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The Role of Regional Capacity of Western Kazakhstan in Ensuring the Sustainability of the Country's Economy

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Abstract: The aim of this work is to identify the specific regional resources of Western Kazakhstan and the assessment its contribution to the economy sustainability. Based on the analysis of the regional resources and the main components of its organizational and economic capacity, its functional role and place in the country's GDP has been determined. The average-estimated analysis of all components of the regional resources showed its meaningful participation in shaping of the raw material pool, the investment potential and sufficiently high enough return within the functioning of the major sectors and industries of the region, as well as a growing demand of the products in domestic and international markets. The prospective of development of Western Kazakhstan within the country's move into a postindustrial society is seen in the format of the diversification of economic structure, which essentially varies the approaches to the directing regional resources and therefore is to improve its participation in the development priorities of Kazakhstan's economy.

Key words: Region · Western Kazakhstan · Regional economy · Regional resources · Development · Gross value · gross regional product

INTRODUCTION

Recently, many countries have been in a state of crisis expectations - the second, the third and so on waves of the global financial recession. Under these conditions, the main efforts in the public management have been attached to the maximum preservation of the stability of the national economies, drawing on the resource potential. As world practice shows, it is within the dimension of varying components of the given potential that could provide the anti-crisis measures and to the extent the possible solution in the situation of important socio-economic problems.

In emerging market economies, including Kazakhstan, a significant resource of the administrative and financial nature also contributed to the softening of the impact of external threats and determining the further strategy of socio-economic development. In particular, the special attention is drawn to a focus of public management to preserve the stability in the financial, energy and other sectors of production, vital to the society. At the same time there is a definite decentralization of the management, reflected in strengthening of regional approaches in the regulatory environment.

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the specific inclusion of a regional resource in macroeconomics with an estimate of the degree of the use of its components in a regulatory strategy with access to the specification of its implementation mechanisms in the socio-economic, financial, fiscal, investment and innovative ways. In this case, we follow the methodology G.B. Kleiner on the use of neoclassical production function in the macro economics - and J. Kornai, [1,2] has made a systemic paradigm in the development of socio-economic processes. Systematic approach to the evaluation of the regional resource allowed us to define more precisely the structural-functional relationships in its formation and movement in the macro scale, the extent of engagement in the sustainable development of Kazakhstan's economy, as well as the capacity and direction of regional markets by major commodity groups, ensuring the growth of its export potential and improve the competitive status in world economic relations.

This method seems logical to further develop the approaches to the structural and functional analysis of economic systems and the regionalization of the regulatory environment, particularly in developing national economies. Regional policy framework is

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fundamentally the most represented in the works of renowned economists Grinberg [3], V. Ignatov, V. Butov, N. Ketova, [4]. Their basic research served as a starting point for the construction of regional policy in the post-Soviet countries. In particular, the systems approach has a serious study of Russian studies at S. Artobolevsky and O. Glezer, in Hungary - in Artobolevsky S. and J. Horvath, in Kazakhstan – by F. Dnishev and N. Nurlanova [5,6,7].

Our approach is based on the concept of systematization of regional components, forming a specific regional resource, featuring its impact on the results of the economic system as a whole, in this case, the national economy, which has the extensive economic structure. At the same time, it complements the existing research in this area by:

- The structural and functional modeling of regional resource as a vital system resource, which determines not only quantitative but also qualitative parameters of the sustainable development of national economy and therefore, it is promising a potential in the global economy. Structuring a regional resource allows to allocate a leading set of its components, forming a kind of core long-term regional development. In addition, each of the components of a regional resource plays an important functional role in the outcome of functioning in the region, as a system and through it and the macro national economy as a whole.
- Specification of the functional role of a regional resource in the national economy on the basis of the macroeconomic production function.
- Clear comparative advantage in the region for its contribution to the GDP of the country's leading industries allowing to deepen further design a regional resource.

The rest of the work is organized as follows. Section 2 describes the methodological issues, analytical approaches and data, Section 3 presents the results and Section 4 - Conclusions.

