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МАЗМУНЫ

ПЕДАГОГИКА

<b>Ә.И. Әбілтаева, А.Ж. Нұрсафина</b> БОЛАШАҚ БИОЛОГ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІН ЦИФРЛЫҚ КОНТЕНТТЕРДІ ПАЙДАЛАНУҒА КӨСІБИ ДАЯРЛАУДЫҢ ДИДАКТИКАЛЫҚ ЖҮЙЕСІ	11
<b>Д.О. Айтепова, А.П. Мынбаева, Г.А. Белгібаева</b> ЖОО “ҚАЗАҚ ӘДЕБІЕТІ ТАРИХЫ” КУРСЫН ОҚЫТУ БОЙЫНША ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК ҮСТАНЫМДАР	25
<b>Ш.Ж. Арзымбетова, А.К. Оралбекова, С.Л. Махмудова, К.И. Махмутова</b> ИНКЛЮЗИВТІ БІЛІМ БЕРУ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ПЕДАГОГТАРДЫҢ АҚПАРАТТЫҚ- КОММУНИКАЦИЯЛЫҚ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫ (АКТ) ПАЙДАЛАНУ ДАЯРЛЫҒЫ	37
<b>Ж.М-А. Асылбекова, Т.Ә. Әспендиев, В.В. Козина</b> ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ҮЛТТЫҚ ИНДУСТРИЯЛЫҚ КАДРЛАРДЫ ІРІКТЕУ ЖӘНЕ ДАЯРЛАУ ТУРАЛЫ МӘСЕЛЕГЕ (1917-1926 жж.)	48
<b>К.Г. Балғынбаева, А.М. Мубараков</b> ГЕОГРАФИЯ САБАҚТАРЫНДА ЦИФРЛЫҚ ҚҰРАЛДАРДЫ ПАЙДАЛАНА ОТЫРЫП, ОКУШЫЛАРДЫҢ ОҚУ ӘРЕКЕТИН БАСҚАРУ	67
<b>А.А. Досқараева, О.Х. Мұхатова, А.К. Шашаев, Р. Жәлеңізі</b> XIX ФАСЫРДЫҢ II ЖАРТЫСЫ МЕН XX ФАСЫРДЫҢ БАСЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҚОҒАМЫНДАҒЫ МҰҒАЛІМ ФЕНОМЕНІ	79
<b>Г.Т. Ерсултанова, М.К. Джандильдинов, Ж. Жылтырова, М. Аймагамбетова, А. Бахтияр</b> ОҚУШЫЛАРДЫ ТОПТАСТЫРУДЫҢ ҮНТАЛАНДЫРУШЫ ӘЛЕУЕТІ (А2 ДЕНГЕЙІ)	98
<b>Р. Жилмагамбетова, А. Мубараков, Ж. Конеев, А. Алимагамбетова</b> ЖЕКЕ БЕЙМЕЛДЕЛГЕН ОҚЫТУ ЖҮЙЕЛЕРІН ПАЙДАЛАНА ОТЫРЫП, ОҚУ ПРОЦЕСІН БАСҚАРУ	115
<b>С.Ж. Ибадуллаева, Л.Б. Раманова, Н.Д. Андреева, М.Т. Сулейменова, Ж.Ж. Избасарова</b> КӨПТІЛДІ БІЛІМ БЕРУДЕ БИОЛОГ МАМАНДАРДЫ ДАЯРЛАУ ҮРДІСІНДЕ КӨСІБИ ҚҰЗРЕТТІЛІКТЕРІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ	123
<b>А.А. Калиева, Л.Е. Базарбаева, Х.Т. Кенжебек</b> ФИЗИКА КУРСЫНДА ВЕКТОРЛАРДЫ ҚОЛДАНА ОТЫРЫП ЭЛЕКТРОДИНАМИКА ЕСЕПТЕРІН ШЕШУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІ	134
<b>Б.С. Қаплан, К.А.Жумагулова, А.Д. Майматаева</b> БОЛАШАҚ БИОЛОГ МҰҒАЛІМДЕРІНІҢ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ БІЛІМ БЕРУ МӘДЕНИЕТІН 1С-ӘРЕКЕТ АРҚЫЛЫ ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ	148
<b>Э. Қауынбаева, С.В. Суматохин, М.Б. Аманбаева, Д.У. Сексенова, А.К. Даменова</b> АҚПАРАТТЫҚ БІЛІМ БЕРУ АРҚЫЛЫ БИОЛОГ СТУДЕНТТЕРІНІҢ ЦИФРЛЫҚ МӘДЕНИЕТІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ	157
<b>Г. Мұхаметқалиева, Г. Балтабаева, А. Алипбаева, Ж. Жумалиева, А.Т. Бакитов</b> ҮЛТТЫҚ ҚҮНДҮЛІҮКТАР ЖӘНЕ СӨЙЛЕУ МӘДЕНИЕТІ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІНІҢ НЕГІЗІНДЕ ШЕТЕЛ ТІЛІН ОҚЫТУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІ	170
<b>К. Мұхтарқызы, Г.М. Абыльдинова, Б.У. Қуанбаева</b> МЕКТЕПТЕ ФИЗИКА САБАҚТАРЫНДА МОБИЛЬДІ ҚОСЫМШАЛАРДЫ ҚОЛДАНУДЫҢ АРТЫҚШЫЛЫҚТАРЫ	182
<b>Р.К. Садыкова, Ш.С. Қуанышбаева, А.А. Есімова</b> СТУДЕНТТЕРДІН ШЕТ ТІЛІН ОҚУҒА ҚЫЗЫҒУШЫЛЫҒЫН ЖАҖА ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАРДЫ ПАЙДАЛАНУ АРҚЫЛЫ АРТТАРУ	194
<b>Н.Н. Салыбекова, Г.И. Исаев, А.И. Исаев, А.А. Конаршаева</b> БИОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ БІЛІМ БЕРУДЕ СЫНЫПТАН ТЫС ОҚЫТУДЫҢ ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК НЕГІЗДЕРІ (ОСІМДІКТЕР БӨЛІМІ МЫСАЛЫНДА)	207
<b>Б.Б. Саримбаева, Г.У. Қебасова, Р.Ш. Избасарова, Р. Джунусова</b> РЕФЛЕКСИЯ КАБІЛЕТІН ДАМЫТУ ҮШІН БИОЛОГИЯ СТУДЕНТТЕРІН ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК ДАЙЫНДАУДА КЕЙС ТЕХНОЛОГИЯСЫН ҚОЛДАНУ	221
<b>Б.Т. Темірхан, М.Т. Велямов</b>	

БИОТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕРДІ ҚОЛДАНУ НЕГІЗІНДЕ БИОЛОГИЯНЫ ОҚЫТУ ӘДІСІ (СӘБІЗ СЫҒЫНДЫСЫНАН ПЕКТИН ҚҰРАМДЫ ЭКСТРАКТІН АЛУ МЫСАЛЫНДА).....	231
<b>К.Т. Туенбаева, А.С. Уалтаева, Н.Ш. Қолбаев</b>	
ЭЛЕКТРОНДЫҚ КИТАПХАНАНЫҢ ИНФОЛОГИЯЛЫҚ МОДЕЛІНІҢ ПЕДАГОГИКАДАҒЫ МӘНИ..	243

