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## CORRUPTION IN KAZAKHSTAN: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

### Abstract

Corruption remains one of the most critical challenges hindering socio-economic development worldwide. Its effects are complex and far-reaching, weakening state institutions, eroding public trust, distorting resource allocation, and exacerbating social inequality. This phenomenon negatively impacts both individual quality of life and the broader trajectory of national development.

The socio-economic consequences of corruption manifest at multiple levels. At the micro-level, it contributes to increased poverty and inequality, as well as the deterioration of essential public services such as healthcare and education. At the macro level, corruption undermines national competitiveness, reduces foreign and domestic investment, impedes innovation, and leads to the inefficient use of public funds.

This study examines the multifaceted impact of corruption on society and the economy, with a particular focus on the Republic of Kazakhstan. Despite ongoing reforms and modernization efforts, corruption remains a serious obstacle to strengthening institutions, improving governance, and achieving sustainable economic growth. The legacy of the Soviet administrative system and the complexities of transitioning to a market economy have created structural conditions that facilitate corrupt practices. These issues are common across post-Soviet states, but they are particularly evident in Kazakhstan.

In the Kazakhstani context, corruption hampers infrastructure development, diminishes the quality of public services, and reinforces social stratification. As a result, public confidence in government institutions is weakened, while long-term development prospects are curtailed. The inefficient allocation of state resources, limited innovation, and declining investment attractiveness collectively contribute to stagnation in living standards and reduced social mobility.

This research aims to analyze the socio-economic implications of corruption in Kazakhstan, identify key drivers behind its persistence, and assess its broader effects on national progress. The findings are intended to inform future anti-corruption strategies and support the development of more transparent and accountable governance.

**Keywords:** corruption, damage of corruption, public service, impact of corruption on the economy, impact of corruption on the social sector.

### Introduction

The socio-economic consequences of corruption remain a key concern for ensuring the stable and sustainable development of any state, and the Republic of Kazakhstan is no exception. In recent years, this problem has attracted increasing attention from both government bodies and international organizations such as the OECD, GRECO, the World Bank, Transparency International, and the United Nations Development Programme.

Despite efforts to combat corruption, it remains a significant barrier to the country's development.

Corruption in Kazakhstan hinders economic growth, redistributes public resources in favor of narrow interest groups, degrades the quality of services provided to citizens, and deepens social inequality. The socio-economic consequences of corruption include reduced public administration efficiency, increased poverty, inequality in access to social goods, and heightened social tension.

The relevance of researching this topic lies in the fact that Kazakhstan, as a developing country with a transition economy, faces unique challenges stemming from historical and cultural factors inherent to post-Soviet society. Corruption-related issues have a serious impact on economic growth, social stability, and the relationship between citizens and state institutions. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct in-depth research into the impact of corruption on Kazakhstan's socio-economic development, identify the specific nature of these consequences, and develop effective methods to mitigate them.

Issues of combating corruption and assessing its socio-economic consequences are widely addressed in the works of both foreign and domestic researchers. A significant contribution to the study of corruption in the Republic of Kazakhstan has been made by Kazakhstani scholars and practitioners such as M.S.Narikbayev,

S.F.Udartsev, Zh.K.Kusainov, A.B.Baimenov, M.A.Sarsenbayev, and G.K. Nurpeisova, as well as analytical centers operating within government institutions.

In the works of Kazakhstani authors, corruption is examined as a systemic problem in a transitional society, associated with institutional weakness, imperfections in legal regulation, distortions in administrative culture, and insufficient public oversight. Thus, M.S.Narikbayev emphasizes the importance of fostering an anti-corruption legal culture and strengthening the rule of law as key prerequisites for the sustainable development of the state. S.F.Udartsev, in turn, focuses on the constitutional and legal aspects of combating corruption and highlights the role of democratic institutions in reducing corruption risks.

Understanding the mechanisms and consequences of corruption at the societal and economic levels will allow for the development of more targeted and effective anti-corruption strategies, improve the quality of life for citizens, and increase trust in state institutions, all of which are particularly important for the continued sustainable development of the country.

Corruption is a pressing issue not only for certain countries but for nations

Currently, although the model of public administration has been renewed and new mechanisms for combating corruption have been developed, new forms of corruption are emerging day by day within the framework of globalization policies and global transnational economic partnerships [1].

