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Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Ensure Economic and Socio-political Stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan During a Pandemic

Abstract: In this article, the author analyzes the difficult situation in the world associated with the spread of the coronavirus. The pandemic negatively affected all spheres of human life and significantly worsened the economic condition of many states. Their governments have spent colossal funds to combat the coronavirus pandemic, improve their economies, and stabilize the political situation in the world. The author analyzes laws and regulations adopted by the Republic of Kazakhstan, aimed at combating the spread of the coronavirus, improving the social and political situation in the country. The coronavirus pandemic has had a negative impact on business. Thus, companies in various sectors began to close, and many people lost their jobs. That has led to further deterioration in the social and political situation in the country. Therefore, laws were adopted to stabilize the situation in Kazakhstan. The author also examines the experience of other states in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic and conducts a comparative analysis.

Key words: pandemic, coronavirus, states, economy, law, social stability, international experience, Kazakhstan, politics

Introduction

In the coming years, the devastating social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be acutely felt around the world. The world has not fully appreciated how the COVID-19 pandemic has devastated the global economy. We track the daily number of infections and victims. However, we are oblivious to job losses and crippled lives, especially in developing countries, where public health has been virtually helpless in the face of the pandemic. The pandemic has affected almost all countries in the world. The total number of people infected at the beginning of 2021 exceeded 73 million. As of the end of December last

year, more than 1.6 million people had died from COVID-19. More than half of the world's population has faced stringent quarantine measures and movement restrictions. Never before in the history of humanity have these measures reached such a scale. According to the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a sharp drop in global foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2020, back to 2005 levels. The crisis has had a substantial negative impact on the most productive types of investment, namely greenfield investments in industrial and infrastructure projects. It means that international production has been severely affected. Some governments have tried to provide massive financial support to companies, families, and the most vulnerable groups. In many states, including the Republic of Kazakhstan, laws have been adopted to improve the socio-economic and political situation. Kazakhstan is studying the experience of foreign countries in the fight against coronavirus, including international legislation.

Materials and Methods

The presented scientific study used methods such as analysis of legal norms aimed at combating coronavirus and improving the social, political, and economic situation in Kazakhstan. The experience of foreign countries in the fight against coronavirus was studied, and the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan was analyzed. Also, an analysis of the media was carried out, and the results of a study of Kazakhstani and foreign scientists were studied. The theoretical basis of the research is scientific articles, statistical data, general theory of law, philosophy, sociology, political science, psychology, and other areas. Analyzed the main laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan to combat the coronavirus pandemic. The issues of vaccination of the population of Kazakhstan were also considered.

Analyzed the main laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan to combat the coronavirus pandemic. The issues of vaccination of the population of Kazakhstan were also considered. The author proposes ways to combat coronavirus by making changes and additions to the legislation of Kazakhstan, preserving the right to choose a vaccine by citizens of the country, and also raises the issue of human rights observance and voluntary decision by citizens of the country on vaccination. In addition, this article analyzes materials on the vaccination of children against coronavirus in Kazakhstan.

Literature Review

The report, prepared by UN economists, says the devastating socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is acutely felt across virtually the entire world. Reliable and sustainable recovery of the world economy, according to UN experts, is only possible if investments in the economic, social, and climatic stability of the planet are ensured, corresponding to the current difficult situation.

For the first time, coronavirus infection was registered on December 31, 2019, in Wuhan, China. Since that time, all scientists of the world and the public have begun to fight the pandemic that has engulfed the whole world. A review of the world media shows that the consequences of the pandemic for the world's largest economies were 4 (four) times more severe than the consequences of the 2008 global financial crisis. Of course, governments have spent colossal amounts of money to fight the coronavirus pandemic. In the media, the phenomenon of the influence of the disease on the life of society and its consequences are increasingly called the term "coronacrisis." In total, from March 2020 until the end of the same year, according to some estimates, about \$ 12 trillion was spent on these purposes. The World Health Organization regularly updates the chronological description as events develop and new information is received by the states, including Kazakhstan.

