

Assel Tapalova¹
Zhanarys Raimbekov²
Gulzhakhan Zhunussova³
Altynbek Zhakupov⁴
Zhanar Yerzhanova⁵

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EXPORT POTENTIAL AND ORIENTATION OF THE ECONOMY OF THE BORDER REGIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN⁶

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the current export potential of Kazakhstan, highlight its shortcomings, and implement solutions that will help to avoid them, form the poles of economic development, as well as explore ways to develop and improve them. This paper is aimed at the study of the economy of the border territories of Kazakhstan, it used the method of logical analysis, the method of comparative analysis, the method of analysis of scientific literature, the method of synthesis, the method of deduction, as well as the economic and statistical method. The result of this work is the definition and development of the theoretical and practical foundations of the activities of border territories, their impact on the economy of this region, as well as the creation of an algorithm and methods for the development of the poles of economic development.
Keywords: Growth pole; border region; emigration; economic potential; economic space.
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1. Introduction

The problems of forming the economic growth belt of the border territories always remain relevant. The characteristic states that mostly face such issues are those that have many neighbouring countries. The interdisciplinary methodology of the study of border territories

¹ Assel Tapalova, L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Republic of Kazakhstan assel.tapalova@gmail.com.

² Zhanarys Raimbekov, L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Republic of Kazakhstan zhanarys.raimbekov@outlook.com.

³ Gulzhakhan Zhunussova, Kazakh University of Technology and Business, Republic of Kazakhstan gulzhakhan.zhunussova@proton.me.

⁴ Altynbek Zhakupov, L. N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Republic of Kazakhstan altynbek.zhakupov@hotmail.com.

⁵ Zhanar Yerzhanova, Zhangir Khan West Kazakhstan Agrarian Technical University, Republic of Kazakhstan zhanar.yerzhanova@protonmail.com.

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is one of the properties that establish priority areas of scientific and practical research and work in this area. Quite a large number of works concern the socio-economic factors of the development of neighbouring states, and the prospects of using abroad (Satkangulov, 2021; Komilova et al., 2021). Usually, the border prerogatives created by the locality of neighbouring countries differ in terms of GDP per capita and its average monetary income, average monthly salary and several other important indicators (Zaitsev, 2016). The accentuation of these characteristics is quite an important feature of the socio-economic development of the border territories. The socio-economic factors and properties formed in the border territories of Kazakhstan determine the movement of goods and people across the state border and eventually develop international migration. Through these rapid border movements, the structure of the demographic settlement of citizens is changing. Thus, the age structure of settlement is being reformed, as well as settlements based on gender carried out in a large number of cities and villages in the border territories (Doroshenko, 2020). Having considered the trends that have formed historically, it can be argued that they are characterised by the settlement and development of border territories, and the formation and fixation of the toponymic landscape. The scale, direction, and nature of migrations have an impact on the ethnic composition of citizens, their language, traditions, as well as psychology. Thus, historians, linguists, cultural scientists, and psychologists are constantly involved in the study of border territories (Mekinya, Isagaliev, 2020). The basis of the available materials is also very different but economic and geographical works enjoy a fundamental prerogative. The development of transport properties on the activity of socio-economic indicators has been studied on the territory of the Kazakhstan border region. The paper studies the general and local characteristics of the development of socio-economic properties of the modification of Kazakhstan border territories provided that their geographical location and typology are used. In the process of studying the Kazakhstan border area with some other countries, a systematic assessment of the effectiveness of the socio-economic modernisation of the region and the establishment of specific ways of its development is of particular importance (Akhaev, 2020).