## ЭКОНОМИКА

<b>А.А. Абдикадирова, Л.М. Сембиеva, Ж.Т. Темірханов</b>	255
ҒЫЛЫМ ДАМУЫНЫң ҚОРСЕТКІШТЕРІ: БАҒДАРЛАМАЛЫҚ ҚҰЖАТТАРҒА ШОЛУ.....	
<b>С.Н. Абисе, М.А. Қанабекова, А.М. Сапарбаева</b>	266
ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА САЛЫҚ САЛУ РЕЖИМДЕРІНІҢ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІНДАУ.....	
<b>Л.Т. Ақильжанова, А.М. Рахметова, Н.К. Саркулова, Г.А. Райханова</b>	278
ӨҢІРДЕГІ АҚПАРАТТЫҚ ПРОЦЕСТЕРДІ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК БАСҚАРУ (ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЖӘНЕ ШЕТЕЛДІК ТӘЖІРИБЕ).....	
<b>Г.Н. Аппақова, Д.Б. Калтаева, Г.А. Мұратбаева, Е.Н. Несіпбеков, Ф.Е. Керімбек</b>	289
КОМПАНИЯНЫң АҚША АҒЫНДАРЫН БАСҚАРУДЫН НЕГІЗГІ БАСЫМДЫЛЫҚТАРЫ.....	
<b>М.Т. Баймаганбетова</b>	300
МҰНАЙ БАҒАСЫНДАҒЫ ӨЗГЕРІСТЕРДІҢ НАҚТЫ ВАЛЮТА БАҒАМЫНА ҰЗАҚ МЕРЗІМДЕГІ ӘСЕРІН ТАЛДА.....	
<b>З.Р. Башу, Л.М. Сембиеva, С.К. Тажикенова, Г. Тажбенова, Б.А. Жуматаева</b>	310
МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК ҚАРАЖАТТАРДЫ ПАЙДАЛАНУ ТИМДІЛІГІН АРТТЫРУ ҮШІН СТРАТЕГИЯЛЫҚ АУДИТ ҚАЖЕТТІЛІГІ.....	
<b>Г.М. Бейсембаева, В.П. Шеломенцева, Ж.К. Алтайбасева, Г.К. Бейсембаева, Э.Е. Ахметова</b>	322
КЕСІПТІК БІЛІМ БЕРУ МЕКЕМЕЛЕРІНІҢ ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ТҮРАҚТЫЛЫҒЫН БАҒАЛАУДЫҢ ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ АСПЕКТИЛЕРИ.....	
<b>А.Ж. Бұхарбаева, Г.Н. Бисембаева, А.К. Оралбаева, Р.К. Айтманбетова, Б.К. Нурмаганбетова</b>	333
ЦИФРЛАНДЫРУ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫНДАҒЫ ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТТЕ ЖАНДАНДЫРУ ТӘСІЛІ РЕТИНДЕ.....	
<b>Н.А. Гумар, М.Д. Каримова, А.А. Маукенова, А.П. Бейсенов, У.С. Ерназарова</b>	344
ЦИФРЛЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАҒА КӨШУ САЯСАТЫНЫң ІСКЕ АСЫРЫЛУЫН БАҒАЛАУ.....	
<b>Б.М. Жүрінов</b>	354
ЖОБАЛАР АРҚЫЛЫ СЕРІКТЕСТІК БИЗНЕС ЖЕЛІЛЕРІН ҚАЛЫПТАСТАРДЫҢ ПРОBLEMАЛЫҚ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРИ.....	
<b>З.О. Иманбаева, А.А. Айдаралиева, М.Д. Сайымова, Ж.З. Баймукашева, Да.А. Бекешева</b>	377
ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНЫң САЛАЛАРЫН ЦИФРЛАНДЫРУ.....	
<b>А. Ксембаева, Ж. Бабажанова, С. Серикбасев, Б. Құанткан, Б. Шошай</b>	389
ӨҢІРДІҢ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫН ТҮРАҚТЫ ДАМЫТУ БАҒЫТТАРЫ.....	
<b>Yıldırım Kürsat, Т.Ә. Әпендиев, О. Қуандыров</b>	402
ТҮРКИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ХАЛҚЫНЫң ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ДАМУЫ ЖӘНЕ ОНЫҢ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....	
<b>Г.С. Мукина, М.Б. Султанова, Г.Д. Баяндина, Л.З. Паримбекова, А.К. Бакпаева</b>	416
ШАҒЫН ЖӘНЕ ОРТА БИЗНЕС КЕСІПТОРЫНДАРЫНЫң ӨЗГЕРМЕЛІ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ОРТАҒА ДАЙЫНДЫҒЫН БАҒАЛАУ ӘДІСТЕМЕСІ: ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ-БАСҚАРУ АСПЕКТИСІ.....	
<b>Г.А. Рахимжанова</b>	440
АДАМИ КАПИТАЛ ТИМДІЛІГІНІҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ.....	
<b>Ф.Д. Салқынбаева, Г.Ж. Таюрова, М.Д. Сайымова, Г.Б. Абдишова, А.А. Макенова</b>	451
ЖАСТАР КЕСІПКЕРЛІГІН ДАМЫТУ ЖАСТАР ЖҰМЫССЫЗДЫҒЫ ПРОBLEMАЛАРЫН ШЕШУДІҢ ТИМДІ ТӘСІЛІ.....	
<b>Т.С. Соқира, Ж.Ж. Бельгібаева, Х.Н. Сансызбаева, Л.Ж. Аширбекова, Г.С. Смагұлова,</b>	463
ПАНДЕМИЯНЫң ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ ДЕМОГРАФИЯЛЫҚ ПРОЦЕСТЕРГЕ ӘСЕРІН БАҒАЛАУ.....	
<b>Р.Ш. Тахтаева, М.А. Баяндина, Г.К. Демеуова, А.О. Алиева, М.К. Шакибаев</b>	
ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫң ТУРИЗМ ИНДУСТРИЯСЫ КЕСІПТОРЫНДАРЫНЫң БӘСЕКЕГЕ ҚАБІЛЕТТІЛІГІН АРТТЫРУ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТИНДЕ КОРПОРАТИВТІК МӘДЕНИЕТТІ ҚАЛЫПТАСТАРЫ.....	

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ПЕДАГОГИКА

**Э.И. Эбілтаева, А.Ж. Нұрсафина**

ДИДАКТИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПОДГОТОВКИ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ-БИОЛОГОВ К ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ ЦИФРОВОГО КОНТЕНТА.....11

**Д.О. Айтенова, А.П. Мынбаева, Г.А. Белгібаева**

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ПРЕПОДАВАНИЮ КУРСА «ИСТОРИЯ КАЗАХСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ» В ВУЗАХ.....25

**Ш.Ж. Арзымбетова, А.К. Оралбекова, С.Л. Махмудова, К.И. Махмутова**

ГОТОВНОСТЬ ПЕДАГОГОВ К ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЮ ИНФОРМАЦИОННО-КОММУНИКАЦИОННЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ (ИКТ) В УСЛОВИЯХ ИНКЛЮЗИВНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ.....37

**Ж.М-А. Асылбекова, Т.А. Апендиев, В.В. Козина**

К ВОПРОСУ О ПОДБОРЕ И ПОДГОТОВКЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНЫХ КАДРОВ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ (1917-1926 гг.).....48

**К.Г. Балғынбаева, А.М. Мубараков**

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬЮ УЧАЩИХСЯ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ЦИФРОВЫХ ИНСТРУМЕНТОВ НА УРОКАХ ГЕОГРАФИИ.....67