A set of measures aimed at eradicating corruption has been implemented since ancient times. However, despite improvements in legislation and working conditions in contemporary society, this epidemic persists. It is essential to view corruption not only through the lens of public administration and economics but also as a social phenomenon. Corruption is a testament to the perpetual imperfection of human nature [2].

According to information from the United Nations, the annual global amount of bribes totals one trillion US dollars. As a result of this offense, the economies of countries around the world lose approximately 2.6 trillion US dollars each year. This figure, in turn, represents 5% of the global gross domestic product [3].

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the damage caused by corruption incidents has exceeded 92 billion tenge over the past six years [4]. This amount represents the total of direct damages; in addition to direct harm, incidents of corruption also result in economic and social indirect damages [5]. The amount of indirect damages is likely to be several times greater than that of direct damages. However, the tools for calculating and assessing indirect harm are not functioning within the public administration apparatus.

The socio-economic consequences of corruption are an important topic attracting the attention of many scholars, economists, and political scientists. Among the authors who have studied the impact of corruption on society and the economy, the following can be highlighted:

Adam Smith, an economist, studied the impact of corruption on economic development. In his works, he demonstrates how corruption leads to a decrease in investment, the deterioration of public services, and the slowdown of economic growth, particularly in countries with transition economies [6].

Richard Thaler, a professor of economics, explored how corruption affects social inequality and the quality of public governance. His works emphasize that corruption can create barriers to the development of democracy and undermine citizens' trust in state institutions [7].

Roger Garrison investigated the role of corruption in reducing economic efficiency and the development of the shadow sector. They concluded that corruption leads to inefficient resource redistribution and acts as a barrier to long-term sustainable economic growth [8].

Daron Acemoglu, an economist and co-author of the book *Why Nations Fail*, researched the impact of corruption on the economic development of India and China. In his analysis, he found that high levels of corruption are associated with slower economic growth. When governments are susceptible to corruption, investment in critical sectors such as infrastructure and education decreases, negatively affecting long-term development prospects [9].

In her work "Corruption in Public Procurement: Causes, Consequences, and Cures," Tina Søreide examines corruption in the procurement of goods and services. While the focus is on bureaucratic administration, the analysis also addresses the political dimension. The author examines three key aspects of procurement-related corruption. The first aspect deals with the problems arising from the widespread nature of this type of corruption. The second focuses on the mechanisms through which this illicit activity is carried out. The third aspect discusses practical strategies for combating corruption. Special attention is given to issues of accountability and the regulation of private companies, with an emphasis on the importance of political commitment as a crucial condition for the successful implementation of reforms [10].

In the research by Joras Ferwerda, Ioana Deleanu, and Brigitte Unger (*Corruption in Public Procurement: Finding the Right Indicators*), the focus is placed on preventive measures. Based on data from criminal investigations, several corruption indicators in public procurement have been proposed, which are considered potentially viable risk indicators.

However, the question arises: how effective are these indicators when only corrupt procurements are analyzed? Using data from 192 public procurement cases, 96 of which were associated with corruption and 96 were not, the study focuses on identifying the most significant indicators of corruption risk.

The results show that only a few of the proposed indicators are strongly linked to corruption, with eight of them—such as large tenders, lack of transparency, and collusion among participants—most accurately predicting the likelihood of corruption. The study also successfully addresses one of the challenging tasks in criminological research: selecting a representative sample, making the findings a valuable tool for improving corruption detection, enhancing investigations, and reducing corruption risks [11].

The role of public procurement during the pandemic is examined in the research by Eva Thomann, Federica Marconi, and Asya Zhelyazkova. In their works, they emphasize that, in the context of the global COVID-19 crisis, procurement became a key tool for responding to emergencies.

The authors highlight that while public procurement plays a critical role in effective crisis response, it remains vulnerable to corruption. During the COVID-19 pandemic, procurement norms were significantly simplified to ensure the rapid supply of medical equipment. However, these changes increased corruption risks, requiring careful attention. The article investigates the impact of crisis regulatory measures on corruption risks and perceptions, as well as changes in the interaction between the state and businesses and in the procurement regulatory environment.

A comparative analysis is conducted using data from legal studies, contract data, and surveys of public administrations (N = 445) and businesses (N = 175) in Italy and Germany. Surprisingly, objective corruption risks increased similarly in both countries. Key factors in the perception of corruption were the low competitiveness of procedures, unclear regulatory requirements, and the politicization of bureaucracy. To prevent inefficiencies and loss of public trust, crisis regulations should establish clear, transparent rules that support competitive procedures and maintain the independence of bureaucratic institutions [12].

