



Economic Features of Corruption Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan

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Abstract. The considers the problem of corruption development and its consequences in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The purpose of the study is to consider the features of the development of corruption in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Research methods – analysis and abstraction. An assessment of the development of corruption in Kazakhstan was carried out on the basis of evaluation systems in the field of studying the level of prevalence of corruption. Corruption in modern Kazakhstan is one of the most acute and widely discussed phenomena of public life, contributing to the formation and reproduction of threats to national security. Systems of measures to reduce corruption in Kazakhstan are proposed. These proposals are economically justified.

Keywords: corruption, bribery (bribe), venality and bribery of officials, the level of corruption, anti-corruption rehabilitation, moral and professional and ethical duty.

Introduction

Corruption in modern Kazakhstan is systemic and widespread in all regions of the country and at all levels of state and municipal government. The greatest danger is the corruption of officials.

Corruption leads to a decrease in the efficiency of public administration, the investment attractiveness of the country, hinders the progressive socio-economic development of the state. In other words, the defining signs of corruption in the Republic of

Kazakhstan currently include the following:

- corruption is an integral multilevel and multidimensional socio-legal phenomenon; corruption is a systemic education;
- the subjects of corruption are state, municipal or other public servants, or employees of commercial or other organizations (including international ones), and in case of passive bribery – individuals;
- corruption is committed in the form of bribery (passive or active) or in the form of systematic illegal

use by employees of their status for selfish purposes;
- the purpose of corrupt officials is the illegal receipt of material, other benefits and advantages, including non-property ones.

The peculiarity of modern corruption in the Republic of Kazakhstan is its institutional nature, the formation of corruption «chains» and networks, penetration into all spheres of public administration (judicial system, law enforcement agencies and special services, army, education, medicine, etc.), as a result of which the activities of state institutions and ensuring national security are jeopardized.

A brief overview of the theoretical basis of the study

The word «corruption» (from Latin. «corumper») it has many meanings: corruption, decay, bribery, seduction, seduction, brothel, vicissitudes, upset affairs, subject to destruction, distort, falsify, defile, disgrace dignity; the prefix «co», used together with the polysemantic verb «rumpere» (to destroy, break, break the law, terminate the contract), indicates that corruption is an action involving several subjects.

In addition, the Latin «corruptio» means «bribery», «corruption»; the verb «corrupt» means «to bribe someone with money or other material goods». In Roman law, the word «corrumpere» has the meaning «to break, spoil, destroy, damage, falsify, bribe», as well as «seduction, decay, perversity, poor condition, vicissitudes (of opinion or view)» [1].

According to one of the most famous corruption researchers A. Heidenheimer, the concept of corruption is a subject of scientific dispute [2]. The classic of corruption studies emphasizes the difference in attitudes to corruption in developing countries where the concept itself appeared abruptly almost suddenly – in the era of economic and political transformations together with collections of laws and in developed Western countries where the concept developed gradually evolutionarily A. Heidenheimer identifies groups of definitions.

Among them, the interpretation of corruption as the performance by public officials of their duties deviating from the norms accepted by the state (D. Bailey, G. Myrdal, J. Nye); as a natural phenomenon accompanying the establishment of market relations in the state (A. Van Klaveren, N. Leffkak); as an inconsistency with the public interest, the abuse of official powers for personal purposes (Friedrich). The researcher sees the problem of adopting a general definition in the fact that the fact of its adoption by the scientific community may complicate the search for an analytical solution to the problem of corruption.

The idea of the impossibility of establishing a single definition is also expressed by political scientist M Johnston, according to which, corruption is the abuse of official powers and power resources in order to obtain personal gain. But the concepts of abuse of «authority» and even benefit are a matter of dispute in many societies. At the same time, in a particular society it is extremely difficult to distinguish between

corruption crimes and actions that are not related to acts of corruption [3].