Main Part

According to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the fall in global GDP could be 4.5 percent (The Organization for Economic Co-operation). Released in late November 2020, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) report warned that the crisis could push 130 million more people below the poverty line, and the crisis could worsen inequality and social protection (*COVID-19 has hit the economy hard*). According to UN experts, 12.7 trillion dollars was spent on emergency measures to stimulate the global economy. The second wave of the pandemic, which affected most of Europe, America, and Kazakhstan in the last months of 2020, brought additional uncertainty. There has also been a sharp decline in foreign direct investment due to the COVID-19 crisis. Global FDI flows fell 35% in 2020 to \$ 1 trillion. Globally, restrictive measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

have slowed started investment projects, and the outlook for a downturn has forced multinationals to re-evaluate new projects. The decline was heavily tilted toward developed economies, where foreign direct investment fell 58% due to corporate restructuring and intra-firm financial flows. In developing countries, foreign direct investment fell by a more moderate 8%, mainly due to the resilience of its flows in Asia (*UNCTAD World Investment Report 2021*).

At the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), in his report, the Secretary General of the fifteenth session of the conference, Mukhisa Kituyi, said: “The pandemic has proved to be dangerous both from a medical and economic point of view, and the damage from it is already measured in trillions of dollars. Since the announcement of a global pandemic in March 2020, social distancing measures have resulted in economic activity virtually halted in one country after another, causing a sharp downturn in the global economy and an almost complete halt in global trade, foreign direct investment, and financial flows. Although massive political support prevented even worse results, the pandemic exacerbated an already precarious economic situation and exposed the vulnerability of countries and groups of people that were already disadvantaged” (*Report by Mukhisa Kituyi*). Many industries have been affected by the coronavirus pandemic.

Table 1

The media included the following industries on the list of the most affected by the coronavirus

№	Branches of production
1	Activities in the field of television and radio broadcasting
2	Printing newspapers, publishing books, magazines, etc.
3	Air transportation, airport activities, road transportation
4	Culture, organization of leisure and entertainment
5	Physical culture and recreation activities and sports
6	Hospitality business
7	Catering
8	Transport business, taxi
9	Activities for the provision of household services to the population (repair, laundry, dry cleaning, services of hairdressers and beauty salons)
10	Activities of organizations of additional education, non-state educational institutions. Деятельность в области телевизионного и радиовещания

In 2020, the global economy contracted by 4.3 percent, more than two and a half times more than during the 2009 global financial crisis.

The decline was mainly due to forced shutdowns in manufacturing and services and premature austerity measures that could only further complicate the situation. In developing countries, the UN's World Economic Report estimates that there has been a less severe decline in economic development at 2.5 percent, with an expected recovery of 5.7 percent in 2021. In the first nine months of 2020, global work hours fell by 11.7 percent, the equivalent of 323 million permanent jobs, according to the UN's International Labor Organization (ILO). The shorter working hours resulted in a \$ 3.5 trillion reduction in income or 5.5 percent of global GDP. Women make up more than 50 percent of the workforce in sectors with high instability in the pandemic, such as retail, hospitality, and tourism, the sectors hardest hit by exclusion. Many middle- and low-income countries are now desperate for liquidity to avoid defaulting on their debts.

Let us turn to the situation in Kazakhstan. On March 13, 2020, the first cases of coronavirus infection were officially registered in Kazakhstan. Three days after identifying the first COVID-19 patient in the country, a state of emergency was declared, restrictions were imposed, public places and schools were closed, and employees of many institutions began to work remotely. In this regard, it was necessary to take measures to preserve the socio-political and economic situation in the country. Therefore, Kazakhstan began to study the experience of other states in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic and to improve legislation. In connection with the announcement by the World Health Organization of COVID-19 as a pandemic in Kazakhstan, President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev issued Decree No. 285 dated March 15, 2020 (hereinafter – “Decree No. 285”). Based on this Decree and to protect the life and health of citizens throughout the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a state of emergency was declared from 08:00 a.m. on March 16, 2020, to 07:00 a.m. on April 15, 2020. For the state of emergency, the State Commission was established to ensure the state of emergency under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan). This commission is endowed with the powers provided for by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the state of emergency” (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

