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THE ENERGY-ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE REGION AND COMPONENTS

Abstract. The actuality of a complex estimation of the factors of socio-economic development of the region and identification of the development potential is reported in the article. The functioning of the economic system is possible only if there is some potential. Development potential of the region designates the opportunities of its development by using the entire complex of territorial resources, particular qualities of existing and perspective structure of its economy, geographical location. Energy-economic potential of the region is characterized by its basic constituents of the natural resource potential, including local fuels, population and labor resources, production potential. Energy-economic potential of the Southern region of the Republic of Kazakhstan is reviewed in the article.

Keywords: region, factors, potential, estimation, policy.

The study of the processes of regional development and forecasting has always been the focus of domestic science and practice. Therefore, topical issues remain questions of comprehensive assessment of the factors of socio-economic development of the region and identifying the potential development of the region.

Under the potential, one can understand the capabilities, abilities, hidden, unrealized reserves of the studied object, which, when the environmental conditions change, can go from opportunities to reality. The potential of the development of the region characterizes the possibilities of its development with the use of the entire range of territorial resources, features of the existing and promising structure of its economy, geographic location in the interest of improving the quality of life of the population of the region.

The energy-economic potential of the region is characterized by its main components: natural-resource potential, incl. local fuels, population and labor, production potential.

In recent years, the complex use of various types of fuel and energy plays an important role in the development of the region's economy, as well as its social sphere.

The region of South Kazakhstan covers the territories of Almaty, Zhambyl, South-Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda oblasts and is one of the largest in terms of area, population, and the presence of a number of mining operations and a very complex infrastructure.

In southern Kazakhstan, 69% - uranium, 3.4% - coal, 2.5% - oil and 2.8% - gas. The most interesting discoveries during this period are:

- New deposits of hydrocarbon raw materials have been discovered in the South Torgai basin (Kyzylorda and Karaganda regions): Northern Nuraly, Zhilankyr, Blinovskoye, Northern Priezernoye, Sarybulak, Western Tuzkol, Tabakbulak, Kumkol - Paleozoic horizon, Mikyzz, South-West Karabulak, etc.; the reserves have been increased by a number of known deposits - Kumkol, Akshabulak, Ashshisai, Aryskum, Kyzylkiya, Konys, Bektas, Kenlyk, and others.

- an increase in uranium reserves has been obtained for a number of deposits - Western Mynkuduk, Budenovskoye, Inkai and others, (South-Kazakhstan oblast).

Gas is one of the widely used energy resources in the development of the economy of the Southern region of Kazakhstan.

But in the long term, as an alternative to natural gas, local fuels (brown coal, domestic, industrial and agricultural waste) can act - energy carriers, transportation of which for long distances, as a rule, is inexpedient either from the energy or economic point of view because of their small density, low heat of combustion, high humidity, ash or other reasons. However, the use of these fuels in the energy balance of large megacities is usually irrelevant because of high electrical and thermal loads. Covering high energy consumption with low-calorie fuel requires high costs of the latter, which in turn is achievable either due to the high cost of delivery or the location of energy generating capacities in the immediate vicinity of the fuel source.

Thus, the main potential consumer of local fuels are regions with a small population density with point energy consumers. However, in the regions, the resource supply system has already been formed and is oriented towards the use of traditional fuel and energy resources (FER), while local fuels are generally not involved (at least on a regional scale), and decisions about their involvement should be taken reasonably, relying on new trends and patterns in the development of the fuel and energy complex of the country, assuming a comprehensive study of all its elements, taking into account external relations, as well as considering the long-term prospects for its development (15-30 years and more). To solve the problem of justifying the involvement of local fuels in the energy balance of the region, it is necessary to identify and take into account a number of factors that have a fundamental influence on the fuel and energy complex of the Southern region in general and on the potential of local fuels in particular. All these factors can be divided into seven groups (Figure 1):

1. Natural and geographical factors.

South-Kazakhstan region is located in a desert zone, the terrain of the territory is mostly flat. In the north there is the clay desert of Betpakdala, to the south of the Shu River - the Moynkum desert. In the south-west - the sands of Kyzylkum and the Shardara steppe. In the far south is Myrzachol.

