

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



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Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
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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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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,

- the capital account payments position negative 6,4 billion dollars in 2013 down from plus 15,4 billion dollars in 2012.

On the balance of payments of Kazakhstan has been influenced by several factors. Measures to overcome the financial crisis 2008-10 years. 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.

Table 1 Balance of Payments of Kazakhstan (Analytical presentation)

		Mln. Of USD			
№		2010	2011	2012	2013
	Current Account	1388	10197	10791	-118
	Trade Balance	28500	44844	38145	33691
	Exports	61391	85194	86931	83407
	Imports	32891	40350	48786	49715
	Services	-7249	-6635	-7948	-6876
	Exports	4119	4337	4828	5271
	Imports	11368	10973	12776	12147
	Primary Income	19376	27747	28107	25345
	Compensation of employment	-1406	-1730	-1927	-1803
	Investment income	-18109	-26156	-26319	-23681
	receivable	2556	2088	1949	2176
	payable	-20665	-28244	-28261	-25857
	Transfers	-489	-265	-1010	-1558
	Capital account	7898	318	15,4	6,4
	Financial account	7693	6020	932	3538
	Direct investment	-3665	8583	-11825	-3538
	Portfolio inv.	-8470	12868	17387	5962
	Financial derivatives	3,9	-126,7	108	104
	Other investments	19824	1861	-4739	1814
	Errors and omissions	3116	-3907	-4469	-5826
	Overall balance	-4706	-300	4306	2419
	Financing	4706	300	-4306	-2419
	Reserve assets NBK	4706	300	-4306	-2419

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

As seen from the table, Deterioration in the Current account has been caused by the decrease in the balance of trade surplus. The balance of trade surplus reduced by 11% to \$33,7 bln. Versus the year 2012, from \$38,1 bln. And a net outflow of recourses on primary income operations is negative \$25,3 bln. versus \$28,1 bln in 2012.

Total exports 2013 at 83406,9 bln dollars, This data was down first time after stability increasing in recent years from 2009. Exports data 2012 to \$86931 bln. This partly reflected falling prices for key Kazakh export commodities, particularity light metals, copper and others.

Total imports amounted to \$49715,4 bln more than in 2012 to \$48785 bln.

International services balance usually negative \$6,9 bln down then \$7,9 bln in 2012. Current transfers, secondary income negative too, \$1,6 bln and increase then 2012, minus \$1,0 bln.

Strengthening the international financial interdependence. In modern conditions the movement of financial flows has become an important form of international economic relations. This is due to the increase of the export of capital, the development of the world market of loan capital, including the European markets, financial markets, in the conditions of liberalization of conditions of transactions. An important factor in the movement of capital became the strengthening of the balance of payments disequilibrium and the need to attract borrowed funds to cover its passive balance. In the end, financial interdependence has become stronger commercial interdependence. This strengthens the currency and credit risks, primarily the risk of borrower default. [4].

According to date NBK Financial account showed up the deficit of \$3,5 bln, from surplus \$0,9 bln in 2012. Net incurred liabilities on foreign direct investments amounted to \$9,6 bln and net acquisition of financial assets -\$1,5 bln. As a result, negative imbalance on direct investment decreased from \$11,7 bln in 2012 to \$8,1 in 2013.

A surplus on portfolio investment amounted to \$5,9 bln as a result of increase in the growth of assets on portfolio investment over the grows in liabilities from such investments. Net acquisition of assets, increase in assets, on portfolio investment of \$8,6 bln has been secured by the \$7,7 bln growth in foreign assets of the National Fund of Kazakhstan. Net incurred liabilities growth of \$2,6 bln on portfolio investment resulted from new issues of debt securities by Kazakh banks and enterprises in the non-bank sector totaling \$4,9 bln, which were partially effect by redemption of previously issued long-term bonds.

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 also include soft loans, received by the country in the line of foreign aid.

Due to active attraction of foreign credits to balance the balance of payments external debt has become a global problem. The final method of balancing the balance of payments is the use of official foreign exchange reserves.

In 2013 GDP, according to data of Statistics Agency \$230,0 bln, increased in real terms by 6.0%. GDP 2013 in real terms above the level of GDP 1991 twice and is 206,9%. The GDP per capita in 2013 hasl amount to about 13 thousand US dollars.

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 2013 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.

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