



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»**  
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

XIII Международная научная конференция  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»**

The XIII International Scientific Conference  
for Students and Young Scientists  
**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»**



12<sup>th</sup> April 2018, Astana

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ  
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

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«Ғылым және білім - 2018»  
атты XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

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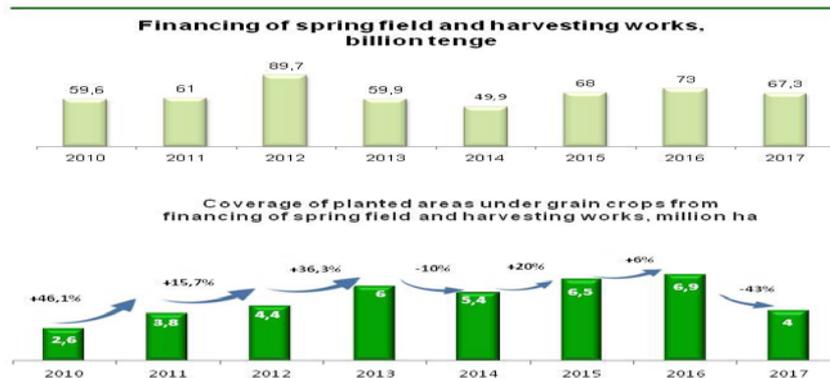
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### Financing of spring field and harvesting works for 2007-2017



Picture 3 shows that for 10 years 196 thousand people were employed and 44 thousand new jobs were created!

Conclusion. To sum up, I want to admit that KazAgro did a great job in stimulating labor production growth from financing of high-technological (innovative) projects with use of modern agro-technologies and increasing of services availability to support agribusiness entities.

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1. All materials that was used in my article I got from KazAgro's official website: [www.kazagro.kz](http://www.kazagro.kz)
2. <https://informburo.kz/novosti/na-mikrokreditovanie-selskogo-biznesa-v-2018-godu-kazagro-napravit-447-mlrd-tenge-.html>
3. <https://www.zakon.kz/4889123-kazagro-avtomatiziruet-protsess.html>

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### WHAT ARE THE WEAK POINTS OF KAZAKHSTAN IN ATTRACTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT?

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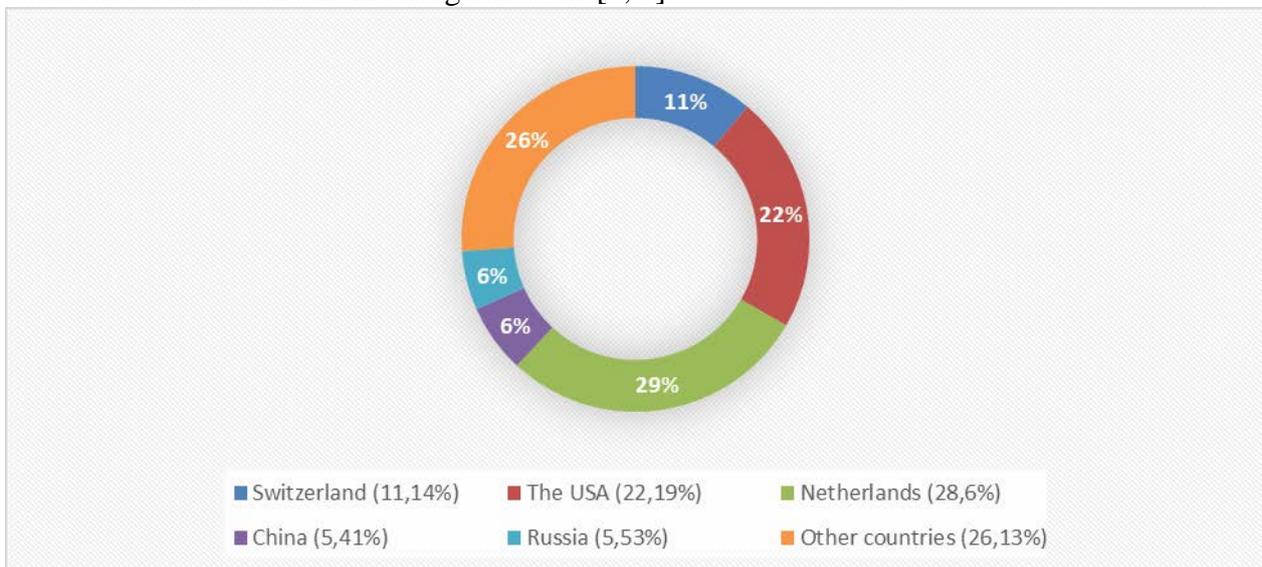
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Foreign direct investment is the investment of capital with a view to acquiring a long-term economic interest in the country of capital application, which ensures the control of the investor over the object of placement of capital. The main forms of foreign direct investment are the opening abroad of enterprises, including the establishment of subsidiaries or the opening of branches, the creation of joint ventures, the purchase of a controlling stake in the enterprises of the donor country and etc [1, 2].