**А.А. Доссараева, О.Х. Мухатова, А.К. Шашаев, Р. Жәлиқызы**

ФЕНОМЕН УЧИТЕЛЯ В КАЗАХСКОМ ОБЩЕСТВЕ II ПОЛОВИНЫ XIX-НАЧАЛА XX ВЕКОВ.....79

**Г.Т. Ерсултанова, М.К. Джандильдинов, Ж. Жылтырова, М. Аймагамбетова, А. Баhtияр**

МОТИВАЦИОННЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ГРУППОВОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ УЧАЩИХСЯ (УРОВЕНЬ А2) .....98

**Р. Жилмагамбетова, А. Мубараков, Ж. Конев, А. Алимагамбетова**

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПРОЦЕССОМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ АДАПТИВНЫХ ПЕРСОНАЛИЗИРОВАННЫХ СИСТЕМ ОБУЧЕНИЯ.....115

**С.Ж. Ибадуллаева, Л.Б. Раманова, Н.Д. Андреева, М.Т. Сулейменова, Ж.Ж. Избасарова**

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ-БИОЛОГОВ ПРИ ПОЛИЯЗЫЧНОМ ОБУЧЕНИИ.....123

**А.А. Калиева, Л.Е. Базарбаева, Х.Т. Кенжебек**

МЕТОДИКА РЕШЕНИЯ ЗАДАЧ ЭЛЕКТРОДИНАМИКИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ВЕКТОРОВ В КУРСЕ ФИЗИКИ.....134

**Б.С. Каплан, К.А.Жумагулова, А.Д. Майматасева**

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ БУДУЩИХ УЧИТЕЛЕЙ БИОЛОГИИ ЧЕРЕЗ ИХ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ.....148

**Э. Кауынбаева, С.В. Суматохин, М.Б. Аманбаева, Д.У. Сексенова, А.К. Даменова**

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ ЦИФРОВОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ СТУДЕНТОВ-БИОЛОГОВ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ИНФОРМАЦИОННОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ.....157

**Г. Мухаметкалиева, Г. Балтабаева, А. Алипаева, Ж. Жумалиева, А. Т. Бакитов**

МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА НА ОСНОВЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ И ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ РЕЧИ.....170

**К. Мухтарқызы, Г.М. Абыльдинова, Б.У. Қуанбаева**

ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ МОБИЛЬНЫХ ПРИЛОЖЕНИЙ НА УРОКАХ ФИЗИКИ В ШКОЛЕ.....182

**Р.К. Садыкова, Ш.С. Қуанышбайева, А.А. Есимова**

ПОВЫШЕНИЕ МОТИВАЦИИ СТУДЕНТОВ К ИЗУЧЕНИЮ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ НОВЫХ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ.....194

**Н.Н. Салыбекова, Г.И. Исаев, А.И. Исаев, А.А. Конаршаева**

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ВНЕКЛАССНОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ В БИОЛОГИЧЕСКОМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ОТДЕЛА РАСТЕНИЙ).....207

**Б.Б. Саримбаева, Г.У. Қебасова, Р.Ш. Избасарова, Р. Джунусова**

ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ КЕЙСОВ В МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЙ ПОДГОТОВКЕ СТУДЕНТОВ-БИОЛОГОВ ДЛЯ РАЗВИТИЯ СПОСОБНОСТИ К РЕФЛЕКСИИ.....221

**Б.Т. Темирхан, М.Т. Велямов**

СПОСОБ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ БИОЛОГИИ, ОСНОВАННЫЙ НА ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИИ БИОТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ПЕКТИНОСОДЕРЖАЩЕГО ЭКСТРАКТА ИЗ ЭКСТРАКТА МОРКОВИ).....231

**К.Т. Тунбаева, А.С. Уалтаева, Н.Ш. Колбаев**

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ ИНФОЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ МОДЕЛИ ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ БИБЛИОТЕКИ В ПЕДАГОГИКЕ.....243

### ЭКОНОМИКА

**А.А. Абдикадирова, Л.М. Сембиеva, Ж.Т. Темирханов**

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ РАЗВИТИЯ НАУКИ: ОБЗОР ПРОГРАММНЫХ ДОКУМЕНТОВ.....255

**С.Н. Абиева, М.А. Канабекова, А.М. Сапарбаева**

АНАЛИЗ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ РЕЖИМОВ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ.....266

**Л.Т. Акильжанова, А.М. Рахметова, Н.К. Саркулова, Г.А. Райханова**

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫМИ ПРОЦЕССАМИ В РЕГИОНЕ (КАЗАХСТАН И ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ).....278

**Г.Н. Аппакова, Д.Б. Калтаева, Г.А. Муратбаева, Е.Н. Несипбеков, Г.Е. Керимбек**

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИОРИТЕТЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЕНЕЖНЫМИ ПОТОКАМИ КОМПАНИИ.....289

**М.Т. Баймаганбетова**

АНАЛИЗ ДОЛГОСРОЧНОГО ВЛИЯНИЯ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ ЦЕН НА НЕФТЬ НА РЕАЛЬНЫЙ ОБМЕННЫЙ КУРС.....300

**З.Р. Башу, Л.М. Сембиеva, С.К. Тажикенова, Г. Тажбенова, Б.А. Жуматаева**

НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКОГО АУДИТА ДЛЯ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ СРЕДСТВ.....310

**Г.М. Бейсембаева, В.П. Шеломенцева, Ж.К. Алтайбаева, Г.К. Бейсембаева, Э.Е. Ахметова**

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ОЦЕНКИ ФИНАНСОВОЙ УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫХ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫХ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЙ.....322

**А.Ж. Бухарбаева, Г.Н. Бисембаева, А.К. Оралбаева, Р.К. Айтманбетова, Б.К. Нурмаганбетова**

ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ КАК СПОСОБ АКТИВИЗАЦИИ ИННОВАЦИОННОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СЕЛЬСКОМ ХОЗЯЙСТВЕ.....333

**Н.А. Гумар, М.Д. Каримова, А.А. Маукенова, А.П. Бейсенов, У.С. Еризарова**

ОЦЕНКА РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПОЛИТИКИ ПО ПЕРЕХОДУ В ЦИФРОВУЮ ЭКОНОМИКУ.....344

**Б.М. Жұрынов**

ПРОБЛЕМНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ПАРТНЁРСКИХ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКИХ СЕТЕЙ ЧЕРЕЗ ПРОЕКТЫ.....354

**З.О. Иманбаева, А.А. Айдаралиева, М.Д. Сайымова, Ж.З. Баймукашева, Да.А. Бекешева**

ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯ ОТРАСЛЕЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ КАЗАХСТАНА.....377

**А. Ксембаева, Ж. Бабажанова, С. Серикбаев, Б. Қуанткан, Б. Шошай**

НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РЕГИОНА.....389

**Yıldırım Kürşat, Т.А. Апандиев, О. Қуанбай**

ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ТУРЕЦКОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ И ЕГО ОСОБЕННОСТИ.....402

**Г.С. Мукина, М.Б. Султанова, Г.Д. Баяндина, Л.З. Паримбекова, А.К. Бакпаева**

МЕТОДИКА ОЦЕНКИ ГОТОВНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО БИЗНЕСА К ИЗМЕНЧИВОЙ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СРЕДЕ: ФИНАНСОВО-УПРАВЛЕНЧЕСКИЙ АСПЕКТ.....416

**Г.А. Рахимжанова**

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКОГО КАПИТАЛА.....430

**Ф.Д. Салқынбаева, Г.Ж. Таяуова, М.Д. Сайымова, Г.Б. Абдишова, А.А. Макенова**

РАЗВИТИЕ МОЛОДЕЖНОГО ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВА ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЙ СПОСОБ РЕШЕНИЯ ПРОБЛЕМ МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ БЕЗРАБОТИЦЫ.....440

