

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),  
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ҰЛТТЫҚ ФЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

# Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

---

---

**ВЕСТНИК**

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

**THE BULLETIN**

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944

**6 (394)**

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 2021

---

---

NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы «ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы» ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуеге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруды. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашилар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енүі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке ададығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources CitationIndex, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

**Бас редактор:**

**ҚОЙГЕЛДИЕВ Мәмбет Құлжабайұлы** (бас редактор), тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 3

**Редакция алқасы:**

**ОМАРОВ Бауыржан Жұмаханұлы** (бас редактордың орынбасары), филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан) Н = 4

**МАТЫЖАНОВ Кенжехан Слямжанұлы**, филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корреспондент мүшесі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 1

**САПАРБАЕВ Әбдіжапар Жұманұлы**, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі, Халықаралық инновациялық технологиялар академиясының президенті (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 4

**ЙОВИЦА Раду Патетре, Ph.D** (археология), Нью-Йорк университетінің профессоры (Нью-Йорк, АҚШ) Н = 19

**БАНАС Йозеф**, әлеуметтану ғылымдарының докторы, Жешув технологиялық университетінің профессоры (Жешув, Польша) Н = 26

**ЛУКЬЯНЕНКО Ирина Григорьевна**, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Украинаның еңбек сіңірген ғылым және техника қайраткері, «Киев-Мохила академиясы» ұлттық университетінің кафедра мендерушісі (Киев, Украина) Н = 2

**МАКУЛОВА Айымжан Төлегенқызы**, экономика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Нархоз Университеті (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 3

**ИСМАҒҰЛОВ Оразақ Исмагұлұлы**, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан) Н = 6

**ӘБЖАНОВ Ханкелді Махмұтұлы**, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 4

**БИЖАНОВ Ахан Ҳұсайынұлы**, саясаттану ғылымдарының докторы, ҚР ҰҒА корреспондент-мүшесі, Философия, саясаттану және дінттану институтының директоры (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 1

**ТАЙМАҒАМБЕТОВ Жакен Қожақметұлы**, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 4

**СҮЛЕЙМЕНОВ Майдан Құнтуарұлы**, заң ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 1

**САБИКЕНОВ Салахиден Нұрсарыұлы**, заң ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 2

**ҚОЖАМЖАРОВА Дариякул Пернешқызы**, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 2

**БАЙТАНАЕВ Бауыржан Әбішұлы**, тарих ғылымдарының докторы, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 1

**БАЗАРБАЕВА Зейнеп Мұслімқызы**, филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 1

**ШАУКЕНОВА Зарема Каукенқызы**, әлеуметтану ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 1

**ЖОЛДАСБЕКОВА Баян Өмірбекқызы**, филология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корреспондент мүшесі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 2

**НУРҚАТОВА Ляззат Төлегенқызы**, әлеуметтану ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА корреспондент мүшесі (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 1

**ӘБІЛҚАСЫМОВА Алма Есімбекқызы**, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, ҚР ҰҒА академигі, Ресей білім академиясының академигі (Мәскеу қ.), Педагогикалық білім беруді дамыту орталығының директоры (Алматы, Қазақстан) Н = 1

**ШИШОВ Сергей Евгеньевич**, педагогика ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, педагогика кафедрасының мендерушісі, К.Г. Разумовский атындағы Мәскеу мемлекеттік технологиялар және басқару университетінің Әлеуметтік-гуманитарлық ғылымдар және технологиялар факультетінің деканы (Мәскеу, Ресей) Н = 34

**ДИБО Анна Владимировна**, филология ғылымдарының докторы, РГА корреспондент-мүшесі, РГА Тіл білімі институтының Орал-алтай тілдері бөлімінің мендерушісі (Мәскеу, Ресей) Н = 3

**«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының Хабаршысы».**

**ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),**

**ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).**

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» РКБ (Алматы қ.) Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және коммуникациялар министрлігінің Ақпарат комитетінде 12.02.2018 ж. берілген № 16895-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы күзіл.

Такырыптық бағыты: *әлеуметтік ғылымдар саласындағы зерттеулерге арналған*.

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 300 дана.

Редакцияның мекен-жайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл., тел.: 272-13-19

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы, 2021

Типографияның мекен-жайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Мұратбаев көш., 75.

**Главный редактор:**

**КОЙГЕЛЬДИЕВ Мамбет Кулжабаевич** (главный редактор), доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 3

**Редакционная коллегия:**

**ОМАРОВ Бауыржан Жумаханулы** (заместитель главного редактора), доктор филологических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК (Нур-Султан, Казахстан) Н = 4

**МАТЫЖАНОВ Кенжехан Слямжанович**, доктор филологических наук, профессор, член-корреспондент НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 1

**САПАРБАЕВ Абдижапар Джуманович**, доктор экономических наук, профессор, почетный член НАН РК, президент Международной академии инновационных технологий (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 4

**ЙОВИЦА Раду Пэтрэ**, доктор философии (Ph.D, археология), профессор Нью-Йоркского университета (Нью-Йорк, США) Н = 19

**БАНАС Йозеф**, доктор социологических наук, профессор Жешувского технологического университета (Жешув, Польша) Н = 26

**ЛУКЬЯНЕНКО Ирина Григорьевна**, доктор экономических наук, профессор, заслуженный деятель науки и техники Украины, заведующая кафедрой Национального университета «Киево-Могилянская академия» (Киев, Украина) Н = 2

**МАКУЛОВА Айымжан Тулегеновна**, доктор экономических наук, профессор, Университет Нархоз (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 3

**ИСМАГУЛОВ Оразак Исмагулович**, доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК (Нур-Султан, Казахстан) Н = 6

**АБЖАНОВ Ханкелди Махмутович**, доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 4

**БИЖАНОВ Ахан Хусаинович**, доктор политических наук, член-корреспондент НАН РК, директор Института философии, политологии и религии (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 1

**ТАЙМАГАМБЕТОВ Жакен Кожахметович**, доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 4

**СУЛЕЙМЕНОВ Майдан Кунтуарович**, доктор юридических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 1

**САБИКЕНОВ Салахиден Нурсариевич**, доктор юридических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 2

**КОЖАМЖАРОВА Дариякуль Пернешевна**, доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 2

**БАЙТАНАЕВ Бауржан Абишевич**, доктор исторических наук, академик НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 1

**БАЗАРБАЕВА Зейнеп Муслимовна**, доктор филологических наук, профессор, член-корреспондент НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 1

**ШАУКЕНОВА Зарема Каукеновна**, доктор социологических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 1

**ЖОЛДАСБЕКОВА Баян Омирбековна**, доктор филологических наук, профессор, член-корреспондент НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 2

**НУРКАТОВА Ляззат Толегеновна**, доктор социологических наук, профессор, член-корреспондент НАН РК (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 1

**АБЫЛКАСЫМОВА Алма Есимбековна**, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, академик НАН РК, академик Российской академии образования (г. Москва), директор Центра развития педагогического образования (Алматы, Казахстан) Н = 1

**ШИШОВ Сергей Евгеньевич**, доктор педагогических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой педагогики, декан факультета Социально-гуманитарных наук и технологий Московского государственного университета технологий и управления имени К.Г. Разумовского (Москва, Россия) Н = 34

**ДЫБО Анна Владимировна**, доктор филологических наук, член-корреспондент РАН, заведующий отделом урало-алтайских языков Института языкоznания РАН (Москва, Россия) Н = 3

**«Вестник Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан».**

**ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),**

**ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).**

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы). Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации Министерства информации и коммуникаций и Республики Казахстан № 16895-Ж, выданное 12.02.2018 г.

Тематическая направленность: *посвящен исследованиям в области социальных наук.*

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 300 экземпляров.

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, тел. 272-13-19

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

© Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан, 2021

Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г. Алматы, ул. Муратбаева, 75.

**Editor in chief:**

**KOIGELDIEV Mambet Kulzhabaevich** (Editor-in-Chief), Doctor of History, Professor, Academician of NAS RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 3

**Editorial board:**

**OMAROV Bauyrzhan Zhumakhanuly** (Deputy Editor-in-Chief), Doctor of Philology, Professor, Academician of NAS RK (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan) H = 4

**MATYZHANOV Kenzhekhan Slyamzhanovich**, Doctor of Philology, Professor, Corresponding Member of NAS RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 1

**SAPARBAYEV Abdizhapar Dzhumanovich**, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Honorary Member of NAS RK, President of the International Academy of Innovative Technology, (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 4

**JOVICA Radu Petre**, Ph.D, History, Archeology, Professor, New York University (New York, USA) H = 19

**BANAS Joseph**, Doctor of Social science, Professor, Rzeszow University of Technology (Rzeszow, Poland) H = 26

**LUKYANENKO Irina**, doctor of economics, professor, honored worker of Science and Technology of Ukraine, head of the department of the National University «Kyiv-Mohyla Academy» (Kiev, Ukraine) H = 2

**MAKULOVA Aymzhan Tulegenovna**, doctor of economics, professor, Narkhoz University (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 3

**ISSMAGULOV Orazak Issmagulovich**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of NAS RK (Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan) H = 6

**ABZHANOV Khankeldi Makhmutovich**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of NAS RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 4

**BIZHANOV Akhan Khusainovich**, Doctor of Political Sciences, Corresponding Member of NAS RK, Director of the Institute of Philosophy, Political Science and Religion (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 1

**TAIMAGAMBETOV Zhaken Kozhakhmetovich**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of NAS RK, (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 4

**SULEYMEMOV Maidan Kuntuarovich**, Doctor of Law, Professor, Academician of NAS RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 1

**SABIKEV Salakhiden Nursarievich**, Doctor of Law, Professor, Academician of NAS RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 2

**KOZHAMZHAROVA Dariyakul Perneshevna**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Academician of NAS RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 2

**BAITANAEV Baurzhan Abishevich**, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Academician of NAS RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 1

**BAZARBAYEVA Zeinep Muslimovna**, Doctor of Philology, Professor, Academician of NAS RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 1

**SHAIKENOVA Zarema**, Doctor of Sociology, Professor, Academician of NAS RK (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 1

**DZHOLDASBEKOVA Bayan Umirbekovna**, Doctor of Philology, Professor, Corresponding Member of NAS RK H = 2

**NURKATOVA Lyazzat Tolegenovna**, Doctor of Social Sciences, Professor, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 1

**ABYLKASYMOVA Alma Yessimbekovna**, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Academician of NAS RK, academician of the Russian Academy of Education (Moscow), Director of the Center for the Development of Pedagogical Education (Almaty, Kazakhstan) H = 1

**SHISHOV Sergey**, Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Pedagogy, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities and Technologies of the Razumovsky Moscow State University of Technologies and Management (Moscow, Russia) H = 34

**DYBO Anna Vladimirovna**, Doctor of Philology, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Head of the Department of Ural-Altaic Languages of the Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow, Russia) H = 3

**Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.**

**ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),**

**ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).**

Owner: RPA «National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan» (Almaty). The certificate of registration of a periodical printed publication in the Committee of information of the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Kazakhstan **No. 16895-Ж**, issued on 12.02.2018.

