

Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВ ат. ЕУАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ
ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВА
L.N. GUMILYOV EURASIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ ат. ЕҰУ ЖАНЫНДАҒЫ ЗАМАНАУИ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР ИНСТИТУТЫ
ИНСТИТУТ СОВРЕМЕННЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ ЕНУ имени Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВА
IMS OF LN GUMILYOV ENU
ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЗЕРТТЕУЛЕР ИНСТИТУТЫ
ИНСТИТУТ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ
ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE
«ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ БҰЗУШЫЛЫҚТАРДЫ ЗЕРТТЕУ ЖӨНІНДЕГІ ОРТАЛЫҚ» РМҚ
РГП «ЦЕНТР ПО ИССЛЕДОВАНИЮ ФИНАНСОВЫХ НАРУШЕНИЙ»
RSE «CENTRE FOR FINANCIAL VIOLATIONS RESEARCH»



**«ӘЛЕМДІК ЭКОНОМИКАНЫҢ ТУРБУЛЕНТТІЛІК РЕЖИМГЕ КІРУ
ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ЕЛДІҢ СЫРТҚЫ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТІ»**

Халықаралық ғылыми- тәжірибелік конференциясының

ЕҢБЕКТЕРІ

ТРУДЫ

Международной научно-практической конференции

**«ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ СТРАНЫ
В УСЛОВИЯХ ВСТУПЛЕНИЯ МИРОВОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ
В РЕЖИМ ТУРБУЛЕНТНОСТИ»**

Works of the international scientific- practical conference

**«FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE COUNTRY IN CONDITIONS
OF ENTRY OF THE WORLD ECONOMY TO THE MODE
OF TURBULENCE»**

1 часть

2015

Астана

УДК 339.9(063)
ББК 65.5
Ә 52

Редакция алқасы

МАДИЯРОВА Д.М. – төрағасы, э.ғ.д., профессор
РАХМЕТУЛИНА Ж.Б. – төраға орынбасары, э.ғ.к., профессор, Л.Н.Гумилев атындағы ЕҰУ «Экономика» кафедрасының меңгерушісі
АХМЕТЖАНОВА С.Б. - э.ғ.д., профессор, Ғылыми экономикалық сараптама орталығының директоры, Экономикалық зерттеулер институты
АЗАТБЕК Т.А. – э.ғ.д., профессор
ЕГЕМБЕРДИЕВА С.М. – э.ғ.д., профессор
РАИМБЕКОВ Ж.С. – э.ғ.д., профессор
ШАЛБОЛОВА У.Ж. – э.ғ.д., профессор
КӘРІБАЕВ Ә.А. - э.ғ.к., Қолданбалы ғылыми зерттеулер бөлімінің меңгерушісі, Республикалық бюджеттің атқарылуын бақылау жөніндегі есеп комитетінің «Қаржылық бұзушылықтарды зерттеу жөніндегі орталық»
СЫДЫҚНАЗАРОВ М.Қ. - ф.ғ.к., саясаттану PhD докторы, Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы ЕҰУ жанындағы Заманауи зерттеулер институтының директоры
ТЛЕСОВА Э.Б. - э.ғ.к., доцент

Ә 52 «Әлемдік экономиканың турбуленттілік режимге кіру жағдайында елдің сыртқы экономикалық қызметі» халықаралық ғылыми- тәжірибелік конференциясының еңбектері. - Астана: Л.Н.Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, 2015.-551б.

Труды международной научно-практической конференции «Внешнеэкономическая деятельность страны в условиях вступления мировой экономики в режим турбулентности».- Астана: Евразийский национальный университет им.Л.Н.Гумилева, 2015.-551с.

Works of the international scientific- practical conference «Foreign economic activity of the country in conditions of entry of the world economy to the mode of turbulence».- Astana: L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, 2015.-p.551.