Methodology and Data: The study of the resource potential of the economy has always been among the most important issues of both theory and practice of management. The search especially gets an animated character of these studies during the crisis and post-crisis periods, when it is important to the timely inclusion in the economic mechanism of a particular resource or resource group. Therefore, under present conditions there is a departure from the neo-liberal doctrines in favor of systems concepts. This it allows, firstly, in a special way to structure the resources themselves and secondly - to reach the level of systemic evaluation in economic development with specific regulators of the socio-economic processes. This is especially important to update the methodological tools for developing market systems where there is sufficient experience in the development of anti-crisis market regulators.

For many developing economies, including Kazakhstan, the last stages of serious market reforms and carry out a further restructuring of economic relations in the new space and integration with qualitatively new tasks to achieve a sustainable competitive status it is important to build an optimal regulatory environment and in particular, the use of their regional resources. Although Western regionalists has been prone to cling to the functional regions of greater freedom, within recent years the synthesis of different approaches has been reflected in the cumulative regional growth theories developed by G. Myrdal, E. Taafe, J. Tinbergen [8,9,10].

In essence, this synthesis to some extent is identical to the systematic approaches and the importance of not polarizing the regions on the traditional pattern of their alignment and to determine their place in a conglomerated economic system. In this regard, the region's resources acquired the status of "system resources", which clearly represented in the works of Kleiner [11].

According to the original position of the methodological status of the simulation region, we determine the resource potential of western Kazakhstan and its functional role in ensuring sustainable economic growth. Using the methodological approaches used by ZH.R. Budvilya of "poles of growth" it is to highlight the specifics of the region with the assessment of key resources, industries and other components of its growth. It is important to evaluate quality parameters and potential of the region. Here it is appropriate to use the approaches based in the theory of “diffusion of innovations, Joseph Schumpeter - the dynamic, the core and the leading industries of the region” [12].

Evaluation of the resource potential in the region of this position gives full-bodied generalization of all its components with the priorities of regional policy allows us to go on to determine its functional role in ensuring the dynamic development of the macro-economy at the national level.

In the calculations of system resource it must be based primarily on the fact that it is formed from the set of resources. In the case of a cumulative approach to regional resource as a system, it will be a definite set of focused on a specific area of material, financial, labor and other resources in its economic dimension bulking up system resources.

This calculation is based on a macroeconomic production function:

$$Y = F (A, B, C, D)$$

where: Y - indicator of the impact of economic activities throughout the year, in this case, the region (GDP) and A - the development of infrastructure management; B - the cost of moving goods unit, C - total for the project resource (the number of ongoing projects), D - number of enterprises and organizations with account facilities.

Regional resource, like any other system resource are subjected to depreciation that is being spent, ran out, so the question arises of its filling, as well as the interchangeability of production factors in the calculation of the traditional production function. Resolving this issue is in the plane of the simulation of structural and functional relationships of the regional resource using the statistical number of characteristics on the dynamics of its components.

Characteristics of the regional resource as the system would not be complete without the quality of the parameterization. This applies particularly to the quality of the prerequisites and conditions for the formation of the resource itself, which determines the advantages or weakness in front of the prospects of its movement (increase, decrease). Hence the resolution of this question in the structural and functional modeling of the regional resource enters as an independent unit of the environmental component.

The quantitative assessment of the regional resource for the specified components of the production of the function is based on a number of groups corresponding figures for the method developed by N. Nurlanova [13]. This methodological approach is appropriate in the context being studied in the contribution of regional resources to the sustainable development of the economy Table 1.

The absolute values of these parameters characterize the organizational and economic foundation for sustainable regional development. To calculate the actual contribution of the regional resource to complement the study it estimates the gross regional product, the movement of goods and services in the region and their rates of final consumption. The grouping of these indicators is presented in Table 2.

Relative values of these indicators in the comparative analysis show the contribution of the regional product in the country's GDP. It is important to operate the indicators of resource growth, derived from the Table 1.

The overall evaluation of the regional resource for the above methodological approach allows a systematic approach to the analysis of its components, to allocate specific contribution to the economy of the country, using official statistics. In the essence, it is defined as the region's potential for sustainable development of the economy and environmental settings with access to the support of renewability of its core resources.