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Combating Corruption» defines corruption as «illegal use by persons holding a responsible public position, persons authorized to perform state functions, persons equated to persons authorized to perform state functions, officials of their official (official) powers and related opportunities in order to obtain or extract personally or through intermediaries property (non-property) benefits and advantages for themselves or third parties, as well as bribery of these persons by providing benefits and advantages» [4].

We will also give definitions of corruption in international political and legal documents:

- «violations of ethical (moral), disciplinary, administrative and criminal nature, expressed in the illegal use of one's official position by a subject of corrupt activity» (Resolution of the UN Congress: «Practical measures to combat corruption», 1990);

- «bribery (the bribe), as well as any other conduct in respect of persons empowered in the public and private sector, which violates the obligations arising from that status official» (Council of Europe anti-corruption, 1995);

- «the corruption and bribery of officials subject to improper performance of duties or conduct of the recipient of the bribe, the provision of improper benefits or their promises» (Convention of the Council of Europe, 1999) [5].

Taking into account the variety of manifestations of corruption, attention should be paid to the appropriate classification systems.

The literature distinguishes between political and economic corruption. The development of political corruption can lead to an uncontrolled political situation in the country and poses a threat to democratic institutions and the balance of various branches of government. Economic corruption reduces the effectiveness of market institutions and regulatory activities of the state.

There are also differences between «elite» and «grassroots» corruption. «Elite» corruption is characterized by: the high social status of the subjects of its commission; sophisticated intellectual ways of their actions; huge material, physical and moral damage (associated with making decisions that have a «high price» – formulas of laws, government orders, changes in ownership forms, etc.); exceptional latency of encroachments.

The second is common at the middle and lower levels and is associated with constant, routine interaction between officials and citizens (fines, registrations, etc.). Often both parties interested in a corrupt transaction belong to the same state organization. For example, when an official gives a bribe to his boss for the fact that the latter covers the corrupt actions of the bribe taker, this is also corruption, which is usually called «vertical». As a rule, it acts as a bridge between top-level and grassroots corruption. This is especially dangerous, since

it indicates the transition of corruption from the stage of isolated acts to the stage of entrenched organized forms [6].

Experts also mention corruption in non-governmental organizations. An employee of an organization (commercial or public) can also dispose of resources that do not belong to him; he is also obliged to follow the statutory objectives of his organization; he also has the possibility of illegal enrichment through actions that violate the interests of the organization in favor of a second party that receives its benefits from this.

Due to general trends, corruption in international organizations stands out. Bureaucracy in international organizations is under less close control compared to national, controlled public organizations of their countries. All this entails corruption, which, moreover, due to the specifics of the work of international organizations, is in a much lower risk zone for participants in corrupt transactions.

Thus, corruption in international economic cooperation manifests itself in the creation of enterprises with the participation of foreign capital, in the implementation of investment projects and the privatization of state property, in solving problems of product sharing and in other forms.

Researchers identify three models of corruption development, which are given conditional geographical names below. These models describe the transformation of corruption into a systemic phenomenon, i.e. into an integral part of the political structure and the entire social life.

Asian model: corruption is a familiar and socially acceptable cultural and economic phenomenon associated with the functioning of the state.

The African model: power is sold to a group of major economic clans that have agreed among themselves, and by political means ensures the reliability of their existence.

The Latin American model: the connivance of corruption makes it possible for shadow and criminalized sectors of the economy to achieve power commensurate with the state. The government finds itself involved in a tough direct confrontation with the mafia, which forms a «state within a state». Constant political instability increases the chances of establishing a dictatorship in the wake of the fight against corruption.

The mechanisms of corruption, as a rule, include:

a) a bilateral transaction in which a person who is in state or other service illegally «sells» his official powers or services based on the authority of the position and related opportunities to individuals and legal entities, groups (including organized criminal formations), and the «buyer» gets the opportunity to use the state or other structure for their own purposes: for enrichment, legislative registration of privileges, avoidance of statutory liability, social control, etc.;

b) Extortion of bribes, additional remuneration by employees;

c) Proactive, active bribery of employees, often

with simultaneous strong mental impact on them. The latter is characteristic of organized crime.