For the period of the state of emergency, the following measures and time restrictions were taken:

- 1) the protection of public order, the protection of especially important state and strategic, special regime, security and especially protected

facilities, as well as facilities that ensure the life of the population and the functioning of transport have been strengthened;

- 2) the functioning of large trade objects is limited;
- 3) the activity of shopping and entertainment centers, cinemas, theaters, exhibitions, and other objects with a mass gathering of people has been suspended;
- 4) quarantine was introduced, large-scale sanitary and anti-epidemic measures were carried out, including with the participation of structural units of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan and internal affairs bodies operating in the field of sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population;
- 5) it is prohibited to hold entertainment, sports, and other mass events, as well as family, commemorative events;
- 6) restrictions are established on entry into the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as on exit from its territory by all types of transport, except for personnel of the diplomatic service of the Republic of Kazakhstan and foreign states, as well as members of delegations of international organizations traveling to the Republic of Kazakhstan at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Responsibility for the implementation of measures applied in a state of emergency was assigned to the State Commission for Ensuring the State of Emergency under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Industry and infrastructural development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, akims of the cities of Nur-Sultan, Almaty, Shymkent and regions (these are the capital and large cities). It should be noted that control over persons evading medical examination and treatment, compliance with the quarantine regime, hiding data that are important for determining the epidemiological situation, as well as measures of responsibility of these persons were also strengthened. It should be covered in more detail.

The basis of the economy and social development of any state are laws, especially during their deterioration in the situation associated with the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). Many legislative acts were adopted in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Table 2

Some legal acts adopted in Kazakhstan on COVID-19

№	Laws	Application
1	2	3
1	The procedure for crossing the State Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan for quarantine restrictions and emergencies	Within the framework of this regulatory legal act, 17 documents were adopted, including orders of the Minister of Health, a resolution of the Chief Sanitary Doctor, documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.
2	Ввоз-вывоз товаров. Меры, принимаемые на уровне Евразийского экономического Союза (ЕАЭС)	26 documents were adopted, including orders, recommendations of the Eurasian Economic Commission, a joint statement of the Eurasian Economic Council and others
3	Supplements for healthcare workers	15 documents (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Finance, and other government departments)
4	Roadmap for the employment of citizens during the state of emergency period	8 documents (resolutions of local executive bodies – akimats of Aktobe, West Kazakhstan, Almaty regions, and ministries)
5	Isolation of the population at home (home quarantine)	8 documents (orders of the Minister of Health, decisions of the Chief Sanitary Doctor)
6	Economic stabilization measures	66 documents, including letters from ministries, decrees of akimats, and others
7	International cooperation in the fight against coronavirus infection	Draft Grant Agreement (Asia-Pacific Disaster Response Fund) (COVID-19 Emergency Response Project) between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Asian Development Bank (December 7, 2020); Protocol decision of the Economic Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States of June 30, 2020 “On measures to minimize the negative consequences caused by the COVID-19 pandemic for the economies of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States” and others
8	Providing food and household items to certain categories of the population	Orders of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9	Organization of the learning process in educational institutions for the period of quarantine	23 documents, including various orders of the Minister of Education and Science, decisions of the Chief Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and others
10	Support of the population and entrepreneurs	10 documents, including letters from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Energy, orders of the Chairman of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the Regulation and Development of the Financial Market and others

1	2	3
11	Regulations for the work of state bodies for the quarantine period	56 documents
12	Social payments for the quarantine period	36 documents
13	Labor issues	9 documents on the organization of labor in the conditions of COVID-19
14	Functioning of trade objects during the quarantine period	4 documents
15	43 documents on medical – Medical, sanitary, and hygienic measures (wearing, application, production of masks; sale, sale, turnover, prices)	

On July 5, 2020, a strict isolation regime began to operate in Kazakhstan. All facilities were closed, except for grocery stores, pharmacies, cafes (while maintaining social distancing), airports (domestic flights). On July 8, 2020, the President of Kazakhstan, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, declared July 13 as the day of national mourning for those who died due to the COVID-19 coronavirus. He said: “I express my condolences to all those who have lost loved ones, therefore, I declare July 13 as a day of national mourning” (*Kazakhstan declared July 13*).