In the form of topical issues and problems of innovation implementation in the integration processes of the Eurasian Economic Union, the factors of industrial unification of countries are considered in the example of the Russian-Kazakh border region, and the development of a "value chain" in various sectors of the economy of economic entities, that is, two countries, is also studied on modern examples. The mentioned typology is important and necessary when creating modern and effective concepts of cross-border cooperation (Ydyrys, Kozhambek, 2020). Consideration and study of institutional cooperation on the Kazakh borders allow asserting that the border regions, whose activities are declared by the system of regulatory acts, are valid and appropriate only in a situation where the trends of cross-border cooperation meet them. The study of such activities allows identifying several regional economic growth zones of cross-border cooperation on the borders of Kazakhstan. The Chinese influence on the spatial development of Kazakhstan is formed as one of the important areas of current cross-border cooperation. Moreover, the active increase in the number of Kazakh-Chinese trade operations is based on a small percentage of fuel suppliers of raw materials, while referring to the regions of the European part, then a considerable consumer capacity is decisive for them. Attention needs to be paid to the fact that the current station may change due to an increase in the efficiency of investment activities of the PRC

in Kazakhstan, in addition, a whole list of important transport concepts and logistics development will take place, which turn regulates mutual trade relations (Alshimbaeva et al., 2020; Tashpulatov et al., 2020).

In the study, special attention is paid to the issue of export potential and the general orientation of the economy of the border territories of Kazakhstan. Having studied the general concepts and trends that formed the basis of the economic development of this region, the following groups of risks associated with this process can be identified in the border territories of Kazakhstan, among them are socio-cultural, transport, and economic risks. The economic aspect of working with the existing trends includes the innovative development of cross-border economic development belts and the potential for the mentioned territories. The novelty of this research lies in the comprehensive analysis of the export potential and orientation of the economy in the border regions of Kazakhstan. The research utilizes a combination of logical analysis, comparative analysis, analysis of scientific literature, synthesis, deduction, and economic and statistical methods. This interdisciplinary approach allows for a comprehensive examination of the export potential and economic orientation of the border regions. The research includes a comparative analysis of the economic potential and modernization processes in post-Soviet countries, with a focus on the influence of Russian resources. This comparative approach provides valuable insights into the unique characteristics and challenges faced by Kazakhstan and other CIS countries in their economic development.

The key research questions were the introduction of the concept of “poles of economic development” and its historical development; the influence of border regions on the general development of the economy, in particular in relation to neighbouring countries such as Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Iran, and Azerbaijan, was investigated; the connection of export potential with the orientation of the economy to specific regions is emphasized; the influence of emigration both on the border regions and on the national economy is analyzed; the theoretical aspects of the economic potential, including the influence of Russian resources and a comparison of trends in the CIS countries and Europe, were investigated.

2. Materials and Methods

The research is based on the use of several methods and methodological approaches for conducting research in the field of economics, namely, the impact of the activities of the border regions of Kazakhstan on the development of the poles of economic growth, including the analysis of this industry and the identification of the main problems. It is worth focusing on the fact that in the course of the study, an economic and statistical method was used, which provided an opportunity to generalize the phenomenon of indicators and patterns in the field of socio-economic development of border territories since the development of the economic development belt, to highlight the results of such economic potential and its impact on the socio-political stability of the region. The study also used the method of comparative analysis, which consists in reviewing and evaluating international experience in this area, which allowed identifying ways that will positively affect the establishment and development

of the poles of economic growth. One of the most important methods used in this study is the method of analyzing scientific literature, including scientific dissertations, theses, and textbooks, which allows full reviewing and studying of the works of both national and foreign scientists. The significance of this method is determined by the fact that this sphere covers the orientation of the economy of border territories of Kazakhstan, in turn, has a considerable impact on the economy of the entire state, therefore, for its effective application it is necessary to get acquainted directly with the theoretical aspects and provisions on this plane. The deduction method was also useful since it allows covering this topic from a general concept to a specific one, namely from the broad concept of "economy" to a narrow "economic growth belt", in a logical chain way. Due to the synthesis method, it is possible to combine the factors identified in the course of the study that affect the activities of border territories in the field of economics, to identify a more accurate result in the study.

Based on the above, the following tasks can be formed:

- to analyze the export potential of Kazakhstan's border territories;
- to establish ways and methods for the development of the poles of economic growth in the border region;
- to determine the advantages of the modern economic orientation of the border territories of Kazakhstan and its prospects;
- to highlight the shortcomings of the current activities of the border regions on the development of the poles of economic growth and consider methods of their elimination.

