

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



ЖАС ҒАЛЫМДАР КЕҢЕСІ



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2016»** атты  
XI Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ  
XI Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2016»**

PROCEEDINGS  
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**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2016»**

2016 жыл 14 сәуір  
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Frezenius, Heineken, Karl Zeiss, MAN, MacDonald's, Maersk Medical, Marks & Spencer, SB Telecom, and Stadler.

The proposed measures along with the increase of own capital to prudentially standards of the Basel 3 requirement, I think to ensure the stable operation of the financial system of Kazakhstan.

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## INVESTMENT PROCESS OF SOUTH KOREA

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According to the export import bank of Korea, there are 8 stages for doing foreign investment in South Korea. And it is the **common investment process**. 1) Making a plan for foreign business and searching related information, 2) Making business plan and related contracts, 3) Prior consultation with the related organizations, 4) Agreement of investment intent and request for assistance with related organizations, 5) Conclusion of contract and acquiring permissions, 6) Establishing the foreign branches and starting the business, 7) Operating the business and withdrawing investment mistake, and 8) Liquidation of local corporation. Specifically, the process contents are as below

And the next thing is **domestic process for preparing investment**. According to ministry of trade, industry, and energy of South Korea and Korea trade investment promotion agency (KOTRA), there are 6 stages in this process. 1) Analyzing business plan and profitability carefully, 2) Acquiring investment permission from the countries that will be invested, 3) Pre-registration to related organization and registration of local corporate, 4) Submission of report about foreign direct investment or establishment of local branch, 5) Remittance of investment capital and 6) Accrediting their employees to local branch. Specifically, the contents of each stage are as below.

### **Analyzing business plan and profitability carefully**

For determining the business plan about foreign investment, investors have to pass (1) Investigation about information of investment, (2) Establishing business plan, and (3) Analyzing business feasibility. Also investigation about foreign investment usually comprises (1) Investment environment, (2) Department of plant, (3) Department of sales and (4) Common environment. For getting exact information, investors have to check the environment continuously. And, because business plan is a stage that determines production, scale, operation, procurement of capital and manpower planning of foreign investment, it is the most important stage in investment process. If the business plan is made, investors have to check the business feasibility by making financial statements during 5 years.

**Submission of report about foreign direct investment or establishment of local branch**

All investors of South Korea have to do registration to foreign exchange bank for investing to foreign countries.

**Accrediting their employees to local branch**

As the business plan is medium and long-term plan, investors have to prepare for their personnel as to educate their tasks and foreign language in advance. If they overlook it, they could have difficulties for getting proper personnel to work in their foreign branch.

Also, because hiring domestic manpower for working in the foreign branch is very expensive, it'll be useful to hire domestic manpower for doing important tasks like management and hire local manpower for doing the other thing.

The last thing is **foreign process for preparing investment**. And there are 10 stages.

1)Acquiring investment permission, 2)Establishing corporate, 3)Establishing factory and ordering manufacturing equipment, 4)Employing core manpower, 5)Making operation standard of factory, 6)Employing common manpower and Education, 7)Finish of establishing factory, 8)Final check for operation system of factory and 8)Liquidation of corporate.