Investment in the real sector of the national economy can lead and be the vehicle to realize the State Program of Rapid Industrial Innovative Development of Kazakhstan. Unfortunately, not always asked demand can be supplied in all spheres due to growing demand. That is why, foreign direct investment is important and can be solution to this. Namely because of this President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev made an emphasis on promotion of foreign investments in his address to the nation in 2012. He claimed that country should prepare legislation system that will create better business investment climate for attracting more foreign direct investment [3].

As for Kazakhstan, research has shown that for more than ten years, over \$ 250 billion of foreign direct investment has been invested in Kazakhstan. Leaders in this direction were

Netherlands, the United States, Switzerland and China. In the first quarter of 2017, foreign investors invested in Kazakhstan almost 19% more than a year earlier. The main priorities for this time have not changed: the money attracts the oil industry, and therefore most of the funds are received by the western regions of the republic. According to the results of January-March 2017, the total gross inflow of foreign direct investment in Kazakhstan amounted to 5.381 billion dollars (data of the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan). This is almost 19% (or \$ 857.2 million) more than the first quarter of 2016. However, compared with the pre-crisis period, the volume of investment in the red: in the period from 2011 to 2015 in the first quarter, the volume of foreign investment was consistently higher than \$ 5.6 billion, and in 2013 reached \$ 8.2 billion. Almost three quarters of the total, investment falls on five countries: Netherlands, the USA, Switzerland, China and Russia. Their total contribution for the first quarter amounted to almost \$ 4 billion. However, they spent this period in different ways. It should be mentioned that China increased its investments in the Kazakh economy by 67.8% - to \$ 344.7 million, which is the maximum figure for the last 5 quarters. The US invested \$ 318.7 million more than a year earlier: the figure of \$ 1,194.2 million is the highest since January-March 2015. The Netherlands, on the contrary, somewhat curtailed the flow of investments: -149.5 million dollars, or 8.8% compared to the same period in 2016. Nevertheless, the Netherlands remains the main foreign investor [4, 5].



1. Chart. Gross inflow of foreign direct investment in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the first quarter of 2017 by countries (million dollars) (Statistical data is taken from 365info.kz)

It can be seen, that Kazakhstan is attractable country for FDI, but the survey that was conducted by international consulting company FTI Consulting which presented its results in April at the International Financial Center Astana (IFAC) site was confirmed the lack of investors' interest in our country. The survey was conducted among 47 world investment funds on the topic: are they ready to be investors for Kazakhstan. According to the results, 84% of respondents answered that they generally would not like to invest their funds in IPO of Kazakhstan companies.

What scares off world investors from our country? There is the list of factors and reasons for being scared of investigating money in Kazakhstan.

One of the problems is - high risks and unstable exchange rate. Kazakhstan is considered one of the developing countries with high risks, in this regard, investors prefer to invest money only in those industries that have a stable and high level of income. It is well known that big amount of money is invested namely in oil industry. In the first quarter, foreigners invested 2.8 billion dollars in its extraction in the first quarter. This is the second result in history (after the fourth quarter of 2016). Moreover, in January-March 2016 investors invested in the industry more than for the whole of 2015. The investments in the manufacturing industry increased twice: according to the results of the first quarter, the volume amounted to 1.2 billion dollars. The main direction is metallurgy. Here, foreigners invested 1,075 billion dollars - 4.5 times more than in January-March 2016. Last time,

the sector received such a significant inflow of foreign investment in the third quarter of 2011, that is, 5 and a half years ago. But, unfortunately, in construction, the volume of investment has completely gone to the negative: according to the results of the first quarter, the gross outflow of foreign investments almost reached \$ 200 million. The backlog from the first quarter of 2016 - more than \$ 290 million. Not surprisingly, the greatest inflow of investments falls on the western regions of Kazakhstan: Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Aktobe and Mangystau oblasts account for 62% of all foreign investments. That means that despite the fact that there are invested much money, most of them goes only in one area and unequal development and investigation appears [6].