Kyzylorda region is located to the east of the Aral Sea in the lower reaches of the Syr Darya. The main part of the territory of the region is located within the Turan Lowland.

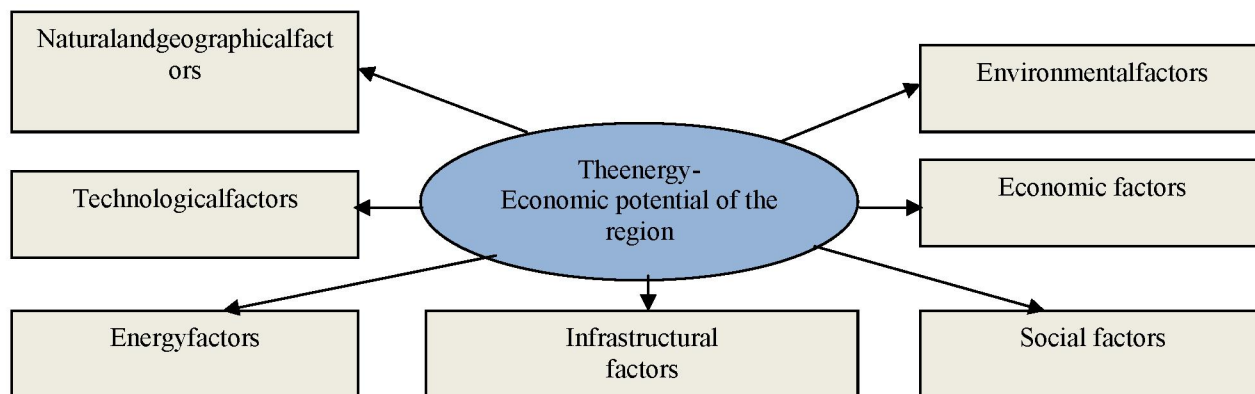


Figure 1 - Factors determining the energy-economic potential of the region

On the left bank of the Syr Darya - vast areas of rocky-ridge sand Kyzylkumov. The only major river is the Syr Darya, flowing through the central part of the region from the southeast to the northwest for about 1 thousand km

The significant territory of the Zhambyl region is occupied by the Betpak-Dala desert and the Moynkum sands, the south-western, southern and southeastern margins are occupied by mountains (Karatau, Kyrgyz and Shu-Ili Alatau). The region ranks third in the Republic in terms of the number of explored reserves of groundwater.

Almaty region is located in the southeast of the Republic of Kazakhstan and borders with China in the east, in the south - with Kyrgyzstan.

The natural conditions of the Almaty region include 5 climatic zones - from deserts to eternal snows. The climate is sharply continental. The plains are dominated by winds of the northeast and east (60%).

According to the forecasts of climate change for the future up to 2035 under the scenario A2, according to scientists, the water resources in the whole in Kazakhstan will increase [1]. In the southeastern part of the RK, changes in water resources will fluctuate within 9-10.9% for the basins of the Ili, Koxsu and Karatal rivers. In the south of the Republic of Kazakhstan, changes will occur mainly within the range of 6.2-12.5% for the basins of the Arys and Shayan rivers and 10.1-14.9% for the basins of the Talas and Shu rivers. In the basins of the rivers Nura and Sarysu, this increase is, respectively, 13.6% and 8.81%. Also in the long term, according to the scenarios in the Southern region of the Republic, there is a significant change in the average annual air temperature (Table 1).

Table 1- Change in the average annual air temperature in various scenarios of climate change

| Region | Period | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|--------|------|-----------|------|------|-----------|-------|------|
| | 2016-2045 | | | 2036-2065 | | | 2071-2099 | | |
| | B1 | A1B | A2 | B1 | A1B | A2 | B1 | A1B | A2 |
| Kazakhstan | 1,6+ | 1,70 4 | 1,8+ | 2,1 + | 2,9+ | 2,6+ | 2,7+ | 4,1 + | 4,7+ |
| Almaty | 1,6 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 2,8 | 2,6 | 2,6 | 4,0 | 4,6 |
| Zhambyl | 1,5 | 1,7 | 1,7 | 1,9 | 2,7 | 2,6 | 2,5 | 3,9 | 4,5 |
| Kyzylorda | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,7 | 2,0 | 2,8 | 2,5 | 2,5 | 3,9 | 4,3 |
| South Kazakhstan | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,7 | 1,9 | 2,7 | 2,5 | 2,4 | 3,8 | 4,4 |