**2. Foreign investment current state of South Korea**

**According to investment amount of Korea Investment Corp.(KIC)**

**Overall Trend <Measurement: 100million \$, rate of change year on year (%)>**

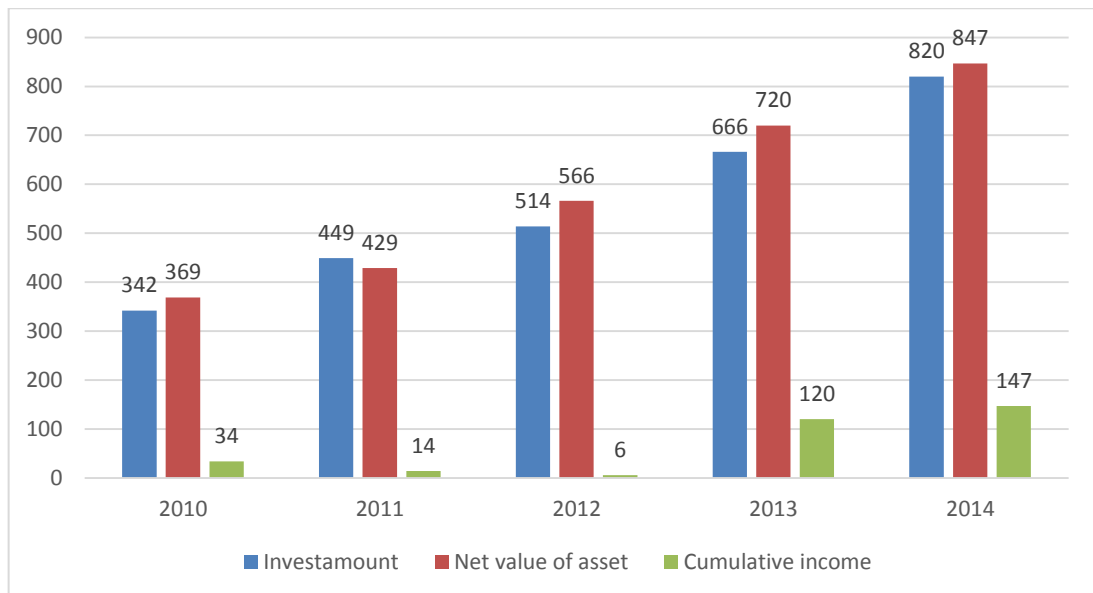
Division	2011	2012	2013	2014		15.1~6
				Total	1~6	
<b>Reported amount (Rate of change)</b>	457.4 (32.8)	396.4 (Δ13.8)	355.9 (Δ10.2)	350.1 (Δ1.6)	155.7 (Δ6.6)	174.5 (12.1)
<b>Investing amount (Rate of change)</b>	290.0 (17.7)	284.2 (Δ2.0)	284.8 (4.8)	267.7 (Δ10.3)	135.9 (Δ5.4)	109.9 (Δ19.1)

**Investment state of KIC in 2014 year**

Division(2014 year)		Value of net asset (100 million\$)	Investment proportion (%)
Common Asset	Stock	371	43.9
	Bond	332	39.2
	Etc.	64	7.5
	Sub total	767	90.5
Replacement Asset	Hedge fund	19	2.2
	Private equity Stock	32	3.8
	Real estate	15	1,8
	Cash equivalent	2	0,2
	Sub total	68	8,0
Strategic investment		12	1.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>847</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Current state of operation profit from 2010 to 2014 year**

(100 million\$)



### 3. The problem in the investment process

At first, the main investment policy and trend of South Korea is that gradual mitigation on foreign direct investment. Also it includes investment strategic for focusing on sector like development of resources, environment and M&A. And it regulates the foreign investment of business as reporting system. And there are some problems in investment process of South Korea as follows.

(1) There is rumor that deindustrialization which was caused by foreign investment could give bad effects for employment, domestic investment and national economy.

(2) Global relocation of low value added sales production will not make good economic effects in the long term.

(3) Main countries in global economy have expanded their foreign investment to emerging market.

(4) In the case of the south Korea, types of business which has been invested are focused on manufacturing part and the invested place is almost situated in Asia.

### 4. Conclusion

#### What is the solution for the problem?

(1) Foreign direct investment is essential for intensifying global competitiveness. And, because almost all companies have advanced into foreign market with reasonable causes, the foreign advancement of companies is inevitable.

(2) Government has to make an investment policy which is focusing on high value add industry like IT. Also, many developed countries have advanced into new emerging market. So, for intensifying competitiveness of South Korea in global market, government has to make good network for securing valuable information and entering into local market.

(3) By supporting establishing cluster of middle and big business companies which entered into similar main local market, government can intensify competitiveness of its companies.

(4) By coping with marine resources development of China and Japan, government of South Korea has to increase its support for the related corporate companies. Also, it has to intensify its ability of developing marine resources by supporting joint venture.

(5) The government of South Korea has to diversify its industries and regions for investment. Especially, because foreign advancement of financial institutions intensify its own competitiveness and can make synergy effect, government has to make related supporting policy for expanding foreign advancement of Korean companies

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## **FOREIGN ACTIVITY AND BOP OF RK**

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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, 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 2013 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].

Mainly, the BoP for the 2013 year items showed that:

- The country posted a 33,7 billion dollar merchandise trade surplus in the 2013 year, down from \$38,1 billion in 2012,
- the deficit on trade in services declined from minus 7,9 billion dollars in 2012 to minus 6,8 billion dollars in 2013,
- the deficit on investment income and remittances declined too, from minus 28,1 billion dollars in 2012 to minus 25,3 billion dollars in 2013,
- the data shows current account negative \$117,8 million, down from surplus \$1079,1 million in 2012,