According to authors Michela Gnaldi and Simone Del Sarto, crisis periods create favorable conditions for corruption due to weakened regulatory frameworks, reduced oversight, and rapid increases in funding volumes. Public procurement systems are particularly vulnerable to corruption risks during such times, as they play a central role in implementing crisis response measures.

In their work, the authors present a carefully selected set of indicators signaling corruption risks in crisis conditions, along with a framework for their analysis and calculation. This approach uses temporal disruptions caused by crisis circumstances to statistically identify companies or public contractors with varying levels of risk. The proposed framework accounts for the variability and scale of corruption threats associated with crises and provides effective mechanisms for mitigating them [13].

Dr. Peter Adoko Obicci argues that political practices and the functioning of bureaucracy under conditions of corruption determine the effectiveness of public procurement implementation in a given context. However, empirical research in this area remains insufficient. This work analyzes the interactions among politics, bureaucracy, and corruption in the public procurement process, identifies existing issues, and proposes potential solutions grounded in Weberian and game-theoretic frameworks in the context of developing economies.

The study is based on a thorough analysis of existing literature and relevant sources, which were reviewed and adapted to achieve the research objectives. The main argument is that public procurement in developing countries becomes less effective and fails to ensure an optimal price-quality ratio due to the intertwining of politics, bureaucracy, and corruption. Politicians and officials in these countries are heavily reliant on corrupt mechanisms, which leads to public dissatisfaction and hinders the effective implementation of procurement processes.

Based on the analysis, the author concludes that limiting corruption channels, especially those affecting procurement operations and activities, can improve conditions in developing economies. Additionally, adapting international experience and best practices in the context of globalization is recommended to enhance the effectiveness of public procurement [14].

Robert Klitgaard, a political scientist who developed the corruption formula, studied how corrupt government processes contribute to increased inequality between the rich and the poor. He noted that this is linked to limited access to resources for low-income citizens and the insufficient participation of these groups in political decision-making processes influenced by corrupt officials [15].

In her scholarly work, Alina Rocha Menocal notes that corruption undermines the institutional foundations of sustainable development and negatively affects social stability and democratic processes. She emphasizes that corruption becomes an obstacle to effective governance, deepens inequality, and limits citizens' opportunities to participate in decision-making [16].

Additionally, the Anti-Corruption Research Center (ARC) and other international organizations, such as the World Bank and the UN Development Programme (UNDP), regularly publish studies on the impact of corruption on the economy and social stability. These organizations examine how corruption affects citizens' trust in government institutions, poverty levels, and access to education and healthcare.

Thus, most authors working on corruption agree that it has a multifaceted impact on society and the economy, reducing the efficiency of public governance, deteriorating the quality of social services, and hindering social and economic development.

Direct damages resulting from corruption crimes refer to the financial and property losses incurred by the state budget as a result of illegal activities. Examples of such situations include the abuse or misuse of official powers by public officials, illegal involvement in entrepreneurial activities, bribery, and embezzlement of state property.

According to the author's concept, indirect damages resulting from corruption crimes refer to the disruption or cessation of the operational system within a particular field due to illegal activities concerning the allocated material assets aimed at solving a specific problem.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, records are kept of the types of corruption offenses, the officials who commit them, and information on direct damages and their recovery. This accounting is carried out by the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounting of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Additionally, while there is a wealth of research in the academic world on the direct harms of corruption in our country, very few researchers study the indirect consequences of these crimes, and the topic remains largely unexplored.

### **Materials and methods of research**

The object of the study is the socio-economic consequences of corruption in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the activities of state bodies and public organizations in the field of anti-corruption. The object covers both direct manifestations of corruption, affecting the efficiency of public administration and the quality of public services, and indirect consequences, including social inequality, reduced public trust in state institutions, and limitations on the country's investment attractiveness.

The empirical basis of the study is content analysis, a process of systematically collecting specific information related to the topic under investigation, which is crucial for gaining a deep understanding. The study allows monitoring the representation of various perspectives on the consequences of corruption through the analysis of official documents, media publications, and public opinion. The results of the content analysis reveal the problem's objective nature [17].

The normative-legal framework includes the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Government resolutions, and national reports on anti-corruption efforts. The use of this method enables the identification of effective ways to implement preventive anti-corruption measures and to assess the roles and responsibilities of public organizations and state institutions.

