

Stefan Dyrka¹, Barkhudar Sh. Gussenov²

¹Upper Silesian economic University named after V. Korfantego, Katowice, Poland,

²Zhetysay State University named after I. Zhansugurov, Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: givi.gaza@mail.ru; king_bar@mail.ru

THE MAIN ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

Abstract. The article deals with the issues of the state's inclusion in the global economic processes, which have become a necessary condition for the national development of each country seeking for the efficiency and competitiveness of its economy. The importance of the position of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the regions as full subjects of international economic relations (IEA), describes the economic relations with many developed and developing countries, expanding the range of partner countries. The article deals with the main factors of development of foreign Economic relations and their impact on the regional economy. The main stages of fruitful state policy in the field of foreign Economic activity (FEA) are characterized, and the basic structure of FEA of the Republic of Kazakhstan is described. There is a deepening of trade and economic relations with them, moving towards integration into the world market.

Key words: globalization, economic processes, foreign economic activity, economic relations.

Introduction. President N. A. Nazarbayev, in the strategy "Kazakhstan-2050: a new political course of the established state" and in his annual address to the people "NURLY ZHOL – the WAY to the FUTURE", noted: "The global system of the world economy is a well-established mechanism that works according to its own rules [1]. According to these rules, we must work. We are not expected in the world markets, but we need to become popular and gain a foothold in them." To do this, it is necessary to create an innovation-oriented national economy, the level of openness of which should promote the attraction of new industrial and information technologies, the development of the export potential of the country and the provision of personnel trained at the level of international standards, etc. [2]. This is possible only if we conduct our foreign economic activity (FEA) efficiently, especially in the context of globalization. The relevance of foreign economic processes that contribute to the sustainability of the national economy (NE) significantly increased in the global economic crisis [3].

Methodology. General methods of research of the study were used In the process: methods of analysis of financial statements: horizontal, vertical, ratio, comparison, and other.

The following methods were used to study the foreign economic activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its regions:

- review of the regulatory framework;
- analytical method;
- studying of foreign experience;
- the possibility of application of instruments of state - private partnership;
- collection and processing of statistics;
- economic-mathematical calculations.

Results. Commercial activity in the foreign market, in comparison with similar activity in the country, is characterized by many features which are defined by the General features of the international commercial activity, inherent to the majority of the foreign markets [4].

Forms of foreign trade in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Form	Content
Foreign trade	Export and import of goods in material form. Commodity exchange operations. The provision of various services. Execution of works in cooperation with foreign contractors, etc.
Military-technical cooperation (MTC)	In the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "on military-technical cooperation", dated December 24, 2013, the MTC is defined as " activities in the field of international relations related to export, including the supply or purchase of military products, as well as the development and production of military products"[7].
Scientific-technical and scientific-production cooperation	Production cooperation. Joint venture. R&D performance. Providing high-tech services (including space services for launching satellites of foreign production into orbit, selling aerial photographs of their territory taken from Russian satellites with high-precision equipment to foreign countries, creating new materials under zero-gravity conditions). Trade in licenses, patents, registration of trademarks.
Construction and design services	Construction of facilities abroad with the assistance of Kazakh organizations and vice-versa. Design and survey work. Modernization and reconstruction of previously constructed facilities. Provision of engineering consulting services (engineering), etc.
Investment cooperation with foreign partners	Attracting foreign investment to our economy and investing abroad.
Cooperation in the monetary, financial and credit sphere	Obtaining and granting of credits, financing of various projects, payment and insurance operations [8].
Leasing	Leasing of various machine-building products, vehicles by Kazakh landlords and other objects to foreign tenants. Kazakh participants of foreign trade activities of technical and other products rent from foreign lessors, including on conditions of financial leasing [9].
Cooperation on a compensatory basis	Simple and complex compensation transactions, processing of raw materials (tolling) and other types of counter trade.
Cooperation in the field of transport	International transportation of export and import cargo. Transit transportation of foreign goods. Transport-forwarding services.
Cooperation in the field of communications and computer science with the use of modern electronic media.	TV. Broadcasting. Newspaper and magazine production. Documentary and cinematographic production.
Social and cultural services	Retailer. Catering. Hotel industry. Education. Health. Physical education and sport. Trade in copyright, etc.
Publishing and polygraphic activity.	Joint writing of scientific works of historical, philosophical, economic, sociological and other fields. Joint writing of General education and popular books. Publication of articles and books by Kazakhstan authors in foreign publishing houses. Publication of articles and books by foreign authors in the Republic of Kazakhstan [10].
Foreign tourism	Export and import of tourist services. The export of tourist services ensures the receipt of income from the stay of foreign tourists in our country, and imports entail expenses for the departure of tourists from Kazakhstan and their stay in foreign countries.
Foreign trade marketing	It is used for promotion of the Kazakhstan production to the foreign markets and realization of foreign production in the territory of our country.
Coastal and border trade	They are of great importance for many regions and subjects in the Republic of Kazakhstan and abroad.
Source: compiled by the author.	

