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K.K. Dzhaparova[1], R.M. Rgebayeva[2], S.M. Iskakova[3]

[1]Kokshetau state university named after Sh. Uakikhanov, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan
kadisha59@mail.ru, rgebaeva.roza@inbox.ru, saltanat2306@mail.ru

THE ROLE OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF THE ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. Within the framework of Eurasian integration, Kazakhstan is looking for ways to overcome economic problems and counter the global crisis. In this regard, the deepening of economic interaction between Kazakhstan and partner countries can become a strong enough factor to counter negative trends in the conditions of instability and uncertainty for the future development of the world economy. In the search for integration, Kazakhstan sees new sources of growth and development for the economy. In general, Kazakhstan's participation in the CES can open up new promising markets, create additional opportunities for the development of entrepreneurial activity and increase the competitiveness of the economy in the international market.

Key words: Eurasian integration, economic problems, consequences of integration, entrepreneurial activity, competitive ability.

The relevance of the topic. In the context of the globalization of the world economy, the economy of Kazakhstan is negatively affected by the number of external factors. The study allows us to identify the factors of a multi-level nature, including: factors of the global nature, locally regional nature; namely those determined by the membership in the Asia-Pacific region, the CIS countries, based on the characteristics of the Republics by themselves. Foreign trade has the great importance both for the implementation of market reforms in Kazakhstan, and for the formation of the country's position in the international division of labor, determining the most effective forms and directions of using the country's economic potential. In 2018, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Kazakhstan amounted to 93,489, 7 million US dollars and increased by 19.7% compared to 2017, including exports – 60,956, 2 million us dollars (25.7% more), imports-32,533, 5 million us dollars (9.9% more).

Mutual trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the EAEU countries amounted to 19,114, 4 million US dollars or 7.5% more than in 2017, including exports – 5,891.9 million us dollars (12.0% more), imports – 13,222, 5 million us dollars (5.6% more). Exports to the Russian Federation in 2018 amounted to us $ 5,162, 1 million (an increase of 11.3% compared to 2017), and imports – us $ 12,392,1 million (an increase of 5.6%) [1, P.17].

Exports to the Republic of Belarus in 2018 amounted to 87.5 million US dollars (13.5% less than in 2017), imports – 593.2 million US dollars (11.6% more). Exports to the Republic of Armenia in 2018 amounted to 7.4 million US dollars (compared to 2017, an increase of 33.8%), imports – 6.8 million us dollars (compared to January-December 2017, an increase of 34.1%).

Exports to the Kyrgyz Republic in January-December 2018 amounted to 634.9 million US dollars (compared to 2017, an increase of 22.9%), imports – 230.4 million US dollars (7.3% less) [2, P. 110-117].

Being at the crossroads of the interests of the leading centers of economic cooperation, the onslaught of new industrial countries history, interdependence of the CIS countries in the conditions of strengthening of non-military methods of expansion, priorities of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan can be formed under the influence of the number of factors, has locally regional character.

The first consequence that is expected by the Kazakh side in the integration processes in the EAS is to improve the geo-economic situation of the country, the first of the Central Asian countries, where was break out the continental isolation. The Republic gets access to the Russian and Belarusian transport infrastructure on preferential terms. In fact, it reaches the borders of the European Union in the West, and the markets of Japan and other countries of the Asia-Pacific community in the East. Our partners will enter the huge Chinese market through Kazakhstan [1, P.18].

The peculiarities of the implementation of trade policy in the medium-term perspective will be determined by the growing attractiveness of Kazakhstan and the European economic area as a major market for non-primary products of the foreign countries, including products of a high degree of processing. The participation of states in integration processes is aimed at liberalizing the conditions for access of the Union's goods and services to the world market, as well as attracting long-term investments. The existing competitive advantages of the Union allow us to speak about the high attractiveness of the economies of the member States for investors, including the potential integration projects.

The second vector, in the direction of which the economic problems of Kazakhstan are solved, is the globalization, integration, the possibility of solving the problem of increasing the competitiveness of the products, produced in the country. In the course of the study, we selected, in accordance with the chosen methodology, commodity items for the six-digit HS code, to determine the level of competitiveness of Kazakh products in the market of the member-states of the Eurasian Economic Union. For more accurate picture of the dynamics of export presence in the above countries, the study period covers 15 years [3, P.141].

The results showed that the share of competitive products in the country's total exports is insignificant and there is a tendency to decrease, since the beginning of the period under review. At the same time, the number of exported product items increases, therefore, and provided by non-competitive products. However, the distribution of the commodity items by the category depending on trends in index values LaFee and Balassa showed that the number of the commodities, constantly competitive in the world market, significantly less than the number of commodity positions, permanently uncompetitive. At the same time, these commodity items account for the largest share in the total value of Kazakhstan's export.

According to the results of calculating the RCA index, the dynamics of Kazakhstan's export, supplies to Belarus, is characterized by unstable growth. In general, it can be noted that Kazakhstan's export products has the significant potential for increasing the level of competitiveness that can be implemented in the market of Belarus. The number of Kazakh commodity items exported to Belarus annually has been increasing since 2010, which is undoubtedly, has the positive trend. The share of competitive products in the total volume of exports of the Republic of Kazakhstan, sent to Belorussia, is prevailing during the entire period under review (on average, more than 55%) [2, P.110].

The selection of the categories, depending on the change or continuation of the trend in the level of competitiveness among competitive products in the Belorussian market, showed that there are a number of product positions that are consistently competitive, since they are present in the categories "competitive product positions" and "product positions with improved position". This category includes items in the sections "mineral products", "base metals and products made from them" and also "products of chemical and related industries". Thus, the composition of the commodity structure of Kazakhstan's exports to Belarus also shows the pronounced raw of the material orientation.