Empirical Analysis and Results: Accordingly, the chosen methodology, we begin an analysis, based on the fact that the region being an important element of territorial organization of society, being a complex economic system with a certain reserve base. As a sub-complex (link) economic system, the region is not closed and closely connected with the priorities of the country. Thus, in the Territorial Development Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2015, one of the priorities is to create economic space in Kazakhstan as Central Asian trade, economic, service and technology center and its effective integration into the world economic system [14].

In Kazakhstan, the regional units are formed around a characteristic large-scale natural resource, which has been determined as the priority activities. Thus, we analyzed Western Kazakhstan is a large area that includes four areas that specialize in the production and refining industries. They are: Atyrau and Mangistau, located on the shores of the Caspian Sea with the largest concentration of oil and gas production in comparison with other regions of the country and Aktobe and West Kazakhstan. The population of western Kazakhstan was 2.2 million people - about 14% of the population and regional GDP is formed at the level of a quarter of GDP, that is a fairly significant level. Resource component of the region is mainly formed on the basis of oil and gas industry. The region contains oil reserves at 3.5 billion tons and natural gas - 2.5trln.m3. With the current oil production is less than 1% of all stocks, compared with 5-8% in other countries.

An important component of the resource in the region is fishing. The region provides 95% of the total production of sturgeon caviar in the world, the income from which is 10 million dollars a year.

Table 1: Grouping of indicators of the growth factors of regional economy

Factor Type	Indicators
Materialized	Total land area;
Capital	Amount of fixed assets;
	Density of public railways;
	Density of roads paved.
Financial Capital	Income (loss) of enterprises, organizations, located in the region;
	Cash income;
	Investment in fixed assets;
	Loans BSL (banks of second level), the economy and population.
Human Resource Capital	Enrollment in all types of training for 10000 inhabitants;
	Number of employees of major scientific and technological activities of 10 000 inhabitants.
Intellectual Capital	Volume of scientific and technical works;
	Gross expenditures on research and development

Table 2: Grouping of parameters describing the structure of regional economy and its level of specialization

Sphere of Activities	Indicators
Creating products and services	Gross regional product;
	Volume of industrial production;
	Volume of agricultural production;
	Volume of construction works;
	The volume of paid services to population;
	Emissions of air pollutants from stationary sources.
Cargo Movements	Weight of goods shipped by rail;
	Freight road transport.
Final consumption	Retail trade;
	Establishing the line of residential houses.

Table 3: Mean values of relative indicators of the materialized and the financial capital of West Kazakhstan (national average - 1) times

Indicators	2000	2006	2007	2009
1. materialized capital: The total land area per capita	2,01	1,9	1,9	1,8
The volume of fixed assets per capita (at the original cost at the end of the financial year and actual prices)	2,6	2,8	2,9	2,5
The density of roads paved by 1000 sq km territory	0,7	0,6	0,7	1,2
The density of public railways by 1000 sq km territory	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
1. Financial capital: The volume of investments in fixed assets per capita	4,2	3,5	3,2	2,9
Income (loss) of firms per capita	4,8	3,4	3,3	3,5
The average monthly nominal wage per employee	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,4
Bank loans in the second level per capita	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,4

Note - Calculated according to the statistical bulletin "Regions of Kazakhstan in 2004", Almaty 2005, p. 46, 82, 133, 252, 254, 352, 385, 386, 449 and the statistical publication "Regions of Kazakhstan in 2009", Astana, 2010, p. 35, 77, 113, 199, 202, 282, 283, 358, 360.

Rapidly developing region, its economy is structured in line with the implementation of the tasks of modernization of production in many of its industries.

Evaluation Factors for Sustainable Development in Western Kazakhstan: Western Kazakhstan in structured regions of the country assigned to the mining regions. Assessment of regional factors to sustainable development is presented in Table 3, where in accordance with Table 1 shows the values of relative indicators of the reified and financial capital.

