

Mineral-resources Potential of the Developing Regions as the Prerequisite of their Stability

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The role of the mineral-resources potential for the developing countries and regions differs greatly from the countries with the highly developed economy. If for the developed countries mineral resources can be considered as the additional supply and the reserves for the economy, whereas for the developing countries it is often the only base for the material security and the chance for the creation of the effective economy. However the development of the incentive inherent in the mineral-resources potential may be realized only if the mineral-resources base will be competitive on the market, and this depends upon the real evaluation of the deposits, the extraction and treatment technology and the legal provision of the mineral-resources usage.

The problem is studied on the example of Kazakhstan(Central Asian region),which posses the high mineral-resources potential(the total supplies of chrome, uranium, zinc, lead, manganese, copper, ferrum, gold, hydrocarbons are from 21% to 2-3% of the world resources), but the competitiveness of them is not sufficient. The main aim of the geological-exploration service of Kazakhstan at the beginning of the 21-st century is the increasing of the competitiveness of the mineral-resources base by means of orientation of the investigations on the discovering the new large ore and hydrocarbon objects. For the realization of this strategic task special program "System metallogeny of Kazakhstan" has been worked out. Cooperation with the other countries of the Central Asia region is desirable for the implementation of this program.