**Т.С. Сокира, Ж.Ж. Бельгибаева, Х.Н. Сансызбаева, Л.Ж. Аширбекова, Г.С. Смагулова**

ОЦЕНКА ВЛИЯНИЯ ПАНДЕМИИ НА ДЕМОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОЦЕССЫ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ.....451

**Р.Ш. Тахтаева, М.А. Баяндина, Г.К. Демеуова, А.О. Алиева, М.К. Шакибаев**

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОРПОРАТИВНОЙ КУЛЬТУРЫ КАК ФАКТОРА ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ ТУРИНДУСТРИИ КАЗАХСТАНА.....463

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**CONTENTS**

**PEDAGOGY**

<b>A. Abiltayeva, A. Nursafina</b>	
DIDACTIC SYSTEM OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF FUTURE TEACHERS –BIOLOGISTS FOR THE USE OF DIGITAL CONTENT.....	11
<b>D. Aitenova, A. Mynbaeva, G. Belgibaeva</b>	
METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON TEACHING THE COURSE "HISTORY OF KAZAKH LITERATURE" OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UNIVERSITY.....	25
<b>Sh.Zh. Arzymbetova, A.K. Oralbekova, S.L. Makhmudova, K.I. Mahmutova</b>	
READINESS OF TEACHERS TO USE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT) IN CONDITIONS OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION.....	37
<b>Zh.M. Asylbekova, T.A. Apendiyev, V.V. Kozina</b>	
TO THE QUESTION OF THE SELECTION AND TRAINING OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PERSONNEL IN KAZAKHSTAN (1917–1926).....	48
<b>K.G. Balginbayeva, A.M. Mubarakov</b>	
MANAGEMENT OF STUDENTS' LEARNING ACTIVITIES USING DIGITAL TOOLS IN GEOGRAPHY LESSONS.....	67
<b>A.A. Doskaraeva, O.H. Mukhatova, A.K. Shashaev, R. Zhalikzyz</b>	
THE PHENOMENON OF TEACHER IN THE KAZAKH SOCIETY (SECOND HALF OF THE XIX–EARLY XX CENTURIES).....	79
<b>G. Yersultanova, M. Jandildinov, Zh. Zhyltyrova, M. Aimagambetova, A. Baktiyar</b>	
MOTIVATING POTENTIAL OF GROUPING LEARNERS (A2 LEVEL).....	98
<b>R. Zhilmagambetova, A. Mubarakov, Z. Kopeyev, A. Alimagambetova</b>	
MANAGEMENT OF THE LEARNING PROCESS USING ADAPTIVE PERSONALIZED LEARNING SYSTEMS.....	115
<b>S.Zh. Ibadullayeva, L.B. Ramanova, N.D. Andreeva, M.T. Suleimenova, Zh.Zh. Izbasarova</b>	
FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES IN THE PROCESS OF TRAINING SPECIALISTS-BIOLGISTS IN MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION.....	123
<b>A.A. Kaliyeva, L.E. Bazarbayeva, Kh.T. Kenzhebek</b>	
METHODOLOGY FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS OF ELECTRODYNAMICS USING VECTORS IN THE COURSE OF PHYSICS.....	134
<b>B. Kaplan, K. Zhumagulova, A. Maymataeva</b>	
FORMATION OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATIONAL CULTURE OF FUTURE BIOLOGY TEACHERS THROUGH THEIR ACTIVITIES.....	148
<b>E. Kauynbayeva, S.V. Sumatokhin, M.B. Amanbayeva, D.U. Seksenova, A.K. Damenova</b>	
FORMATION OF DIGITAL CULTURE OF BIOLOGY STUDENTS THROUGH INFORMATION EDUCATION.....	157
<b>G. Mukhametkaliyeva, G. Baltabayeva, A. Alipbayeva, Zh. Zhumaliiyeva, A. Bakitov</b>	
METHODS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE BASED ON NATIONAL VALUES AND FEATURES OF SPEECH CULTURE.....	170
<b>K. Mukhtarkazy, G. Abildinova, B. Kuanbayeva</b>	
ADVANTAGES OF USING MOBILE APPS IN PHYSICS LESSONS AT SCHOOL.....	182
<b>R.K. Sadykova, Sh.S. Kuanyshbayeva, A.A. Essimova</b>	
INCREASING STUDENTS' MOTIVATION TO LEARN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE USING NEW TECHNOLOGIES.....	194
<b>N.N. Salybekova, G.I. Issayev, A.I. Issayev, A.A. Konarshayeva</b>	
METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EXTRACURRICULAR EDUCATION IN BIOLOGICAL EDUCATION (BY THE EXAMPLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANTS).....	207
<b>B. Sarimbayeva, G. Keubassova, R. Isbasarova, R. Junussova</b>	
THE USE OF CASE TECHNOLOGY IN THE METHODOLOGICAL TRAINING OF BIOLOGY STUDENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ABILITY TO REFLECT.....	221
<b>B. Temirkhan, M. Velyamov</b>	

METHOD OF TEACHING BIOLOGY BASED ON THE USE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH (ON THE EXAMPLE OF OBTAINING A PECTIN–CONTAINING EXTRACT FROM CARROT EXTRACT).....	231
<b>K.T. Tuenbayeva, A.S. Ualtayeva, N.Sh. Kolbayev</b>	
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INFOLOGICAL MODEL OF THE ELECTRONIC LIBRARY IN PEDAGOGY.....	243