World practice knows more than twenty main forms of economic cooperation, which can be combined into five groups: 1) trade, 2) industrial, 3) scientific and technical, 4) financial and 5) cultural. Each form has its own economic and organizational features, the skillful use of which can guarantee the greatest impact in specific situations [5].

The most common forms of foreign trade in the Republic of Kazakhstan, with their brief characteristics, are shown in the table [6].

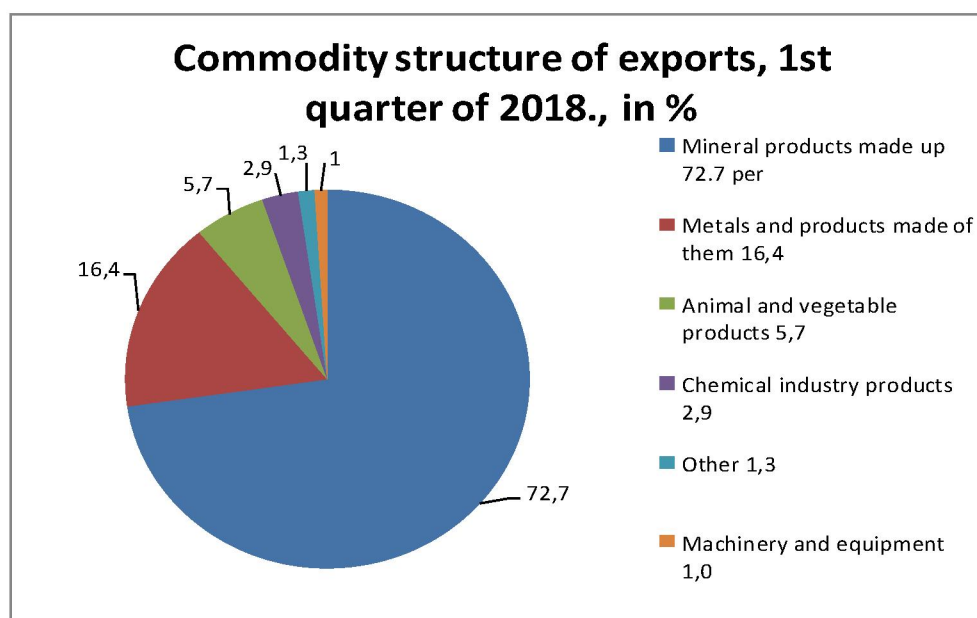


Figure 1 – Commodity structure of exports.

Note: compiled by the author on the basis of The Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (The Committee on statistics, 2018) [11].