In Kazakhstan, with the spread of the second wave of COVID-19 and with the tightening of restrictions, the urgent task of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan was to maintain economic and social stability in the country. Although everyone clearly understands that this was almost impossible to achieve. According to a report by KPMG (one of the world’s largest professional services networks and one of the Big Four accounting firms along with Deloitte, Ernst & Young, and PwC.), It is highly likely that the coronavirus pandemic will lead to one of the deepest crises in Kazakhstan since during the Second World War and the collapse of the USSR. The magnitude of the current global economic crisis caused by it is still difficult to fully assess (*Impact of COVID-19*). The crisis and the lockdown that followed it led to a sharp reduction in businesses in various industries, sales markets, interruptions in supply chains, canceled flights, and restrictions on the free movement of citizens. The oil demand has decreased, world prices for it have collapsed. All these unfavorable macroeconomic factors indicate that the country will face a crisis and a long recovery period in various industries. Taken together, these indicators are projected to lead to a significant decrease in Kazakhstan’s GDP in 2020 (–2.5% compared to GDP growth in 2019 of 4.5%) and an exacerbation of the economic crisis in the republic.

According to KPMG, the most vulnerable are the non-food retail, aviation, oil and gas, mining, transportation, energy, and utility sectors. The main blow fell on the oil and gas industry: prices on the commodity markets showed the strongest drop since the 1990s. The impact of this event could not bypass the economy of Kazakhstan, where about 15% of GDP, according to the S&P rating agency, is formed by the oil and gas sector. The “new reality” influenced the industry so much that large players had to optimize the staffing of their offices, and KazMunayGas was forced to postpone its IPO. While global oil prices have begun to recover, abundant oil reserves in global markets and OPEC + commitments to cut production could limit Kazakhstan’s oil export revenues. In addition, the domestic banking sector is also exposed to certain risks associated with the growing volume of non-performing loans, which may intensify if support measures are curtailed.

All Kazakhstani companies optimize their working capital, develop and implement an anti-crisis action plan: postpone or revise capital-intensive investment projects, considering less costly options for their implementation. Thus, many enterprises reacted to the new reality and transferred the bulk of their employees to remote work. The retail sector and food manufacturers are focusing on reducing assortment and in a lower price segment due to the expected decline in purchasing power. Airports have revised their strategies for managing commercial space (prioritizing large players over small and medium-sized enterprises), and they have also explored the possibility of placing more emphasis on freight transport. Shopping and entertainment center real estate companies have revised their marketing strategies to focus on social distancing and safety.

The consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic have affected the economy of Kazakhstan more strongly than the crises of 2008 and 2015. The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic suspended global activity in the second quarter of 2020 and led to a decrease in global demand and prices for oil, which is Kazakhstan’s main export commodity. In April 2020, the average oil price fell to a record low in two decades, USD 21 per barrel.

Coronavirus infection has resulted in significant loss of life. According to official figures, the number of deaths from coronavirus at the beginning of December 2020 reached 2,626 human victims or 1.4 percent of confirmed cases. Human casualties, directly or indirectly related to coronavirus infection, have become a real tragedy for many and affected almost every Kazakhstani. As of December 2021, there are 977,031 people

infected with coronavirus in Kazakhstan. It is 0.37% of people tested in the world. Of these, 12,802 died and 944,485 recovered.

The COVID-19 pandemic has weakened domestic economic activity as well. So, in January–September 2020, GDP decreased by 2.8 percent, while in the same period of the previous year, an increase of 4.1 percent was recorded. Despite renewed activity and easing quarantine restrictions in the third and fourth quarters, the depth of the economic downturn in 2020 remains significant. GDP is projected to shrink by 2.5 percent.