**EKONOMICS**

<b>A.A. Abdikadirova, L.M. Sembiyeva, Zh.T. Temirkhanov</b>	
INDICATORS FOR SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT: A REVIEW OF POLICY DOCUMENTS.....	255
<b>S.N. Abieva, M.A. Kanabekova, A.M. Saparbayeva</b>	
ANALYSIS OF THE PECULIARITIES OF TAX REGIMES IN KAZAKHSTAN.....	266
<b>L.T. Akilzhanova, A.M. Rakhetova, N.K. Sarkulova, G.A. Raikhanova</b>	
STATE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION PROCESSES IN THE REGION (KAZAKHSTAN AND FOREIGN EXPERIENCE).....	278
<b>G. Appakova, D. Kaltaeva, G. Muratbayeva, Ye. Nesipbekov, G. Kerimbek</b>	
MAIN PRIORITIES OF THE COMPANY'S CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT.....	289
<b>M.T. Baimaganbetova</b>	
ANALYSIS OF THE LONG-TERM IMPACT OF CHANGES IN OIL PRICES ON THE REAL EXCHANGE RATE.....	300
<b>Z. Bashu, L. Sembiyeva, S. Tazhikenova, G. Tazhbenova, B. Zhumatayeva</b>	
THE NEED TO IMPLEMENT A STRATEGIC AUDIT IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE EXECUTION OF PUBLIC FUNDS.....	310
<b>Г.М. Бейсембаева, В.П. Шеломенцева, Ж.К. Алтайбаева, Г.К. Бейсембаева, Э.Е. Ахметова</b>	
ҚӘСІПТІК БИЛМ БЕРУ МЕКЕМЕЛЕРІНІҢ ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ТУРАҚТЫЛЫҒЫН БАҒАЛАУДЫҢ ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ АСПЕКТИЛЕРИ.....	322
<b>A.Zh. Bukharbayeva, G.N. Bisembayeva, A.K. Oralbayeva, R.K. Aitmanbetova, B.K. Nurmaganbetova</b>	
DIGITALIZATION AS A WAY TO ACTIVATE INNOVATIVE ACTIVITY IN AGRICULTURE.....	333
<b>N.A. Gumar, M.D. Karimova, A.A. Maukenova, A.P. Beisenov, U.S. Yernazarova</b>	
EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY ON TRANSITION TO THE DIGITAL ECONOMY.....	344
<b>B.M. Zhurynov</b>	
PROBLEMATICS ISSUES OF FORMING PARTNER BUSINESS NETWORKS THROUGH PROJECTS.....	354
<b>Z.O. Imanbayeva, A.A. Aidaraliyeva, M.D. Saiymova, Z. Baimukasheva, D.A. Bekesheva</b>	
DIGITALIZATION OF THE SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN.....	377
<b>A. Xembayeva, Zh. Babazhanova, S. Serikbayev, B. Kuantkan, B. Shoshay</b>	
DIRECTIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN THE REGION.....	389
<b>Kürşat Yıldırım, T. Apendiyev, O. Kuanbay</b>	
DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AND ITS FEATURES.....	402
<b>G. Mukina, M. Sultanova, G. Bayandina, L. Parimbekova, A. Bakpayeva</b>	
METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING THE READINESS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES TO A VOLATILE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT: FINANCIAL AND MANAGERIAL ASPECT.....	416
<b>G. Rakhimzhanova</b>	
ECONOMIC FEATURES OF THE EFFICIENCY OF HUMAN CAPITAL.....	430
<b>F.D. Salkynbayeva, G.Z. Tayauova, M.D. Saiymova, G.B. Abdishova, A.A. Makenova</b>	
DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS AN EFFECTIVE WAY TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT.....	440
<b>T.S. Sokira, Zh.Zh. Belgibayeva, Kh.N. Sansyzbaeva, L.Zh. Ashirbekova, G.S. Smagulova</b>	
ASSESSMENT OF THE PANDEMIC IMPACT ON DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES IN KAZAKHSTAN.....	451
<b>R.Sh. Takhtaeva, M.A. Bayandin, G.K. Demeuova, A. Aliyeva, M.K. Shakibayev</b>	
FORMATION OF CORPORATE CULTURE AS A FACTOR OF INCREASING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES IN KAZAKHSTAN.....	463

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## ANALYSIS OF THE PECULIARITIES OF TAX REGIMES IN KAZAKHSTAN

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**Abstract.** The tax legislation of Kazakhstan is based on the Constitution, consists of the Tax Code and other regulatory legal acts. At present, despite the fact that the State Tax Service of the Republic of Kazakhstan corresponds to the system of state administration of central bodies, the reform of the tax system has not yet been completed, even though that the provisions of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan) entered into force on January 1, 2002. Some sections and chapters of the Code already require significant adjustments. This applies to the provisions of the section "special tax regimes" of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. For the modern economy of Kazakhstan, small business, agriculture and the manufactured industry are priorities. Therefore, the creation of an effective, simple and purposeful system of taxation of their business entities is a primary financial task. In this regard, the article discusses the peculiarities of the taxation regime of Kazakhstan. The types of special tax regimes, the procedure for their calculation and payment are justified by the changes of 2022. The article analyzes the types of special taxation regimes and the conditions for their implementation, the procedure for registration, and rights. In addition, it is noted that special taxation regimes in Kazakhstan have been created to reduce the tax burden on small and medium-sized businesses. Fines are charged for violating the deadlines for reporting and paying taxes. The article discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the generally established regime for LLC. In Kazakhstan, the calculation of the requirements and the procedure for applying the simplified declaration regime by IE will be presented. For individual entrepreneur applying a simplified declaration, the procedure for VAT registration is regulated in accordance with Article 82 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The article emphasizes the necessity and conditions of registration for VAT in case of excess of the income of an individual entrepreneur over the limit of annual income. In conclusion, it is noted that, despite the large number of different taxes and fees in the Kazakh legislation, the rates for the types of basic taxes paid to the budget are low compared to the CIS countries and the world. At the legislative level, much attention is paid to the support of agricultural producers.

**Keywords:** individual entrepreneur, special tax regime, tax reporting, budget, patent, simplified declaration, tax code

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## ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА САЛЫҚ САЛУ РЕЖИМДЕРІНІҢ ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІНДАЛДАУ

**Аннотация.** Қазақстанның салық заңнамасы Конституцияға негізделеді, Салық кодексінен және өзге де нормативтік құқықтық актілерден тұрады. Қазіргі уақытта КР-ның мемлекеттік салықтық қызметі орталық органдардың мемлекеттік басқару жүйесіне тиісті болғанымен, 2002 жыл 1 қаңтардан бастап Қазақстан Республикасы Салық кодексінің (ары қарай КР СК) ережелері күшіне енгеніне карамастан, салық жүйесін реформалау әліде болса аяқталған жоқ. Кодекстің кейбір бөлімдері мен тараулары қазірдің өзінде айтартылтай түзетуді қажет етеді. Бұл КР СК "арнайы салық режимдері" бөлімінің ережелеріне қатысты. Қазақстанның қазіргі экономикасы үшін шағын бизнес, ауыл шаруашылығы және өндіруші өнеркәсіп салалары басым болып табылады. Соңдықтан олардың шаруашылық жүргізуінің субъектілеріне салық салудың тиімді, қарапайым және максатты жүйесін құру бірінші кезектегі қаржылық міндет болып табылады. Осыланысты мақалада Қазақстанның салық салу режимінің ерекшеліктері қарастырылады. Арнайы салық салу режимдерінің түрлері, оларды есептеу және төлеу тәртібі 2022 жылдың өзгерістерімен негізделеді. Мақалада арнайы салық салу режиміндерінің түрлеріне және оларды жүргізуінің шарттарына, рәсімделу тәртібіне, құқықтарына талдау жасалады. Сонымен қатар, Қазақстанда арнайы салық салу режимдері шағын және орта бизнес өкілдеріне салық жүктемесін азайту үшін құрылғандығы баяндалады. Есептілікті тапсыруда және салық төлеу мерзімдерін бұзғаны үшін айыппұлдар көлемі беріледі. Мақалада ЖШС үшін жалпыға бірдей белгіленген режимнің артықшылықтары мен кемшіліктері қарастырылады. Қазақстанда жеке кәсіпкерлердің оңайлатылған декларация режимін қолдану талаптары мен тәртібінің есебі беріледі. Оңайлатылған декларация қолданатын ЖК үшін КҚС бойынша есепке қою тәртібі КР салық кодексінің 82-бабына сәйкесреттеледі. Мақалада жеке кәсіпкердің табысы жылдық кірістің лимитінен асып кеткен жағдайда КҚС бойынша есепке түрү қажеттігі мен шарттары айтылады. Қорытындыда Қазақстан заңнамасында әртүрлі салықтар мен алымдардың санының көптігіне карамастан, бюджетке төленетін негізгі салықтардың түрлері бойынша ставкалары ТМД және әлем елдерімен салыстырғанда төмендігі айтылған. Заңнамалық деңгейде ауыл шаруашылық тауар өндірушілерін қолдауға көп көңіл болінеді.

