STRATEGY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN 2050

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Abstract - The main goal of the republic is to create by 2050 a society of prosperity based on a strong state, a developed economy and opportunities for universal labor. To ensure conditions for accelerated economic growth, a strong state is needed, such a state that does not pursue a policy of survival, but a policy of planning, long-term development and economic growth. Economic policy of the state must take into account changes in the country's economy. The article examines the directions of economic policy at a new stage in the development of Kazakhstan. The purpose of this study is to analyze Kazakhstan's economic development strategy until 2050. Objectives: to reveal general provisions of the economy of Kazakhstan, to consider the strategy of economic development of Kazakhstan until 2050. This paper defines the strategy of economic development of Kazakhstan till 2050. The strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050" is a logical continuation of the first long-term strategy at a new stage in the development of our country. The tasks of improving the quality of life of the people of Kazakhstan, the professionalization of the state apparatus, increasing competitiveness and diversification of the national economy remain urgent and require the search for new approaches to their solution in conditions of global instability and the exhaustion of the natural resource potential. All this also determined the development of a new strategic document - "Kazakhstan - 2050".

Keywords - The strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050", economic development, economic growth, competitiveness.

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently, the main goal of economic development of the most countries of the world and their regions is to improve the quality of life and health of the population. Therefore, the process of socio-economic development includes three major components:- increasing income, improving the health of the population and increasing its level of education; - creation of conditions conducive to the growth of people's self-esteem as a result of the formation of a social, political, economic and institutional system oriented towards respect for human dignity; - increasing the degree of freedom of people, including their economic freedom. The Republic of Kazakhstan has rich mineral resources, extensive agricultural lands, qualified personnel, and significant industrial potential. Today Kazakhstan has a really functioning market economy. An important step in shaping the results-oriented economy is the adoption at the macro level of a strategic document - the implementation of the long-term Strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050", which is aimed primarily at ensuring macroeconomic stability. On December 14, 2012 the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev announced a new program for the development of Kazakhstan. The large-scale document is designed up to 2050 and is aimed at solving conceptual tasks designed to create prerequisites for the formation of a competitive economy, a reliable social policy, a high-technological industrial sector. The strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050" offers a new paradigm for the development of the republic for the long term. Its core is the modernization of economic, social policy, strengthening of global and regional security, the formation of new Kazakhstan patriotism [1]. For each of the presented directions of the strategy, the priorities and principles of development of the main spheres of life of the Kazakhstan society are substantiated and specified, and key indicators and mechanisms for their achievement are identified.

The country develops in accordance with the principle: "First - the economy, then - politics." Each stage of political reforms is linked with the level of economic development; political liberalization is consistently implemented. It's the only way to modernize the country and make it competitive.

The main goal of Kazakhstan is to become one of the 30th most developed countries of the world by 2050. To achieve this ambitious goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:
1. Further development and strengthening the statehood.
2. Transition to new principles of economic policy.
3. Comprehensive support for entrepreneurship-the leading force in the national economy.
4. Formation of a new social model.
5. Creation of modern and effective education and health systems.
6. Increasing the responsibility, efficiency and functionality of the state apparatus.
7. Building adequate to new challenges the international and defense policy [2].

The economic policy of the new course is a comprehensive economic pragmatism based on the principles of profitability, return on investment and competitiveness.
II. RESEARCH AIM

The aim of this paper is to identify the key issues of the strategy of economic development of Kazakhstan till 2050.

III. METHODS

The research was conducted according to the set of research methods - economic-statistical, monographic, abstract logic, comparative economic analysis, expertise and economic forecasting.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Integration of Kazakhstan into the world economy as a condition for the implementation of the strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050". In the Address "Strategy Kazakhstan - 2050: the new political course of the established state" of Nursultan Nazarbayev the President of Kazakhstan to the people of the country stated that, Kazakhstan became the first country in the Commonwealth of Independent States, which formed a modern model of a market economy based on private property, free competition and principles of openness. This model is based on the active role of the state in attracting foreign investment. In Kazakhstan, basic conditions for entrepreneurial activity and a modern tax system have been formed. The President notes that the year 2050 is not just a symbolic date, it is a realistic term, for which the world community is oriented now. Thus, the UN has developed a global forecast for the development of civilizations until 2050. The World Food Organization released the Forecast report until 2050 [3]. Implementation of Kazakhstan - 2050 Strategy is shown in Figure 1.

![Fig. 1. Implementation of Kazakhstan - 2050 Strategy](image)

So, the economic policy of the new course should be: Comprehensive economic pragmatism
1. Adoption of all economic and management decisions in terms of economic feasibility and long-term interests.
2. Definition of new market niches.
3. Creating a favorable investment climate.


Modernization of macroeconomic policy:

Budget policy
- To spend only to the extent possible.
- The attitude to the budgetary and financial process should become as careful and thoughtful as private investments.
- To select strictly objects for investment in terms of their appropriateness and impact.

Money-credit policy:

Protection of incomes of every Kazakhstan citizen and retention of an inflation rate acceptable for economic growth; Development of a conceptually new system of monetary policy aimed at providing the economy with the necessary monetary resources. It is important to note that domestic entrepreneurship is the driving force behind the new economic course. The share of small and medium-sized businesses in the economy should grow at least twice by 2050:
1. Development of small and medium-sized businesses. It is necessary to create conditions so that a person can try himself in business and become a full-fledged participant in economic transformations in the country.
2. Strong business is a strong state. Building a reliable dialogue on the principles of public-private partnership should continue to consolidate business.
3. A new stage of privatization. A second wave of large-scale privatization is needed. This means redistribution of responsibility between the state and the market.