Research methodology

Since the first days of state independence, Kazakhstan has been purposefully and gradually following the course of creating effective institutions and mechanisms for combating corruption that meet international standards.

The main strategic document of our country, Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N986 dated December 26, 2014 «On the Anti-Corruption Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015-2025», reflecting Kazakhstan's principled position on this important issue

The indicator of the level of corruption in the world «Corruption Perception Index» (CPI), compiled by the international rating organization Transparency International (TI), is one of the most authoritative evaluation systems in the field of studying the prevalence of corruption.

Since the beginning of the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy, Kazakhstan's indicators in the CPI have a steady tendency to improve (Figure 1). This, of course, reflects a positive assessment of the ongoing policy in the country and the comprehensive anti-corruption measures taken.

Kazakhstan scored 38 points in the ranking of countries on the Corruption Perception Index in 2020 and took 94th place, improving its performance over the past 5 years. The results of 2020 are the best for Kazakhstan for all time being in the Transparency International rating.

The growth of Kazakhstan's positions in the Corruption Perception Index rating against the background of the emergency situation in the health sector and threats to the stability of democratic institutions indicates the progressive work of the country in combating corruption.

To date, Kazakhstan is included in the ratings of other reputable international organizations, reflecting the level of corruption. The research results of 9 rating agencies that were used in calculating the CPI are shown in Table 1.

According to Transparency International Kazakhstan experts, Kazakhstan's retention of its positions in the CPI rating against the background of the global crisis of democracy and the growth of transnational and local corruption indicates the positive dynamics of the country in combating corruption.

The next indicator for assessing the level of corruption is the quality of public administration of the World Bank (Worldwide Governance Indicators). The assessment of the quality and effectiveness of public administration is calculated on the basis of six indicators [9]:

1. Voice and Accountability – indicators that measure various aspects of political processes, civil liberties and political rights. Indicators of this category measure the degree to which citizens can participate

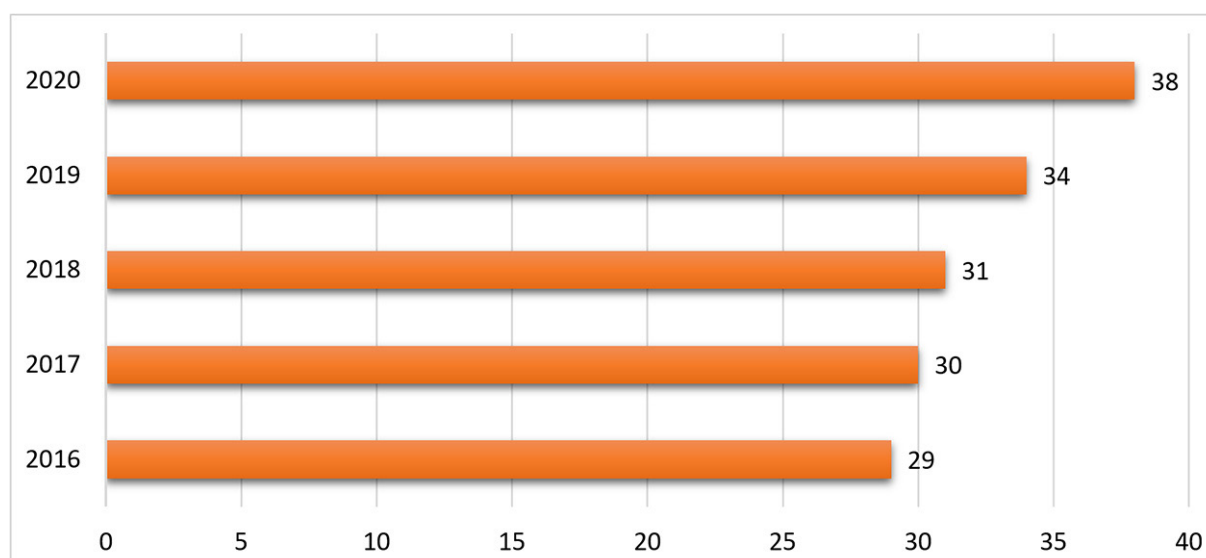


Figure 1 – Dynamics of changes in the CPI of Kazakhstan for 2016-2020
Note – Compiled by the author from the source [7].