ISBN 978-601-301-521-7

УДК 339.9(063)
ББК 65.5

© Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия ұлттық университеті, 2015
© Евразийский национальный университет им. Л.Н.Гумилева, 2015

ISBN 978-601-301-521-7

8. Азоев Г.Л., Челенков А.П. Конкурентные преимущества фирмы. М.: ОАО «Типография «НОВОСТИ», 200.-.-256с.
9. Фатхутдинов Р.А. Управление конкурентоспособностью организации. М.: Эксмо, 2005. - 542 с.
10. Феровова А. В. Методические подходы конкурентоспособности продукции// Молодой ученый. — 2011. — №10. Т.1. — С. 170-175.

УДК 668 71 (3)

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN IN 2014

Kim Yekaterina, Zhumanova Kamilya, Zhussipbek Shokan,

L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University
Astana, Kazakhstan
Alpysbayeva A., Zhubayev S.Senior lecturer

In order to implementation the Strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050": new political course of sustainable state", which was presented in December 2012 President N.A.Nazarbayev's message, to the nation, Kazakhstan has taken measures to improve the financial system of the country. The effectiveness of economic activity in the sphere of foreign economic activity of the country and their effectiveness largely depends on the construction of the corresponding system of export promotion of goods, works and services. One of the main tasks of management of foreign economic activity is to promote sustainable and effective economic development of the country through promoting import substitution and improving the investment climate to attract direct and portfolio foreign investment.

Foreign economic relations evolve through certain stages, a change which characterizes the strengthening of the integrity of the world economy, the complexity of the content of international economic relations: from trade and services - to the transfer of the capital and investments, the consequent formation of international production, further - to the formation of a single world market of Finances: currencies, loans, securities. In addition there are political and economic, military, cultural and other relations between the countries, which generate the cash payments and receipts. Multifaceted complex of international relations of the country is reflected in balance sheet account its international operations, which is traditionally called the Balance of Payments (BoP) [1].

The purpose of this article - the disclosure of the structure of the balance of payments of the Republic of Kazakhstan and of the factors influencing the balance of payments in 2014, the main methods of its regulation and his features at the present stage of economic reforms in Kazakhstan [2].

As usual the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NBK) released its preliminary Balance of Payments data for the 2014 year. Based on data from the

NBK, as well as from the State Statistics Agency, Customs Control Committee of the Ministry of Finance and other government bodies.

The Balance of Payments has include: trade balance, i.e. the ratio between the export and import of goods, balance of services, interests and non-payments (balance of invisible transactions) ; Balance the capital and credit, the balances of these operations, omissions and errors, the financing of the deficit or increase of foreign exchange reserves [3].

2014 year for foreign economic activity of Kazakhstan has been difficult, due to the decline in oil prices and associated geopolitical situation with Russia. At the same time, due to the presence of the anti-crisis program of Kazakhstan, foreign trade of the country kept their achievement.

Mainly, the BoP for the 2014 year items showed that:

- The country posted a 36,6 billion dollar merchandise trade surplus in the 2014 year, increase \$3,1 billion from in 2013,
- the deficit on trade in services declined from minus -6,8 billion dollars in 2013 to minus 6,3 billion dollars in 2014,
- the deficit on investment income and remittances declined too, from minus 25,3 billion dollars in 2013 to minus 22,6 billion dollars in 2014,
- the data shows current account plus \$5,9 million, increase from negative \$-118 million in 2013,
- the capital account payments position plus 29,3 billion dollars in 2014 increase from plus 6,4 billion dollars in 2014,
- the Financial account statement in negative -6,7 billion dollars in 2014 decrease from 3,5 billion dollars in 2013.

On the balance of payments of Kazakhstan has been influenced by several factors. Measures to overcome the financial crisis 2008-10 years in Kazakhstan and our resources of National fund gave positive results. The uneven economic and political development of countries of fierce international competition. Cyclical fluctuations in the prices of commodities exported by Kazakhstan. Particularly, reduction of prices of non-ferrous metals, due to the lower demand.