Thematic focus: *it is dedicated to research in the field of social sciences.*

Periodicity: 6 times a year.

Circulation: 300 copies.

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19  
<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

BULLETIN OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

ISSN 1991-3494

Volume 6, Number 394 (2021), 29-38

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2021.2518-1467.199>

UDC 336.761.6

IRSTI 06.73.55

**Zhagyparova A.O.<sup>1\*</sup>, Alibekova B.<sup>1</sup>, Kurmanalina A.<sup>2</sup>, Bekbusinova G.K.<sup>3</sup>, Bayeva D.A<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Eurasian National University named after L.N. Gumilev, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan;

<sup>2</sup>Karaganda University of Kazpotrebsoy, Karagandy, Kazakhstan;

<sup>3</sup>Turau-Astana University, Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan;

<sup>4</sup>South Ural State University, Chelyabinsk, Russia.

E-mail: Zhagyparova\_Aida@mail.ru

## **THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ITS IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

**Abstract.** The COVID-19 pandemic has become a powerful shock to the world community and has led to a sharp decline in the economy of many countries around the world. According to the baseline forecast, global GDP is expected to shrink by 5.2 percent in 2020 – this recession in the global economy will be the deepest in many decades.

The pandemic triggered the deepest recession in the global economy in many decades. Although the final consequences are still unclear, the pandemic will lead to a recession in the vast majority of emerging and developing countries. It will also entail long-term negative consequences for labor productivity and potential output. The priority strategic objectives at this stage are to mitigate the consequences for people and reduce economic damage in the near future. With the crisis easing, it will be necessary to convincingly reaffirm the commitment to sustainable policies and implement the necessary reforms to strengthen the long-term prospects. Special significance.

Some regional economies before the pandemic relied on short-term capital inflows to finance high current account deficits.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a sharp depletion of foreign exchange reserves, which makes economies more vulnerable to capital outflows and at the same time limits the ability of central banks to mitigate the consequences of further negative external shocks.

The protracted nature of the pandemic or a sharp reassessment of investor sentiment, caused by concerns about asset quality, can lead to a cascade of defaults and an increase in problem loans.

**Key words:** COVID-19 pandemic, world economy, GDP, crisis, economic downturn.

**Introduction.** Most emerging market economies and developing countries will see per capita income declines this year. The pandemic has highlighted the urgent need for policy action to mitigate its impact, protect vulnerable populations and strengthen countries' ability to cope with similar events in the future. In addition, it is extremely important to address the problems associated with informal labor relations and the limited scope of social protection systems, as well as to carry out reforms to ensure strong and sustainable economic growth [1].

Table 1. Real and projected GDP indicators for the period from 2017-2021 of the countries of the world.

Real GDP	2017	2018	2019e	2020f	2021f	Difference in percentage points compared to forecasts for January 2020	
						2020f	2021f
World	3,3	3,0	2,4	-5,2	4,2	-7,7	1,6
Advanced economies	2,5	2,1	1,6	-7,0	3,9	-8,4	2,4
USA	2,4	2,9	2,3	-6,1	4,0	-7,9	2,3
Euro zone	2,5	1,9	1,2	-9,1	4,5	-10,1	3,2
Japan	2,2	0,3	0,7	-6,1	2,5	-6,8	1,9
Emerging market and developing countries (EMDEs)	4,5	4,3	3,5	-2,5	4,6	-6,6	0,3

China	6,8	6,6	6,1	1,0	6,9	-4,9	1,1
Europe and Central Asia	4,1	3,3	2,2	-4,7	3,6	-7,3	0,7
the Russian Federation	1,8	2,5	1,3	-6,0	2,7	-7,6	0,9
Turkey	7,5	2,8	0,9	-3,8	5,0	-6,8	1,0
Middle East and North Africa	1,1	0,9	-0,2	-4,2	2,3	-6,6	-0,4
Saudi Arabia	-0,7	2,4	0,3	-3,8	2,5	-5,7	0,3
Iran	3,8	-4,7	-8,2	-5,3	2,1	-5,3	1,1
South Asia	6,5	6,5	4,7	-2,7	2,8	-8,2	-3,1
Otherdefinitions:							
Real GDP <sup>1</sup>							
High-incomecountries	2,4	2,2	1,7	-6,8	3,8	-8,3	2,3
Developingcountries	4,8	4,4	3,7	-2,4	4,7	-6,7	0,2
Low-incomecountries	5,4	5,8	5,0	1,0	4,6	-4,4	-0,9
BRICS	5,3	5,3	4,7	-1,7	5,3	-6,6	0,4
Worldwide (basedon PPP, 2010)	3,9	3,6	2,9	-4,1	4,3	-7,3	1,0
World tradevolume	5,9	4,0	0,8	-13,4	5,3	-15,3	2,8
Commodityprices							
Oil prices	23,3	29,4	-10,2	-47,9	18,8	-42,5	16,9
Non-energy commodity price index	5,5	1,8	-4,2	-5,9	3,0	-6,0	1,3

Source: World Bank.

\* e = evaluation; f = forecast. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information to reflect changing (global) circumstances. Consequently, the forecasts presented here may differ from those contained in other bank documents, even in cases where the main assessments of the country's prospects do not differ significantly at any given time.

In China, where production is expected to surpass 2019 levels this year, production in both advanced and emerging and developing economies is projected to remain below 2019 levels even next year. ... Countries that rely more on contact-intensive services and oil exporters face the prospect of a weaker recovery than those with manufacturing-oriented economies.

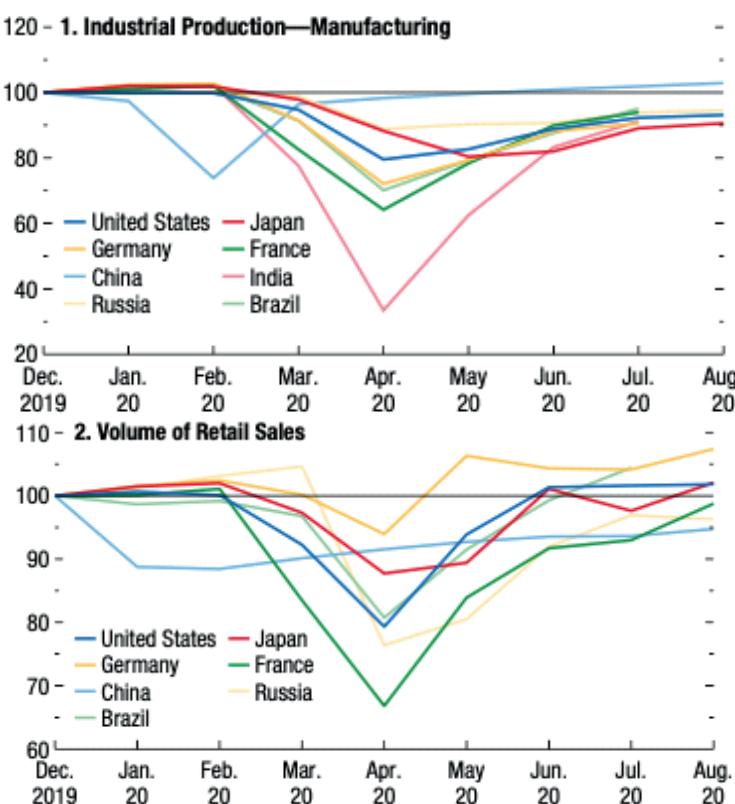


Figure 1. Manufacturing and retail  
(Index, Dec 2019 = 100; seasonally adjusted)

**Materials and methods.** The methods used are general scientific and special, such as: a system analysis method; content analysis method; comparative analysis method; analysis and synthesis method; system approach method.

**Results.** GDP for the second quarter, on the balance sheet, brought positive surprises.

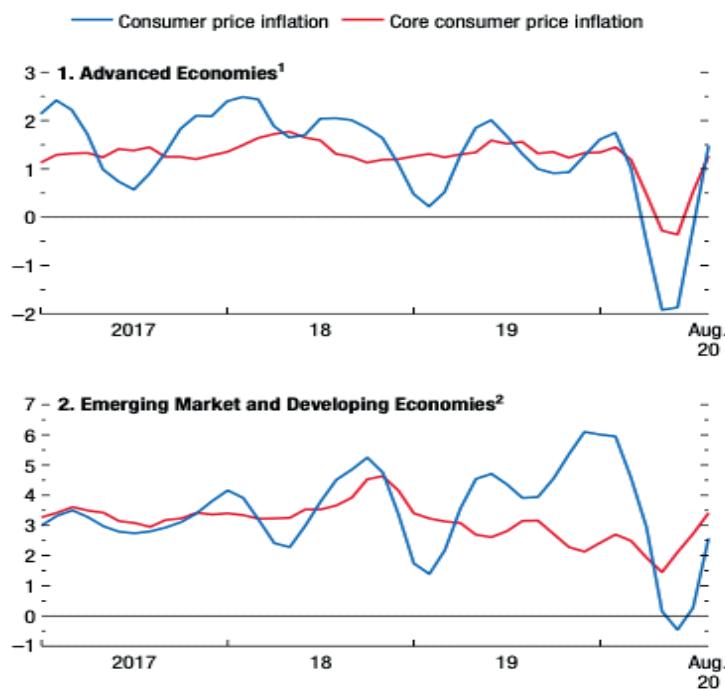
When the economy reopened and spending caps were lifted, overall activity returned to normal faster than expected in the June 2020 WEO update. Q2 GDP figures were unexpected in terms of growth in China (where government investment helped boost activity and return to positive growth in the second quarter following the easing of restrictions in early April), as well as in the United States and the Eurozone (where both economies contracted in Q2 was historic but less severe than forecast, and government transfers supported household income). However, the news was not overwhelmingly positive.

Reopening stopped. Faced with renewed increases in the number of cases, countries slowed down reopening in August and, in some cases, re-established a partial lock [2-4].

The deep wounds inflicted on the global economy by the pandemic recession are even more evident in labor market indicators and inflation outcomes.

Labor market. According to the International Labor Organization, the global reduction in working hours in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the fourth quarter of 2019 was equivalent to the loss of 400 million full-time jobs, compared with 155 million lost in the first quarter. Women in the workforce, especially those who are informally employed, have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic and the necessary quarantine measures to slow the spread of the virus: the International Labor Organization estimates that 42 percent of informally employed women work in hard-hit sectors of the economy, compared with about 32 percent of men in informal employment.

In emerging and developing economies, inflation fell sharply during the early stages of the pandemic, although it has since risen sharply in some countries of the district (for example, in India, reflecting supply disruptions and rising food prices).