Table 1 – Kazakhstan's positions on rating agencies for 2019-2020

Rating agencies	Indicator anti	2019	2020
Bertelsmann Foundation Transformation Index	corruption policy	33	33
Economist Intelligence Unit Country Ratings	level of corruption	20	20
Freedom House Nations In Transit Ratings	level of corruption	24	24
Global Insight Country Risk Ratings	corruption risk	35	47
IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook	bribery and corruption	55	61
PRS International Country Risk Guide	corruption	43	58
Varities Of Democracy Project	political corruption	17	17
World Economic Forum	perception of corruption	47	47
World Justice Project Rule Of Law Index	absence of corruption	36	38

Note – Compiled by the author from the source [7]

in the choice of government and other authorities, the degree of independence of the press, the assessment of the level of freedom of speech, freedom of.

2. Political Stability and Absence of Violence – indicators that measure the stability of state institutions, the likelihood of abrupt changes, a change of political course, destabilization and overthrow of the government by unconstitutional methods or with the use of violence.

3. Government Effectiveness – показатели, измеряющие качество государственных услуг, качество разработки и реализации внутренней государственной политики, уровень доверия к внутренней политике, проводимой правительством, качество функционирования государственного аппарата и работы государственных служащих, их компетенцию, степень их независимости от политического давления и так далее.

4. Regulatory Quality – indicators that measure

the Government's ability to formulate and implement national policies and legal acts that allow for the development of the private sector and contribute to its development. With its help, measures that contradict the market economy are fixed, such as inadequate control of the price level and the banking sector, excessive regulation of business development, trade relations, and so on.

5. Rule of Law – indicators that measure the degree of confidence of various subjects in the established legislative norms, as well as their compliance with these norms, in particular, the effectiveness and predictability of the legislative system, the level of crime and the attitude of citizens to crime, the attitude to the fulfillment of contractual obligations, the effectiveness of the police, courts, and so on.

6. Control of Corruption – indicators that measure the perception of corruption in society (corruption is understood as the use of public power to extract

private benefits), the degree of use of state power for selfish purposes, the existence of corruption at a high political level, the degree of participation of elites in corruption, the impact of corruption on economic development, and so on.

Most of the organizations on whose research the IC is based have positively assessed Kazakhstan's efforts to combat corruption over the past year. According to the latest results, Kazakhstan improved the percentile rank from 36 to 43.8% in 2018-2019 and took a record 27th place for itself, significant progress has been made in the ratings of the World Justice Project and Gallup Organization. Among the CIS countries, Kazakhstan is significantly higher than Moldova (29.8), Ukraine (26.4), Russia (21.6), Azerbaijan (19.7), Kyrgyzstan (17.3), Uzbekistan (14.4), Tajikistan (9.1) and Turkmenistan (3.8), second only to Belarus (53.8) and Armenia (50).

The steady growth of this indicator largely characterizes the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy aimed at creating effective institutions and

anti-corruption mechanisms that meet international standards.

According to experts, with the further improvement of the country's legal system, a special role should be given to the prevention of corruption offenses in the executive and judicial authorities, improving the efficiency of investigations and increasing the speed of consideration of cases.

The annual rating of global competitiveness of the Institute of Management Development (The IMD World Competitiveness Ranking) is also of interest. In this study, 342 indicators, which are divided into four groups, assess countries: the state of the economy (includes macroeconomic indicators), government efficiency (including the level of corruption), the state of the business environment and infrastructure development.

According to the results of the 2020 study, the Republic of Kazakhstan ranked 42nd (Table 2).