It can be seen from Table 1 that under all scenarios of climate change and during all the studied periods of time, the average annual air temperature changes substantially. An increase in the average annual air temperature can lead to arid lands and a decrease in water resources, which in turn will ensure the development of solar energy, but will become an obstacle to the development of water energy. Predictive calculations for 2050 showed that heat supply of agricultural crops will increase significantly (by 4-15%) compared to the current climate (1971-2010). At the same time, the greatest changes are expected in the northern regions, and the smallest in the southern regions. The number of non-hazardous days in average in the south of Kazakhstan by 2030 will decrease by 15% and will be 85% of the modern, and in 2050 - 72%.

All this indicates a stable tendency to mitigate winter conditions for keeping animals. However, due to an increase in the instability of weather conditions, the frequency of anomalously cold winters will increase, i.e. against the background of a general warming of the winter, the anomalously cold winters will be observed more often. Such anomalously cold winters combined with dry summers can cause significant damage to livestock. All this in general will negatively affect the development of bioenergetics.

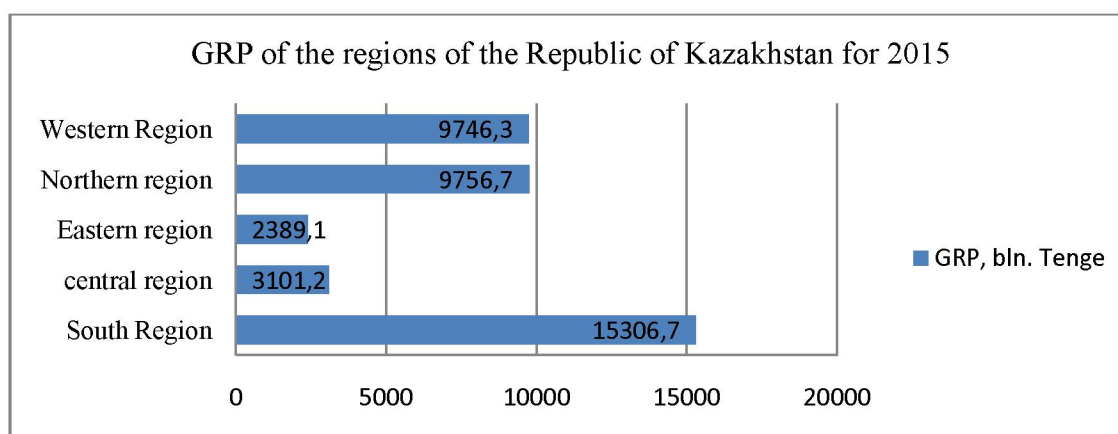
2. Technological factors. Despite the fact that to date the market of equipment does not have a wide range of equipment for the use of local fuels, power engineers have gained a rich technological experience of their use. Each technology has a number of features and individual properties (the type of product obtained, the type of fuel used, the principles of combustion, etc.), which determine its effectiveness under specific conditions. The weighty contribution to the development of the "green" economy is evidenced by the activity of scientists who successfully conduct research in various areas of development of alternative energy. So, thanks to investments in South Kazakhstan, a number of projects are being implemented to build small hydro power plants, which will fully meet the demand for energy and abandon its imports from the countries of Central Asia.

3. Energy factors. Factors that represent the state and prospects of the development of the fuel and energy sector in the region determine the current and projected needs for fuel and energy resources for the provision of communal, industrial and agricultural sectors and characterize the existing potential of local fuels in the region.

4. Environmental factors. The consideration of environmental factors is an integral aspect in the planning of the functioning and development of the fuel and energy complex in the region, and the involvement of local fuels in the fuel and energy sector can solve such environmental problems as waste disposal in the region, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, etc. To environmental threats of the southern region can be attributed to floods, earthquakes, mudflows, desertification. The Almaty region is most exposed to threats related to climate change. In the Almaty region, climate change has already resulted in consequences such as changes in the water regime of mountain rivers, degradation of glaciers, depletion of

water resources, an increase in abnormal weather phenomena: extreme heat, drought, dust storms, etc. This region bears potential losses from the destructive force of erosion mudslides). In addition, a region rich in natural diversity is subject to a large number of disasters: earthquakes, floods, mudflows, landslides, etc. A major problem for the South region is the desertification process, which affects more than 60% of the territory of Kazakhstan. The most deflated lands are in Almaty, South-Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda and Zhambyl oblasts. They are subject to joint water and wind erosion of the South Kazakhstan region. The operation of energy production facilities also increases environmental tensions in the region. For example, the oil and gas complex is a key source of pollution in the Kyzylorda region.