Sources: Consensus Economics; Haver Analytics; and IMF staff calculations.  
Note: Country lists use International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country codes.

Figure 2. Purchasing Managers' Indices 2020  
(Index; 50+ = extension)

The scale of the destruction shows that without a vaccine and effective treatments to fight the virus, such sectors face an especially difficult return to any semblance of normalcy.

Strong rebound in Q3, but slower growth in Q4. High frequency indicators point to a strong, albeit partial, rebound in Q3 activity after the low in Q2. However, the dynamics of the fourth quarter seems to be slowing down. Surveys of purchasing managers show that firms in the United States, the Eurozone, China and Brazil,

for example, consistently increased production in July and August from the previous month, while the opposite was observed elsewhere (for example, India, Japan and Korea) - (Figure 1.7).

In September, these indicators indicate higher activity in the manufacturing industry, but a slight decline in the service sector, which most likely reflects an increase in the number of infections. Other high-frequency data indicate stabilization in activity, as reflected, for example, in daily consumer spending in the United States.

The gap in income prospects between advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies (excluding China) caused by this pandemic is projected to worsen. We raise our 2020 outlook for advanced economies to -5.8 percent, with growth rebounding to 3.9 percent in 2021. Our numbers for emerging and developing economies (excluding China) are lowered, with growth projected at -5.7 percent in 2020, then recovering to 5 percent in 2021. However, aggregate per capita income growth in emerging market and developing economies (excluding China) in 2020–2021 is projected to be lower than in advanced economies.

Projections are revised upward for advanced economies and China and downwardly for emerging market and developing economies.

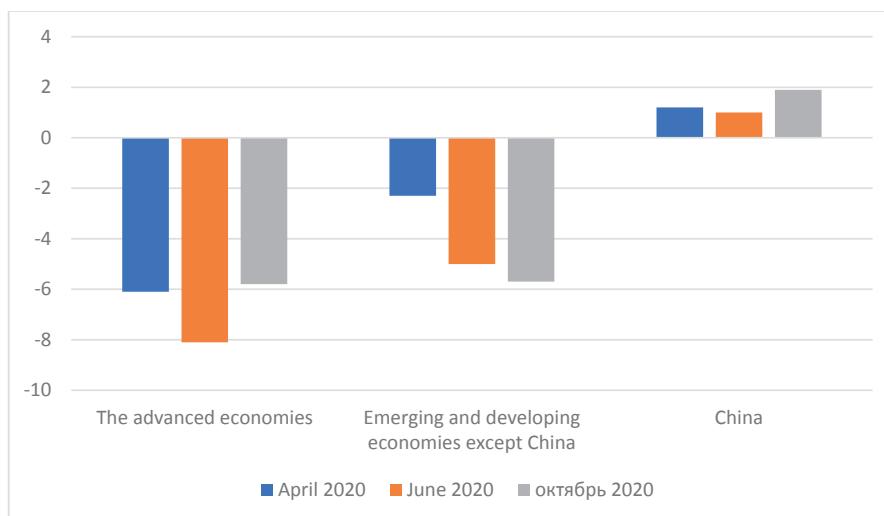


Figure 3. Annual change in percentage of per capita income.

Note: Compiled based on IMF calculations.

In both advanced economies and emerging and developing economies other than China, output will remain below 2019 levels even next year. By the end of 2021, the decline in output from pre-pandemic levels will be -8.1% for emerging market and developing countries other than China, significantly more than the decline for advanced economies -4.7%.

After the recovery began in 2021, global economic growth is expected to gradually slow to about 3.5 percent over the medium term. The cumulative production decline from the pre-pandemic trajectory is projected to increase from \$ 11 trillion in 2020-21 to \$ 28 trillion in 2020-2025. This represents a major step back in improving the average standard of living in all groups of countries [5-8].

Significant global fiscal support of nearly \$ 12 trillion and massive rate cuts, liquidity injections, and asset purchases by central banks helped save lives and livelihoods and avert financial disaster.

Much remains to be done to ensure sustainable recovery. First, greater international cooperation is needed to end this health crisis. Great progress has been made in the development of tests, therapies and vaccines, but only with close cooperation between countries will they be sufficiently produced and widely distributed in all parts of the world. We estimate that if healthcare solutions become available faster and on a broader scale than our baseline projection, this could lead to a cumulative increase in global revenue of nearly US \$ 9 trillion by the end of 2025, boosting revenues in all countries and narrowing the gap. in income.

Second, policy measures, where possible, should be strongly focused on limiting the long-term economic damage from this crisis. Governments should continue to provide income support through clearly targeted cash transfers, wage subsidies and unemployment insurance. In order to prevent large-scale bankruptcies and ensure that workers can return to productive jobs, vulnerable but viable firms should continue to receive support, where possible, in the form of tax deferrals, a debt service moratorium and equity injections similar to equity [9- 12].

This is the worst crisis since the Great Depression, and recovering from this scourge will require significant policy innovation, both nationally and internationally. The problems are enormous. But there is reason for hope. Exceptional policy responses, including the creation of a pandemic economic recovery fund in the European Union and the use of digital technology to deliver social assistance, are a powerful reminder that well-designed policies protect people and collective economic well-being. The IMF has provided funding at a record pace to 81 member countries since the pandemic began, provided debt relief and called for a prolonged suspension of debt servicing for low-income countries and for reform of the international debt architecture. Building on these actions, policies in the next phase of the crisis should focus on lasting improvements in the global economy that create a prosperous future for all.

For all the G7 countries, IMF experts predict a deep economic recession for 2020 - by 5-7% at once. As with most other G20 countries.

The average price of oil in 2020 will be \$ 35.6 per barrel, according to IMF experts. This is 42% less than in 2019. In 2021, it will be only slightly higher - \$ 37.9 per barrel. And if inflation in 2020-2021 in many countries may not yet differ much from its general dynamics over the last 10 years, then the increase in unemployment will be quite noticeable [13].

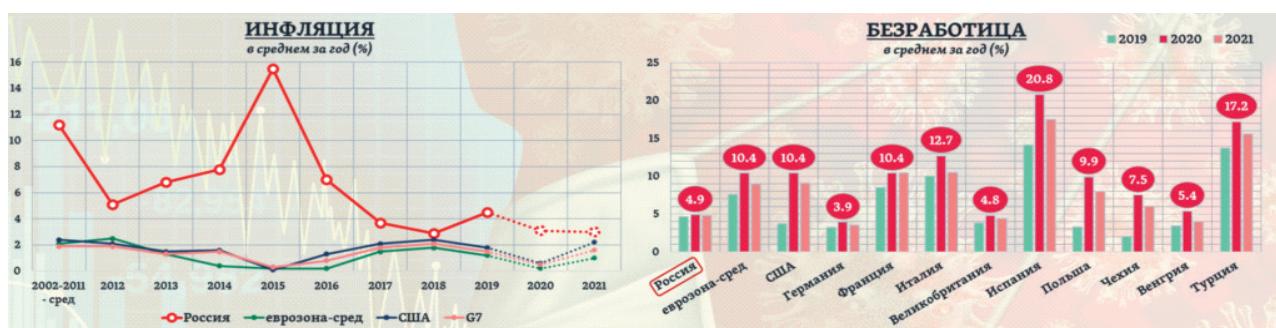


Figure 4. Forecasted inflation and unemployment rates for 2020-2021.

In developing countries, the IMF forecasts GDP growth in 2021 to reach 5.9%, 4.6% according to the World Bank and 3.4% according to Fitch. The expected level of GDP in developing countries will remain slightly below the pre-crisis level of 2019.

«Fundamental uncertainty about the development of the pandemic remains the main factor determining the further development of the global economy and hindering the assessment of the balance of risks.» All this indicates that the downturn in the economy of Kazakhstan by the end of 2020 will be much stronger than the 0.9% projected by the Ministry of National Economy. So, according to the expectations of the fund itself, the real GDP of Kazakhstan this year will decrease by 2.5%. At the same time, the assessments of our AERC center indicate that the downturn in the economy of our country (taking into account the new conditions for reducing oil production under the OPEC + agreement and revising the prospects for global economic growth) in 2020 will be more significant.

More than one trillion tenge has been spent by the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to support citizens and the economy. These measures were implemented by reducing the expenditures of the republican budget by 532.8 billion tenge; bringing the budget deficit to 3.5% of GDP - 840.7 billion tenge.

From January 1, 2020, for 3 years, an exemption from taxes on income of micro and small businesses that make settlements with the budget on the basis of special tax regimes has been introduced. A moratorium has been introduced on inspections of the same business entities.

At the same time, taking into account the introduction of the state of emergency, in order to minimize contacts, it was decided to grant a delay of 30 calendar days for the declarations of legal entities and individuals, the deadline for submission of which falls on the period of the state of emergency. Also, the Tax Code provides for a deferral of debt and the suspension of the accrual of penalties in a state of emergency.

However, in order to obtain a deferral, you need to have collateral or a bank guarantee. In this regard, a mechanism is being considered that will simplify the receipt of a deferral for the period of the state of emergency and will allow not to accrue penalties on arising tax liabilities. In terms of administration, for the period of the state of emergency, notifications will be suspended based on the results of in-house control, the number of tax and customs inspections with on-site visits will be minimized, and administrative liability issues will be considered after the end of the state of emergency. Other support measures are not considered.

For taxes arising from the payroll, it should be noted that for wages paid in March, the tax must be paid

by April 25th. If, accordingly, wages are not accrued and paid, no tax liability arises. Thus, the deadline for submitting tax reports for 2019 has been extended by 30 calendar days, i.e. by April 30, 2020, subject to its electronic submission. Accordingly, declarations submitted by April 30, 2020 will be deemed to have been submitted on time. This extension applies to the submission of the following tax reporting forms for 2019 - 100.00, 110.00, 150.00, 220.00, 230.00, 240.00, 700.00, 860.00, 870.00, 871.00, 920.00. Regardless of the degree of risk of the company, absolutely all companies have extended the deadline for submitting tax reports without submitting an application. «

At the same time, a deferral was granted only in relation to the submission of tax reports, tax payments must be made in a timely manner, which does not contain significant concessions.

At the same time, these measures are of a cautious nature in our opinion and will not fully meet the government's request not to terminate labor relations with employees.

I would like to refer to international experience.

Italian Decree - Law No. 18 of March 17, 2020 (Cura-Italia).

For employees of individuals, the Italian legislator has provided for a deferral from the payment of individual income tax withheld at the source of payment, all social contributions, as well as the provision of tax returns until May 31, 2020.

For the self-employed, exemption from income tax is provided for an amount equal to 60% of the amount of paid rent payments (taxcredit).

These exemptions are provided for taxpayers who:

Have tax residency in Italy;

The annual turnover does not exceed two million euros for 2019.