As seen from Table 3, the performance on most factors indicate a significant resource potential of western Kazakhstan and its functional use in a variety of sectors. For example, in 2009, the main tools used in the economy of the region exceeded the average republican level, 2.5 times the volume of investments - 2.9 times. It is sufficient to profitably operated enterprises in the region - their yield is 3.5 times higher than the average for the country. Given the fact that in the region are the main sources of oil and gas company operating with the assistance of a skilled workforce, the international management and the

level of wages at 1.4 times the average national. Many oil and gas fields developed by foreign companies with a certain quota of their own labor, remuneration which is conducted on a sufficiently high wage scale than local workers. Although in recent years, this disparity tends to decrease, it created the basis for the social upheavals in the region, especially in Mangistau region, high-profile at home and abroad.

If you look at the nature factual regional resources in the dynamics, trends to be mixed. In particular, during the period under the review of this last decade, according to the same basic parameters and terms of fixed assets investment volume has been reduced, respectively - 0.1 and 1.3 orders of magnitude. Profitability of enterprises decreased during this period by 1.3 orders of magnitude. The increase from 0.7 to 1.2 times occurred on equipping roads - in recent years in the region due to intensive development of new fields were put in place new roads and more modern plan. Density of the lines remained at the same level and here in recent years, special attention is drawn not so much on their length (quantified) as thee equipment of modern trains, both freight traffic and passenger traffic (quality parameters).

As for the impact of the crisis, a sharp downturn in the economy of the region has not been seen. Thus, business income in 2009 was increased in comparison with 2007 by 0.2 points, salaries, respectively by 0.1 point. Decreased over this period, investment by 0.3 points and fixed assets - by 0.4 points. In a crisis, the investment activity naturally decreases, but companies in the region managed to retain its relatively high yield - the demand for their raw materials on world markets is quite high.

The weakest link in the analysis of the regional resource factually brought the banking sector in the region. The last decade it functioned fairly stable: 0.6 - 0.5 times the national average lower. In terms of lending and in 2009, the region lagged behind the nation as a whole by more than half, indicating a lack of credit policy in the region, respectively, of the reserves in improving the performance of its banking sector, objectively necessary in today's crisis.

To western Kazakhstan, as the region with an extensive raw material component in a regional resource, in modernization of economy-wide most important step to upgrade its functional contribution to GDP is to increase the processing sector. Practically speaking it is feasible on the basis of environmental re-evaluation and innovation components of a regional resource and a consistent inclusion in the reproduction process in the region and the country's economy as a whole. As a rule, many mining regions in the current conditions of global trends are moving towards a postindustrial society and passing through this stage of the functional upgrade of its economic structure. Resource potential provides a certain stability of the economic system, but far from being complete, especially in crisis situations, as has been in the cases of the recent years.

A systematic approach to the potential of the region and requires additional measures for its modernization.

Solution to the problems of improving the innovation component of the regional resource lies in the development of human and intellectual capital of the region. The targeted use of their influence in the long run and the sustainability of the economic system is there by improving its quality parameters. The average values of these capitals are presented in Table 4.

As can be seen from Table 4, in the development of human and intellectual capital in western Kazakhstan is a relatively low level of their performance. Thus, in this period prior to the 2007 figures were formed at a level slightly above the average for from 1.1 to 1.2 times. The maximum excess - 1.5 times, there has been for the items such as total volume research and gross costs of their conduct. However, in 2009 there was a decrease of the average values of parameters associated with the formation and use of human and intellectual capital in the region. Thus, the number of workers employed in the field of science during the period under review has decreased by 0.5 points, making only 0.6 part of the national average, at 0.7 points down the volume of scientific and technical papers per capita in the region, the gross cost of performing these work also decreased to 0.9 from the average value of this index for the country as a whole.

This negative trend in the formation and use of human and intellectual capital in western Kazakhstan, as in many other regions of the country, is due to the current crisis that affected the reduction of the financial base in this area. But this is a common case. For the past decade West Kazakhstan has become a landmark in terms of intensive development of its natural resources-oil and gas and the resulting significant influx of foreign and domestic investments and later. As a consequence, the region began to develop rapidly the necessary infrastructure, serving the growing markets of raw materials and related products, involving more people in the region into new spheres of activity.