The research on this topic is carried out in three stages:

1. At the first stage of establishing the theoretical foundations of the topic under consideration, the main defining approaches of scientists on the issue, papers of national and foreign authors are used for research, and a plan for analysis and research is drawn up, in particular, the main purposes and objectives are highlighted.
2. In the second stage, the experience and achievements of foreign countries in the field of economic development of border territories are studied, as well as the analysis of the current economic potential of these territories is carried out, promising ways and methods for its modification and development are highlighted, considering the latest trends and methods.
3. The third stage, which is the final one in the work, is to form a clear algorithm for the development of the poles of economic development, considering possible risks and obstacles.

3. Results and Discussion

The issue of Russian resources' influence on the improvement of the modification of the "post-Soviet space" economy is constantly being studied in both economic and economic-geographical works. The main focus of the problems under consideration is the sector of interdisciplinary vectors of border regions' spatial development in the context of restructuring

and transformation of the sectoral territorial totality of territories, which in turn are located close to the border of the Russian Federation. The results of prospective inter-border innovative and modernised procedures in the states of the European Union (for the creation of the so-called "Euro regions") show that the effectiveness of economic interaction of border territories can be applied only with the "multiplicative effect" of neighbouring countries with which Kazakhstan borders, interested in increasing the "competitive advantages" of neighbouring regions (Raimbekov, Rakhmetulina, 2020).

It is clear that the European border territories have received accelerated development, provided that "transnational capital" will be able to receive "economic preferences" from both sides of the borders. In this sense, it is worth investigating the interaction of Russian resources, which over the past 26 years have completely changed the "economic landscape" of the "post-Soviet" sector border regions with the Russian Federation. Of particular interest is the consideration of 81 vectors of geographical labour, among which it is worth noting the border territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which constantly carry out activities in various not only economic but also political, social, cultural, and educational vectors. Considering the historical development of the border regions of Kazakhstan, it can be argued that there was an active economic, social, and cultural exchange between the aforementioned territories. Quite recently, Russia and Kazakhstan formed an integral economic space. A large number of industrial projects were carried out in the context of the planning and administrative system of the former USSR countries. The regionalisation of the world economy, the development of economic blocs, and the rupture of relations with the West make the Eurasian tender of Russia and Kazakhstan practically non-competitive in the international arena. However, after 26 years, the concrete impact of economic interaction is carried out in an external dimension, for example, in increasing the percentage of joint ventures (financed directly by foreign investments), that is, in developing a "common market" of goods, capital, services and labour, new jobs, increasing the production of high-value-added products, tax deductions, technology transfer (Zhurnalieva, 2021).

Kazakhstan is the world's largest landlocked country, located in Central Asia. It shares borders with Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. The population of Kazakhstan is around 19 million, and the official language is Kazakh. The country has a diverse economy, with natural resources such as oil, gas, and minerals playing a significant role in its growth. Kazakhstan is also known for its agricultural sector, including wheat, barley, and livestock production (Karshalova et al., 2017). The country has made significant progress in economic development since its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, with a focus on diversifying its economy and attracting foreign investment. Russia has the longest border with Kazakhstan since its length is 7512 km, thus, this leads to the separate importance of cross-border cooperation between the two countries. According to the cross-border mutual economic activity of this region, 12 Russian (Altai Republic, Altai Territory, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tyumen, Kurgan, Chelyabinsk, Orenburg, Samara, Saratov, Volgograd, Astrakhan regions) and 7 Kazakh (Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Kostanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan regions) regions are involved in it. These territories of Russia and Kazakhstan have a considerable impact on the national economies of the above countries since they form the level of their competitiveness to a greater extent. The border regions are inhabited by more than 32 million people; thus, the total gross product of the Russian-Kazakh border region exceeds 350 billion dollars. Thus, the gross regional product

(GRP) of the border regions of Kazakhstan is 40% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Kazakhstan, and the GRP of the border regions of the Russian Federation (RF) is 15% of the GDP of the Russian Federation.

