

**ЭКОНОМИКАНЫҢ ЖӘНЕ ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҢ БӘСЕКЕГЕ КАБІЛЕТТІЛІГІ:  
СЫН-КАТЕРЛЕР МЕН ҮРДІСТЕР  
КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬ ЭКОНОМИКИ И ПРАВА:  
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развитие предполагает улучшение качества производимой и реализуемой продукции, повышение качества оказываемых услуг. Эти направления развития бизнеса необходимы, чтобы выжить и победить в конкурентной борьбе, факторинг может реально помочь в этом.

С помощью факторинга можно увеличить объем реализуемой продукции и улучшить ее качество. Поэтому использование факторинга является хорошим конкурентным преимуществом для малого и среднего бизнеса в условиях жесткой конкуренции.

**Список использованных источников**

1. Н.Агафонова «Финансирование под уступку денежного требования», 2015
2. К.Р. Адамова «Факторинговые операции коммерческих банков», 2016
3. С.Н. Бабичев «Использование реверсивного факторинга в повышении эффективности бизнеса», 2016

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**COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN  
IN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL INTEGRATION**

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*This article examines the prospects for increasing and competitiveness of the national economy, as well as changing conditions, forms and methods of competition in the context of the country's integration into international organizations. The author defines the factors of regional competitiveness of enterprises such as increasing production, improving product quality, as well as the implementation of state policy in the field of increasing the competitiveness of the economy of Kazakhstan in the context of integration.*

It goes without saying that competition is one of the main elements of the market economy, with the help of which business entities fight for income, for their place in the system of production and consumption. In connection with the development of economic integration and globalization of the world economy, competition is engulfing entire countries and regional blocs. Thus, in modern conditions, competitiveness is manifested at all economic levels: at the individual level (in the labor market), at the micro level (the level of enterprises), at the meso level (the level of industries and sectors), at the macro level (the level of the entire economy as a whole), at the global level as well.

In the context of a fairly strong growth of competition on a global scale, the role of the state in ensuring the country's competitiveness and increasing it is becoming increasingly important. State policy in different countries can be based on different theoretical and ideological principles, but it is hardly possible to achieve significant shifts in increasing the country's competitiveness without a national strategy of economic growth, increasing the capabilities of the national economy, taking into account world economic ties. The state in countries with developed market economies has long been directly involved not only in the legal regulation of the economy, the creation of industrial and social infrastructure, research and development, etc, but also in developing a strategy for politically and strategically important firms together with entrepreneurs and trade unions (automotive industry, oil and gas complex, banking, etc.) [1].

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Thus, the state is actively creating a competitive environment and creating the comparative advantages of the national economy. This is a strong modification of the theory of comparative advantage by David Ricardo. At the moment, Kazakhstan is developing according to the classical economic scenario, since the comparative economic advantage is characterized by the presence of large reserves of minerals. Intensive development of production and export of raw materials allowed the national economy to overcome the crisis and ensure high rates of economic growth in the past three years. The progress in the development of the economy of Kazakhstan lies in the fact that due to the implementation of state policy to attract foreign investment in the raw materials industries and the implementation of structural and institutional transformations in the financial sector, the country's living standards are growing and financial resources are accumulating. This allows in the long term to ensure the transition to post-industrial service and technological development [2].

Today it can be stated that Kazakhstan is recognized in the world community as a state with a market economy, the country was the first among the CIS countries to acquire an investment country rating. The World Bank has included Kazakhstan in the list of 20 countries of the world, the most attractive for investments. Over the years of independence, over 21 billion US dollars have been attracted to the country's economy. In accordance with the adopted model, in strategic terms, Kazakhstan is being formed as a country with an open economy oriented to the export of goods, services, capital and labor, based on competition and mutually beneficial cooperation with all countries of the world.

Characterizing the modern factors of national competitiveness, it is important to highlight not so much the geographical location, the possession of rich natural resources and the presence of relatively favorable prices for labor and natural resources, but the conditions of labor productivity and quality of life achieved in the country, the use of the latest technologies, the formed competitive environment and the ongoing competitive strategy, participation of the state in political and economic alliances. When ensuring macro competitiveness, in addition to such traditional indicators as production costs per unit of total labor and capital costs, the internal situation in the country, such factors as the volume of investments in new technologies and vocational education play an important role [3].

In the modern world, resources and technologies are the main factors of a country's competitiveness. Scientific activity is one of the leading factors in the economic development of any state. After gaining independence during the transition period, the existing scientific and technical potential was largely lost. Scientific and design developments turned out to be unclaimed, as a result of low funding, many sectorial research institutes, design organizations were liquidated. Currently, Kazakhstan has 455 state, public and private research institutes, design and construction organizations, higher educational institutions and enterprises performing scientific and technical functions, producing intellectual products, of which 95 are state research institutes, 121 are higher professional education, 108 – entrepreneurial sector of activity, 100 – non-profit sector of activity [4].