Table 4: Mean values of the indicators characterizing the human and intellectual capital of West Kazakhstan (the average for the republic - 1) times

Indicators	2000	2006	2007	2009
The number of employees the main scientific and technical activities 10 000	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,6
Number of students in all types of training for 10 000 inhabitants	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1
The total volume of scientific and technical papers per capita	1,2	1,5	1,5	0,5
Gross expenditure on Research & Development per capita	1,1	1,4	1,5	0,9

Note - calculated according to the Statistical Abstract, "Region in 2004, Almaty, 2005, p. 82, 178-180 and 440. and "Region in 2009, Astana, 2010, p. 77, 149-151, 346, 347, 350

Table 5: Structure of gross value added Western Kazakhstan to the total GVA, per cent

Year Region	Agriculture	Industry	Construction	Commerce	Transport and Communication	Other Services
2005 Kazakhstan - total, including:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Western Kazakhstan	9,3	16,3	32,8	10,2	19,3	20,7
2006 Kazakhstan - total, including:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Western Kazakhstan	9,1	46,	30,6	9,5	18,5	11,3
2007 Kazakhstan - total, including:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Western Kazakhstan	8,7	44,5	27,3	9,3	21,1	19,6
2008 Kazakhstan - total, including:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Western Kazakhstan	10,4	37,4	33,4	9,7	20,1	20,1
2009 Kazakhstan - total, including:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Western Kazakhstan	10,0	49,6	34,0	9,6	18,7	19,5

Note: Based on the statistical collection of "Regions of Kazakhstan in 2009", Astana, 2010, p.193, 194

The spillover in human capital-intensive sector of the economy has contributed to developing and expanding industry management, but more wages, a disproportionately high compared with the scientific activity. Hence, high motivation to work in the oil and gas sector, where it first occurred, rigorous research and development, but as the field development, activity declines. Thus, in the Aktobe region in 2009, the volume of scientific and technical developments came to nothing and in the previous 2008, he was very insignificant, amounting to 2.2 million tenge.

It should also be borne in mind that over the past decade in the region formed a diversified business environment, which also passed a certain part of the scientific potential of the region. Vocational and technical education is increasingly based on the orientation of the leading sectors of the economy of the region and actively-evolving business environment. Under these conditions and scientific fields should be tied to the profile of the region, thus preserving its status and effectiveness.

Assessment of Structure Factors of West Kazakhstan and Their Contribution to the Sustainability of the Economy: Each region of Kazakhstan is specific to their business structure. Depending on the presence of some structure-forming factors, work environment with a number of economic entities. In this part of each of them is determined by the reproduction of the Regional, interregional and cross-country nature, in connection with what is important to evaluate it from the start of production to final consumption of certain products.

In this regard, evaluation of structure factors of the region based on the detail of its gross domestic product, which is formed by a variety of sectors and industries. In essence, the regional pattern of gross domestic product to evaluate the real contribution of sectors and industries of the region in the final macro-economic indicators of the country, as well as the development of life-support systems of the region itself, which is very important in the promotion of Kazakhstan to the post-industrial society.

Thus, the structure of gross value added produced in western Kazakhstan, define its participation in the country as a whole Table 5.

As can be seen from Table 5, the contribution of Western Kazakhstan has created a common GVA, which is very significant. Hence, in 2005 the share of the region's key industries: agriculture, industry and construction accounted for the same sectors of the country, respectively: 9.3, 46.3 and 32.8 per cent. The contribution to transport and communications in the region also emerged on a significant level - 19.3 per cent in total GVA of the country. All this testifies to the industrial profile of the region with oil and gas development and building complexes.

In this context, particular importance is the increase in the stability of livelihoods in the region whose resources must be balanced by its external and internal parameters, depending on the situation in their respective markets. Skewed in one direction or another cause unwanted effects in the social and economic life of the region, as well as any other, performing a complex set of challenges for system-wide upgrade.

Table 6: Average gross regional product of West Kazakhstan per capita (the average for - 1) times

Areas in the region	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Western Kazakhstan - total, including:	2,1	2,1	1,9	2,2	2,1
Aktobe	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1
Atyrau	3,4	3,5	3,1	3,5	3,6
Western Kazakhstan	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,2
Mangistau	2,5	2,3	2,3	2,5	2,4

Note: calculated by the statistical collection of "Regions of Kazakhstan in 2009", Astana, 2010, p. 191

The necessary details of the social and environmental components of regional resources are an important section to describe the life-support systems in the region, involving analysis of indicators per capita. With this study the GDP per capita is shown in the dynamics of 2005-2009 -Table 6.