In 2019, Kazakhstan ranked 34th, so in 2020 it dropped by 8 positions compared to last year. The list

Table 2 – Kazakhstan's position in the IMD World Competitiveness Ranking for 2019-2020

Indicator	2019	2020
World Competitiveness Rating	34	42
1. Economic activity	45	48
Domestic economy	48	41
International trade	56	60
External investments	39	48
Employment	23	33
Prices	35	16
2. Government efficiency	21	29
Public finances	22	23
Tax policy	15	16
Institutional environment	42	50
Legislation in business	25	28
Social system	29	38
3. Business efficiency	29	34
Productivity and efficiency	36	40
Labor market	11	32
Finance	41	47
Management practice	19	19
Relationships and values	24	29
4. Infrastructure	43	51
Basic infrastructure	25	31
Technological infrastructure	51	52
Scientific infrastructure	53	58
Health and environment	57	57
Education	26	44

Note – Compiled by the author from the source [10]

of leading countries includes Singapore, Denmark, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Sweden, Norway, Canada, the UAE, the USA and Taiwan. In total, 63 countries are represented in the world ranking of competitiveness of economies [10].

The deterioration of the position in the global competitiveness ranking is due to the outbreak of the coronavirus epidemic, which affected the level of development of the country's economy and the well-being of the population. To further improve the effectiveness of the government, experts from the Institute for Management Development recommend improving the state of the institutional and social sphere, business legislation and paying special attention to issues of national security and anti-corruption.

In international practice, in addition to the above-mentioned rating methods, there are quite a large number of studies assessing the level of corruption. For example, the Transformation Index of the Bertelsmann International Foundation (Germany), the Democracy Index of The Economist Intelligence Unit Research Center (Great Britain), the World Bank's «Enterprise Surveys» study and others.

In general, studies conducted within the framework of international ratings give an idea of the prevalence of corruption practices in the country as a whole, and can be applied to analyze the situation with corruption in different countries in a

comparative perspective.

In these conditions, an effective tool for assessing corruption risks is the organization and conduct of a monitoring study of corruption practices of the population and local business representatives. Conducting a situation study on a systematic basis will provide an opportunity to track the dynamics of changes in the situation over time. And the use of a regional approach will not only reveal the extent of the involvement of the population in corruption in the regions, but also to understand whether there are features and differentiation in corruption practices depending on territorial conditions, and answer the question whether a regionally oriented approach is needed in the implementation of anti-corruption policy.

Research results

Combating corruption has become a priority for consideration by international organizations, as well as at the global level by politicians and scientists. It is necessary to create conditions such as public control, transparency of government, etc. Another, no less important condition is the development of effective administrative and legal means, tougher measures of responsibility. All this is impossible without an effective anti-corruption policy of the state.

The system of measures to reduce corruption is shown in Figure 2.