On the negative change in investment positions has affected the return of capital from emergency countries to developed countries, due to the instability of the financial state of the European Union.

Below we provide a table 1 of the balance of Payments in the analytical form.

Note: the table is compiled by the authors according to the statistics of the National Bank of Kazakhstan. www.nationalbank.kz.

As the table shows, the improvement in the current account in 2014 was due to the surplus in the trade balance. The trade balance improved by 11% to \$36,7 billion, compared with 2013, where the trade balance was \$33,7 billion.

Total export in 2014 amounted to \$80,3 billion, a decrease of 3.4 percent compared with 2013, when the export volume was 83.4 billion US dollars, which in turn decreased by \$3.5 billion compared to 2012. In 2012 in Kazakhstan was achieved the highest export volume, almost of \$87.0 billion. The decline in export volumes in 2013 and 2014 yy, mainly influenced by the decrease in prices for major Kazakhstan's export commodities, particularly light metals, copper, oil and other row

materials. Total imports amounted to \$43.6 billion compared with \$49,7 billion in 2013.

Table 1 Balance of Payments of Kazakhstan (Analytical presentation)

Mln. Of USD

#		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Current Account	1388	10197	10791	-118	5994
1.1	Trade Balance	28500	44844	38145	33691	36698
	Exports	61391	85194	86931	83407	80281
	Imports	32891	40350	48786	49715	43582
1.2	Services	-7249	-6635	-7948	-6876	-6354
	Exports	4119	4337	4828	5271	6571
	Imports	11368	10973	12776	12147	12925
1.3	Primary Income	19376	27747	28107	25345	22657
	Compensation of employment	-1406	-1730	-1927	-1803	-1793
1.4	Investment income	-18109	-26156	-26319	-23681	-21004
	receivable	2556	2088	1949	2176	1892
	payable	-20665	-28244	-28261	-25857	-22897
1.5	Transfers	-489	-265	-1010	-1558	-1183
2	Capital account	7898	318	15,4	6,4	29,3
2.1	Financial account	7693	6020	932	3538	-6797
	Direct investment	-3665	8583	-11825	-3538	-4717
	Portfolio inv.	-8470	12868	17387	5962	2333
	Financial derivatives	3,9	-126,7	108	104	-37.1
	Other investments	19824	1861	-4739	1814	-3081
3	Errors and omissions	3116	-3907	-4469	-5826	-8566
4	Overall balance	-4706	-300	4306	2419	-4254
5	Financing	4706	300	-4306	-2419	4254
5.1	Reserve assets NBK	4706	300	-4306	-2419	4254

The balance of services improved slightly, from minus 6.8 billion dollars in 2013 to minus 6.3 billion US dollars in 2014. This indicator is also impacted on the positive result of the Current account. Stable negative value on services based on geographical location of Kazakhstan, which has no outlet to the open sea. All export and import transportation of goods is carried out through the vast territory of neighboring Russia and China, where to spending huge currency funds.

The Income balance, i.e. net outflow of resources on operations of primary incomes also improved. This indicator in 2014 negative 22.6 billion U.S. dollars, compared with \$25.3 billion in 2013. Large negative payments income due to the huge size of the attracted foreign investments. The amount of foreign investment in 2014 reached \$ 200 billion during the years of independence, i.e. since 1991.

Current transfers, negative too, \$1,1 billion and decrease with \$1,6 billion in 2013.

In modern conditions, the movement of financial flows has become an important form of international economic relations, due to the growth of international

financial interdependence of almost all countries of the world. Also, this increase is due to increased export of capital, the development of the world market of loan capital, including Central Asia markets, financial markets, liberalized terms.

An important factor in the movement of capital with increased disequilibrium of balance of payments and the need for borrowing to cover its deficit position. In the end, financial interdependence became stronger commercial interdependence. This strengthens the currency and credit risks, primarily the risk of default by the borrower [4].