As can be seen from Table 6, the average values of gross regional product is produced in Western Kazakhstan in per capita living in it and almost for the entire reporting period from 2000-2009 evolving at a level that exceeded the average from 1.9 to 2.2 times. In this case, the intra-relationships have been taken in the context of areas of the region, rather ambiguous, because of the differences in the use of regional resources, population, economic profile area.

Thus, the greatest excess of the average values of the studied parameters was observed in Atyrau and Mangistau regions, respectively, from 2.5 to 3.6 times higher than the national average. If to look at how these relationships evolved over time, it is evident that the situation is stable in this regard in the Aktobe region: the level of per capita RAH formed within 1.2 times the same excess. It should be noted the positive dynamics has been seen of the investigated relationships in the Atyrau region, where over the period it has risen by 0.2 points.

This is largely due to the fact that the Atyrau and Mangistau areas in the region are the most profiled in the industry and construction. In the gross regional product of West Kazakhstan in 2009, the share of Atyrau region amounted to 41.4 per cent, with only the last five years the amount produced in the gross added value has doubled [15]. Consequently, the intensive development of a regional resource that has occurred in recent years has pushed this area of Western Kazakhstan in developing its most centers and at the same time being the appealing place to people across the country, located in the active working age and having the opportunity to work in shifts, has become widely seen. Thus, the increased contribution of West Kazakhstan in solving the problems of employment in the country became an important social component of sustainability of the economic system.

The growth of the industrial base in Western Kazakhstan has led, on the one hand, the formation of a developed economic structure in the region, ensure the growth of employment, both within the region and the country as a whole, but on the other - the status of mining in the region to develop their industry mainly due to raw materials required some adjustment in the regional policy of structuring the economy. Thus, through recent years, serious attention has been given to the rationalization of the re-“cycle” in the region through the establishment of a developed business environment with a complex variety of services for the population, economic entities. With this emphasis on building the base, it is taking into account the growth of housing needs. It also helps strengthen the social dimension of regional resource, as a system resource, aimed at ensuring the sustainability of the region and through its contribution to the economy and the latter, in general.

With this in mind, it is important to analyze the indicators of the social component of regional resources in the context of basic needs in life-support system (housing, various services), as well as an environmental component, which is a specific factor to regional media, whose influence on its sustainable development has a special resonance and significantly extends the evaluation of the regional resource base.

The dynamics of performance of these components of a regional resource for of West Kazakhstan 2000-2009 and the specific end-use can be seen in Table 7.

As can be seen from Table 7, for the period under review, performance in key areas the scope of final consumption in the region were formed at a level exceeding the average national. So, in 2000 the volume of construction per capita regional level was 3.2 times greater than the national average, according to the commissioning of residential buildings and the volume of services rendered to the population, respectively: 1.7 and 1.3 times more. At the same time, retail turnover has been

Table 7: Average values of the indicators characterizing then region-specific end-use in western Kazakhstan (the average for the republic - 1) times

Indicators	2000	2006	2007	2009
Construction output per capita	3,2	2,2	1,9	2,3
The volume of services provided by businesses and organizations per capita	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,3
Retail turnover per capita	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9
Commissioning of residential buildings per capita	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,1

Note - calculated according to the Statistical Bulletin "Region in 2004, Almaty, 2005, p. 82,374.416," Region in 2009, Astana, 2010, p. 77, 275.406.

Table 8: Emission of pollutants into the atmosphere from stationary sources in western Kazakhstan, in the context of its regions

Tons Regions	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Western Kazakhstan - total, including:	480,5	534,3	530,5	535,3	521,9
Aktobe	239,8	275,6	289,1	317,8	298,1
Atyrau	89,5	130,0	116,7	106,9	103,6
Western Kazakhstan	87,6	61,6	59,7	43,3	53,1
Mangistau	63,6	67,1	65,0	67,3	67,1

Note: compiled from the Statistical Bulletin "Region in 2009", Astana, 2010, p. 184-185

a lag of 0.2 points related to the relatively weak development of the period corresponding to the business environment. The indicators are also to be affected by intractable accounting trade flows from the border regions of Russia.