Special provisions of the Austrian Ministry of Finance (BMF-Info - IV (IV) GZ.2020-0.178.784)

Entrepreneurs can count on an indefinite grace period for VAT, corporate tax advance payments for 2020 and salary taxes until the pandemic in Austria ends, provided they prove that the coronavirus pandemic has negatively affected their business: for example, the imposition of quarantines, the closure of educational institutions, restrictions on outdoor exposure, confirmation may be the cancellation of sports and cultural events, the violation of delivery times were caused by a change in the behavior of counterparties associated with the pandemic [14].

The Dutch Tax and Customs Administration preferred a point approach. In particular, it allows a deferral of taxes, including salary taxes, VAT for at least three months, however, an entrepreneur may ask for a deferral for an indefinite period, until the end of the pandemic, but in this case, the tax authority has the right to require additional documents.

The penalty rate is reduced from 4% to 0.1% of the overdue tax amount starting from March 23, 2020.

**Discussion.** The Croatian tax authorities will allow you to defer or pay in installments all tax payments, social security contributions, mandatory non-tax payments for the next six months, which can be paid within the next 24 months (!), While the self-employed are exempt from income tax for the entire period of the pandemic.

As a result, analyzing the above measures of tax incentives, three main directions can be noted, how governments seek to stimulate their business sector through taxes:

Salary taxes - governments consider it possible either to abolish them or to pay by installments;

VAT - foreign authorities see a way out in its installment plan or in the establishment of a special temporary reduced rate, and often both the installment plan and the special rate are used immediately. In a separate line for Kazakhstan, the author of the article recommends revising the VAT refund procedure as an incentive for the export component of the economy of Kazakhstan;

Taxes with a firm tax base (property tax, land tax) - when the demand for work and services rendered and goods sold falls - become especially painful for Kazakhstani and not only business.

In Kazakhstan, the issue of paying salary personal income tax (IIT) and related mandatory non-tax payments, even before the start of the pandemic, was extremely acute.

Here is a simple arithmetic of tax and near-tax liabilities arising from the payment of wages in Kazakhstan in the amount of 100,000 tenge on hand:

(119,537 tenge (salary) - (11,954 tenge OPV 10%) - 42,500 tenge (non-taxable minimum wage)) - IIT (10%) = 100,000 tenge.

As a result, the employee formally pays 19% of the salary in case of taxation (OPV + IIT) = 19,537 tenge. The employer, in addition to his obligation to withhold these payments at the source of payment, is obliged to pay the following obligations from his own funds:

Social tax - 6 342 tenge;

Social contributions - 3,765 tenge;

Compulsory social medical contributions (OSMS) - 2 391 tenge.

As a result, the sum of all tax and near-tax liabilities for payment of “net” 100,000 tenge will amount to 32,035 tenge.

In total, the rate of maintenance for an employee with a salary of 100,000 tenge, the employer and the employee (although in fact only the employer pays) pay 32,035 tenge or 32% (the effective rate of tax and about tax losses for the employer).

Analyzing the measures set out in the Government Resolution, we can safely say that it has not revealed its full potential, the provisions of shopping and entertainment centers («SEC») as owners of real estate and, therefore, payers of property tax (tax with a firm tax base) have been taken into account, while, It should be noted that the Government also included theaters, exhibitions and physical culture, health and sports facilities in this category, while it is obvious that the latter facilities are several times smaller in comparison with the shopping and entertainment centers in the republic.

Presumably, the mall lobby in the current version of the Government Decree was able to reflect its interests.

However, the interests of the entire business sector, which the First President and Head of State urged not to dismiss their employees, were not taken into account by the Government Resolution.

In this connection, it seems correct to introduce several initiatives:

With regard to VAT for taxpayers who meet the criteria of «substance» (or not):

- to reduce the VAT rate to 6-7%;

The specified criterion of «substance» may include the following requirements:

- average tax burden ratio for 2019 by industry;

- More than three employees on the staff;

- The taxpayer is registered and carries out his business in cities, regions where quarantine has been declared.

With regard to the salary personal income tax and pseudo-tax mandatory contributions and payments, set the rates to «0», however, it would be reasonable to leave the obligation to pay the compulsory health insurance due to their medical, and, therefore, relevant to the pandemic orientation.

In other words, set a «0» rate for OPV, salary personal income tax, social tax and social security contributions during quarantine.

It is undeniable that the adoption of tax incentives in terms of taxes with a firm tax base will be tangible, however, not directed to the benefit of all taxpayers, therefore, an early adjustment of VAT and salary obligations will help business entities to retain jobs and avoid social tension in Kazakhstan.

The country classification in WEO 2020 divides the world into two main groups: advanced economies and emerging market economies, and developing economies. This classification is not based on strict criteria, economic or otherwise, and has evolved over time. The goal is to facilitate analysis by providing a reasonably meaningful method for organizing the data. Table A provides an overview of the country classification, showing the number of countries in each grouping by region and summarizing some key indicators of their relative size (GDP at purchasing power parity, total exports of goods and services, and population).

Some countries remain outside the country classification and are therefore not included in the analysis. Cuba and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are examples of countries that are not members of the IMF, and therefore the IMF does not control their economies.

General characteristics and composition of groups in the World Economic Outlook classification

**Advanced economies.** This group includes 39 countries. The seven largest by GDP at market exchange rates - the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Canada - make up a subset of major advanced economies often referred to as the G7. Eurozone members also stand out as a subgroup.

**Emerging market and developing countries.** The group of emerging market and developing economies (156) includes all non-advanced economies.

Regional Breakdown of Emerging Market and Developing Economies: Emerging and Developing Asia; developing Europe (sometimes also called “Central and Eastern Europe”); Latin America and the Caribbean; The Middle East and Central Asia (which includes the regional subgroups of the Caucasus and Central Asia; the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan); and sub-Saharan Africa.

Emerging market and developing economies are also classified according to analytical criteria reflecting the composition of export earnings and the difference between net creditors and net debtor economies.

The HIPC group includes countries that have or have been considered by the IMF and the World Bank

to participate in their debt initiative, known as the HIPC Initiative, which aims to reduce the external debt burden of all HIPC eligible “sustainable” levels in a fairly short period of time. Many of these countries have already taken advantage of debt relief and have withdrawn from the initiative.

LIDCs are countries with per capita incomes below a certain threshold (set at \$ 2,700 in 2016 according to the World Bank Atlas methodology), the structural characteristics of which are consistent with limited development and structural change, and external financial relations are not close enough to their existence. are widely regarded as emerging market economies.

Such documents are an important tool in a coherent approach to achieving the goal of poverty reduction, as well as an important tool for gaining access to concessional financing. The issue of securing debt sustainability in middle-income countries continues to be a concern. Noteworthy is the new approach proposed by the Paris Club at the meeting in Evian to the debt issues of non-HIPC countries.

**Conclusions.** As a recommendation, an adjustment to the required advance payments is proposed based on a revision of the expected tax liability that more closely matches the taxpayer's probable final tax liability, taking into account the expected impact of the current situation on commercial turnover (instead of taking into account last year's sales or profits).

Cancellation or postponement of social security contributions by employers and self-employed persons and payroll taxes. This proposal is especially relevant for industries that have suffered significant economic consequences as a result of the imposed restrictions. The sectors covered can be expanded as the economic impact becomes more widespread.

Deferral of the payment of VAT, customs or excise duties for imported goods (for example, food, medicine, means of production), prevention of abuse through effective administration [15].

Accelerating the return of excess input VAT, accompanied by targeted measures to limit the risks of fraud.

Deferral or waiver of taxes that are levied on a tax base that is independent of the immediate business cycle, such as current corporate property taxes or business turnover taxes.

Adjustment of provisions related to the carry forward of losses to subsequent tax periods. Converting a carry forward of losses to subsequent tax periods into a carry forward where companies can choose to pay a lump sum cash payment equal to the accumulated tax loss multiplied by the statutory corporate income tax rate.

Tax exemption for overtime work in health care and other sectors related to emergencies. To reward people for working extra hours and in potentially hazardous conditions, governments could provide some of the exemptions for labor income from income tax and social security contributions.

Create opportunities for workers to receive partial unemployment benefits or other forms of partial income replacement, reducing the economic need for employers to resort to layoffs.

Temporary provision of extended social benefits to individuals and workers who would normally not be eligible for such benefits (increased access to unemployment benefits, sick leave or family leave, including for the self-employed; increase in standard cash benefits to offset short-term impact for low-income households).

In terms of tax administration, it is advisable to consider a number of measures to help taxpayers.

Among them: providing additional time for filing tax returns and paying tax payments by taxpayers affected by Covid-19, eliminating fines and late fees, reducing the number of inspections, expanding interaction via digital communication channels, etc.

It seems that in the long term, tax measures aimed at minimizing the negative consequences of Covid-19 should be expanded.

**Жагыпарова А.О.<sup>1\*</sup>, Алибекова Б.А.<sup>1</sup>, Курманалина А.<sup>2</sup>, Бекбусинова Г.К.<sup>3</sup>, Баева Д.А.<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

<sup>2</sup>Қазтұынудағы Қарағанды университеті, Қарағанды, Қазақстан;

<sup>3</sup>»Тұран-Астана» университеті, Нұр-Сұлтан, Қазақстан;

<sup>4</sup>Оңтүстік Орал мемлекеттік университеті, Челябінск, Ресей.

E-mail: Zhagyparova\_Aida@mail.ru

## COVID-19 ПАНДЕМИЯСЫ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ӘЛЕМДІК ЭКОНОМИКАҒА ӘСЕРІ

**Аннотация.** COVID-19 пандемиясы әлемдік қауымдастық үшін үлкен соққы болды және әлемнің көптеген елдерінің экономикасында күрт құлдырауға әкелді. Базалық болжамға сәйкес, 2020 жылы

әлемдік ЖІӨ – нің 5,2 пайызға қысқаруы күтілуде-әлемдік экономикадағы бұл құлдырау көптеген онжылдықтардағы ең терең болады.

Пандемия көптеген онжылдықтар ішінде әлемдік экономикадағы ең терең құлдырауды тудырды. Соңғы салдары әлі белгісіз болғанымен, пандемия дамып келе жатқан нарық пен дамушы елдердің басым көпшілігінде рецессияға әкеледі. Ол сондай-ақ Еңбек өнімділігі мен өндірістің әлеуетті қолемі үшін ұзак мерзімді теріс салдарларға алып келеді. Осы кезеңдегі басым стратегиялық міндеттер адамдар үшін салдарларды жұмсарту, таяудағы перспективаға экономикалық залалды қысқарту болып табылады. Дағдарыстың әлсіреуімен тұрақты саясатқа деген адалдықты сенімді түрде растау және ұзак мерзімді перспективаларды нығайту үшін қажетті реформаларды жүзеге асыру қажет болады. Ерекше маңызы бар.