5. Economic factors. In order to assess the financial efficiency of production (processing) of traditional and local fuels in planning, it is necessary to take into account economic factors such as the profitability of an enterprise, the payback period, construction costs, as well as tariffs for energy resources, etc. It is on the basis of these factors in most cases, the investor decides on the construction of a particular technological scheme. One of the main factors in the development of the fuel and energy sector in this region is the economic condition of the economy. The most important indicator of the development of the economy of a single region is GRP (Figure 2).



Note: Compiled according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6]

Figure 2 - GRP of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015

As can be seen from Figure 2, the maximum GRP is observed in the southern region of the RK. This is due to the predominant development of agriculture in the economy of the region. The economic development program in this region requires the adoption of new strategies for the development of the fuel and energy complex and its implementation, which in turn requires the solution of problems in terms of the volume and quality of the energy products produced. In this region, the metallurgical, mining-chemical, machine-building, oil-producing and oil-refining industries are developing.

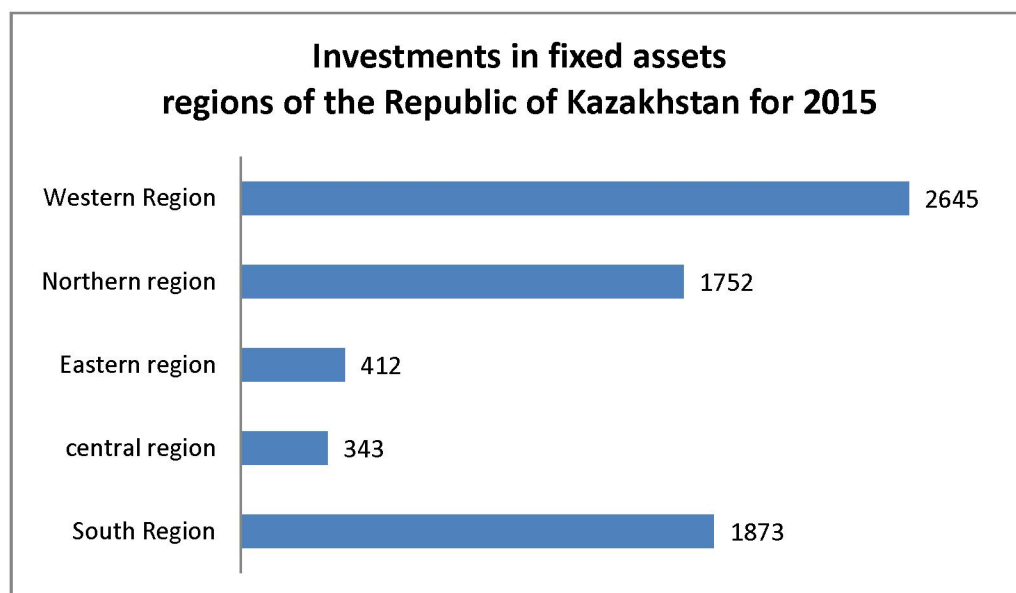
The index of growth in industrial output in this region is on average 0.99. The highest growth rate of output of industrial products in the Southern region is observed in the South Kazakhstan region (1.053 and takes the second place in the country after the Akmola region). This provides opportunities for the development of related industries for the fuel and energy sector (chemical industry, power engineering, transport, communication services, etc.).

6. Infrastructural factors. The construction of new facilities in the fuel and energy complex, as well as the modernization of the old ones, should be carried out taking into account the existing infrastructure of the region. As a rule, regional distribution of traditional and local fuel reserves does not coincide with the location of consumers and processing enterprises. The presence of transport mains, thermal and electric networks directly affect the cost of delivery of energy carriers, as well as capital costs during construction. The geography of the district predetermines the conditions for consumption of fuel and energy resources.