It is estimated that the poverty rate in Kazakhstan will increase to 12–14 percent in 2020, up from 6 percent in 2016. The pandemic has severely limited activity in trade and transport, hospitality, and catering, which together provide jobs for about 30 percent of the employed population, predominantly in urban areas. The greatest increase in poverty is observed in rural areas, which may lead to an increase in inequality in Kazakhstan.

The coronavirus has affected many sectors of the economy, and among them, air travel is especially strong. Tens of thousands of jobs have been destroyed, and countless billions in revenue lost. During the lockdown, most fleets were completely suspended, and now the industry is forced to rethink its future. Kazakh airlines lost 235 billion tenges. For example, like other airlines, the national air carrier Air Astana canceled all scheduled flights until April 30 due to the extension of the state of emergency in Kazakhstan. At the same time, the company is developing commercial cargo transportation along with the airline's route network and new directions. Another major air carrier, SCAT, also cut its regular flights last year but is engaged in delivering humanitarian supplies, and the export of Kazakhstani "stuck" in other countries due to quarantine. For example, on April 13, humanitarian aid was delivered, and 149 Kazakh students from Poland were returned, and on April 14, more than 150 tourists from Thailand were evacuated.

During the coronavirus pandemic, issues related to the labor activity of the population have acquired particular relevance. It is known that many citizens lost their jobs, and employers were forced to change the procedure for providing work. Many questions have arisen, in particular, according to the legislation of Kazakhstan, the procedure for registration of downtime and the terms of payment for downtime for reasons beyond the control of the employer and the employee are determined by labor, collective agreements and are set at an amount not lower than the minimum wage (42,500 tenges). Downtime payment can be higher than the minimum wage by agreement between the employee and the employer.

It is worth noting that some companies' collective bargaining agreements set a larger amount of downtime pay than the minimum wage.

Thus, it can be concluded that in relation to employees who are not able to perform their labor duties due to the ban of the Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Kazakhstan, downtime is indicated in the timesheet, and payment is made in an amount not lower than the minimum wage. Based on paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 79 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the time worked and not worked by the employee is subject to accounting. All companies, in pursuance of paragraph 3 of Article 79 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, had to provide for symbols, fixing the procedure for keeping records of working hours by an act of the employer, including during idle periods and the absence of an employee at the workplace for a good reason (*Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan*). Even though the employee does not have a previous job, the employer may need to attract him to another job for the period of downtime.

Under labor legislation, in the event of downtime, the employer has the right to transfer the employee without his consent for the entire period of downtime to another job that is not contraindicated for health reasons. In case of temporary transfer to another job in case of downtime, the employee is paid for the work performed.

For the period of the coronavirus pandemic, in order to avoid mass infection of workers in the workplace, the employer had the right to send workers at their own expense for preventive medical examinations in cases. Of course, this was not done. On the contrary, there was a high incidence among those workers who worked, especially the outbreak in western Kazakhstan, where oil companies were operating. The Kazakh authorities took timely measures to support the economy. Business provided:

- deferral in the payment of taxes and other obligations;
- support programs have been expanded through subsidizing loans, along with direct financial support for low-income and quarantine-affected citizens;
- expanded access of small and medium-sized businesses to credit resources to replenish working capital to minimize losses and maintain continuous fulfillment of obligations to pay wages and payments to suppliers.

The state has adopted a direct cash assistance program, under which about 4.6 million citizens (24 percent of the population) received payments remotely.

The economy is projected to grow by 2,5% in 2021 due to the improved global economic outlook, increased export demand, renewed domestic economic activity, and increased disposable income.

One of the most important strategies is accelerating the digitalization of sales channels and interaction with customers. COVID-19 has reaffirmed that digital sales channels such as digital social media marketing are the future and the presence of our every industry.

Conclusion

The COVID-19 vaccination could boost market confidence, restore economic activity in 2021, and support higher growth in 2022. The issue of vaccination and public confidence in the vaccine is a separate issue that requires more in-depth study.

However, new challenges are emerging – a decrease in global demand for fossil fuels, increased regional competition for investment, increased risks of instability in the financial sector, and an increased need for accountable and transparent governance.