If to look at the dynamics of these indicators, it is ambiguous. Since it is almost the same ratio of the volume of services rendered to the population of the region - it has remained at a level exceeding the national average of 1.3 times and on retail trade - in the range 0.8, although it was possible to increase the ratio to 0.9 ie. Almost identical with the average value of the index for the country as a whole. Reduction ratios on indicators conducted by characterizing the final consumption in the region, is observed in terms of construction and commissioning of residential buildings, respectively, at 09 and 0.6 points. This is largely due to freeze construction in housing because of the deteriorating financial base for many construction companies, the expectations of the next wave of crisis, reducing investment in long-term, three-dimensional projects. Although the negative effects of the financial recession could reduce to some extent by State intervention and appropriate financial support in this area and thus to build housing for government programs, results have not yet managed to align to the positive dynamics.

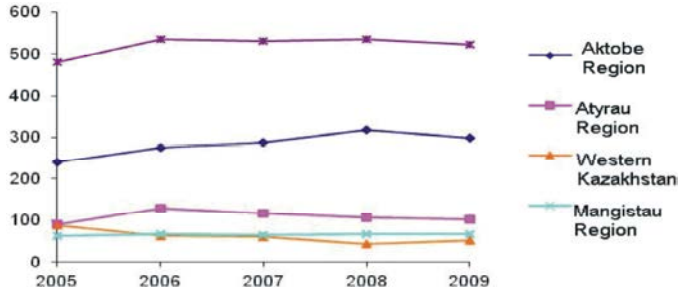
With regard to the environmental component of the regional resource it can be seen on the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere - Table 8.

As can be seen from Table 8, pollutant emissions into the atmosphere in the region for most of its regions tended to increase, with the exception of West-Kazakhstan, where such emissions to 2009 decreased by 1.6 times compared with 2000. In this region, the region's mining sector with the mineral resource content is relatively smaller than in the other. In addition, there is an active work on the capture of emissions, although this problem was posed almost everywhere. It may be noted and future design of complex use of raw materials and waste after it is delivered to the processing of the dominant modernization of the mining sector in the economic structure of western Kazakhstan, in accordance with international standards of sustainable development of countries (regions). More clearly the dynamics of the studied parameters is shown in Graph 1.

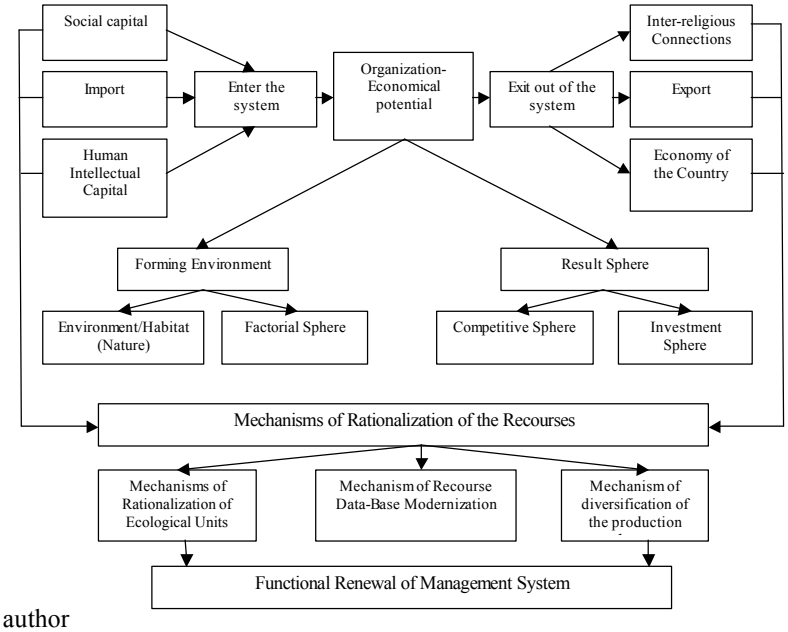
Environmental component of the regional resource is a special component that characterizes the environment of the region and has significant effects on reproductive processes. In addition, being the environmental component of the regional resource, it highlights the systemic nature of the resource, causing the possibility of a normal functioning of the life-support systems in the region.