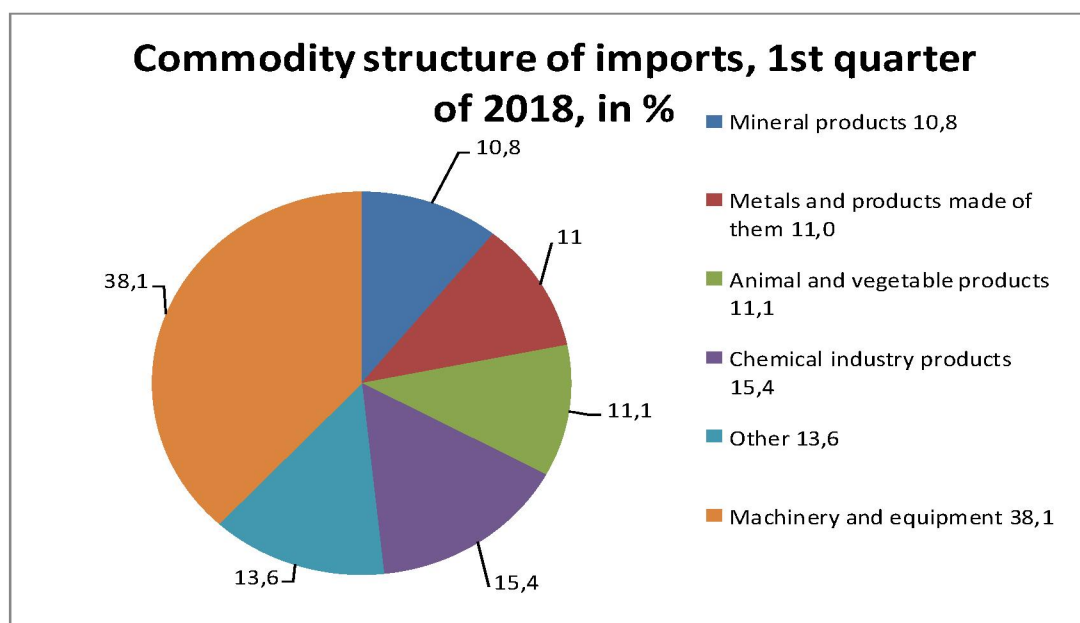


Figure 2 – Commodity structure of imports.

Note: compiled by the author on the basis of The Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (The Committee on statistics, 2018) [11].

Forms of foreign trade are characterized by a high diversity and mobility. As the world economic ties intensify, new forms of foreign economic activity appear, which may eventually become its independent species, while the essence of the main types of foreign economic activity as a whole remains quite stable (Kaliaskarov B. M., 2010). 3.1. In the first quarter of 2018, the analytical aspect of the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Kazakhstan amounted to 21 026.4 million US dollars and compared to January-March 2017 increased by 24.3%, including exports – 13 779.2 million us dollars (27.0% more), imports – 7 247.2 million us dollars (19.4% more) (The Committee on statistics, 2018) [12].

Mutual trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the EAEU (Eurasian economic Union) countries amounted to 4 185.7 million US dollars or 9.1% more than in January-March 2017, including export – 1 328.1 million us dollars (8.5% more), import – 2 857.6 million us dollars (9.3% more) [13].

Exports to the Russian Federation in January-March 2018 amounted to 1 170.9 million US dollars (compared to January-March 2017, more by 7.3%), imports – 2 684.8 million us dollars (8.7% more).

Exports to the Republic of Belarus in January-March 2018 amounted to 23.0 million us dollars (compared to January-March 2017, less by 22.1%), imports – 123.4 million us dollars (32.7% more) [14].

Exports to the Republic of Armenia in January-March 2018 amounted to 2.5 million US dollars (compared to January-March 2017, 8.0 times more), imports – 1.7 million us dollars (compared to January-March 2017, 1.8 times more) (The Committee on statistics, 2018) [15].

Exports to the Kyrgyz Republic in January-March 2018 amounted to 131.7 million us dollars (compared to January-March 2017, an increase of 27.9%), imports – 47.7 million us dollars (6.3% less) [16].