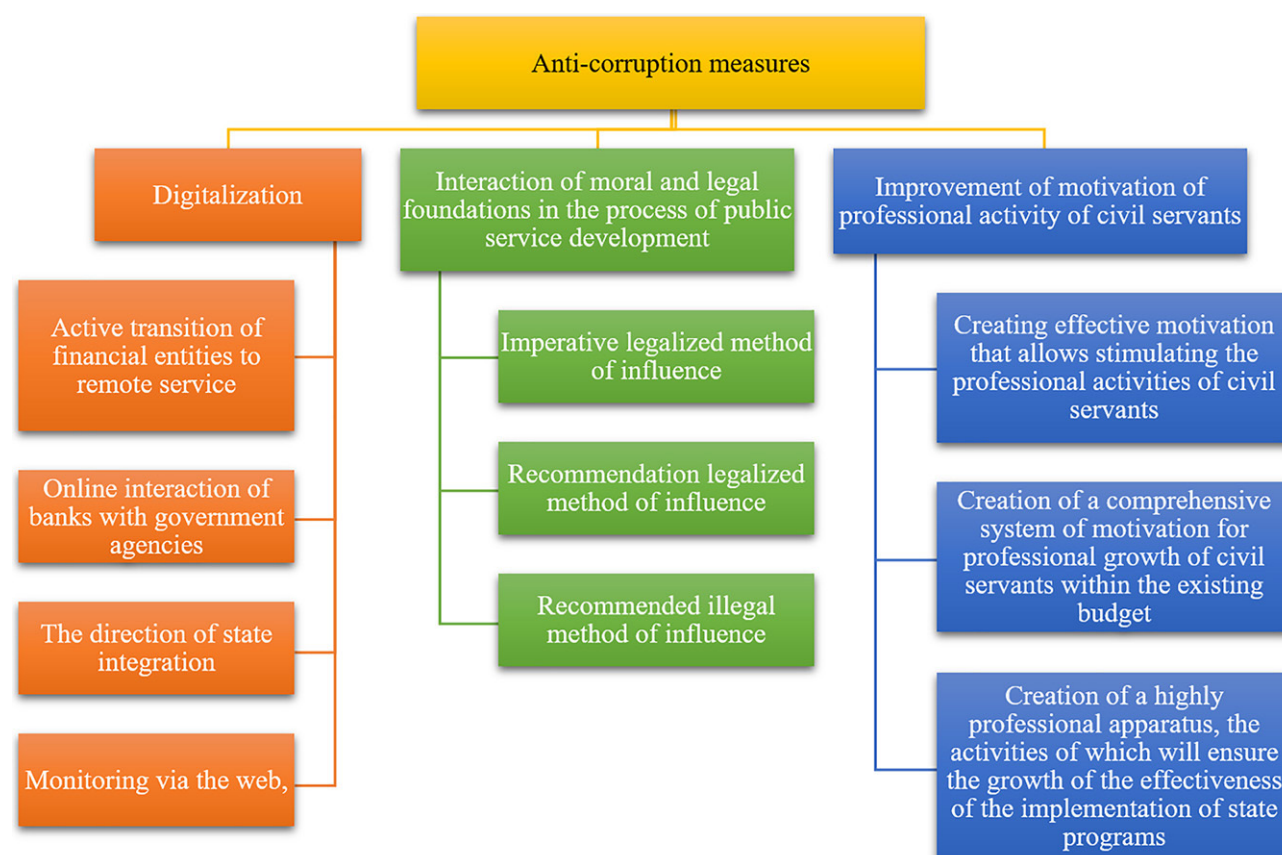


Figure 2 – System of measures to reduce the scale of corruption activities

The system of measures to reduce corruption activities are:

1. Digitalization as a method of anti-corruption recovery;
2. Interaction of moral-legal and organizational-legal foundations in the process of public service development;
3. Improvement of motivation of professional activity of civil servants.

Most of the corruption actions occur with the personal contact of interested persons, therefore, the need to reduce the scale of personal contacts between officials and citizens is now a priority. The creation of the information portal of the unified database of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan with a personal account containing the necessary functionality for access to public services and electronic document management will enable any user through his personal account to carry out online operations with documents in real time and track them at any time. In such a regime, firstly, costs in the public administration sector will be reduced and the pressure of the bureaucratic system will be eased, secondly, transparency and contactlessness of consumers of public services with officials will be ensured, which, as mentioned above, will reduce corruption risks.

This practice of combating corruption in foreign countries shows that the use of information technology during investigations provides significant cost savings and negates the importance of having large financial resources to conduct effective investigations [11].

Similar experience is already being implemented in our country. The state program «Digital Kazakhstan» was approved in December 2017 [12]. The main objectives of the Program were to accelerate the pace of development of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and improve the quality of life of the population, as well as to create conditions for the transition of the economy to a fundamentally new trajectory – the digital economy of the future.

In these conditions, a new task arises – the organization of such data analysis that would allow to identify corrupt transactions, get an idea of the behavior of corrupt officials and the actual corruption relationships, and at the next stage (possibly using artificial intelligence technologies) – to identify the possibility of implementing corrupt transactions, control the behavior of alleged participants in corruption schemes and thus counteract the development of corruption.

The next direction of using the possibilities of digitalization results in the fight against corruption is monitoring via the Internet.