**Түйін сөздер:** жеке кәсіпкер, арнайы салық режимі, салықтық есептеме, бюджет, патент, оңайлатылған декларация, салық кодексі

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## АНАЛИЗ ОСОБЕННОСТЕЙ РЕЖИМОВ НАЛОГООБЛОЖЕНИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

**Аннотация.** Налоговое законодательство Казахстана основывается на Конституции, состоит из Налогового кодекса и иных нормативных правовых актов. В настоящее время, учитывая то, что Государственная налоговая служба РК соответствует системе государственного управления центральных органов, реформирование налоговой системы еще не завершено, несмотря на то, что с 1 января 2002 года вступили в силу положения Налогового кодекса Республики Казахстан (далее НК РК). Некоторые разделы и главы Кодекса уже требуют существенной корректировки. Это касается положений раздела "Специальные налоговые режимы" НК РК. Для современной экономики Казахстана приоритетными являются малый бизнес, сельское хозяйство и добывающая промышленность. Поэтому создание эффективной, простой и целенаправленной системы налогообложения их хозяйствующих субъектов является первоочередной финансовой задачей. В связи с этим в статье рассматриваются особенности режима налогообложения Казахстана. Виды специальных налоговых режимов, порядок их исчисления и уплаты обосновываются изменениями 2022 года. В статье проводится анализ видов специальных режимов налогообложения и условий их проведения, порядка оформления и прав. Кроме того, отмечается, что специальные режимы налогообложения в Казахстане созданы для снижения налоговой нагрузки на представителей малого и среднего бизнеса. За нарушение сроков сдачи отчетности и уплаты налогов начисляются штрафы. В статье рассматриваются преимущества и недостатки общеустановленного режима для ТОО. В Казахстане будет представлен расчет требований и порядка применения упрощенного режима декларирования индивидуальными предпринимателями. Для ИП, применяющих упрощенную декларацию, порядок постановки на учет по НДС регулируется в соответствии со статьей 82 Налогового кодекса РК. В статье подчеркивается необходимость и условия постановки на учет по НДС в случае превышения дохода индивидуального предпринимателя над лимитом годового дохода. В заключении отмечается, что, несмотря на большое количество различных налогов и сборов в казахстанском законодательстве, ставки по видам основных налогов, уплачиваемых в бюджет, низкие по сравнению со странами СНГ и мира. На законодательном уровне большое внимание уделяется поддержке сельхозтоваропроизводителей.

**Ключевые слова:** индивидуальный предприниматель, специальный налоговый режим, налоговая отчетность, бюджет, патент, упрощенная декларация, Налоговый кодекс

### **Introduction**

For the first time in Kazakhstan, the tax code "on taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget" came into force in 2002. There is also a classical taxation system with a set of taxes characteristic of a developed market economy.

In Kazakhstan, the tax burden has been significantly reduced for the most important sectors of the economy, especially for small and medium-sized businesses (hereinafter referred to as SMBs), the agrarian sector, and the social sphere (Abieva et al., 2012).

The favorable tax burden for SMBs leads to an increase in the number of entities working in these areas from year to year. So, as of January 1, 2022, the number of registered small and medium-sized businesses is 1694672, including in Almaty—295831. This figure is

17.4 % of the total number of residents of Kazakhstan (Report on the economy of Kazakhstan, 2021).

To date, it has been fully transferred to the electronic form of tax reporting. At the same time, the relationship between the taxpayer and the state budget is strengthened. In addition, the quality of tax administration will improve and revenues to the budget will increase. The question of how to open a business in Kazakhstan today is of interest to capable business people. Therefore, organizing your own business is not only an opportunity to improve the financial situation of any person, but also a real opportunity to become a free person. Many changes are made to the legislation every year. Some have a deferred deadline, such as after a year or after a few years. In this regard, it is difficult and time-consuming for an individual entrepreneur (hereinafter referred to as an individual entrepreneur IE) to control endless changes in laws and codes.

### **Materials and methods**

In accordance with article 57–4 of the tax code, taxpayers applying a special regime, such as a patent, a simplified declaration, a fixed deduction regime and special tax regimes for agricultural producers, are 100% exempt from paying the following taxes: for LLC-corporate income tax (hereinafter referred to as CIT); for IE-personal income tax (hereinafter referred to as PIT); social tax; for LLC and IE-a single land tax-for peasant or farmers. According to the tax code, there are several regimes of taxation (Kairbaeva et al., 2018).

The choice of one of them will depend on the following factors:

- income and expenses of the enterprise;
- number of employees;
- type of services provided or type of goods produced;
- availability of partnership relations with entrepreneurs from other countries.

Conventionally, all modes can be divided into two groups:

- 1) generally established taxation regime;
- 2) special tax regimes (patent, simplified declaration and fixed deduction regime).

The difference between these tax regimes is that special tax regimes are created to reduce the tax burden on SMB representatives. When registering an IE, he has the right to independently choose the regime that suits him.

If the tax return does not specify the taxation regime, then the IE is automatically transferred to the generally established taxation regime (hereinafter referred to as the GETR).

An IE has the right to apply a special tax regime in which a fixed deduction for small business entities is used. The average list number of employees for the Tax Period should be 50 people. At the same time, income should not exceed 144184 times the monthly calculation index (hereinafter referred to as MCI) established by the law on the Republican budget and effective on January 1, 2022. Most often, this tax regime is used by entrepreneurs engaged in wholesale and retail trade activities or working in the construction industry. In connection with the difficult situation caused by the pandemic, from January 1, 2021, a special tax regime began to be applied, in which the deduction registered in Kazakhstan is used. It was created specifically to temporarily support the country's business. In this mode, a single preferential rate is applied, VAT and social taxes are excluded. Thus, guided by three main factors (type of activity, number of employees, income), it is possible to choose the regime that best suits the business.

A feature of the patent regime is the payment of tax on the purchase of a patent. For this reason, the entrepreneur is not required to have a fiscal check and a cash receipt. After all, an IE working with a patent does not submit reports, does not keep them in accounting. In this regard, not every individual can apply a special tax regime on the basis of a patent. Has the right to work in the patent system, subject to the following conditions:

- 1) profit for the year should be less than 3528 times the amount of MCI;
- 2) there should not be hired workers;
- 3) the type of activity of an IE must be included in the composition of those allowed under this regime (taxi, rental, etc.).

### Results

In Kazakhstan, since 2020, an IE working with a patent has been banned from trading. When it is determined to conduct activities that are not included in the list in the procedure for applying a patent, then the transfer from the patent regime to the "Universal established taxation" regime will be carried out automatically. When accepting cash and payment cards, an IE working with a patent must use the online cash register and have a check. When accepting payment only in non-cash, the presence of an online cash desk is not required (Bogdanova et al., 2020).

The types of income for which a special taxation regime can be applied on the basis of a patent are specified in Article 681 of the tax code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Income attributable to them:

- from the sale of goods, services, rental of property;
- from writing off obligations;
- granting the right to demand;
- from the implementation of joint activities;
- fines, penalties and other types of sanctions recognized by the debtor;
- amounts received from the state budget to cover expenses;
- the presence of an excess item detected during the inventory.

On the site Mybuh.kz to obtain a patent, the entrepreneur must specify:

If the IE working with the patent receives any other income not specified in Article 681 of the tax code, they are subject to the "Universal established taxation" regime.

First, the entrepreneur must register as an IE and submit an application for tax within 3 days:

- Application on the sample form 911.00 "calculation of the cost of a patent" (article 685 of the tax code of the Republic of Kazakhstan);
- Coupon or notification of state registration of IE;
- Documents confirming payment of the cost of the patent.