In addition, the study employed quantitative research methods. Within this approach, data collection, processing, analysis, and summarization were carried out. The data for the study were obtained from the official portal of the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounting of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan ([qamqor.gov.kz](http://qamqor.gov.kz)), national anti-corruption reports, foreign scientific journals, and books.

The article demonstrates that qualitative research provides definitions and descriptions of the harms caused by corruption. At the same time, quantitative methods examine the frequency and scale of these harms, as well as the prerequisites and measures related to corruption [18]. During data analysis, descriptive and inferential statistics were processed, and the author also conducted correlation and regression analyses. The analysis is interpreted in the main and concluding sections of the article.

The comprehensive approach, combining content analysis, quantitative methods, and normative-legal analysis, allows corruption to be studied as a social, economic, and legal phenomenon, ensuring the completeness and reliability of the research findings.

### **Results and discussion**

Corruption adversely affects not only the proper functioning of the state apparatus but also the socio-economic relationships within society, public trust in state institutions, the state's reputation on the global stage, and investor interests.

The Indirect Effects of Corruption on Socio-Economic Relationships in Society.

1. Causes Social Inequality. In an environment rife with corruption, trust in fair competition diminishes.

2. **Hinders Property Declaration.** When members of the public see or hear that representatives of large businesses evade taxes through bribery, they may also choose not to declare their own property to avoid taxes or may register their assets in the names of individuals who receive state benefits.

3. **Reduces Public Trust in Power Institutions.** There is a decline in public trust in government institutions, leading to doubts about the legality of their decisions.

4. **Increases Corruption in Law Enforcement Agencies.** When corruption proliferates within law enforcement agencies, it can increase the number of organized crime groups and pave the way for collaboration between these two entities [19].

However, there is no specific formula for calculating the indirect damages resulting from corruption offenses globally. This is because corruption cases are unique and possess distinct characteristics, and their impact can vary across individuals within society.

According to the author's concept, the damages resulting from corruption can be scientifically classified into the following groups.

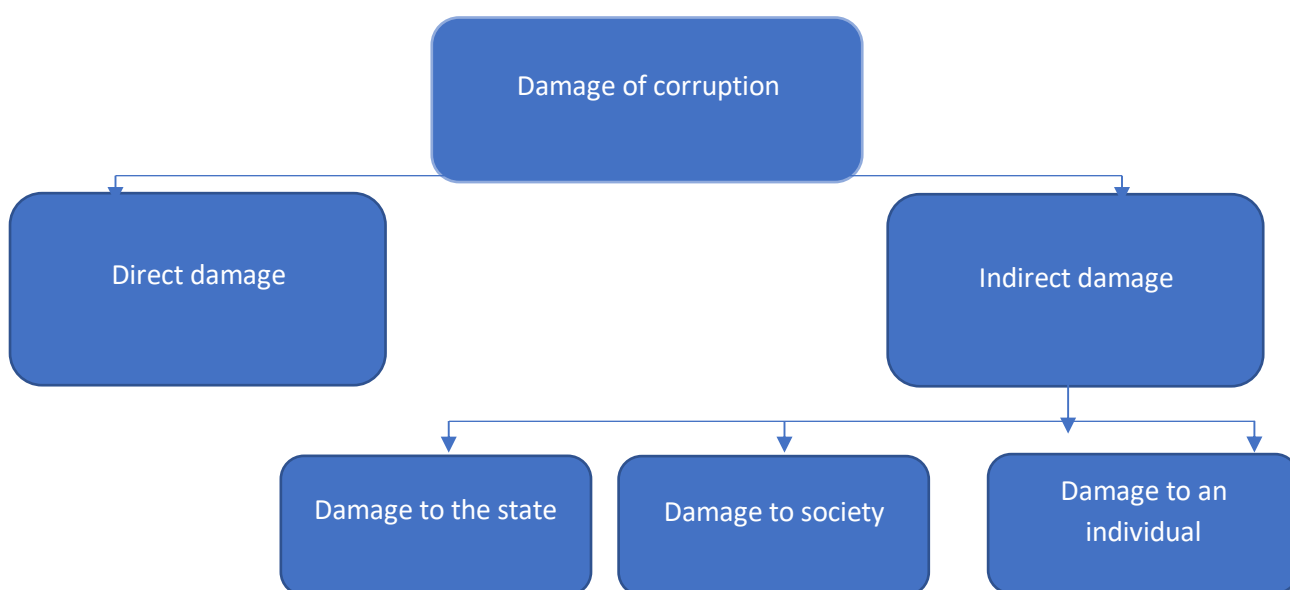


Figure 1 - Types of damage caused by corruption

Note: complied by the authors

Direct Damages of Corruption refer to material losses that have been embezzled from the state budget or have not reached the budget due to corrupt offenses.