The emergence of a global network has changed the entire system of revelations, radically changed their form, procedure and «target audience». Technology has evolved, opening up a new layer of society, for which it has become a matter of «five minutes» to expose (publish facts, post a video, etc.).

Now it is possible to be caught in corrupt activities from anywhere in the world, including at home, without the need for direct communication with undesirable people.

Currently, the use of the Internet as a tool for official disclosures, according to most users and critics, is becoming increasingly popular and effective, since the global network is extremely accessible and extends to politics, law enforcement agencies, civil societies around the world [13].

Transparency International, which is engaged in the fight against corruption, advises using social networks and various mobile applications as a way to collect and disseminate information about the facts of corruption.

After all, today social networks are the most important channel of communication with society. In order to track the real problems of citizens and ensure openness, the Agency for Civil Service Affairs and Anti-Corruption should conduct active information work on its platforms.

Thus, it is obvious that only the process of digitalization will not completely solve the problem of corruption and even, perhaps, at the first stage of implementation and development in the field of anti-corruption activities will cause more problems. In order for the advantages of this technology to be fully manifested, their balanced development is necessary. However, it is this process that will contribute very fruitfully to the fight against corruption in combination with enhanced existing in Kazakhstan, as well as integrated foreign measures. And then we will not only be able to make an intellectual and technical leap, but also improve the economic situation, restore the national security of the state and restore the trust of citizens in our democratic system.

Already at the end of the last century, it became obvious that «pinpoint strikes» against unscrupulous officials and disparate, uncoordinated measures to ensure the ethics of the civil service personnel corps do not give the expected results, and the success of the implementation of the adopted laws on professional ethics depends on the ability of the state to manage the disparate efforts of various organizational structures operating in this area, coordinate their activities, regulate, control and direct the process of forming the moral culture of the civil service corps. This prompted the need to create a system of management of moral relations in the public service [14].

The management of moral relations in the civil service as an integral part of the management of the civil service is a system, structure, process aimed at search, evaluation, selection, ethical and professional development, formation of motivation and stimulation of personnel, control over the implementation of legislation in terms of compliance with the requirements of professional morality.

The formation of skills of anti-corruption behavior in a civil servant, as well as in persons applying for positions of state or municipal service, provides for the conscious imposition of moral obligations,

restrictions and prohibitions on themselves during the process of entering the civil service and during its performance.

The moral and professional and ethical duty of every civil servant is to create and maintain an atmosphere of respect for anti-corruption standards and their observance in the service team, among colleagues and colleagues, as well as intolerance to corruption offenses, understanding and awareness of the significance of the negative consequences of their commission for the civil service, society and the state.

Special rules of ethics of employees are formulated in various codes of ethics and official conduct. Such codes can consolidate both general values, principles and rules of conduct, as well as special ones aimed at regulating behavior in certain areas. [15].

Depending on the content and significance in the legal system of the state, it is possible to distinguish a classification of ways to influence the ethical and moral foundations of the behavior of civil servants on compliance with prohibitions, restrictions and requirements established in order to combat corruption:

1. An imperative legalized way of influencing the formalized ethical and moral foundations of the behavior of civil servants in the case of their consolidation at the legislative level and ensuring compliance with appropriate measures of legal responsibility (prohibitions, restrictions and requirements for official behavior established in the laws on combating corruption, on state civil service, on municipal service and other legislative acts). In this case, the relevant ethical and moral norms essentially acquire the status of legal norms with all the consequences that follow from this;

2. The recommendation legalized method of influencing the formalized ethical and moral foundations on the anti-corruption behavior of civil servants, which consists in establishing the obligation to comply with moral norms enshrined in various recommendation documents on the professional ethics of civil servants, including ethical codes;

3. Recommendation is an illegalized way of influencing non-formalized («unwritten») ethical and moral foundations on the anti-corruption behavior of civil servants, which consists in the effect of the moral foundations of the employee's consciousness on his daily professional activities. Compliance with these unwritten ethical and moral norms depends entirely on the will of their bearer, and responsibility for their non-compliance belongs to the field of internal moral experiences.

