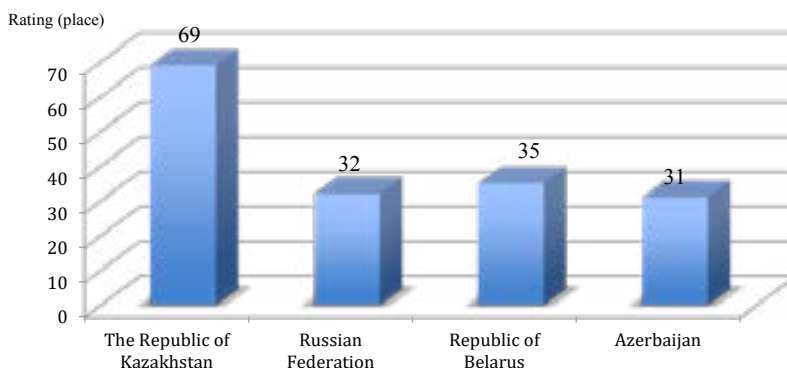


Figure 5 - Rating of environmental performance of the Republic of Kazakhstan in comparison with individual countries

According to statistics, annually in the Republic of Kazakhstan, in accordance with Table 6, as a result of production, up to 400 million tons of hazardous waste are generated. Of these, the minimum part is subject to subsequent processing and disposal. So, for example, in 2020, only 81.8 million tons of waste were used in production, and only 0.5 million tons were utilized (neutralized) (Ohrana ocruzhaushei sredi i ustoichivoe razvitie Kazakhstana 2016 – 2017. (2021)).

Table 6 - Dynamics of hazardous waste generation in the Republic of Kazakhstan and quantitative assessment of their use

The name of indicators	million tons per year				
	years				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Generation of hazardous waste	228,1	303,1	420,7	355,9	382,2
Use of hazardous waste in enterprises	3,3	19,6	45,0	94,7	81,8
Disposal of hazardous waste	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,5

Extensive trends in the functioning of the economic system of the country determine the annual trends in the accumulation of hazardous waste, both in the Republic of Kazakhstan as a whole and in the context of regions. At the present stage, about 10 billion wastes of varying degrees of danger have accumulated in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The maximum amount of waste is concentrated in such regions as:

- Karaganda region - 609.9 million tons;
- Kostanay region - 8283.3 million tons;
- Pavlodar region - 500.5 million tons;
- East Kazakhstan region - 347.2 million tons.

For a stable location of the Republic of Kazakhstan among the leading countries in the world in terms of environmental efficiency until 2018, the indicators of Kazakhstan must comply with the following parameters:

- the level of efficiency in the use of natural resources - not less than 43%;
- total consumption of resources - no more than 246.86 GW;
- annual total produced product - not less than 113.1 GW.

With a level of efficiency in the use of natural resources equal to 53%, an exit to the trajectory of "sustainable development" is ensured and economic growth occurs due to more efficient, "breakthrough" technologies, and not due to the extensive exploitation of the country's natural resources.

As a whole, as studies show, the Republic of Kazakhstan has significant reserves to improve the main parameters of ensuring the sustainability of the economy and its development, which at the present stage do not reach the optimal level.

## CONCLUSION

In the practice of functioning of the existing economic system of Kazakhstan, after a significant period of its independence, a wide list of unresolved fundamental problems remains - the problems of economic growth and recession, employment



and economic activity of the population, inflation and devaluation of the national currency, social and environmental problems and others. These problems are associated with private economic problems, such as the resource orientation of the economy and the high level of its extensification, the low level of innovative activity in the business entrepreneurship system, the negative balance of migration processes, and the relatively low parameters of the standard of living and health of the population.

It should also be noted that the country's economy is highly dependent on the factors of the world economy and scientific and technological progress, the conjuncture of the markets for raw materials.

Thus, for the further dynamic development of the market economy of Kazakhstan, there is a need for scientific research and development of organizational and economic models for its intensification and sustainability.

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