This is done in the taxpayer's personal account on the site (salyk.gov.kz) can be made or submitted to the form of 911.00 tax in paper form. It can be also signed the electronic form 911.00 using an electronic digital signature and a one - time password from SMS. The only form to be submitted to the tax office is 911.00, for example:

- type of services;
- the validity period of the patent;
- the estimated amount of income;
- about making settlements in cash or non-cash.

The amount of income planned for the period of application of the patent is determined by the taxpayer himself. It is necessary to calculate the cost of the patent from the amount of income and pay it. Then, after checking the correctness of the calculation of the amount of tax and social benefits, as well as their actual payment, the system receives a decision of the tax authority on the registration of the IE's patent (if errors are found, a notification indicating the reason for the refusal to register).

In accordance with article 684 of the tax code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the tax period for applying a patent is a calendar year. But the entrepreneur has the right to purchase a patent for any period, from 1 month to 1 year. This should be done before the start of entrepreneurial activity. If, the entrepreneur plans to continue his activities after the expiration

of the patent, then it is necessary to purchase the next patent before the expiration of the previous patent. Also, if a person plans to change his regime, the shift notification must be issued before the start of the month in which the transition is planned. Otherwise, it will be automatically transferred to the "Universal fixed taxation" mode. If it is planned to terminate the activity, the application for termination must be submitted without reaching the date of expiration of the current patent (Tax code, 2023).

According to changes in 2022, the cost of the patent is 1 %-from income pays personal income tax (not from Net Profit). In addition to the cost of the patent, the IE must pay monthly for himself (from the amount of "salary"):

- contributions to the mandatory pension contribution (hereinafter referred to as MPC) – 10 %; social contributions – 3.5 %;

- contributions to compulsory social health insurance (hereinafter referred to as CSHI) 1.4% of the minimum wage (hereinafter referred to as MW) 5 % (KZT 4,200 in 2022). In case of arrears, contributions for the unpaid period (but not more than 1 year) for the right to medical care within the framework of CSHI must be paid at a rate of 5 % from 1 MW for each month.

The range to which the salary amount can be assigned:

- For MPC-from 1 to 50 MW per month;

- For social contributions-from 1 to 7 MW.

At the same time, the amount of salary should not exceed the actual income for which personal income tax is paid. Often, private entrepreneurs prefer to set a salary equal to 1 MW for their own convenience. Self-employed persons working with patents do not pay social tax — this tax has been abolished for them since 2018. At the same time, it is important to mention: according to the 2019 Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the amount of social security for micro and small business entities has decreased by 100 % until 01.01.2023. Therefore, social security for this period there is no need to pay (the value of the patent is equal to 0). Accordingly, when submitting the form 911.00 for 2022, the amount of planned income will be indicated in the report, and the amount of the tax to be calculated is 0 tenge.

### **Discussion**

Let us dwell on the conditions and features of conducting a special taxation regime based on a simplified declaration in Kazakhstan. This type of taxation regime is chosen by the entrepreneur himself. The simplest and most convenient taxation regime for Kazakhstani entrepreneurs is the one based on a simplified declaration. The regime includes a reduction in reporting procedures, ease of drawing up and submitting reports, that is, it allows an entrepreneur to do without the help of a manager. Especially if the IE does not use the labor of hired workers. We see the requirements and procedure for applying the simplified declaration regime by individual entrepreneurs in Kazakhstan in Table 1. Individual entrepreneurs who meet the criteria in the table can apply this taxation regime.

*Table 1 – Conditions for conducting a special taxation regime based on a simplified declaration in Kazakhstan*

No	Indicators	Limit
1	Number of employees (including IE)	30 people
2	Branches and objects of taxation in other cities and regions	There should not be branches and objects in other cities
3	Turnover for half a year (without the use of the TCIS)	24 038 MCI (82931100tenge for 2023 year)
4	Turnover for half a year (with the TCIS)	24 038 MCI +70 048 MCI = 94 086 MCI (288 185 418 tenge for 2022)

5	Service area	All, except for those specified in paragraph 2 of Article 683 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Note: Tax code (with amendments and additions as of 01.01.2023)		

According to the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a three-component integrated system (hereinafter referred to as the TCIS) is an integrated system that includes:

- online CCR (control–cash register);
- POS-terminal;
- automated goods accounting system (ERP–system).

The tax authority must be registered with the tax authority. All issues related to the simplified declaration tax regime are regulated by Article 683 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. An IE is required to report on form 910.00 every six months and has the right to submit it online. All conditions must be met simultaneously. If at least one of the points is violated, the IE will automatically switch from the simplified to the generally established taxation regime. If an IE does not have employees, it pays the following types of taxes to the budget and deductions on its own profit.

*Table 2 – Taxes and contributions paid by IE without employees*

No	Tax / contribution	Rates	Terms of payment
1	Personal income tax and social tax	3 % of income (personal income tax 1.5 % + social tax 1.5 %)	1 time per half year, until August 25 (1 half year); until February 25 of the following year (2 semesters)
2	MPC	10 % of salary	Every month, until the 25th of the next month
3	Social transfers	3.5 % of salary	Every month, until the 25th of the next month
4	Compulsory social health insurance	5 % from 1.4 MW (4,200 tenge in 2022)	Every month, until the 25th day of the next month

Note: Tax code (with amendments and additions as of 01.01.2023)

The payers of social security contributions are employers, that is, legal entities and adequate entrepreneurs dealing with hired workers. At the same time, the base for calculating the amount of wages, that is, m and social payments can be set by an IE at his discretion. If the service is officially terminated, it is not necessary to submit reports and pay taxes, if there is no official termination, the IE must submit reports even if there is no income. If an IE in the simplified taxation regime hires employees, in addition to the above payments, it is necessary to pay for employees (from the amount of their wages) (Conclusion to the report on the execution of the republican budget for, 2021):10 % PIT;

10 % MPC;

3.5 % Social transfers;

3 % Compulsory social health insurance; 2 % of contributions to health insurance.

Workers are paid monthly by the 25th of the following month (that is, by February 25th for January). At the same time, a IE does not pay social tax for employees. When calculating payments, it is necessary to take into account whether the worker is a pensioner, a disabled person, a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan or a foreigner. Taxation of the income of such workers depends on this consideration. IE workers using the simplified declaration can:

- payment for incapacity for work (in the amount of no more than 15 MCI per month);
- annual leave of at least 24 calendar days;

– compensation for unused vacation.

VAT reporting can be mandatory or voluntary for an IE using a simplified declaration. The procedure for accounting for VAT is regulated in accordance with Article 82 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In case of exceeding the limit of annual income, it is necessary to account for VAT (depending on the use of TCIS by the OJSC in the simplified declaration) (Tax code, 2023).

Table 3. Conditions for VAT registration of an IE using a simplified declaration

No	Indicators	Limit per year	Accounting for VAT
1	If TCIS is not used	20 000 MCI (61 260 000 tenge for 2022 year)	It is not necessary up to this amount, it is necessary when there is more.
2	If TCIS is used	20 000 MCI +114 184 MCI =134 184 MCI (411 005 592 tenge for 2022 year)	It is not necessary up to this amount, it is necessary when there is more. It is also necessary to provide separate accounting for cash and non-cash payments.

Note: Tax code (with amendments and additions as of 01.01.2023)

If the limit of 20,000 MCI per year is exceeded (without the use of TCIS), then the IE will need <https://24.kz/ru/news/p-2022-godu-v-kazakhstane>:

- Registration for VAT and obtaining a payer's certificate;
- Payment of 12 % VAT in addition to 3 % "simplified declaration" tax;
- Submission of 300.00 form every quarter (VAT declaration).