Indirect Damages arise from illegal activities concerning allocated material assets aimed at solving a specific problem, resulting in the disruption or cessation of operations within that sector.

Based on the findings of the qualitative research presented in the article, indirect damages can be classified into three groups:

1. **Indirect Damages to the State and Power Institutions.** These damages lead to ineffective changes in the state's current or strategic plans.

2. **Indirect Damages to Society.** The embezzlement or misappropriation of material assets allocated from state institutions or other financial sources to address pressing social issues, or the poor resolution of these issues through corrupt practices, contributes to a decline in public trust in government institutions. A decrease in public trust in government bodies can lead to political instability, which, in turn, can trigger a series of actions that harm national security.

**Individual harm due to corruption.** This is particularly evident in the judicial and law enforcement sectors. Criminals can evade imprisonment through bribery, and victims may be unable to fully defend their rights as a result. Corruption typically involves a collusion between two parties that leads to the violation of existing laws. By analyzing the diagram, one can identify the indirect harm caused by certain types of crimes, in addition to the direct damage.

Corruption-related crimes, such as embezzlement and property misappropriation, have a significant economic impact on the state and government institutions. The obtaining of permits from state regulatory bodies through bribery inflicts indirect harm on society. For example, an individual who acquires a driver's

license through bribery represents a potential danger to society. Similarly, a diploma obtained through bribery may lead to a lack of qualifications among educators, posing a threat to future generations.

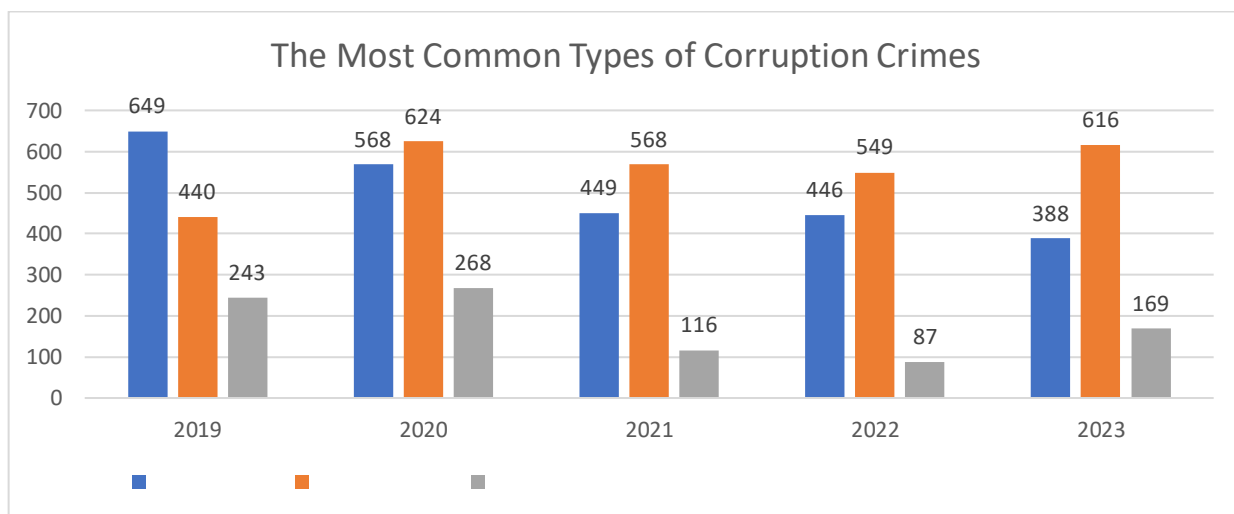


Figure 2 - The Most Common Types of Corruption Crimes

Note: compiled by authors based on National anti-corruption report for 2023

A positive trend has been observed in the reduction of bribery cases among government officials and those equated to them. However, 2,797 cases of bribery have been registered among these categories of individuals in the last five years. Despite widespread promotion of the ideology of morality and zero tolerance for corruption in society and among public servants, the continued high number of bribery cases is concerning. Over the past two years, around 14,000 events have been held across the country to promote moral ideology. This area requires further in-depth study, and the author intends to continue exploring this topic in subsequent articles.