The country is intensifying its efforts to create a new gas infrastructure. Since 2009, JSC "KazTransGasAima", a subsidiary of JSC "KazTransGas", is carrying out modernization work in the

South-Kazakhstan region, allowing to create not only a new gas infrastructure. After the introduced changes, a two-level gas distribution system will operate in Shymkent using high and medium pressure pipelines. In Kyzylorda oblast, with the gasification of residential areas, the latest technologies for building distribution networks from polyethylene pipes are used, household gas meters with smart cards are installed in apartment buildings. The complex of works on the organization of reverse gas transport has been completed for MG "Central Asia-Center" and MG "Bukhara-Ural". The main objective of the organization of reverse gas transportation for MG "CAC" and MG "Bukhara-Ural" is to provide gas to the southern regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as to increase the supply of Kazakhstani gas to the PRC and supply gas to the main gas pipeline "Beineu-Bozoy-Shymkent". In order to improve the gas supply to the city of Almaty and the Almaty region, the project for the reconstruction of the gas distribution station GRS-1 "Orbita" in Almaty was implemented. In Zhambyl Oblast in 2019, the project "Modernization of the Taraz gas distribution system" will be completed. In 2009, the second transmission line of 500-kV North-South transit was put into operation, which solved the problems of the south's shortage of electricity.

The development of the energy sector in the southern region of Kazakhstan is affected by its investment activity (Figure 3).



Note: Compiled according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6]

Figure 3 - Investments in fixed assets regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015

As can be seen in the diagram, the investment activity of the Southern region is second only to the Western region.

7. Social factors. Factors that improve the quality of life of the country's population include: the need to develop the fuel and energy complex as such in order to meet the ever growing needs of the population for energy, higher-level material goods; the introduction of new capacities, which will create additional jobs; tax deductions from the operation of energy enterprises in the budget, which will increase the state support of the population; taking into account the interests of the society when locating power facilities. The most important factor affecting the development of energy is the solvency of consumers, including the population. One of the indicators of the standard of living of the population is the amount of wages per worker.

The average monthly salary of one worker in any region of the Southern region lags behind the average republican figure (126021 tenge). However, in Almaty, the average monthly salary of one employee exceeds the similar figure by 1.28 times.

One of the priority directions of the development of the electric power industry and the solution of the environmental problems of Kazakhstan is the use of renewable energy resources. On July 4, 2009, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Supporting the Use of Renewable Energy Sources" was adopted [2].

Kazakhstan has a great potential for the use of renewable energy sources (RES), which in the long term will make a substitution for natural resources. Renewable energy will ensure a reduction in energy costs, transportation of energy carriers and resolution of environmental problems. The following types of renewable energy sources are the most promising for the territory of the Southern region of Kazakhstan: small hydroelectric power stations; Solar installations for the production of thermal and electrical energy; wind energy.

Today, only 30% of the potential of the HPP is used in the republic. In connection with the emerging electricity shortage in the southern region of the Republic of Kazakhstan (about 900 MW in winter), reconstruction and restoration of previously operating small hydroelectric power stations is being carried out. To solve the above problems and further development of the energy of the Southern region, an effective regional policy is needed.

The most important goal of energy policy is to ensure the energy security of the region. At the same time, specific goals and priorities of energy policy should be differentiated taking into account the entire set of regional factors and conditions for the development of the fuel and energy complex in each region. The energy policy should be coordinated on the coordination of the country's long-term national interests and implemented on a planned indicative basis through energy programs. The energy policy of the region includes a system of state regulation measures aimed at full, uninterrupted and high-quality provision of the needs of the national economy and the population in energy carriers at socially acceptable prices and tariffs. Regional energy policy should be formed taking into account the basic provisions of the national energy strategy, the likely development of the energy-economic situation in the region and possible changes in the external economic environment. On this basis, the priorities and objectives of the policy are established, and the necessary means and methods for its implementation are determined. The latter together constitute the mechanism of energy policy [3].

Elements of the energy policy are:

- priorities and goals;
- means of realizing the goal in the form of specific organizational measures and investment projects;
- Implementation mechanism, which includes a special organizational structure and methods of administrative, legal, economic and socio-psychological regulation.