At the same time, it should be noted that the "simplified declaration"

Do not confuse the applicable half-yearly income limits and annual income limits, in case of exceeding them, the VAT payer is obliged to register as an entrepreneur.

If the limit of 20,000 MCI per year is exceeded (without the use of CIS), then the IE will need:

- Registration for VAT and obtaining a payer's certificate;
- 3 % payment of VAT in addition to the tax in the "simplified declaration" 12 %;
- 300.00 form per quarter (VAT declaration).

At the same time, it should be noted that the "simplified declaration"

It should not be confused with semi-annual income limits and annual income limits, which allow the use of which, in case of excess, the VAT payer is obliged to register as an entrepreneur.

An IE using the "Simplified Declaration" can make the following reports:

- independently;
- outsourcing of accounting services;
- with the help of a staff accountant (this is not always justified in terms of costs).

An IE who conducts accounting on his own should carry out the procedures for registration of receipts in accordance with the following information (tabl-4).

Table 4 - The procedure for processing receipts by an IE

No	Types of payment acceptance	Order of procedure
1	Banknotes	It is mandatory to set up an online cash register and have a CCR check
2	With a bankcard	It is mandatory to set up an online cash register and have a CCR check
3	Transfer via mobile application	It is mandatory to set up an online cash register and have a CCR check

4	To the bank account of the IE for the sold goods	It is mandatory to write a payment account, invoice and electronic invoice
5	To the bank account of an IE for works and services	It is mandatory to write a payment account, an electronic act of completed works and an electronic invoice.
Note: Tax code (with amendments and additions as of 01.01.2023)		

According to Article 412 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, starting from April 2021, an electronic invoice must be written if the amount of payment exceeds the limit of 1000 MCI. In 2022, this amount will be 3,063,000 tenge. In addition, electronic invoices must be written by VAT payers, sellers of imported goods and all taxpayers (VAT payers and non-VAT payers) who provide international cargo transportation services. In addition, tax benefits are provided for IE who use the simplified taxation regime in Kazakhstan. That is, according to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 27.12.2019, from 01.01.2020 to 31.12.2022, an IE was exempted from paying personal income tax and social tax. It should be noted that exemptions are not granted for an IE working in the following spheres: gaming business, providing security services, production or wholesale of excisable products (alcohol, tobacco), conducting lotteries and foreign economic activities ([//24.kz/ru/news/p -2022-godu-v-kazakhstane](http://24.kz/ru/news/p -2022-godu-v-kazakhstane)).

An IE in a simplified regime, carrying out foreign economic activity with the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union (Russia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia), is exempt from paying personal income tax and social tax only until 2023.

There is also a discount for IE with employees: if the salary of 1 employee is more than or equal to 25 MCI (-76,575 tenge for 2022), the tax payable for each such employee can be reduced by 1.5%. If an IE violates the deadlines for paying taxes and contributions when submitting reports, he is liable in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan (table 5).

Table 5 – Amount of fines for violation of reporting and tax payment deadlines

Nº	Name	Code of Administrative Offenses of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Warning	Fine
1	In case of violation of the rules of application of taxation regime	Article 270	+	15 MCI
2	In case of not submitting the tax report on time	Article272	+	30MCI
3	Non-payment of compulsory social medical insurance and social transfers on time	Article92-1	+	20% of the amount of the untransferred transfer
4	Failure to pay MPC on time or in full	Article91	+	20% of the amount of the untransferred transfer
5	Failure to write an electronic invoice	Article280-1	+	40 MCI
6	Late registration of electronic invoice	Article280-1	+	20 MCI
7	In case of failure to report on VAT on time	Article269,3p.	-	50 MCI

Note: Conclusion to the report on the execution of the republican budget for, 2021

The generally established taxation regime (hereinafter GETR) is suitable for all types of business. Like all modes, the general mode has its pros and cons. All types of income and expenses that go to deductions and do not go to deductions are taken into account. If entrepreneurs engaged in the production of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, sell oil products, provide accounting, consulting and financial services, they are obliged to pay tax on the basis of GETR. The object of GETR taxation is the difference between the company's income and expenses in the course of business activity. Therefore, organizations using GETR:

- Types of activities specified in Article 683 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- organizations providing services under agency contracts;
- structural divisions (branches);
- exceeding the amount of income specified in the tax period;
- In case of exceeding the number of employees specified in paragraph 2 of Article 683 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

- The special taxation regime of the LLC using the GETR differs from the special taxation regime:

- can be used for any type of service;
- lack of restrictions on the amount of turnover from sales or services;
- there are no restrictions on the number of employees;
- tax period - calendar year.

Private entrepreneurs who use GETR and use the labor of hired workers are obliged to keep accounting records in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Accounting and Financial Reporting" (The Law of the RK "On Accounting and Financial Reporting, 2022).

Taxes payable by LLCs using GETR:

- 20 % CIT on taxable income (10 % for agricultural producers);
- VAT-12 % (when exceeding the minimum turnover);
- Other taxes depending on the type of LLC activity (transportation, mineral extraction, surplus profit, etc.).

It is necessary to pay in addition to the salary of employees:

- 10 % PIT;
- 10 % MPC;
- 3.5 % social transfers;
- social tax at the rate of 9.5 % of the employer's expenses paid to employees after deducting the amount of social transfers;
- 3 % compulsory medical insurance;
- 2 % contributions to medical insurance.

From 2022, workers have the right to use a tax deduction for PIT in the amount of 14 MCI (14\*3,063 = 42,882 tenge) when calculating wages.) Taxes on wages are paid monthly, until the 25th day of the previous month (for January - paid in February).

The main reporting of LLCs using GETR is:

- year-end declaration on CIT in form 100.00 (to be submitted by March 31 of the next year); personal income tax and social tax declaration form 200.00 is submitted (until 15.05, 15.08, 15.11 and 15.02 of the following year).

In addition, the following may be recommended:

- settlement on form 700 plus form 701 and form 701.01 (property and transport);
- Form 400 and calculation form 421 (excise duties); Form 300 (VAT).

For IE, 220 tax forms are submitted once a year by March 31 and CIT is paid to the budget (10% of profit).

At the same time, not all LLCs using GETR are necessarily VAT payers. Accounting for VAT is mandatory only when the cash turnover limit is exceeded in the amount of 20,000 MCI (61,260,000 tenge). In this regard, not all transactions are included in 20,000 MCI, but only those that are subject to VAT in accordance with Article 369 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Also, he can voluntarily register for VAT. Property tax rate for LLC is 1.5%. Property tax must be paid in equal installments throughout the year no later than the 25th day of February, May, August, and November. The generally established regime for LLCs, especially when registering for VAT, requires complete reporting, as well as compliance with reporting and tax payment deadlines.

### Conclusion

Despite the large number of different taxes and fees in the legislation of Kazakhstan, it should be noted that the rates of the main taxes paid to the budget (CIT, PIT, excise tax, VAT) are low compared to the countries of the CIS and the world as a whole. At the legislative level, much attention is paid to supporting agricultural producers. Several special tax regimes are provided for them, as well as various tax benefits when paying tax according to general rules. Differs in the system of distribution of tax revenues to budgets of different levels. This situation allows payers to finance state and local needs without imposing an additional tax burden. The basic tax law regulates all aspects of tax relations, which is an additional guarantee for taxpayers of their rights in the event of controversial situations. In general, the tax legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan is progressive and meets the needs of both the state and society.

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