More than 80% of this complex are scientific and technical institutes, and 20% are design and development, as well as service organizations. Today, according to a number of indicators of scientific potential, Kazakhstan is showing steady growth. According to the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2010 there were 424 state, public, private research institutes, design organizations, higher educational institutions and enterprises, including 64 research institutes, 80 organizations of various ministries and departments, 95 universities and others. educational institutions. The number of personnel engaged in research and development has recently shown a positive trend, today the number of employees is more than 25,000 people, however, despite the growth in the number of employees, it is still a negligible share on a global scale [5].

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Despite the reduction of enterprises, thanks to the vigorous activity of the state, the number of personnel engaged in research and development increased by 10,000 compared to 2020, and this is, unfortunately, the end of the positive trend. It is possible to pay attention to the overall GDP growth, but if you carefully examine the ratio of domestic spending on science as a percentage of gross domestic product, the statistics are depressing. Internal expenditures on research and development in Kazakhstan from all sources of funding in 2020 were in the range of 0.21-0.24% of GDP, and at the end of 2019 decreased to 0.17% of GDP [6].

This is significantly lower than the indicators of developed countries. So, for example, only government spending on research and development from GDP in 2009 amounted to 1.13% in Finland, 1.05% in Iceland, 1.02% in South Korea, 0.99% in the USA (2019 year), in Germany – 0.87%. As the main engine of progress, science should occupy one of the most important areas in the economy, however, expenditures on scientific research from the budget make up 0.15% of GDP. According to UNESCO, the world economy allocates 1.7% of GDP to science. In contrast to developed countries, the share of the private sector in the development of science is low. The volume of funding for science in 2019 amounted to 20.1 billion tenge, in 2013 52.9 billion tenge was allocated and by the end of 2019 the state allocated 48.1 billion tenge for the development of science, and 56.8 billion were allocated in 2020. tenge, however, one should not forget that the volume of funding includes not only direct financing of scientific and technical activities, but also salaries of scientific personnel, financing and sponsoring state programs for the development of science, support for technoparks, etc. Therefore, despite the general quantitative increase in material resources, today the situation of material security remains open [7].

Currently, Kazakhstan is only at the initial stage of the economy's transition from a resource-oriented to an innovative type of development, the innovation market is still being formed through the creation of state development institutions, technological business incubation, and technology transfer. The national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan require clear actions for the formation and implementation of scientific, technical and innovation policy as the most important component of industrial policy, which meets the new economic and socio-political realities, providing a large-scale capital inflow for the modernization of production. It is in the technological development that Kazakhstan should see a possible way out of the deepest economic crisis, in which our society found itself in the process of carrying out market reforms. Despite all the losses, Kazakhstan still has a scientific, technological and human potential capable of generating new scientific ideas. In addition, Kazakhstani science has extensive experience in the development of serious topics accumulated in the XX century. In this regard, it is necessary to officially recognize the vital importance of the problems of preserving domestic science and to develop an urgent set of measures to prevent the collapse of scientific and technical potential and ensure its further development [8].

Having considered the state of the scientific and technical policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, identifying the disadvantages of its development, we can propose some measures to improve efficiency. Scientific and technical policy should be aimed at promoting structural changes in the Kazakhstani economy, increasing its competitiveness and relying on the available scientific and technical potential. The state should clearly define its attitude to its scientific and technical potential, priorities for the development of science and technology, sources of funding, material and moral stimulation of scientific activities carried out in the relevant organizations of all forms of ownership, material, technical and information base of science, etc. In fact, we are talking about the formation of a social order for the scientific complex, which would ensure correspondence between science, the innovation sphere and the structural reorganization of the economy and the requirements dictated by modern civilization [9].

The decisive role in the preservation and development of the scientific and technical complex

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of Kazakhstan is played by solving the problem of its financing. In accordance with the state budget for 2020-2021, 3 598 607 tenge were allocated for the development of networks of the innovation system under the project for the commercialization of scientific research, 6 006 264 tenge for the construction and reconstruction of educational and scientific facilities and methodological support in the field of education and science was 3 821,016 tenge. For the normal functioning of scientific and technical policy, it is necessary to increase funding by 1.5 times to achieve visible results. In this regard, it is extremely important to ensure, in accordance with the Law on Science and other documents adopted by the Government, an increase in spending on science in the budget of 2021 and subsequent years to at least 6% of the expenditure side. These funds are urgently needed to reanimate active scientific and technical activities.

Also, in order to achieve the set goals on the path of innovative development of the country, we need managerial flexibility and adaptability, the ability to quickly introduce scientific and engineering resources into production, systemic interaction and integration of science, education and production. In conclusion, it should be noted that it is necessary to develop a modern innovation policy focused on building a knowledge economy, the components of which are science and technology policy, a policy focused on the production of science-intensive products and education policy. The basis for the adoption of the new policy should be a consensus between the state, business and the scientific community.

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