The concentration of production and technological activities and the development of interconnected chains in such spatial planes (sub-regional international territories) allow turning the region into a bright core and source of integration processes. Thus, with the increase in the number of such regions, the stability of integration processes deepens and forms. An extremely relevant way of developing integration interaction is the establishment of the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus, and Kazakhstan in 2010. The implementation of the agreements signed in the context of the Customs Union allowed declaring export-import tariffs and from July 1, 2011, forming the transformation of all types of state control at the borders of the Customs Union, from internal to external (Akimova et al., 2020).

The expected results of the economic development of the border region Eurasian Economic Union countries are as follows

- 1) development of economic, social, and political interaction between the states at the subregional level in the context of the powers of local authorities;
- 2) compensation of the negative barrier effect of borders through local authorities and communities;
- 3) solving local problems with the assistance of cross-border cooperation (consisting of the economic and social mobility of citizens located within a radius of 100-150 km on both sides of the border)
- 4) integration of peripheral regions of the states by promoting industrial activity of priority areas of regional specialisation;
- 5) reforming the process of information transmission, exchange and distribution of appropriate examples of cross-border cooperation.

The study of the current poles of economic development indicates that Russian-Kazakh border economic relations are usually formed based on economic enterprises developed during the implementation of the planned administrative economy of the former USSR. This statement is interpreted through a combination of a large number of objective characteristics, among them the geopolitical position of the two countries, which have their specific features in the cultural, economic, and civilisational spheres, and are also characterised by mutual complementarity of their interests. The presence of a perfect level of scientific, educational, and technological properties that were developed and approved in Soviet times. Thus, there is a relatively extensive infrastructure that Kazakhstan and Russia are interconnected with each other (Voloshenko, Novikova, 2021).

A valuable and necessary source of cross-border interaction is the territorial differences of neighbouring countries regarding their position and place in the arena of the world economy, as well as the level and combination of internal prices, tax and investment legislation, income, etc., which allows effectively exchanging the appropriate amount of goods, including factors of production. Thus, economic orientation affects cross-border cooperation, is formed based on the differences of neighbouring countries and, therewith, the commonality of their

resource provision and geo-economic situation somehow performs an important function in the process of reforming the economy of border territories and improving the state of the economic growth belt. In the process of studying economic processes that form the economy of border regions, investment programmes of the capital of neighbouring countries play an important role. At the moment, it should be noted that the economic and geographical location of the bordering regions is being reformed as a result of the development of various transport routes that affect the development of the economic growth belt (Jakubik et al., 2017). It is necessary to investigate the factors that have a considerable impact on the competitiveness of the state's economy, as well as influence the development and expansion of the export potential of Kazakhstan border regions. To characterise these factors, it is necessary to separate internal and external factors. The export potential covers its content in two aspects because it is formed both on a general approach to the development of opportunities and considering the competitive conditions of the world market for the products exported. Thus, internal factors have to contain, first of all, resource and raw material potential, properties of industrial production and high-quality human resources; educational and investment and innovation potential, legislative property and regulatory framework of the activities of state institutions. External factors, in turn, are factors of the market totality of elements – capacity and market conditions, the conditions of competition in it, and the institutional property as the structure of international institutions of the direction of world trade flows. The export potential is unquestionably closely related to the competitiveness of products that are produced for sale on the world market. Considering that the national competitiveness of goods has a three-level system, it includes states, industry components, and individual enterprises and it can also be argued that there is a strong interaction between increasing the competitiveness of Kazakhstan's border territories on the world market and the growth of the export potential of the economy of the whole of Kazakhstan. The links of the economic potential as poverty to produce goods in demand both on the domestic and foreign markets, in turn, the competitiveness of the state economy follows from the content of the developed categories of competitiveness of many authors (Mekin, 2021).

