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**IMPACT OF GLOBAL TRENDS AND TENDENCIES ON POLITICAL,  
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
KAZAKHSTAN**

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Today, the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the youngest states on the world stage. However, in 32 years of its independence, Kazakhstan has already achieved a lot in the international arena. Kazakhstan has a good economic potential for development. Among the countries of the Central Asian region, Kazakhstan stands out for quite natural reasons, having achieved notable success in economic development based on market mechanisms. Kazakhstan actively interacts with other participants in international relations, including international organizations, global TNCs, other states, etc.

Kazakhstan plays a fairly important role as a participant in global economic processes, as it has significant reserves of major types of resources, is located at the crossroads of major transcontinental trade and transport routes, maintains internal stability, and - in order to improve the efficiency of utilization of available advantages - initiates the development of most regional and interregional projects.

According to the Transformation Index BTI 2016 published by the Bertelsmann Foundation, Kazakhstan's economic efforts at the global level appear increasingly weak [1, p. 11]. However, it should be noted that Kazakhstan has surpassed all Central Asian countries combined in terms of GDP. Based on the progress made in the structural transformation of the economy, Kazakhstan has been able to become a driving force in regional development and has attained leadership status in Central Asia. According to foreign think tanks, Kazakhstan has managed to create a dynamically growing economy with a high credit rating. A number of Kazakhstani companies have entered the London Stock Exchange, where they have placed their assets. For a state that had neither traditions nor experience of market economy, the above mentioned results of reforms were an obvious success.

It should be noted that the multi-vector and balanced foreign policy pursued by Kazakhstan allowed to increase the inflow of foreign financial resources so necessary for the national economy, provided favorable external conditions for economic reforms, and created a good investment climate inside the country. In its relations with the main centers of the world economy and politics, Kazakhstan adheres to positions that promote the establishment of a balance of interests. This is very relevant against the background of strengthening the strategic importance of energy resources of the Caspian Sea, the largest part of which belongs to Kazakhstan.

Meanwhile, Kazakhstan, which is trying to accelerate its economic modernization, is in urgent need of modern technologies, so cooperation with developed countries to become an economically prosperous and competitive state is of paramount importance for this country. It should also be noted that accession to the WTO is also seen as an important tool for economic modernization and strengthening Kazakhstan's competitiveness in international markets. Membership in this organization, although not an urgent need, will nevertheless contribute to greater integration of Kazakhstan into the world market and, ultimately, will improve the investment climate in the country, strengthening the process of attracting direct investment in the non-resource sector of the economy. At the same time, WTO rules

will force Kazakhstan's economy to adapt to the harsh conditions of the world market and make it more competitive.

One of the most promising for today is Astana's use of the country's transit potential. And this is quite logical, because without transport interchanges and transportation, the economy of any country cannot develop properly, as railroads and highways are peculiar blood vessels of the economy. After all, thanks to them, it is possible to expand production, increase capacity and increase trade turnover both inside and outside the country. In this case, an efficient transportation infrastructure is the key to the successful development of both the country's economy as a whole and its leading segments [2].

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a member of a number of international transport corridors (ITC). Within the framework of Asian transport cooperation, in 1995 Kazakhstan joined the quadripartite agreement "On Transit Transport" between the governments of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, China and Pakistan, which provides for the use of the transit and transport potential of the Karakoram Highway, which runs through the territory of Pakistan, Central Asian states and China, and is capable of providing access to Asian markets [3, p. 414].

In April 2004, Kazakhstan became a party to the intergovernmental treaty "On the Asian Highway Network", which allowed for fuller integration into the international transport system [3, p. 414].

Kazakhstan's efforts to strengthen regional integration are closely linked to a policy aimed at creating a diversified, competitive and innovative economy. Today, Kazakhstan stands at the turn of a new stage of socio-economic modernization.

Following the example of Malaysia and Singapore, Kazakhstan has created state holdings that manage government assets of major companies and implement a strategy of industrial and innovative development. Kazakhstan is introducing new, more modern standards of corporate governance. Kazakhstan is striving to develop its economy in the era of globalization.

Kazakhstan's way is the realization of the social model of economy. The social model aims at improving the material well-being and quality of life of all segments of the population, not just certain groups. At the same time, the state creates conditions for independent improvement of living standards for those who strive for it and helps those who, due to physical and age limitations (disabled, children, the elderly) are unable to improve their situation [3, p. 231].

It is also important to emphasize the role of the development of open innovation projects for the economic and, consequently, political development of Kazakhstan. Today, many experts in the field of international policy, experts in the field of new innovative technologies of Kazakhstan believe that Kazakhstan has the opportunity to become a competitive state in the field of new innovative directions that will affect the political, economic, social and scientific development of the country.

Kazakhstan experts believe that Kazakhstan can become a competitive state in the development of open innovations in the global market. Green technologies for adaptation to climate change, smart cities, crypto-industry, agro-innovation, innovations in transportation and logistics, as well as new technologies in the mining industry have every chance to become key areas in the modern economic and scientific development of the country [4, p. 37].

Since 2015 the implementation of the state program of industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015-2019 has started. The program was developed in accordance with the long-term priorities of the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" and the concept of Kazakhstan's entry into the 30 most developed countries of the world, is a logical continuation of the state program on forced industrial-innovative development for 2010-2014 and takes into account the experience of its implementation.

The main goal of the program is to stimulate diversification and increase the competitiveness of the manufacturing industry. The program also defines the cluster policy, which will be aimed at transferring the country's economy to a new

technological platform, formation of industries with a high level of productivity, value added and the degree of redistribution of products and services [5].

Summarizing the results, it is important to note that after gaining independence Kazakhstan entered a qualitatively new stage of development, like other countries of the post-Soviet space, began the transition from a union to an independent republic. As a result of the privatization process in the republic, the institution of private ownership of the means of production was created, which can be considered as a basis for the formation of a healthy competitive environment.

In this regard, as a result of the stages of small and mass privatization in the country, the foundations of the market economy were formed, the first signs of strengthening of the non-state sector of the economy were outlined, a new social stratum appeared - private owners, shareholders, shareholders, who will become the basis of the emerging middle class. Having analyzed the path of political development of modern Kazakhstan, we can conclude that our country has made a large number of rapid steps towards building a sovereign democratic state.

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