To strengthen economic recovery and improve productivity, Kazakhstan needs to accelerate the pace of structural reforms. After each economic crisis, average GDP growth in Kazakhstan shows a declining trend due to low productivity and poor economic diversification.

Now we would like to turn to the vaccination in Kazakhstan. There are four types of vaccines: Kazakhstani QazVac, Russian Sputnik V, Chinese Hayat-Vax, and CoronaVac. The CoronaVac vaccine is an inactivated vaccine developed by the Chinese company Sinovac Biotech and recognized by the World Health Organization. Hayat-Vax is also a Chinese vaccine approved by the World Health Organization. Sputnik V is a vector vaccine developed by the Gamaleya Russian National Research Center for Epidemiology and Microbiology. But the World Health Organization did not give its assessment in relation to the Russian vaccine. QazVac is a Kazakh vaccine, and now there is no scientific publication proving the effectiveness of this vaccine. Of course, there is no legal provision in Kazakhstan obliging to make a vaccine. Therefore, vaccination in our country is voluntary, that is, the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan are met (*The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan*). Vaccination against coronavirus infection for citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out free of charge within the guaran-

teed volume of free medical care and following the Code of Public Health and the Health Care System (*Кодекс Республики Казахстан*). However, in Kazakhstan, some people do not want to be vaccinated. Therefore, explanatory work is carried out to comply with human rights. In general, as of December 2021, 8,808,125 people were vaccinated in Kazakhstan. In addition, vaccination of adolescents, pregnant and lactating women began with the Pfizer vaccine (TV channel 24 Khabar). The COVID-19 vaccination could boost market confidence, restore economic activity in 2021, and support higher growth in 2022. The issue of vaccination and public confidence in the vaccine is a separate issue that requires more in-depth study.

The COVID-19 pandemic is causing enormous economic and social hardship around the world and affecting the lives of everyone. The downsizing of enterprises in various industries, the closure of businesses, and the loss of jobs led to the socio-economic situation in Kazakhstan deteriorating significantly in mid-2020, which also affected the political situation in the country. In addition, Kazakhstan is a state with a resource-based economy; therefore, the decline in demand for oil in the world market also affected the country's economy. All this led to the deterioration of people's lives. Another factor that influenced the lives of citizens of Kazakhstan was the transition to the online mode of work of the majority of workers. All this required legal regulation of issues during a pandemic. Therefore, in Kazakhstan, amendments and additions were made to the current laws of the country, which were aimed at improving the situation in Kazakhstan.

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Działania legislacyjne Republiki Kazachstanu na rzecz zapewnienia stabilności gospodarczej i społeczno-politycznej podczas pandemii

Streszczenie

W pracy autor analizuje trudną sytuację na świecie związaną z rozprzestrzenieniem się koronawirusa. Pandemia negatywnie wpłynęła na wszystkie sfery życia człowieka i znacząco pogorszyła stan gospodarek wielu państw. Rządy tych państw przeznaczyły gigantyczne środki na walkę z pandemią koronawirusa, a także aby poprawić swoją sytuację gospodarczą i ustabilizować sytuację na świecie. Autor artykułu analizuje prawo i regulacje przyjęte przez Republikę Kazachstanu, które ukierunkowano na walkę przeciwko rozprzestrzenianiu się wirusa i poprawienie sytuacji społecznej oraz politycznej w państwie. Epidemia koronawirusa negatywnie wpłynęła na funkcjonowanie przedsiębiorstw, w związku z czym firmy z różnych sektorów musiały zakończyć działalność, wskutek czego wiele osób straciło pracę. To zaś

prowadziło do dalszego pogorszenia sytuacji społecznej i politycznej tego państwa. Z tego powodu przyjęto rozwiązania prawne na rzecz poprawy tej sytuacji. Autor bada także doświadczenia innych państw płynące z walki z pandemią koronawirusa. W tym celu korzysta z analizy porównawczej.

Słowa kluczowe: pandemia, koronawirus, państwa, ekonomia, prawo, stabilność społeczna, doświadczenie międzynarodowe, Kazachstan, polityka