Virtually all the components of a regional resource, as shown by of West Kazakhstan analysis in recent years, have formed a sufficiently capacious for the quantitative parameters, intensively developing qualitative parameters of a regional system for the formation and use of a particular resource potential fits well in the economic structure of the economy and course of development it provides a stability.

Structural and Functional Modeling of Regional Resource: Because of the nature of the regional components of the resource, of West Kazakhstan, the construction of his model is based on the following approaches:



Graph 1: Dynamics of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere (in the areas of West Kazakhstan)



Note: Compiled by author

Graph 2: Structural and functional model of regional resource

- Mainstream media factually determining the nature and processes of engagement factors in the formation, a regional resource and its effective integration in the reproductive cycle of the economy;
- Regional resource allocation is carrying a special system load to ensure that sustainable livelihoods in the region and its perspective development;
- The functional components of a regional resource typing with a justification of the organizational and economic mechanisms to rationalize in line with ambitious goals to further improve the Kazakhstan economy.

Typically such models are being developed for individual regions are typed and include schematic components that characterize the reproductive context in it. In this systematic approach, a special character and the actual content of specific components of the regional resource does not provide detailed, which reduces the objectivity of research. It is important to determine how the main components of the environment are factually determining the economic profile of the region and for individual structural constituents of its complex and specific, environmental, influence the final results of the operation of the region as an open economic system, creating the basis for the stability of the economy in its future development (Graph 2).

In accordance with the Graph 2, we identified the principal approaches to modeling a regional resource, as a specific open system with its organizational and economic potential, the avenues available resource content and output channels to other systems, determined by the results of its use. In assessing the regional resource as a resource of a systemic nature, it is necessary to take into account all its constituents, as well as forming and the resulting environment, which allows

you to specify the contribution of each of them at the entrance to the macro economy and thereby to ensure its sustainable development.

Particular emphasis placed in the construction, the model on the resulting environment, due to an objective need to improve the quality parameters of a regional resource. The long-term trends in the development of West Kazakhstan suggest its positive contribution to system-wide modernization of the economy. Thus, in the country's economic development strategy until 2020, is scheduled for the region forced to diversify to balance its economic structure. If today the export channel oil and gas sector is about 60% of the country's exports and its main part falls on the Western Kazakhstan, in the long term diversification will expand the boundaries of domestic markets by expanding the types of final products sector data [16].

In future versions of Western Kazakhstan is as a region with developed chemical industry, various branches of production equipment and large transport capacity. Well defined and the "growing point" of the region, agglomeration center in Aktobe, where there will be an inventory of development priorities and the corresponding "binding" of other regional units. Thus, the region's oil and gas sector will be the base not only in shaping the country's export potential, but also its economic structure, increasing the functional contribution of regional resource and in qualitative terms. As for the environmental component of regional resources and environmental, in the long term, respectively, the draft stating program "Ecology of Kazakhstan for 2010-2020" has improved the approaches to managing natural resources in the system that works well in improving the quality parameters of a regional resource and thus its contribution the sustainable development of the economy.

CONCLUSION

Decision goal organize regional resource assessment of West Kazakhstan and the specifics of its inclusion in the sustainable development of the economy can draw the following conclusions.

- In its nature, a regional resource of West Kazakhstan is with high results, providing a significant contribution to the macro result economy, as evidenced by the average estimate of its core functionality and structure-forming factors, which lead to the observed correlation with the national average of 1.1 to 3.5 times.
- In content, a regional resource of West Kazakhstan is well-off raw potential of the economy as at present, so the reserves for the future, allowing maneuver content of the resource and its use in line with balancing the needs of internal and external markets formed the world economy.
- The functional orientation of a regional resource of West Kazakhstan is an important component of the country's export potential and therefore systematically which complete financial base for the country's economy and its strategic funds to ensure sustainability of the economic system. Ongoing diversification of the regional resources of West Kazakhstan in the system-wide modernization of the economy contribute to the renewal of its functional content and the creation of an extensive regional business environment, development indicators which are already currently is 2.5-3 times ahead of the average for the whole country.

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