Пандемиядан бұрын кейбір аймақтық экономикалар ағымдағы шоттың жоғары тапшылығын қаржыландыру үшін қысқа мерзімді капитал ағынына сүйенди.

COVID-19 пандемиясы валюта резервтерінің күрт сарқылуына әкелді, бұл экономиканы капиталдың кетуіне осал етеді және сонымен бірге орталық банктердің одан әрі теріс сыртқы құйзелістердің әсерін азайту мүмкіндігін шектейді.

Пандемияның ұзакқа созылған сипаты немесе инвесторлардың көңіл-күйін күрт қайта бағалау, атап айтқанда, активтердің сапасына аландаушылық, міндеттемелердің орындалмауына және проблемалық несиелердің өсуіне әкелу мүмкін.

**Түйінді сөздер:** Covid-19 пандемиясы, әлемдік экономика, ЖІӨ, дағдарыс, экономиканың құлдырауы.

**Жагыпарова А.О.<sup>1\*</sup>, Алибекова Б.А.<sup>1</sup>, Курманалина А.<sup>2</sup>, Бекбусинова Г.К.<sup>3</sup>, Баева Д.А.<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Евразийский национальный университет имени Л.Н. Гумилева, Нур-Султан, Казахстан;

<sup>2</sup>Карагандинский Университет Казпотребсоюза, Караганда, Казахстан;

<sup>3</sup>Университет «Туран-Астана», Нур-Султан, Казахстан;

<sup>4</sup>Южно-Уральский государственный университет, Челябинск, Россия.

E-mail: Zhagyparova\_Aida@mail.ru

## ПАНДЕМИЯ COVID-19 И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА МИРОВУЮ ЭКОНОМИКУ

**Аннотация.** Пандемия COVID-19 стала мощнейшим шоком для мирового сообщества и привела к резкому спаду в экономике многих стран мира. Согласно базовому прогнозу, в 2020 году ожидается сокращение мирового ВВП на 5,2 процента – этот спад в мировой экономике станет самым глубоким за многие десятилетия.

Пандемия спровоцировала самый глубокий спад в мировой экономике за многие десятилетия. И хотя окончательные последствия пока неясны, пандемия приведет к рецессии в подавляющем большинстве стран с формирующимся рынком и развивающихся стран. Она также повлечет за собой долговременные негативные последствия для производительности труда и потенциального объема производства. Приоритетными стратегическими задачами на данном этапе являются смягчение последствий для людей сокращение экономического ущерба на ближайшую перспективу. С ослаблением кризиса необходимо будет убедительно подтвердить приверженность устойчивой политике и осуществить необходимые реформы, чтобы укрепить долгосрочные перспективы. Особое значение.

Некоторые региональные экономики до пандемии полагались на краткосрочный приток капитала для финансирования высокого дефицита счета текущих операций.

Пандемия COVID-19 привела к резкому истощению валютных резервов, что делает экономики более уязвимыми к оттоку капитала и одновременно ограничивает способность центральных банков смягчать последствия дальнейших негативных внешних шоков.

Затяжной характер пандемии или резкая переоценка настроений инвесторов, вызванная, в частности, озабоченностью качеством активов, может привести к каскаду неисполнения обязательств и росту проблемных кредитов.

**Ключевые слова:** пандемия COVID-19, мировая экономика, ВВП, кризис, спад экономики.

**Information about authors:**

**Zhagyparova A.** – Ph.D., Associate Professor of “Finance” ENU named after LN Gumilyov; Zhagyparova\_Aida@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4792-9450>;

**Alibekova B.** – L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Professor at the Department of “State Audit”, Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, e-mail: alibekova\_ba@enu.kz, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7522-4445>;

**Kurmanalina A.** – Candidate of Economic Sciences, Professor of the Department «Bank Management and Financial Markets» of Karaganda University of Kazpotrebsoyuz, anar68@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0702-8634>;

**Bekbusinova G.K.** – Ph.D., Associate Professor of Economics and Innovative Business, University of Turan- Astana”; bekbusinova1971@mail.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5552-5849>;

**Baeva D.A.** – associate Professor of the Department of financial technologies, South Ural State University, Ph. D. in Economics, associate Professor, baevada@susu.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8772-7311>.

**REFERENCES**

- [1] Knyazeva E.N., Kurdyumov S.P. Synergetics. The nonlinearity of time and the scale of coevolution. Moscow: KomKniga, 2007 272 p.
- [2] Nikolis G., Prigozhin I. Cognition of the complex. Introduction: trans. from English / preface . G. G. Malinetsky, ed. 3rd, add. M.: LKI Publishing House, 2008. 352 p.
- [3] Romanova O.A., Nelyubina T.A. Management of innovative susceptibility of a complex system of technologies: scientific report. Yekaterinburg: Institute of Economics of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 2009. 79 p.
- [4] IMF articles <https://www.imf.org/ru/News/Articles/2020/10/13/blog-a-long-uneven-and-uncertain-ascent>.
- [5] World Bank Calculations <https://www.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/country/kazakhstan>.
- [6] World Economic Outlook 2020.
- [7] Aidar Masatbayev “International and Kazakhstani practices of tax incentives for business in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (comparative analysis)”.
- [8] Address of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan: <https://elbasy.kz/ru/news/2020-03/obraschenie-pervogo-prezidenta-respubliki-kazakhstan-elbasy-nursultana-nazarbaeva-k>
- [9] Chen M., H., Jang, S., C., Kim, W., G. (2007). The impact of the SARS outbreak on Taiwanese hotel stock performance: An event-study approach. International Journal of Hospitality Management, vol. 26, pp. 200-212.
- [10] Demirguc-Kunt A., Detragiache E., Merroiche O. (2013). Bank Capital: Lessons from the Financial Crisis. Journal of Money, Credit and Banking, 45(6), pp. 1147-1164, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jmcb.12047>.
- [11] Dev S. M. & Sengupta R. (2020). Covid-19: Impact on the Indian Economy, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, April, WP-2020-013. Retrieved from <http://www.igidr.ac.in/pdf/publication/WP-2020-013.pdf> (10.05.2020).
- [12] Dooseman E., Marchat G., & Guillard V. (2020). COVID-19: Major risk considerations for the banking sector, Mazars, 6 April. Retrieved from <https://financialservices.mazars.com/covid-19-major-risk-considerations-for-the-banking-sector/> (12.04.2020).
- [13] ECB – European Central Bank (2020). ECB announces €750 billion Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP). Retrieved from [https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2020/html/ecb.pr200318\\_1~3949d6f266.en.html](https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/pr/date/2020/html/ecb.pr200318_1~3949d6f266.en.html) (30.03.2020).
- [14] Sembiyeva L.M., Zhagyparova A.O. Makaysh M.K. Role of commercial banks in innovative development of the economy. Reports of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Almaty, 2019. №3. p. 204-214.
- [15] Sembiyeva L.M., Zhagyparova A.O., Orozonova A.A., Tulegenova Zh.U. Strategy and tactics of financial policy of Kazakhstan in the conditions of development of integration processes. Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Almaty. 2019.- № 5. p. 87-96.

# ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ АКАДЕМИКОВ НАН РК

---

## НОВЫЙ ВКЛАД В ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКУЮ НАУКУ КАЗАХСТАНА

В последние годы я консультирую молодых ученых, но в основном читаю новые научные труды ученых страны. Среди них особо выделил бы работу академика Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан, доктора педагогических наук, профессора Абылкасымовой А.Е. «Модернизация системы образования в Республике Казахстан» на трех языках – казахском, русском и английском. Научное издание (Алматы: Мектеп, 2021. – 218с.). Данную работу она посвятила предстоящему 30-летию независимости страны. Рецензентами являются экс-министры образования и науки Казахстана – Президент Национальной академии наук РК, академик, доктор химических наук, профессор Журинов М.Ж. и ректор Казахского национального университета имени аль-Фараби, почетный академик Национальной академии наук РК, доктор филологических наук, профессор Туймебаев Ж.К., работа рекомендована Ассоциацией высших учебных заведений РК.

Вышеперечисленное придает большую весомость выполненному профессором Абылкасымовой А.Е. научному труду.

Однако прежде чем перейти к анализу работы хотел бы сказать о следующем. В учебниках советского периода развития Казахстана сказано: «Казахи вели кочевой и полукочевой образ жизни, не имели письменности и население почти поголовно было безграмотным». Это утверждение соответствует истине лишь отчасти. Дело в том, что до Октябрьской революции 1917 года казахское население пользовалось арабским алфавитом и латиницей, однако точных статистических данных по численности людей, владеющих арабской письменностью нет.

Система образования страны является ключевой для любого народа, которая стремится и движется по прогрессивному пути развития, чтобы не отстать от передовых государств мира. И нам важно было изучить этапы и направления развития Казахстана во многих сферах, и, прежде всего, в системе образования. Отрадно, что эту огромную работу смогла реализовать ученый-педагог в лице профессора Абылкасымовой А.Е. В своей работе она разделила развитие системы образования в Казахстане на различные этапы в жизнедеятельности казахского народа – средневековый, период присоединения к Российской империи (1731-1917гг.) и советский (1918-1991гг.). Автор показала, что казахи не на пустом месте строили будущее своего образования, при этом преодолели множество трудностей.

Известно, что в современном мире достойны уважения только те народы, которые помнят и чтят свою историю какой-бы она не была, хорошо знают достижения и проблемы сегодняшнего дня, и на основе этих знаний создают будущее своего государства и живущего в ней народа. Благодаря таким научным работам мы по крупицам возрождаем историю казахского народа в прошлом в различных отраслях знаний.

В настоящее время казахстанцам важно знать в каком направлении должна развиваться система образования Казахстана, эту проблему автор смогла раскрыть в первом разделе своего труда «О тенденциях развития системы образования в современном мире».

В целом, научное издание посвящено изучению и анализу состояния и развития системы общего среднего и высшего образования, в том числе педагогического образования и повышения квалификации педагогических работников, в постсоветский период становления и развития независимого Казахстана.

Государственная политика Республики Казахстан в области образования после 1991 года осуществлялась в направлении реформирования законодательной базы, изменения системы управления и финансирования в контексте поставленной Главой государства Н.Назарбаевым задачи по качественному преобразованию всей системы образования, которое является одним из основных элементов становления суверенного государства, его реальной политической и экономической независимости. В этой связи модернизация образования напрямую связывалась с проблемами развития всего общества и изменениями, происходящими в политике, идеологии, экономике и социальной сфере.

Современная система образования нашей страны была заложена в конце 90-х годов прошлого

века тремя базовыми документами: Законом «Об образовании», Государственной программой «Образование» и Государственными стандартами образования, при этом главным системообразующим принципом реформы стал переход от модели «образование для всех» к модели «образование по выбору».