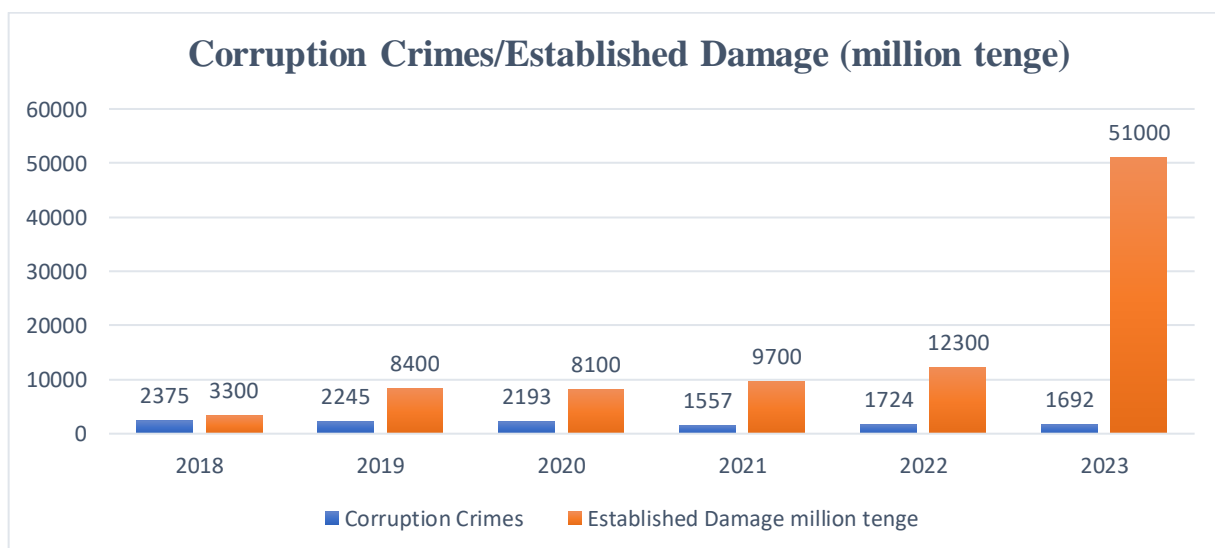


Figure 3 - The Most Common Types of Corruption Crimes

- Registered Corruption Crimes and Damages from Completed Corruption Cases (million KZT)

Note: compiled by authors based on open data from legal statistics Republic of Kazakhstan – qamqor.gov.kz

According to the legal statistics provided by the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounting of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the number of corruption crimes has decreased by 30% compared to 2019, or by 683 cases (from 2,375 in 2019 to 1,692 in 2023).

However, the trend over the past three years has been stable, with no sharp changes. On average, we can observe about 1,700 registered crimes.

As indicated in the second diagram, while the number of corruption crimes has decreased, the direct damage to the state has increased. The amount of damage identified in 2023 is greater than the total damage identified over the previous five years. We can also see from the third diagram that the average amount of damage per registered corruption crime has increased. In 2018, the average direct damage to the state from a single corruption offense was 1.4 million tenge, whereas last year, a single corruption crime caused direct damage of 30.1 million tenge to the state.

Russian scholar Professor M. Drugov, in his research, discusses the increase in direct damage corruption causes to the state and suggests that this may lead to the elimination of all risks and the tightening of laws to combat corruption within government institutions. The scholar uses the example of the procurement processes in the Russian Federation.

He notes that Russia's procurement processes are more complex compared to those in other countries, as everything is monitored, checked, and reported. This complexity arises from Russia's underdeveloped anti-corruption culture. As a result of stricter laws, requirements have become more stringent. These requirements are perceived as obstacles by the business community, leading to more individuals seeking to circumvent them.

However, the strictness of the law and oversight of all processes prevent public officials from making favorable decisions in response to small bribes from participants in government procurement who do not comply with legal requirements. Consequently, this leads to an increase in the value of bribes [20].

From this perspective, analyzing the data allows us to conclude that while petty corruption has decreased in our country, high-level corruption or political corruption has increased.