At the same time, specific priorities, goals and means for achieving the goal of energy policy will be differentiated by region depending on their energy-economic characteristics (Table 2).

Table 2 - Factors of regional differentiation of energy policy

| Basic conditions for the formation of energy policy | Energy-economic characteristics of the region |
|---|--|
| Natural-raw and geographical features | Reserves of deposits of fuel resources Potential of renewable energy sources Climatic conditions Geographical location |
| Structure of productive forces | Sectoral structure of energy consumption. Energy intensity of industrial production. Ratio of urban and rural population. |
| Power supply system | Structure of generating capacities Fuel balance of power generating units Reserves of generating capacities Depreciation of fixed assets in the energy supply system |
| Energy-consuming complex | Provision of consumers with electricity, heat, oil products, coal and natural gas. Potential for energy saving and improvement energy efficiency in the economic sectors. Reserves for increasing the level of electrification and gasification. Correlation of prices for interchangeable energy carriers. |
| Note: Compiled by the authors | |

A set of possible priorities for regional energy policy includes:

- increase in the level of energy supply in the region;
- reliable provision of the needs of the municipal economy and the population with high-quality energy (electricity, heat) produced by both non-renewable and renewable energy sources;
- maintenance of tariffs and prices for energy carriers that are acceptable both for suppliers and consumers;
- compliance with environmental standards by energy enterprises and improving the quality of the natural environment;
- increasing the potential for energy saving and energy efficiency in the economy.

In order to be able to reasonably establish priorities, a comprehensive assessment of the macro environment, certification of the region, forecasting the demand for fuel and energy of various sectors of the national economy of the region is required. Monitoring of the macro environment implies continuous monitoring of certain elements of the external environment, which the regional authorities cannot control. At the same time, special attention should be paid to three components of the macro environment change: in the ownership structure; in the tax, depreciation and credit systems; in the mechanism of state management of the energy complex.

The energy certificate (passport) is an integrated assessment of the region's energy potential at the moment and includes a set of the following characteristics:

- provision of fuel and energy resources;
- the state of the energy sector in the region;
- geographical situation;
- employment;
- ecological situation;
- investment opportunities, including in terms of attracting foreign capital.

So, the fuel and energy complex of the region has the following features:

First, the role of natural factors in the development of the fuel and energy complex is constantly increasing. Both direct connections, direct withdrawal of natural fuel and energy resources (oil, gas, coal, water) are intensified, as well as the reverse effects of the results of the functioning of the fuel and energy sectors on the natural environment. All this causes the interconnectedness of plans and programs of regional geological exploration, development of resources and environmental measures. The influence of the natural factor on the development of energy and energy supply to the economic sectors is indirectly manifested through the peculiarities of the regional branch structure of the economy and the regional technical policy that provides labor saving. It is expected to strengthen the influence of the natural factor, despite the ongoing changes in the concept of further development of energy.

Secondly, the role of the transport factor, the interrelationship of the development programs of the fuel and energy industries and the transport system of the region are being strengthened.

An extensive network of specialized transport communications (power transmission lines, substations, gas pipelines, oil pipelines, etc.) and various combinations of universal modes of transport (rail, river, etc.) provide trunk, inter-district and inter-district deliveries of fuel and electric power. Influence of the transport factor, the degree of tension of certain directions and nodes of the transport network on the formation of plans for the development of fuel and energy industries can only be revealed at the regional level.

Third, the different levels of economic and transport development, the development of production and social infrastructure, the creation of the necessary complex of living conditions in certain regions, predetermines the differentiation of economically justified levels and stages of energy development aimed at reducing the labor intensity of products and increasing labor productivity.

The scale, structure and territorial distribution of the demand for various types of energy and fuel are determined by the specificity of regional economic complexes and regional conditions for the interchangeability of consumed resources, reflecting the degree of tension of fuel and energy balances of specific territorial production complexes (TPCs). The effectiveness of measures to save fuel and energy, requiring additional capital investments, is also determined by the specifics of specific areas.

All the above factors determine the energy-investment attractiveness of the region.