Профессор Абылкасымова А.Е. всесторонне осветила ход реформирования системы общего среднего образования в Казахстане, которая в последние годы проводилась в следующих направлениях – введения 12-летнего образования; изменения содержания образования и методики обучения; обязательного изучения трех языков (казахский, русский, английский); развития электронного обучения; введения подушевого финансирования; строительства новых зданий для школ, которые стали оснащаться современным оборудованием и техникой.

Модернизация системы образования была ориентирована на обеспечение равного доступа школьников к качественному среднему образованию, независимо от их национальности и места проживания, а также удовлетворение потребности каждой личности, всего общества и государства в целом. В основу программ образования для всех уровней заложена система ценностей патриотического Акта «Мәңгілік Ел» – казахстанский патриотизм, гражданская ответственность, уважение к труду и т.п.

Большое внимание автор в своей работе уделила развитию высшего образования, при которой основной тенденцией стал отказ от государственной монополии на образование. Как следствие, на равных условиях начал развиваться негосударственный сектор образования и он получил достойное место в обществе.

Можно и дальше перечислять все достижения страны за 30-летний период нашей независимости, о которых все мы хорошо знаем. Для нас более важным является то, что автор сумела с научной точки зрения всесторонне и широко раскрыть достижения нашего государства в модернизации системы образования в соответствии с тенденциями ее развития в мире. В итоге Республика Казахстан во многом успешно вписалась в мировое образовательное пространство. Несомненно, главную направляющую и координирующую роль в этом сыграл Елбасы – первый Президент нашего государства Нурсултан Абишевич Назарбаев, о чем профессор Абылкасымова А.Е. достаточно подробно расскрыла в своем научном труде.

**Академик Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан, доктор философских наук, профессор  
Кшибеков Досмухамед Кшибекович**

## МАЗМҰНЫ

---

### ЭКОНОМИКА

<b>Абиева С.Н., Медуханова Л.А. Қанабекова М.А.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ВАЛЮТАЛЫҚ РЕТТЕУ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....	6
<b>Айбосынова Д.А., Урзубаева Н.А.</b> НÝР-СҮЛТАН ҚАЛАСЫНЫң ШАҒЫН ЖӘНЕ ОРТА БИЗНЕСІ: ДАМУ ДИНАМИКАСЫ МЕН СИПАТТАМАСЫ.....	14
<b>Бейсембекова С.Х., Сихимбаев М.Р., Сихимбаева Д.Р.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА ЖЕР ҚОЙНАУЫН ПАЙДАЛАНУДЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК РЕТТЕУ.....	22
<b>Жагыпарова А.О., Алибекова Б.А., Курманалина А., Бекбусинова Г.К., Баева Д.А.</b> COVID-19 ПАНДЕМИЯСЫ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ӘЛЕМДІК ЭКОНОМИКАФА ӨСЕРІ.....	29
<b>Касенбаев Ф.С., Қайдарова Л.Қ., Рахметуллина Ш.Ж., Керимова У.К., Рахимжанова Г.М.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ АЗЫҚ-ТУЛПК ӨНІМДЕРІНЕ ҚОЛЖЕТИМДІЛПК - АЗЫҚ-ТУЛПК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУДІҢ НЕГІЗІ.....	39
<b>Макаров А.Н., Жакупова Б.А., Нурманов А.О., Сексенова А.Т., Жиенбаев Ұ.Б.</b> КӘСПОРЫНДА ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ЖОСПАРЛАУДЫ ҰЙЫМДАСТАРУДЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫ ШЕШУ ЖОЛДАРЫ.....	47
<b>Мархаева Б.А., Бейсенова М.У., Жаздықбаева Д.П.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫң ДЕПОЗИТТЕРГЕ КЕПІЛДІК БЕРУ ҚОРЫНЫң ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ТҮРАҚТЫЛЫҒЫН БАҒАЛАУ.....	55
<b>Мурсалова Х.Н., Баймагамбетова Л.К., Алимбетов Ұ.С., Турдиева З.М., Апышева А.А.</b> ЕАӘО ШЕҢБЕРІНДЕ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫң ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ИНТЕГРАЦИЯСЫНЫң ТИИМДІЛІГІН АРТТЫРУ БАҒЫТТАРЫ.....	63
<b>Нұрмұхаметов Н.Н., Абдикадирова А.А., Әбенов Е.М., Петров А.М.</b> ЦИФРЛЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКА ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ШАҒЫН КӘСПОРЫНДАРДЫҢ БӘСЕКЕЛЕСТІК АРТЫҚШЫЛЫҚТАРЫНЫң СТРАТЕГИЯСЫН ӘЗІРЛЕУ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....	70
<b>Панзабекова А.Ж., Жанбозова А.Б., Дигель И.Е.</b> УРБАНИСТИКАНЫң ЗАМАНАУИ ТҰЖЫРЫМДАМЛАРЫ ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫ COVID-19 ПАНДЕМИЯСЫНАН КЕЙІН ҚАЛАЛАРДЫ ДАМЫТУДА ҚОЛДАНУ.....	78
<b>Сатымбекова К.Б., Молдогазиева Г.М., Иманбаева З.О., Нурмаганбетова Б.К., Керімбек Ғ.Е.</b> КОМПАНИЯНЫң ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙЫНЫң ТҮРАҚТЫЛЫҒЫН БАСҚАРУДЫ ОНТАЙЛАНДЫРУ ЖОЛДАРЫ.....	87
<b>Тилеубергенов Е.М., Садуакасов Ш.С., Конуспаев Р.К., Сейтахметова Н.Л.</b> ШАҒЫН БИЗНЕС КӘСПОРЫНДАРЫНЫң ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ СТРАТЕГИЯСЫН ҚАЛЫПТАСТАРУ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....	94
<b>Түлегенова Ж.У., Бекбусинова Г.К., Баймбетова А.Б., Турчекенова Р.А., Луневски С.</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫң САЛЫҚ САЯСАТЫНДАҒЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК САЛЫҚ АУДИТІ.....	99

<b>Шаяхметова Л.М., Майдырова А.Б., Молдажанов М.Б.</b>	
ЕРЕКШЕ ҚОРҒАЛАТЫН ТАБИФИ АУМАҚТАРДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ТУРИЗМ ИНДУСТРИЯСЫНЫҢ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛЫҚ ӘЛЕУЕТІН БАҒАЛАУ.....	107

## ПЕДАГОГИКА

<b>Бабаханов Ф.Б., Жолдасбекова С.А., Момбек Э.Э., Кривирадева Б.И., Әбуов Ә.Е.</b>	
ЖОҒАРЫ ОҚУ ОРНЫНДАҒЫ САПА МЕНЕДЖМЕНТІН ЖЕТИЛДІРУ.....	114

<b>Дүйсенбеков Е.Б., Питер Жак, Тұргынбаева Б.А., Әріпбаева Л.Ш., Досқара А.Т.</b>	
ҚАЗІРГІ БІЛІМ БЕРУ ЖҮЙЕСІНДЕ МЕКТЕП ОҚУШЫЛАРЫНЫҢ ПЕДАГОГИҚАЛЫҚ МАМАНДЫҚТАРЫНА ҚЫЗЫҒУШЫЛЫҚТАРЫН ДАМЫТУ.....	120

<b>Жанбеков Х.Н., Маликқызы Л., Сагимбаева А.Е., Нұғманова Л.А.</b>	
БОЛАШАҚ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРДІҢ ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ БІЛІМІ ЭКОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ҚҰЗЫРЕТТІЛІКТІ ҚАЛЫПТАСТАРДЫҢ МАҢЫЗДЫ ШАРТЫ РЕТИНДЕ.....	126

<b>Рамазанов Т.Б., Шормақова А.Б.</b>	
ҚАЗІРГІ МЕКТЕП ОҚУШЫЛАРЫНЫҢ ДИАЛОГ ҚҰРУДАҒЫ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....	132

<b>Сиғазы А.Қ., Бирова Я., Балтабаева Г.С., Ескіндирова М.Ж., Ауельбекова А.У.</b>	
ҚАЗІРГІ АУДАРМА ТЕОРИЯСЫНДАҒЫ ІЛЕСПЕ АУДАРМАДА СИНТАКСИСТІК ТҮСІНДІРМЕНІ ҚОЛДАНУ.....	140

## ФИЛОЛОГИЯ

<b>Даuletова М.Т.</b>	
КОНЦЕПТ КОГНИТИВТІ ЛИНГВИСТИКА МЕН ЛИНГВОМӘДЕНИЕТТАНУДЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ БІРЛІГІ РЕТИНДЕ.....	146

<b>Қалиева А.Қ., Әмірбаева Ш.М.</b>	
М.О. ӘУЕЗОВ ӘҢГІМЕЛЕРІНДЕГІ ҰЛТТЫҚ ПЕЙЗАЖ ПОЭТИКАСЫ.....	153

<b>Нұрмұратов С.Е., Ошакбаева Ж.Б., Қоңырбаева Ж.М.</b>	
ҚОҒАМНЫҢ РУХАНИ ЖАҢҒЫРУЫНДАҒЫ МАҚАЛ-МӘТЕЛДЕРДІҢ ОРНЫ МЕН РӨЛІ.....	160

<b>Сұлтанқызы Ж.С., Сейтахметова Н.Л.</b>	
ТІЛДІК САНАНЫҢ МӘДЕНИ-ФИЛОСОФИЯЛЫҚ ШЫFYУ ТЕГІ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ КОГНИТИВИЗМДІ ҚАЛЫПТАСТАРДАҒЫ РӨЛІ.....	168

<b>Төремұратова Қ.Ж. , Бейхан З.</b>	
ТІЛ – ҚАЗАҚ МӘДЕНИЕТІН ЖАҢҒЫРТУ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТИНДЕ.....	173

## САЯСАТТАНУ

<b>Дунаев В.Ю., Курганская В.Д., Сейдуманов А.С.</b>	
САЯСИ ТӘУЕКЕЛДЕРДІ ФАКТОРЛЫҚ ТАЛДАУДАҒЫ "СЕБЕП ШҰҢҚЫРЫ".....	178

<b>Жаманқараев Ж.С., Симтиков Ж.К.</b>	
САНКЦИЯЛАР ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫҢ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ САЯСАТТАҒЫ ОРНЫ: ТӘУЕКЕЛДЕРДІ АЗАЙТУ ӘДІСТЕРІ МЕН ТӘСІЛДЕРІ.....	187

<b>Қадыржанов Р.Қ., Ешпанова Д.Д.</b>	
ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ҰЛТТЫҚ ҚҰРЫЛЫСЫНДАҒЫ ГОМОГЕНДІЛІК ЖӘНЕ ГЕТЕРОГЕНДІЛІК.....	194