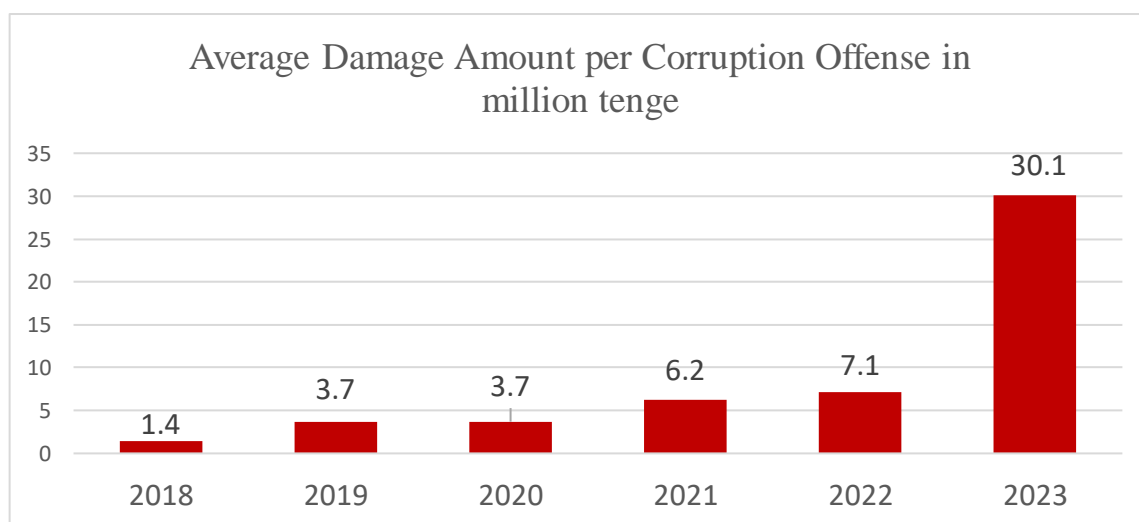


Figure 4 - Average Damage Amount from Each Registered Corruption Crime (million KZT)

Note: compiled by authors based on open data from legal statistics Republic of Kazakhstan – [qamqor.gov.kz](http://qamqor.gov.kz)

### Conclusion

Corruption remains one of the most pressing and systemic issues hindering Kazakhstan's socio-economic development. Throughout this work, it became clear that direct and indirect forms of corruption are closely interconnected, with their consequences often overlapping. There is no need to contrast them in terms of the degree of harm they cause — what matters is understanding that each manifestation of corruption triggers a chain of negative processes that affect various areas of public life.

The most effective mechanism for combating corruption, as evidenced by both international and Kazakhstani experience, lies not only in stricter control measures but also in fostering a strong culture of integrity — among civil servants and within society at large. It is worth emphasizing that reducing corruption to purely economic losses is insufficient: the problem runs much deeper, and its social consequences are often even more destructive.

The data reviewed confirms that corruption leads to inefficient use of budgetary resources, lower quality of implemented projects, and a decline in public trust toward state institutions. What is particularly concerning is its impact on youth — a prevailing sense of injustice, lack of transparency, and unequal opportunities undermine young people's motivation to pursue education, honest work, and civic participation.

In addition, political stability is also at risk. Transparency in decision-making is diminished, and reforms are often perceived as mere formalities. All of this, in combination, obstructs the achievement of long-term sustainable development goals.

Thus, an effective anti-corruption response must be comprehensive. This includes improving legislation, enhancing mechanisms of public oversight, increasing legal awareness, and most importantly — building trust between the state and its citizens. Only under such conditions can Kazakhstan significantly reduce corruption risks and move toward a fairer and more sustainable model of national development.

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## ҚАЗАҚСТАНДАҒЫ СЫБАЙЛАС ЖЕМҚОРЛЫҚ: ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ САЛДАРЫ ЖӘНЕ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК БАСҚАРУҒА ӘСЕРІ

### Аңдатпа

Сыбайлас жемқорлық жаһандық ауқымда әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуға кедергі келтіретін негізгі мәселелердің бірі болып қала береді. Оның салдары күрделі әрі көпқырлы: мемлекеттік институттардың әлсіреуіне, халықтың билікке деген сенімінің төмендеуіне, ресурстарды әділетсіз бөлуге және әлеуметтік теңсіздіктің күшеюіне әкеледі. Бұл құбылыс жеке адамның өмір сүру сапасына ғана емес, сондай-ақ ел дамуының жалпы бағытына да теріс әсер етеді.