The term "growth pole" was first formed by the French economist Francois Perry. They covered the term growth pole in the concept of closely located and dynamically developing spheres of the economy and individual enterprises, in which their own "momentum of development" is formed, unquestioningly influencing the territorial and organisational structure of the enterprise and its dynamics. The creation of such processes is due to the accumulation of innovations, which in turn are grouped around the sector, and occupy leading positions in the efficiency rating. Thus, provided that this industry is dynamic, that is, it can have a positive multiplier effect, it directly creates a pole of growth. Thus, the author covers the concept of the growth pole as a functional concept. The scientist completely abandoned the use of the principle of homogeneity and uniformity of development. The scientist interpreted economic space as an abstract phenomenon, that is, some kind of force field, the intensity of which is disproportionate and in which certain centripetal forces act, aimed at some centres, poles, or foci, and the forces created from them are centrifugal. Thus, each process has its force field, which is placed in the middle of the structure of other processes. Functional growth poles are associated with such phenomena. Notably, there are as many planes as there are systems of abstract relations that form each object of economic science. The theory of the French economist largely corresponds to some objective concepts of the

development of border regions among them, the concentration of production, the spatial hierarchy of production complexes and settlement systems (Butakova, Goryaninskaya, 2020).

This theory was developed in detail on the territorial aspect by the French scientist J. Budville. Its significance lies in the fact that the author was able to present Perry's theory in another sphere, that is, tied it to a specific geographical space (extremely important in the study of the economic potential of border territories) and, which is extremely important for regional science and research, he also gave a regional interpretation of the growth poles. He proved that the economic space is functionally connected with the geographical one since the latter plays an important role in the development of the economic potential of a certain territory. In other words, they formed a geographical justification for the functional concept and identified a common property between space and function – polarity. Thus, it can be argued that it is not necessary to call each regional central node a pole of growth but only one that has specific characteristics, that is, in which the propulsive leading sectors are distinguished, which has the opportunity to develop independently a long time, and also analyses and controls its environment and gives it impulses of development (Atamanyuk et al., 2012). The scientist believed that the regional pole of growth includes a set of developed and expanded sectors anchored in an urbanised zone and capable of stimulating further development of economic activity throughout its zone of influence. Thus, the poles of growth are cities or individual regions containing a system of interconnected propulsive industries. These spheres are characterised by a dynamic impulse that they send through the sectors associated with them along the line of demand and consumption. Thus, the author made comparisons and combinations of the matrices of the industry balance, investment, and infrastructure development and eventually formed a complex structure of the pole (Krupko, 2020).

The theory of growth poles, as originally proposed by François Perroux and Jacques Boudeville, expands upon the idea that growth and development can be concentrated in specific areas or regions. They argue that the creation of growth poles can help to stimulate economic activity in surrounding regions and promote innovation. H. R. Lasuen, who studied the sequence of urbanisation stages, based on the theory mentioned above, as well as the concept of diffusion of innovations (Lasuen, 1969). The scientist developed important features regarding the interpretation of the growth of poles, among them are:

- 1) the growth pole is a regional node of enterprises associated with the export sphere of the economy of specific regions, located in one or more economic clusters of the district;
- 2) the growth poles are growing as a result of impulses created due to national demand, which in turn are transformed due to the export sector of the region's economy and are perceived in competition between the poles;
- 3) the growth momentum is directed to peripheral, that is, secondary industries with the assistance of market relations between farms, and in peripheral areas – in the same way but considering the factors of location (Mekin, Isagaliev, 2020).

Considering the concept of a border region, it can be characterised as an administrative-territorial unit, which is next to the state level and located directly along the state border.

Currently, analyzing various theories of regional management, it can be confidently stated that the most relevant theory remains the poles of growth, which at the same time is understudied and not explained, despite a large number of scientific papers in this field. A large number of scientists cover the content of the theory of growth poles in the context of the regional economy as follows: this trend theoretically explains the disproportionality of the creation of various spheres of economic activity on the market plane. Based on this methodology, propulsive (dynamic) areas are necessarily formed between the industrial sectors of the border region. In turn, these formations provide for innovative modernisation of border territories, primarily due to the use of auxiliary, additional, and service industries that form poles of growth, and their accumulation in specific areas of a particular territory provokes the establishment of development centres. As a result of the introduction of a dynamic region in the region, as well as its future systemic reformation is carried out, as a rule, through the activities of structures and procedures of the market economy (Melnikov, 2021).