Conclusions. Priorities of the state policy in the sphere of foreign economic activity are defined in accordance with the strategic documents of the concept of development of foreign economic activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the context of regions until 2020, presented in the attached List, and include:

- formation (through institutions, mechanisms and instruments of international economic cooperation) of necessary and sufficient conditions for achieving the strategic goals of Kazakhstan in the world economy and increasing the contribution of the foreign economic sphere in solving the problems of innovation-oriented modernization of the national economy and the country's regions;

- development of an integrated Eurasian economic space (common market) member countries of the Eurasian economic Union, ensuring free movement of goods, services, capital and labor;

- establishment of competitive (compared to best international practice) and accessible to the broad masses of entrepreneurs of the national system of institutes and mechanisms of development of foreign economic activity;

- creation of effective for foreign trade participants, ensuring the interests of Kazakhstan and the Customs Union as a whole in the field of economy and security systems of customs administration and crossing the state border of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Stefan Dyrka¹, Barkhudar Sh. Gussenov²

¹Upper Silesian economic University named after V. Korfanteo, Katowice, Poland,

²Zhetysu State University named after I. Zhansugurov, Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan

ОСНОВНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В ЭПОХУ ГЛОБАЛИЗАЦИИ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются вопросы включения государства в глобальные экономические процессы, ставшие необходимым условием национального развития каждой страны, стремящейся к эффективности и конкурентоспособности своей экономики. Важность позиции Республики Казахстан и регионов как полноправных субъектов международных экономических отношений (МЭА), характеризует экономические отношения со многими развитыми и развивающимися странами, расширяет круг стран-партнеров. В статье рассматриваются основные факторы развития внешнеэкономических связей и их влияние на региональную экономику. Охарактеризованы основные этапы плодотворной государственной политики в области внешнеэкономической деятельности (ВЭД), охарактеризована базовая структура ВЭД Республики Казахстан. Происходит углубление торгово-экономических отношений, движение к интеграции в мировой рынок.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, экономические процессы, внешнеэкономическая деятельность, экономические отношения.

Stefan Dyrka¹, Barkhudar Sh. Gussenov²

¹Upper Silesian economic University named after V. Korfanteo, Katowice, Poland,

²Zhetysu State University named after I. Zhansugurov, Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan

ЖАҢАНДАНУ ДӘУІРІНДЕГІ СЫРТҚЫ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТТІ ДАМУДЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ

Аннотация. Мақалада мемлекеттің жаһандық экономикалық үдерістерге айналған қажетті шарты-ұлттық даму әрбір елдің, ниеттенгендер тиімділігі мен бәсекеге қабілеттілігін сұрақтар зерттейді. Қазақстан Республикасы мен өңірлердің Халықаралық экономикалық қатынастардың толық құқылы субъектілері (ХЭҚ) ретіндегі ұстанымының маңыздылығы көптеген дамыған және дамушы елдермен экономикалық қатынастарды сипаттайды, әріптес елдер шеңберін кеңейтеді. Мақалада сыртқы экономикалық байланыстарды дамытудың негізгі факторлары және олардың өңірлік экономикаға әсері қарастырылады. Сыртқы экономикалық қызмет (СЭҚ) саласындағы жемісті мемлекеттік саясаттың негізгі кезеңдері сипатталған, Қазақстан Республикасының СЭҚ базалық құрылымы сипатталған. Сауда-экономикалық қарым-қатынастар тереңдетіліп, әлемдік нарыққа интеграциялану жүруде.

Түйін сөздер: жаһандану, экономикалық процестер, сыртқы экономикалық қызмет, экономикалық қатынастар.

Information about authors:

Stefan Dyrka - Doctor of Economics, Professor. Vice-rector for international cooperation, Upper Silesian economic University named after V. Korfanteo, Katowice, Poland; givi.gaza@mail.ru; <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5677-0675>

Barkhudar Sh. Gussenov – Doctoral student, master of economics. The faculty of law and Economics, Zhetysu state University named after I. Zhansugurov, Taldykorgan, Republic of Kazakhstan; king_bar@mail.ru; <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0275-8029>