**Нысанбаева А.**  
ҚАЗАҚСТАН МӘДЕНИ САЯСАТЫНЫң ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ.....201

**Хамидов А.А.**  
«ЧЖОУ И» КАНОНЫНЫң ЕКІ ИДЕЯЛЫҚ-ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК ЕРЕЖЕСІ.....208

## ТАРИХ

**Әпендиев Т.Ә.**  
1945-1955 жж. ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ АУЫЛ ХАЛҚЫНЫҢ ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ЖАҒДАЙЫ.....215

**Джалилов З.Г., Батырхан Б.Ш.**  
БАТЫС ЕУРОПАНЫҢ ШЫҒЫС ЖЕРОРТА ТЕҢІЗІНДЕГІ САЯСАТЫ ТАРИХЫНАН.....227

**Селкебаева А., Сұлтанбеков Ш.С., Әстемес Г., Ыбырай С.Б., Ергешов Е.Т.**  
«ҚАЗАҚСТАН ТАРИХЫ» ПӘННІН ОҚЫТУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІНДЕГІ  
ТҮЖЫРЫМДАМАЛЫҚ ӘДІС.....237

**Шашаев Ә.Қ., Мұзабаева Р.Ж, Сұлеймен С.**  
ХХ ФАСЫРДЫҢ 20-30 ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ ҚОҒАМДЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕ ҚҰРЫЛҒАН ҚОҒАМДЫҚ  
ҰЙЫМДАРДЫҢ ҚЫЗМЕТІ.....245

## ҚҰҚЫҚТАНУ

**Аюрова З.К., Кусаинов Д.У., Рахметуллина Б.С., Алимбетова Ж.А., Сапаров Б.Ж.**  
ТЕРРОРИЗМ МЕН ДІНИ ЭКСТРЕМИЗМГЕ ҚАРСЫ КҮРЕСТІҢ ЗАҢНАМАЛЫҚ Н  
ЕГІЗДЕРІ.....250

**Балтабаев Е., Гирдвойн П., Сомжүрек Б.Ж., Усерова А.Н., Апахаев Н.Ж.**  
СПОРТШЫЛАРДЫҢ ҚҰҚЫҚТАРЫН ҚОРҒАУДАҒЫ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ҚҰҚЫҚ:  
ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН ПОЛЬША МЫСАЛЫНДА.....256

**Куатова А.Ә., Қошербаев Ж.Ә., Бопабаев Е.Ч., Мороз С.П., Адырбеков Д.Т.**  
ОРТАЛЫҚ АЗИЯДАҒЫ ЖЕР АЙНАЛЫМЫН ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ РЕТТЕУ МӘСЕЛЕСІ:  
ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖАҒДАЙЫ.....266

## ҚР ҰҒА АКАДЕМИКТЕРІНІҢ ЖЕТИСТИКТЕРІ

**Кишибеков Д.К.**  
ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ПЕДАГОГИКА ҒЫЛЫМЫНА ҚОСЫЛҒАН ЖАҢА ҮЛЕС!.....274

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

---

### ЭКОНОМИКА

<b>Абиева С.Н., Медуханова Л.А. Канабекова М.А.</b> ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВАЛЮТНОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ.....	6
<b>Айбосынова Д.А., Урузбаева Н.А.</b> МАЛЫЙ И СРЕДНИЙ БИЗНЕС Г. НУР-СУЛТАН: ДИНАМИКА РАЗВИТИЯ И ХАРАКТЕРНЫЕ ЧЕРТЫ.....	14
<b>Бейсембекова С.Х., Сихимбаев М.Р., Сихимбаева Д.Р.</b> ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ НЕДРОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН.....	22
<b>Жагыпарова А.О., Алибекова Б.А., Курманалина А., Бекбусинова Г.К., Баева Д.А.</b> ПАНДЕМИЯ COVID-19 И ЕЕ ВЛИЯНИЕ НА МИРОВУЮ ЭКОНОМИКУ.....	29
<b>Касенбаев Г.С., Кайдарова Л.К., Раҳметуллина Ш.Ж., Керимова У.К., Рахимжанова Г.М.</b> ДОСТУПНОСТЬ ПРОДУКТОВ ПИТАНИЯ – ОСНОВА ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ.....	39
<b>Макаров А.Н., Жакупова Б.А., Нурманов А.О., Сексенова А.Т., Жиенбаев Ұ.Б.</b> ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ФИНАНСОВОГО ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЯ И ПУТИ ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ.....	47
<b>Мархаева Б.А., Бейсенова М.У., Жаздықбаева Д.П.</b> ОЦЕНКА ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ КАЗАХСТАНСКОГО ФОНДА ГАРАНТИРОВАНИЯ ДЕПОЗИТОВ.....	55
<b>Мурсалова Х.Н., Баймагамбетова Л.К., Алимбетов Ү.С., Турдиева З.М., Апышева А.А.</b> НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ИНТЕГРАЦИИ КАЗАХСТАНА В РАМКАХ ЕАЭС.....	63
<b>Нурмухаметов Н.Н., Абдикадирова А.А., Әбенов Е.М., Петров А.М.</b> ОСОБЕННОСТИ РАЗРАБОТКИ СТРАТЕГИИ КОНКУРЕНТНЫХ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВ МАЛЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ.....	70
<b>Панзабекова А.Ж., Жанбозова А.Б., Дигель И.Е.</b> СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ КОНЦЕПЦИИ УРБАНИСТИКИ И ИХ ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ ГОРОДОВ ПОСЛЕ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19 <sup>1</sup> .....	78
<b>Сатымбекова К.Б., Молдогазиева Г.М., Иманбаева З.О., Нурмаганбетова Б.К., Керимбек Г.Е.</b> ПУТИ ОПТИМИЗАЦИИ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОСТЬЮ ФИНАНСОВОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ КОМПАНИИ.....	87
<b>Тилеубергенов Е.М., Садуакасов Ш.С., Конуспаев Р.К., Сейтахметова Н.Л.</b> ОСОБЕННОСТИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ФИНАНСОВОЙ СТРАТЕГИИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ МАЛОГО БИЗНЕСА.....	94
<b>Тулеугенова Ж.У., Бекбусинова Г.К., Баймбетова А.Б., Турчекенова Р.А., Луневски С.</b> ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НАЛОГОВЫЙ АУДИТ В НАЛОГОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН.....	99

<b>Шаяхметова Л.М., Майдырова А.Б., Молдажанеов М.Б.</b>	
ОЦЕНКА ИНВЕСТИЦИОННОГО ПОТЕНЦИАЛА ИНДУСТРИИ ТУРИЗМА КАЗАХСТАНА НА ОСОБО ОХРАНЯЕМЫХ ПРИРОДНЫХ ТЕРРИТОРИЯХ.....	107

## ПЕДАГОГИКА

<b>Бабаханов Ф.Б., Жолдасбекова С.А., Момбек А.А., Кривирадева Б.И., Абуов А.Е</b>	
СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТА КАЧЕСТВА В ВЫСШЕМ УЧЕБНОМ ЗАВЕДЕНИИ.....	114

<b>Дүйсенбеков Е.Б., Питер Жак, Тургунбаева Б.А., Арипбаева Л.Ш., Доссара А.Т.</b>	
РАЗВИТИЕ ИНТЕРЕСА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ К ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИМ ПРОФЕССИЯМ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ СИСТЕМЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ.....	120

<b>Жапбеков Х.Н., Маликқызы Л., Сагимбаева А.Е., Нұғманова Л.А.</b>	
ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ ОБРАЗОВАННОСТЬ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ КАК ВАЖНОЕ УСЛОВИЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТИ.....	126

<b>Рамазанов Т.Б., Шормакова А.Б.</b>	
ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОСТРОЕНИЯ ДИАЛОГА СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ.....	132

<b>Сиғазы А.Қ., Бирова Я., Султанбеков Ш.С., Ескіндирова М.Ж., Ауельбекова А.Ү.</b>	
СИНТАКСИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВЕРТЫВАНИЕ В СИНХРОННОМ ПЕРЕВОДЕ В СОВРЕМЕННОЙ ТЕОРИИ ПЕРЕВОДА.....	140

## ФИЛОЛОГИЯ

<b>Даuletова М.Т.</b>	
КОНЦЕПТ КАК ОСНОВНАЯ ЕДИНИЦА КOGNITIVНОЙ ЛИНГВИСТИКИ И ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРОЛОГИИ.....	146

<b>Калиева А.К., Амирбаева Ш.М.</b>	
ПОЭТИКА НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ПЕЙЗАЖА В РАССКАЗАХ М.О. АУЭЗОВА.....	153

<b>Нурмуратов С.Е., Ошакбаева Ж. Б., Конырбаева К. М.</b>	
МЕСТО И РОЛЬ ПОСЛОВИЦ И ПОГОВОРОК В ДУХОВНОЙ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ОБЩЕСТВА.....	160

<b>Сұлтанқызы Ж.С., Сейтахметова Н.Л.</b>	
КУЛЬТУРФИЛОСОФСКИЕ ИСТОКИ ЯЗЫКОВОГО СОЗНАНИЯ И ЕГО РОЛЬ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ КOGNITIVИSTИКИ.....	168

<b>Туремуратова К.Ж., Бейхан З.</b>	
ЯЗЫК КАК ФАКТОР ВОЗРОЖДЕНИЯ КАЗАХСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ.....	173

## ПОЛИТОЛОГИЯ

<b>Дунаев В.Ю., Курганская В.Д., Сейдуманов А.С.</b>	
«ВОРОНКА ПРИЧИННОСТИ» В ФАКТОРНОМ АНАЛИЗЕ ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИХ РИСКОВ.....	178

<b>Жаманкараев Ж.С., Симтиков Ж.К.</b>	
САНКЦИИ И ИХ МЕСТО В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ ПОЛИТИКЕ: МЕТОДЫ И СПОСОБЫ МИНИМИЗАЦИИ РИСКОВ.....	187

**Кадыржанов Р.К., Ешпанова Д.Д.,**  
ГОМОГЕННОСТЬ И ГЕТЕРОГЕННОСТЬ В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВЕ  
КАЗАХСТАНА.....194

**Нысанбаева А.**  
АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ КУЛЬТУРНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КАЗАХСТАНА.....201

**Хамидов А.А.**  
ДВА МИРОВОЗЗРЕНЧЕСКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ КАНОНА «ЧЖОУ И».....208

## ИСТОРИЯ

**Апендиев Т.А.**  
ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ СИТУАЦИЯ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В СЕЛАХ КАЗАХСТАНА 1945-1955 гг. ....215

**Джалилов З.Г., Батырхан Б.Ш.**  
К ИСТОРИИ ПОЛИТИКИ ЗАПАДНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ В ВОСТОЧНОМ СРЕДИЗЕМНОМОРЬЕ.....227

**Селкебаева А.Т., Султанбеков Ш.С., Астемес Г., Үбырай С.Б., Ергешов Е.Т.**  
КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЙ ПОДХОД В МЕТОДИКЕ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ  
«ИСТОРИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА».....237