Сыбайлас жемқорлықтың әлеуметтік-экономикалық салдары әртүрлі деңгейде көрініс табады. Микродеңгейде ол кедейліктің артуына, теңсіздіктің тереңдеуіне, денсаулық сақтау мен білім беру сияқты негізгі қоғамдық қызметтердің сапасының төмендеуіне ықпал етеді. Макродеңгейде ол елдің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін төмендетеді, инвестиция көлемін қысқартады, инновацияны тежейді және мемлекеттік қаражатты тиімсіз пайдалануға себеп болады.

Осы зерттеуде сыбайлас жемқорлықтың қоғам мен экономикаға әсері жан-жақты қарастырылып, ерекше назар Қазақстан Республикасына аударылған. Жүргізіліп жатқан реформалар мен жаңғырту шараларына қарамастан, сыбайлас жемқорлық институттарды нығайтуға, мемлекеттік басқару сапасын арттыруға және тұрақты экономикалық өсуді қамтамасыз етуге елеулі кедергі келтіріп отыр. Кеңестік әкімшілік жүйенің мұрасы мен нарықтық экономикаға көшу үдерісінің күрделілігі жемқорлыққа бейім құрылымдық жағдайларды қалыптастырды. Бұл мәселе посткеңестік кеңістіктегі елдерге тән, бірақ Қазақстанда айқын байқалады.

Қазақстан жағдайында сыбайлас жемқорлық инфрақұрылымның дамуын тежейді, мемлекеттік қызметтердің сапасын төмендетеді және әлеуметтік жіктелуді күшейтеді. Соның салдарынан халықтың мемлекеттік органдарға деген сенімі әлсіреп, елдің ұзақ мерзімді даму перспективалары шектеледі. Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты Қазақстандағы сыбайлас жемқорлықтың әлеуметтік-экономикалық салдарын талдау, оның тұрақты сипат алу себептерін анықтау және оның ұлттық даму барысына әсерін бағалау. Алынған нәтижелер тиімдірек және ашық мемлекеттік басқару жүйесін құруға бағытталған болашақ сыбайлас жемқорлыққа қарсы механизмдерді әзірлеуге негіз бола алады.

**Негізгі сөздер:** сыбайлас жемқорлық, жемқорлықтан келген залал, мемлекеттік қызмет, жемқорлықтың экономикаға әсері, жемқорлықтың әлеуметтік салаға әсері.

## КОРРУПЦИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЯ И ВЛИЯНИЕ НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

### Аннотация

Коррупция по-прежнему остаётся одной из ключевых угроз социально-экономическому развитию во всём мире. Её последствия носят комплексный и многоуровневый характер: она подрывает институты государства, снижает доверие общества к власти, искажает распределение ресурсов и усиливает социальное неравенство. Это негативно сказывается как на качестве жизни отдельных граждан, так и на общем векторе национального развития.

Социально-экономические последствия коррупции проявляются на различных уровнях. На микроуровне коррупция способствует росту бедности и неравенства, снижает качество базовых государственных услуг, в частности, здравоохранения, образования. На макроуровне она ослабляет конкурентоспособность страны, препятствует внутренним и внешним инвестициям, сдерживает инновационное развитие и приводит к неэффективному использованию бюджетных средств.

В статье рассматривается многоплановое воздействие коррупции на общество и экономику с особым акцентом на Республику Казахстан. Несмотря на проводимые реформы и модернизационные усилия, коррупция продолжает оставаться серьёзным препятствием на пути укрепления институтов, повышения качества государственного управления и устойчивого экономического роста. Наследие советской административной системы и сложности перехода к рыночной экономике обусловили наличие структурных предпосылок для коррупционных практик. Эти черты характерны для большинства постсоветских стран, но в Казахстане они проявляются особенно отчётливо.

Коррупция сдерживает развитие инфраструктуры, ухудшает качество государственных услуг и углубляет социальное расслоение. В результате снижается доверие населения к государственным органам, ограничиваются что ограничивает долгосрочные перспективы развития. Работа направлена на анализ социально-экономических последствий коррупции в Казахстане, выявление факторов её устойчивости и оценку её влияния на прогресс государства. Результаты могут быть использованы для совершенствования антикоррупционной политики и построения более прозрачной системы управления.

**Ключевые слова:** коррупция, ущерб от коррупции, государственная служба, влияние коррупции на экономику, влияние коррупции на социальную сферу.

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