A whole set of tasks has been set that correspond to the modernization stage of Kazakhstan's development. The most important of them is entering the thirty most developed countries of the world. And this is a difficult task, taking into account the current trends of global development and the growing competition for world commodity markets. In this connection, the main components of the new economic course are: comprehensive economic pragmatism and the modernization of macroeconomic policy, which involves reforming the budget, tax, monetary policy and management of external debt [4].

New guidelines for the economic policy of the state.

To improve the quality of life of every Kazakhstan man in the sphere of the economy, it is necessary to continue diversification in the direction of the development of high-technological industries both in industry and in the agro-industrial complex. In the social sphere there remain topical issues of increasing the life expectancy of Kazakhstan people to the level...
of developed countries and developing a new system of social standards for supporting the population [5].

Key indicators of long-term development of Kazakhstan are presented in Figure 2.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
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<td>Implementation of the principles and standards of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The annual GDP growth is not less than 4%</td>
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<td>Reducing the energy intensity of GDP in 2 times.</td>
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<td>Increasing the volume of attracted investments from 18 to 30% of GDP.</td>
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<td>Increasing up to 70% the share of non-primary products in Kazakhstan’s export potential due to a knowledge-based economy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Increasing the growth of science financing to a level not lower than 3% of GDP.</td>
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<td>The growth of labor productivity is 5 times (from $24,500 to $126,000)</td>
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<td>Increasing the share of small and medium-sized businesses in GDP from 29 to 50% by 2050.</td>
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Fig. 2. Key indicators of long-term development of Kazakhstan

The economic component of the model should be aimed at: - making decisions that are appropriate and able to solve problems, and minimize risks in order to obtain long-term benefits; - identification of market segments where Kazakhstan could participate as an equal business partner; - creation of new points of development; - creation of a favorable investment climate. This will lead to an increase in the country’s economic potential; - creation of a strong, competitive private sector and the development of a partnership between the private sector and the state; - to export promotion. The economic policy of the new course is economic pragmatism on the principles of profitability, return from investment and competitiveness. All decisions must be made in terms of economic feasibility and long-term interests. To do this, it is necessary to identify new points of economic growth and new market niches, where the republic can manifest itself as an equal business partner.

Modernization of macroeconomic policy provides for new principles of budgetary policy - spending only within its capabilities, reducing the budget deficit; careful and thoughtful budget and financial process; investment of the state budget into productive national projects with a long-term perspective. The Head of State noted in his message that the successful implementation of the long-term tasks set will result in the creation of an appropriate regulatory legal and institutional framework, which in turn would require the “reset” of many country strategic documents [6].

The innovative directions of the strategy, first presented in country documents, can be noted: the development and implementation of the concept of state audit, the decentralization of public administration and the election of akims, the reform of the environmental system and the creation of a strategic reserve of hydrocarbon raw materials.

At present, the Kazakh government has begun to implement specific tasks to accelerate economic and social reforms, the formation of a scientific and educational system, strengthening statehood and developing democracy, modernizing foreign policy and strengthening regional and global security. In recent years, a course towards system industrialization and the introduction of innovative technologies has been taken, which will make it possible to increase the competitiveness of the Kazakh economy and its attractiveness for foreign investments. The role and responsibility of Kazakhstan in international affairs has significantly increased.

At the same time, today the development of any state depends on the ability to respond adequately and in a timely manner to the new challenges of a globalized world.

CONCLUSION

As President Nursultan Nazarbayev noted in his Address to the Nation of Kazakhstan, “Third Modernization of Kazakhstan: Global Competitiveness”: Kazakhstan shall join the world’s top 30 developed countries by 2050. We will surely go for this purpose. In conditions of growing competition and lack of stability in the world relevance of my proposed Strategy-2050 to the people in 2012 is increasing. We have been able to timely anticipate the forthcoming hard time. Today I pose a challenge of carrying out the implementation of Kazakhstan’s third modernization. It is necessary to create a new model of economic growth that will provide the country’s global competitiveness. This upgrade is not as a plan of combatting the current global challenges, but a reliable bridge to the future, to fulfill the Strategy-2050 objectives. It will be held based on the “100 Specific Steps” Nation’s Plan
Thus, the successful implementation of the Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy should contribute to the implementation of qualitative changes in the structure of Kazakhstan's economy that will lead to its sustainable growth based on effective use of human, produced and natural capital. Kazakhstan’s access to a new level of social development and social structure. It is obvious that the goal set by the leadership of the RK can be achieved only on the basis of deep diversification of the country’s economy, by stimulating innovation, introducing and developing competitive industries integrated into regional and global markets. The head of the state in his speech noted that the main goal to be achieved by the republic by 2050 is the creation of a welfare society based on a strong state, developed economy and opportunities for universal labor. The country will work as a single corporation, where decisions will be made only in terms of economic feasibility and development of Kazakhstan’s global competitiveness. The economic system of Kazakhstan will be radically liberalized through a reduction to a minimum of state participation in the regulation of entrepreneurship, large-scale privatization and an increase in the share of the private sector in virtually all spheres of activity. Monetary policy will be rethought in order to support projects, as a matter of priority, allowing the next phase of industrialization to be implemented already in view of the third industrial revolution. The best conditions for foreign investment in the whole Eurasian space will be created. The development of mineral resources and their export to world markets will be accelerated, in exchange for access to advanced technologies and the creation of new production facilities on the territory of our country, Kazakhstan will accelerate the transition to the green path of development. Kazakhstan, as before, will be an active participant in regional economic integration, which should be based on the principles of mutual benefit and joint solution of pressing social and economic problems.

REFERENCES