Referring to Kazakhstan, the growth poles began to stand out in the interim period, where the idea of allocating an accumulative effect in cooperation with important and effective development factors was formed. Experience has established that the use of the theory of poles of growth influenced the territorial structure of Kazakhstan. The considerable size of the country's territory led to the unquestioning implementation of the development and control of individual regions in the form of separate centres, which, according to the above theory, formed the settlement of the territory. Thus, this concept is spreading in the 21st century in proportion to the decrease in the population of the country. It is worth noting that Kazakhstan's space was initially quite polarised and, moreover, deformed into a system of a kind of poles of growth, in which an outstanding role usually belongs to the adjacent territory, which in turn uses the powers of the organising principle, as well as its cooperation with the nationwide network. It so happened that several centres, Almaty and Nur-Sultan, stand out sharply above other territorial units and represent a natural basis for introducing innovations or attracting them from abroad for future distribution throughout the country. Therewith, the organic mutual activity of the above global growth poles with other cities of the country is ensured by the national network. The components of the network include Astana, Shimket, Karaganda, Taraz, etc. The system of such formations has been developing in Kazakhstan for several decades, according to which market relations as a result of such processes were only positively influenced, in particular, they strengthened their system and abstracted from the negative qualities of other centres. The development of this mechanism is usually provided as a result of exchange processes of impulses with each other and not with the territory adjacent to each of these elements. Having formed a completely autonomous mechanism, its elements confidently surpass other structural formations both in innovation and in the speed of modernisation of public relations (Tireuov et al., 2020; Karnitis et al., 2022).

However, according to many scientists, such active development is a considerable disadvantage of the current system of growth poles since it is not consistent and is not proportional to other regions that also need to be modernised. Currently, regional centres cannot maintain the entire necessary plane with their influence on their entire region or region due to their large size, therefore, large territories have formed in the state, which are beyond the influence of the nationwide network of growth poles (Yanchuk, 2020).

The current regional economic policy of Kazakhstan is fully formed on the use of the theory of "growth poles", especially regarding border territories. Thus, it is possible to distinguish such a territorial organisation of the economy of the border regions of Kazakhstan:

The northern axis of development consists in the direction of Ust-Kamenogorsk – Semipalatinsk – Pavlodar – Astana – Kostanay (Kokshetau, Petropavlovsk) – Aktobe – Uralsk with access to Kaspiysk (Atyrau, Aktau) and Almaty (Taldykorgan, Dostyk) territorial and economic systems and along the perimeter of the axis – to the border regions of the Russian Federation.

The southern axis of development is formed near the border of the People's Republic of China (Dostyk, Khorgos) – Taldykorgan – Almaty – Taraz – Shymkent – Kyzylorda – Atyrau, Aktau with access along the entire perimeter to the border regions of Central Asian states (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan).

The central axis will develop in the direction of Astana – Karaganda – Almaty with branches to Balkhash, Dostyk, and access to China, as well as to Zhezkazgan with the prospect of access to the seaports of Western Kazakhstan (Ignatieva et al., 2020).

The main regions of the established axes of development can be identified as central cities that are dynamically developing, and also embody large economic centres of territorial and economic systems that are competitive in the global, regional, and national division of labour. Regarding the development of economic potential in the border regions of Kazakhstan and their urbanisation, priority development of the regions is assumed in two forms:

- The main border centres at the national level, and in the future the Central Asian one, act as starting points in the Eurasian system of commodity, financial, technological, and cultural exchanges.
- The non-urbanised border regions of the national and regional levels concentrate economic potential, use it in their regions, are means of accelerating the process of increasing competitive regional clusters, and provide an opportunity for regions to enter national and foreign markets (Shahini et al., 2022).