The energy-investment attractiveness of the region is understood as such properties of the socio-economic system and the state of the energy sector of the region that create favorable conditions for the effective use of investment and energy potential [4]:

- neutralizes the destructive influence of negative factors;
- provides investment processes in the energy sector;
- increases the rate of economic growth due to the reliable functioning of the fuel and energy complex;
- promotes the transition to an energy-saving economy;
- meets the requirements of economic and energy security, etc.

To assess the energy-investment attractiveness of the region, a model can be used that takes into account the components of the region's energy-economic potential, as well as the risk component:

$$I = i_1 \times (1 - i_2) \quad (1)$$

where: I - indicator of the region's investment attractiveness, in fractions of a unit; i_1 - the components of the region's energy-economic potential (economic, technological, social, natural-geographic, infrastructure, environmental, energy factors), in fractions of a unit; i_2 - is the risk component, in fractions of one.

Using this model, it is possible to make a comparative analysis of the energy-investment attractiveness of the regions of the country.

The components of the region's energy-economic potential are defined as the ratio of profit from investments to invested funds.

The risk component is necessary to assess the level of aggregate risk and is calculated using the following formula:

$$i_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i \times j_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n j_i} \quad (2)$$

where: p_i - characteristic of the component of the region's energy-economic potential; j_i - is the weight of the indicator ; $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ - a number of the characteristic of the region's energy-economic potential.

The exhibition "Energy of the Future", taking into account the energy-economic potential of each region, enabled the attraction of the best world energy saving technologies, new developments and technologies for using existing alternative energy sources, such as solar, wind, sea, oceanic and thermal energy [5].

The goal of the "Energy of the Future" project was to draw public attention to solutions and ways of managing sustainable energy sources.

These methods were aimed at the following objectives:

- combating climate change and reducing carbon dioxide emissions;
- stimulation of the use of alternative energy sources, in particular renewable energy sources, and the introduction of programs;
- ensuring the reliability of energy supply;
- combating climate change and reducing carbon dioxide emissions;
- stimulating the use of alternative energy sources - in particular, renewable energy sources, and the introduction of programs;
- ensuring the reliability of energy supply;
- control over the production, conservation and use of energy;
- ensuring universal access to sustainable energy sources.

In order to better take into account the positive and negative factors of the development of the energy complex, the optimal location of strategically important power system facilities, the timely development of a strategy and tactics for the development of the region's energy, it is necessary to take into account and continuously monitor the energy security and energy saving levels for its sustainable development.

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АЙМАҚТЫҢ ЭНЕРГО-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ӘЛЕУЕТІ, ОНЫҢ ҚҰРАМДАСТАРЫ

Аннотация:Мақалада аймақтың әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму факторларын кешенді бағалау және оны даму әлеуетін анықтау өзектілігі ашылады. Экономикалық жүйенің жұмыс істеуі біршама әлеуеті болған жағдайда ғана мүмкін. Аймақтың даму әлеуеті аумақтық ресурстар, оның шаруашылығының бар және болашақты құрылымы ерекшеліктері, географиялық орналасқан жерінің барлық кешенін пайдаланудағы даму мүмкіншіліктерін сипаттайды. Аймақтың энергия-энергетикалық әлеуеті негізгі құраушыларымен: табиғи-ресурстық әлеуеті, соның ішінде отынның жергілікті түрлері, халық және еңбек ресурстары, өндірістік әлеуетімен сипатталады. Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы Оңтүстік аймағының энергия-энергетикалық әлеуеті қарастырылады.

Негізгі сөздер: аймақ, факторлар, әлеует, бағалау, саясат.

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ЭНЕРГО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ РЕГИОНА, ЕГО СОСТАВЛЯЮЩИЕ

Аннотация: В статье раскрывается актуальность комплексной оценки факторов социально-экономического развития региона и выявления потенциала его развития. Функционирование экономической системы возможно только при наличии некоторого потенциала. Потенциал развития региона характеризует возможности его развития при использовании всего комплекса территориальных ресурсов, особенностей существующей и перспективной структуры его хозяйства, географического положения. Энерго-экономический потенциал региона характеризуется его основными составляющими: природно-ресурсным потенциалом, в т.ч. местными видами топлива, населением и трудовыми ресурсами, производственным потенциалом. В статье рассматривается энерго-экономический потенциал Южного региона Республики Казахстан.

Ключевые слова: регион, факторы, потенциал, оценка, политика.

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