According to the functional role in the mechanism of combating corruption, the ways of influencing the ethical and moral foundations of the behavior of civil servants on compliance with prohibitions, restrictions and requirements established in order to combat corruption can be divided into regulatory and protective. Regulatory methods are aimed at establishing the limits of possible behavior of civil servants, protective methods provide for the application of measures of legal responsibility to officials who have committed corruption offenses.

Conclusion

Depending on the technologies used in the course of combating corruption, methods of influencing the ethical basis of the behavior of civil servants can be divided into traditional (adoption of regulatory and advisory documents, conducting training events) and electronic (publication of income declarations using electronic platforms, procurement for public needs in electronic form, etc.).

The greatest effectiveness of the impact of ethical and moral norms on compliance with anti-corruption prohibitions, restrictions and requirements can be achieved by ensuring the widespread use of these methods in their entirety.

It seems that the state and municipal service should create organizational conditions for compliance with ethical requirements: unity of ethical requirements, stability of the state and municipal service, social and legal protection of a civil servant, balance of legal restrictions and social guarantees provided to a civil servant.

In terms of increasing the role of ethical and moral norms in ensuring that civil servants comply with anti-corruption prohibitions, restrictions and requirements, in our opinion, it is necessary:

- adoption by state and local self-government bodies of recommendations on the application of codes of professional ethics;

- monitoring law enforcement practices in the fight against corruption in order to identify possible areas for the use of ethical and moral rules of conduct for the prevention of corruption, as well as possible ways to improve legislation to create a legal basis for the introduction of ethical and moral standards in anti-corruption activities;

- development of a specialized training program and conducting training events for employees; strengthening anti-corruption campaigning (visual aids, films, speeches) and systematic information in the media of employees and citizens.

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Қазақстан Республикасындағы сыбайлас жемқорлықтың дамуының экономикалық ерекшеліктері

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Аңдатпа. Сыбайлас жемқорлықты дамыту мәселесі және оның Қазақстан Республикасындағы салдары қарастырылған. Зерттеудің мақсаты – Қазақстан Республикасында сыбайлас жемқорлықтың даму ерекшеліктерін қарастыру. Зерттеу әдістері – талдау және абстракциялау. Сыбайлас жемқорлықтың таралу деңгейін зерделеу саласындағы бағалау жүйелері негізінде Қазақстанда сыбайлас жемқорлықтың дамуына бағалау жүргізілді. Қазіргі Республикадағы сыбайлас жемқорлық ұлттық қауіпсіздікке төнетін қатерлердің қалыптасуы мен көбеюіне ықпал ететін қоғамдық өмірдің ең өткір және кеңінен талқыланатын құбылыстарының бірі болып табылады. Қазақстандағы сыбайлас жемқорлық қызметін қысқарту бойынша шаралар жүйесі ұсынылды. Бұл ұсыныстар экономикалық негізделген.

Кілт сөздер: сыбайлас жемқорлық, лауазымды тұлғаларды параға сатып алу (пара), сатушылығы және параға сатып алу, сыбайлас жемқорлық деңгейі, сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы сауықтыру, моральдық және кәсіби-этикалық борыш.

Экономические особенности развития коррупции в Республике Казахстан

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Аннотация. Рассмотрены проблема развития коррупции и её последствия в Республике Казахстан. Цель исследования – рассмотреть особенности развития коррупции в Республике Казахстан. Методы исследования – анализ и абстракция. На основе систем оценки в области изучения уровня распространения коррупции проведена оценка развития коррупции в Республике. Коррупция в современном Казахстане является одним из наиболее острых и широко обсуждаемых явлений общественной жизни, способствующих формированию и воспроизводству угроз национальной безопасности. Предложена система мер по сокращению коррупционной деятельности в Казахстане. Данные предложения экономически обоснованы.

Ключевые слова: коррупция, подкуп (взятка), сбыт и подкуп должностных лиц, уровень коррупции, антикоррупционное оздоровление, моральный и профессионально-этический долг.

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