Thus, in assessing this concept of economic development of the border regions of Kazakhstan in general, it is important to emphasise that comparing the trend of creating an algorithm to increase the economic stability of regions with modern views, now the main task is not to eliminate interregional imbalances but to provide conditions for optimal territorial organisation of the economic potential of border territories, as well as rational use of natural, economic, and labour resources, geographical location. It is necessary to modify the concept of uniform development of territories, the concept of polarised development, in which the poles of growth can become the most dynamically developed cities or border regions, united with regional and global markets and acting as "locomotives" for other less dynamic border regions of the country (Narynbaeva, Shakhman, 2021; Kerimkulov et al., 2015).

Depending on the functions of the border, the border regions, in turn, also receive characteristic features in the implementation of the integration process, among them: barrier and contact through which they (in combination with the contact function – transitional from one national economic complex to another) form their mutual adaptation. Under the influence

of integration processes, the barrier functions of borders are transferred to the external borders of integration entities. Internal borders become transparent, thus providing an opportunity for free communication of both border and national communities. In the process of contact, border barriers for the movement of goods, capital, and labour are abolished, and the regulatory framework for economic activity is unified. By increasing the considerable share of border regions on the world stage, the range of powers of local authorities is increasing, their competence is expanding in cooperation with the authorities of the respective territories of neighbouring countries. Cross-border cooperation allows for solving specific economic and social problems for the border areas, in particular, gradually overcoming the low level of economic development of these peripheral territories and increasing economic stability and potential (Minchichova, 2020; Kataeva et al., 2019).

The findings of this study have significant policy implications for the economic development of border regions in Kazakhstan. The proposed concept of economic development, along with the establishment of “poles of economic development,” offers a promising framework for driving growth and prosperity in these regions. By focusing on the specific border regions and their connections with neighbouring countries, such as Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Iran, and Azerbaijan, the study highlights the importance of leveraging export potential and aligning economic orientation in each region. One key policy implication is the need for targeted measures and interventions to address the identified shortcomings and challenges faced by the border regions. These measures could include investment in infrastructure development, promotion of trade and investment opportunities, enhancement of cross-border cooperation, and facilitation of business activities. The study emphasizes the significance of addressing the impact of emigration on the economy of both border regions and national spaces. Policy measures aimed at mitigating the negative effects of emigration and harnessing the potential benefits can contribute to economic stability and development. The proposed policy implications highlight the potential for enhancing export potential, strengthening economic ties with neighbouring countries, addressing challenges related to emigration, and harnessing the theory of growth poles.

4. Conclusions

Having analysed this topic, it can be argued that the suggested concept of economic development of the border regions of Kazakhstan is expedient and promising. In addition, the concept of "poles of economic development" was formed, and the historical development of the theory of the pole of economic growth was also considered. The basis for writing the work is statistical data in the field of economics, which allowed for forming an understanding of the current economic state of the region and highlighting the main shortcomings according to the indicators. The influence of the activities of border regions on the development of the economy and the poles of growth of Kazakhstan on the borders with the following countries was also considered: Russia, China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Azerbaijan. A close connection was established between the export potential and the orientation of the economy in a particular region. In addition, the result of this work was the establishment of methods aimed at the development of the poles of economic development. An important component of the study was the analysis of the impact of emigration on the

economy of both border regions and national spaces. The determining factor in the work was the study of the theoretical aspects of the issue of economic potential, the influence of Russian resources on the processes of modernisation of the foundations of post-Soviet countries' economies, including Kazakhstan, as well as a comparison of current trends in the CIS countries with European ones. It has been established that the involvement of the theory of growth poles is extremely important since it consists of the innovative modernisation of border territories through auxiliary industries, positively influencing and provoking the development of the main economic structures of the region. Thus, this issue has been considered in all aspects and will facilitate subsequent research in this area since it combines both theoretical and practical foundations, which allows for covering the maximum number of important nuances for their study and future application.

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