Another problem is the state participation in the economy. Director of the Institute of Economic Policy Kairbek Arystanbekov believes that, despite all the favorable conditions created in the form of the Council of Foreign Investors and liberal investment legislation, a number of serious factors remain in Kazakhstan, which deter foreigners. Among them, large-scale state participation in the economy or state entrepreneurship, which is over 45% of GDP, a high level of corruption in state bodies and quasi-state structures, "secret dependence" of judicial and legislative authorities on the executive. He noted that, according to the information of the US Chamber of Commerce, corruption and regular legal proceedings in Kazakhstan seriously affect the interest of American investors. In addition to these problems, foreign investors face such problems as:

- unstable regulatory environment (law);
- weak transport and logistics infrastructure;
- insufficient volume of research and development projects;
- low level of development of entrepreneurship development;
- complex tax system;
- irrational use of foreign investment insurance.

However, there are some reasons to be attractive for FDI and Kazakhstan should use them and improve conditions for attracting more FDI in different spheres of the national economy. Some advices to improve investments climate are:

- 1) Simplify the formalities allowing foreign companies to engage in production activities and reinvest their income. The approved procedure for concluding the contract would have freed investors from numerous bureaucratic procedures. Simultaneously, it would be necessary to strengthen incentives for reinvesting the income of foreign companies.
- 2) It is necessary to interest investors in the prospects and provide a basic understanding of the conditions of work in Kazakhstan. And also reduce the tax burden for investors, create special economic zones with the opportunity to develop logistics and engineering communications.
- 3) Strengthen the marketing strategy. Without marketing and PR, many potential investors will simply not be informed about favorable conditions for investments in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Having built a competent marketing network, you can achieve that investors themselves will come to Kazakhstan, offering investments.
- 4) Use the experience of other countries. For example, take as a basis the experience of other states in the field of tourism. Turkey to attract additional investment in tourism even developed legislative incentive measures for investors.

All the advices below are taken from the experience of such countries as Turkey. For example, Turkey, where tourism is one of the most attractive industries for foreign investment. To attract investors to this sphere, Turkey has developed legislative incentive measures: a privilege was introduced in the form of a falling rate of penalties and tax stimulation, which provides exemption from corporate tax until the investment in tourist real estate is repaid. Also, in the framework of attracting investors, all kinds of advertising and exhibition activities were actively used. Despite the fact that the advertising campaign is quite a costly event, the Turkish authorities have consciously gone to compulsory participation in exhibitions and still allocate budgetary funds for these events. As a result, due to the increase in the volume of investments in the tourism sector, the real estate sphere also won. Currently, Turkey has good prospects for further economic development and recovery.

In conclusion, Kazakhstan has great potential and is quite an attractive country for foreign direct investment. However, the state needs to take a number of changes to ensure that these investments are not only in one area of the national economy, but also in other promising areas that need financial support.

All these measures will undoubtedly benefit the country: foreign direct investments in the economy contribute to the financial stabilization of the economy, help to solve strategic and tactical tasks of a macroeconomic nature, such as combating inflation, restructuring, eradicating the technological and managerial backwardness of the economy. and since an increase in foreign investment is necessary for Kazakhstan, government should make everything to facilitate the attraction of foreign investment and a positive change in the economic situation in the state.

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ӘОЖ: 339.В.21

### КӘСІПОРЫНДАРДЫҢ БӘСЕКЕГЕ ҚАБІЛЕТТІЛІГІН БАҒАЛАУДЫҢ ӘДІСТЕМЕЛІК НЕГІЗДЕРІ

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Елбасымыздың 2017 жылғы Қазақстан халқына Жолдауы «Қазақстанның үшінші жаңғыруы: жаһандық бәсекеге қабілеттілік» деген атпен еліміздің экономикалық өркендеуіне үлесін қосар үшінші жаңғыртуға арналды.

Мемлекет басшысы Жолдауында «Болашағын айқындап, сын-қатерлерді күтіп отырмастан, оған табанды түрде қарсы тұра алатын халық қана жеңіске жетеді» деген халыққа рух, күш, жігер бере отырып, бұл жаңғырудың болашаққа бастайтын сенімді көпірі, Ұлт жоспары – «100 нақты қадамның» аясында жұмыстарды атқара отырып, бес негізгі басымдықтарды атап көрсеткен болатын [1].

Бәсекеге қабілеттілік нарықтық экономика ерекшеліктерімен шарттастырылған экономикалық категория ретінде, нарық қатысушыларының арасындағы бәсекелік күрес