**Шашаев Э.Қ., Mrзабаева Р.Ж, Сүлеймен С.**  
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ, СОЗДАННЫХ НА ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ  
НАЧАЛАХ В 20-30-Е ГОДЫ XX В. .....245

## ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ

**Аюпова З.К., Кусаинов Д.У., Рахметулина Б.С., Алимбетова Ж.А., Сапаров Б.Ж.**  
ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬНЫЕ ОСНОВЫ БОРЬБЫ С ТЕРРОРИЗМОМ И РЕЛИГИОЗНЫМ  
ЭКСТРЕМИЗМОМ.....250

**Балтабаев Е., Гирдвойн П., Сомжурек Б.Ж., Усерова А.Н., Апахаев Н.Ж.**  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ ПРАВО В ЗАЩИТЕ ПРАВ СПОРТСМЕНОВ: НА ПРИМЕРЕ  
КАЗАХСТАНА И ПОЛЬШИ.....256

**Куатова А.А., Кошербаев Ж.А., Бопабаев Е.Ч., Мороз С.П., Адырбеков Д.Т.**  
ПРОБЛЕМА ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ОБОРОТА ЗЕМЕЛЬ В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ:  
НА ПРИМЕРЕ КАЗАХСТАНА.....266

## ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ АКАДЕМИКОВ НАН РК

**Кшибеков Д.К.**  
НОВЫЙ ВКЛАД В ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКУЮ НАУКУ КАЗАХСТАНА.....274

## CONTENTS

---

### ECONOMICS

<b>Abieva S.N., Medukhanova L.A., Kanabekova M.A.</b> FEATURES OF CURRENCY REGULATION IN KAZAKHSTAN.....	6
<b>Aibossynova D.A., Uruzbayeva N.A.</b> SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES IN NUR-SULTAN CITY: DEVELOPMENT DYNAMICS AND CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.....	14
<b>Beisembekova S.Kh., Sikhimbayev M.R., Sikhimbayeva D.R.</b> PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF SUBSOIL USE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.....	22
<b>Zhagyparova A.O., Alibekova B., Kurmanalina A., Bekbusinova G.K., Bayeva D.A</b> THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ITS IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY.....	29
<b>Kassenbayev G.S., Kaidarova L.K., Rakhmetullina SH.ZH., Kerimova U.K., Rakhimzhanova G.M.</b> FOOD AVAILABILITY AS THE BASIS OF FOOD SECURITY IN KAZAKHSTAN.....	39
<b>Makarov A., Zhakupova B., Nurmanov A., Seksanova A., Zhienbayev U.</b> THE MAIN PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZING FINANCIAL PLANNING AT THE ENTERPRISE AND WAYS TO SOLVE IT.....	47
<b>Markhayeva B.A., Beisenova M.U., Zhazdykbayeva D.P.</b> FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE KAZAKHSTAN DEPOSIT INSURANCE FUND.....	55
<b>Mursalova Kh.N., Baimagambetova L.K., Alimbetov U.S., Turdieva Z.M., Aypsheva A.A.</b> DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING EFFICIENCY OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF KAZAKHSTAN WITHIN THE EAEU.....	63
<b>Nurmuhamedov N.N., Abdikadirova A.A., Abenov E.M., Petrov A.M.</b> STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT FEATURES OF SMALL ENTERPRISES.....	70
<b>Panzabekova A.Zh., Zhanbozova A.B., Digel I.E.</b> MODERN URBAN CONCEPTS AND THEIR APPLICATION FOR CITY DEVELOPMENT AFTER COVID-19 PANDEMIC.....	78
<b>Satymbekova K., Moldogaziyeva G., Imanbayeva Zh., Nurmaganbetova B., Kerimbek G.</b> WAYS TO OPTIMIZE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STABILITY OF THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.....	87
<b>Tileubergenov E.M., Saduakasov Sh.S., Konuspayev R.K., Seitakhmetova N.L.</b> FEATURES OF FORMING THE FINANCIAL STRATEGY OF SMALL BUSINESSES.....	94
<b>Tulegenova Zh.U., Bekbusinova G.K., Baymbetova A.B., Turchekenova R., Lunevski S.</b> STATE TAX AUDIT IN THE TAX POLICY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN.....	99
<b>Shayakhmetova L.M., Maydirova A.B., Moldazhanov M.B.</b> ASSESSMENT OF THE INVESTMENT POTENTIAL OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY OF KAZAKHSTAN IN SPECIALLY PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS.....	107

## PEDAGOGY

- Babakhanov F.B., Zholdasbekova S.A., Mombek A.A., Kriviradeva B.I., Abuov A.E.**  
IMPROVING QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION.....114

- Duisenbekov E.B., Peter Ziak, Turgunbayeva B., Aripbaeva L.Sh., Doskara A.**  
DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN INTEREST IN TEACHING PROFESSIONS  
IN MODERN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.....120

- Zhanbekov H.N., Malikkyzy L., Sagimbaiyeva A.E., Nugmanova L.A.**  
PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL  
COMPETENCE OF FUTURE TEACHERS.....126

- Ramazanov T.B., Shormakova A.B.**  
FEATURES OF BUILDING A DIALOGUE OF MODERN SCHOOLCHILDREN.....132

- Sigazy A.K., Birova J., Sultanbekov Sh., Yeskindirova M.Zh., Auyelbekova A.**  
SYNTACTIC EXPLICATION IN SYNCHRONIC TRANSLATION IN MODERN THEORY  
OF TRANSLATION.....140

## PHILOLOGY

- Dauletova M.T.**  
THE CONCEPT AS THE MAIN UNIT OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS AND  
LINGUOCULTUROLOGY.....146

- Kalieva A.K., Amirkayeva Sh.M.**  
THE POETICS OF THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE IN THE STORIES OF M.O. AUEZOV.....153

- Nurmuratov S.E., Oshakbaeva Zh.B., Konyrbaeva K.M.**  
THE PLACE AND ROLE OF PROVERBS IN THE SPIRITUAL REVIVAL OF SOCIETY.....160

- Sultankzy Zh.S., Seitakhmetova N.L.**  
CULTURAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ORIGINS OF LANGUAGE CONSCIOUSNESS  
AND ITS ROLE IN THE FORMATION OF COGNITIVE SCIENCE.....168

- Turemuratova K.Zh., Beyhan Z.**  
LANGUAGE AS THE FACTOR OF THE REVIVAL OF KAZAKH CULTURE.....173

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Dunaev V., Kurganskaya V., Seidumanov A.**  
THE "FUNNEL OF CAUSALITY" IN FACTOR ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL RISKS.....178

- Zamankaraev Zh.S., Simtikov Zh.K.**  
SANCTIONS AND THEIR PLACE IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS: METHODS  
AND APPROACHES TO REDUCING RISKS.....187

- Kadyrzhanov R.K., Yeshpanova D.D.**  
HOMOGENEITY AND HETEROGENEITY IN THE NATION-BUILDING OF KAZAKHSTAN.....194

- Nyssanbayeva A.**  
ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF CULTURAL POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN.....201

**Khamidov A.A.**

TWO IDEOLOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROVISIONS OF THE CANON «ZHOU YI».....208

## HISTORY

**Apendiyev T.A.**

DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF THE POPULATION IN THE VILLAGES  
OF KAZAKHSTAN 1945-1955.....215

**Dzhalilov Z., Batyrkhan B.**

TO THE HISTORY OF POLITICS OF WESTERN EUROPE IN THE EASTERN  
MEDITERRANEAN.....227

**Selkebayeva A., Sultanbekov Sh.S., Astemes G., Ybyray S.B., Ergeshov E.T.**

CONCEPTUAL APPROACH IN TEACHING METHODS OF THE DISCIPLINE  
"HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN".....237

**Shashaev A.K., Mrzabayeva R.Zh., Suleimen S.**

ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS ESTABLISHED ON A PUBLIC BASIS IN  
THE 20-30S OF THE XX CENTURY.....245

## LAW

**Ayupova Z.K., KussainovD.U., Rakhmetullina B.S., Alimbetova Zh.A., Saparov B.Zh.**

LEGISLATIVE BASIS FOR COMBATING TERRORISM AND RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM.....250

**Baltabayev E., Piotr Girdwoyn., Somzhurek B.Zh., Usserova A., Apakhayev N.Zh.**

INTERNATIONAL LAW IN PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF SPORTSMEN:  
A CASE STUDY KAZAKHSTAN AND POLAND.....256

**Kuatova A.A., Kosherbayev Zh.A., Bopabaev E.Zh., Moroz S.P., Adyrbekov D.T.**

THE PROBLEM OF LEGAL REGULATION OF LAND TURNOVER IN CENTRAL ASIA:  
THE CASE OF KAZAKHSTAN.....266

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF ACADEMICIANS OF NAS RK

**Kishibekov D. K.**

A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO THE PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE OF KAZAKHSTAN.....274

## **Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice in the journals of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

For information on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication see <http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics> and <http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/ethics>.

Submission of an article to the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis or as an electronic preprint, see <http://www.elsevier.com/postingpolicy>), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. In particular, translations into English of papers already published in another language are not accepted.

No other forms of scientific misconduct are allowed, such as plagiarism, falsification, fraudulent data, incorrect interpretation of other works, incorrect citations, etc. The National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan follows the Code of Conduct of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), and follows the COPE Flowcharts for Resolving Cases of Suspected Misconduct ([http://publicationethics.org/files/u2/New\\_Code.pdf](http://publicationethics.org/files/u2/New_Code.pdf)). To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Cross Check <http://www.elsevier.com/editors/plagdetect>.

The authors are obliged to participate in peer review process and be ready to provide corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. All authors of a paper should have significantly contributed to the research.

The reviewers should provide objective judgments and should point out relevant published works which are not yet cited. Reviewed articles should be treated confidentially. The reviewers will be chosen in such a way that there is no conflict of interests with respect to the research, the authors and/or the research funders.

The editors have complete responsibility and authority to reject or accept a paper, and they will only accept a paper when reasonably certain. They will preserve anonymity of reviewers and promote publication of corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. The acceptance of a paper automatically implies the copyright transfer to the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Editorial Board of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan will monitor and safeguard publishing ethics.

Правила оформления статьи для публикации в журнале смотреть на сайте:

**www: nauka-nanrk.kz**

**ISSN 2518–1467 (Online),  
ISSN 1991–3494 (Print)**

*<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en>*

Редакторы: *M.C. Ахметова, А. Ботанқызы, Д.С. Аленов, Р.Ж. Мрзабаева*  
Верстка на компьютере *Г.Д. Жадырановой*

Подписано в печать 10.12.2021.  
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать - ризограф.  
17,5 п.л. Тираж 300. Заказ 6.