According to data of the National Bank of Kazakhstan Financial account balance in 2014 showed a negative result in the amount of \$6.8 billion, however a positive result in the amount of \$3.5 billion in 2013. This indicator means the outflow of capital from the country or the acquisition of foreign assets by residents of Kazakhstan.

The surplus on portfolio investment amounted to \$2.3 billion as a result of increasing growth of assets under portfolio investment above the growth in liabilities from such investments. Net acquisition of assets, capital increase, portfolio investment in the amount of \$8.6 billion were secured by \$6.3 billion growth of foreign assets of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Net liabilities incurred by the growth of \$2.6 bn in portfolio investment as a result of new emission of debt securities of Kazakhstani banks and non-Bank sector companies totaling \$4.9 billion, which were partially effect by repayment of

The negative balance of external flows of derivative securities in 2014 linked to the underdevelopment of this sector of the financial market in Kazakhstan. The negative balance of external flows of derivative securities linked to the underdevelopment of this sector of the financial market in Kazakhstan. The volume of transactions of several hundred million dollars is not compatible with the capabilities of the financial market of Kazakhstan. this market sector has all the opportunities for growth.

The large errors and omissions line is reminder that mainly large-scale foreign-exchange transactions serve to preserve the opacity of flows in the capital account.

Temporary methods of covering the deficit of the balance of payments include soft loans received by a country on foreign aid. Thanks to the active participation of foreign and portfolio investments, transfers of foreign exchange reserves of the National Fund of Kazakhstan to balance the balance of payments gave the opportunity to keep low the size of the external debt of the country. By the end of 2014, the external debt remained low at 5.5 percent of GDP. The final method of balancing the balance of payments is the use of official foreign exchange reserves of National bank , which in 2014 increased to 29.5 billion U.S. dollars.

In 2014 GDP, according to data of Statistics Agency \$225,0 bln , increased in real terms by 4.0%. GDP 2014 in real terms above the level of GDP 1991 twice and is 206,9%. The GDP per capita in 2014 has amount to about 13 thousand US dollars. According to this index, Kazakhstan occupies a leading position among CIS countries, ahead of Russia too.

External debt of the Republic of Kazakhstan amounted to \$123,7 bln, in total. Private non-guaranteed external debt to \$118,5 bln, of which intercompany loans to

\$62,2 bln, State and state- guaranteed external debt only \$5,6 bln, in percent of total to 4,6%.

Kazakhstan's increasing in recent years export base it increasingly vulnerable to fluctuations in the prices of a few key commodities, mainly copper and in the case of 2014 of grain.

The measures taken by the government to diversify the economy, including export and created Eurasian Economic Union, hopefully, will give a new export growth and a positive result of the balance of Payments.

References

1. Balance of Payments. International Monetary Fund. // Washington - 2012.
2. Melnikov G.A. Finance// Almaty, Economics, 2011
3. www.nationalbank.kz.
4. Koshenova Bayan. The securities market. // Almaty, Economics, 2010.

УДК 327 (574)

ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ СВЯЗЕЙ КАЗАХСТАНА

Ж.Б. Кинашева, Л.М. Ахметова

Восточно-Казахстанский государственный университет
им. С.Аманжолова, г. Усть-Каменогорск, Казахстан

Главная задача внешнеэкономической деятельности Казахстана при экономическом суверенитете – это активное участие экономики республики в международном разделении труда с целью совершенствования структуры национальной экономики.

Внешнеэкономическая деятельность РК охватывает экономические, торговые, валютные, научно-технические, культурные и другие отношения со странами мирового сообщества.

В условиях становления рыночных отношений реформа внешнеэкономических связей предполагает осуществление следующих мер:

- прямое, устойчивое и долгосрочное соединение производства и внешнеэкономических сфер деятельности, преобразование внешнеэкономического комплекса Республики Казахстан в динамичную, сбалансированную и оптимально функционирующую систему;
- коммерциализацию производства, способствующую его интеграции в мирохозяйственные связи;
- формирование экономики открытого типа по отношению к мировому хозяйству;