Materials and methods of research. In turn, the results of the calculation of the Balassa index show the low level of export supplies to the Armenian market. Despite the presence of commodity items that are competitive during the period under review, the volume of trade between Kazakhstan and Armenia remains insignificant. Almost the entire volume of exports of this product group is accounted for flat rolled products made of iron or non-alloy steel and wheat. The processed products mainly include mechanical engineering and metallurgy, which account for the main share of all processed exports of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Armenia. Weak trade can be explained by the geographical distance of the countries from each other. Despite the remoteness and sparsely populated nature of Armenia, we believe that under other favorable circumstances, Kazakh products can occupy the certain niche in the Armenian market. The positive effect of the foreign trade relations can be achieved on the basis of so-called comparative advantages. The most promising commodity items can be medicines, furniture, wheat flour or wheat-rye, pasta, mechanical engineering and metallurgy products.

Research results. Referring to the results of calculating the Balassa index on the example of Kyrgyzstan, we can say that the share of Kazakhstan's exports to Kyrgyzstan in the total exports of Kazakhstan has gradually increased. Commodity structure of the exports from Kazakhstan to Kyrgyzstan, for both countries, in the beginning and the end of the reporting period is characterized by the significant predominance of the products, such as the HS "mineral products", "ready food products; alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes", "vegetable products" and "base metals and articles", both before and after the EEU. The dynamics of Kazakhstan's exports for the above-mentioned commodity items confirms that, despite the small volume of deliveries, the nature of deliveries remains constant. Also, positive trends in export supplies to Kyrgyzstan should include, first, an increase in the share of intermediate consumption goods that form the basis of Kazakhstan's exports. It is necessary to eliminate measures that prevent the promotion of Kazakh products in the Kyrgyz market.

The analysis of the comparative advantages of Kazakh products in the Russian market revealed the following key points. It should be noted that Kazakhstan's raw materials with low added value, such as non-ferrous metal ores, oil, non-organic chemical products, and various types of rolled products, are constantly competitive in the Russian market. Attention should be paid to the reduction in the level of competitiveness of food and agriculture products. Among the product positions with declining level of the competitiveness, are the products of the enlarged group, "products of plant origin".

The prevailing part of the exported goods of the Republic of Kazakhstan is uncompetitive in the Russian market during the period under review. The current level of the competitiveness is ensured by the competitiveness of products from extractive industries and products with a low degree of processing, since demand for raw materials, comes from Russia. Thus, the products of the agro-industrial complex are at risk of reducing the level of competitiveness, while the products of the extractive industries demonstrate the relatively high level of the competitiveness.

In addition, the low level of the competitiveness of goods may be one of the reasons for the weak orientation of Kazakhstan's exports to the Russian market, which was revealed during the analysis. Despite the decrease of the number of competitive products in the overall structure of Kazakhstan's exports, the largest number of product items entered the first category (competitive during the entire period under review), which has the positive aspect, since it indicates that a number of the products consistently maintain their competitive positions, despite various factors. With regard to commodity items in the second and third categories, it is difficult to form unambiguous conclusions about their impact on the competitiveness of Kazakh goods. This may have been caused by the integration associations or other factors. Also, new types of goods, exported to Russia, have appeared in the structure of Kazakhstan's exports over the past 2-3 years, but the bulk of these goods remain uncompetitive.

In general, it can be noted that Kazakhstan's export products has the significant potential for increasing the level of competitiveness that can be realized in the Russian market, since the functioning of the EEU, leads to an increase in the trade relations with new members of the integration association, moreover, deepening the trade cooperation with the historical partner Russia. Within the framework of the Common economic space, and then the NPP, a huge sales market is expected to appear for Kazakhstani manufacturers, to produce the competitive manufacturing products, since Russia is considered the main consumer of Kazakhstan's processed products. The third possibility for Kazakhstan is the implementation of the technical modernization of the production.

Within the framework of Eurasianism, Kazakhstan can use the internal integration potential of the EAEU in modernization and industrialization, as well as on this basis to diversify exports, in terms of geographical and commodity structure, and develop export-oriented import substitution by involving its own resources, including R & d and new technical means in the country's innovative development. Countries have the opportunity to connect to the modern telecommunications systems and effectively use their, integrate into the structure of transnational corporations (TNCs) and get the guaranteed access to the foreign markets through them, and mobilize more significant amounts of the financial resources, since investors can use the wider range of tools in an increased number of the markets [4, P.13].

The fourth direction of work is to deepen the cooperation with the partners in the Customs Union in the field of resolving issues, related to the supply of oil and petroleum products. Increasing the importance of economic integration with the CIS countries is an important additional factor of economic growth and creates the significant additional opportunities to overcome the current fuel and raw materials orientation of the country's economies. On May 31, 2016, in Astana, the Supreme Eurasian Economic Council, at the level of the Heads of the Member States of the Eurasian economic Union (EEU), approved the Concept of forming the common markets for oil and petroleum products and the Concept of forming a common gas market of the EEU [5, P.134].

The fifth possibility is to ensure the effective development of the country's economy by solving market infrastructure problems within the EEA in an organic relationship with the global problems. Thus, Kazakhstan can realize itself on the world market as a trans-continental economic bridge, the current potential of the logistics services market is approximately 10-11 billion dollars USA.

Having a unique transit opportunity, since the territory is located on the direction of the land bridge for cargo flows between the main macroeconomic poles – the countries of the European Union and the Asia-Pacific region, America and Eurasia, gives Kazakhstan the opportunity to create an alternative route, which will reduce the time of transit cargo movement on a global scale. It is envisaged to deepen the Union's economic relations with the third countries and key integration associations. Since the international trade is expected to grow to $18 trillion in 2030, the number and volume of trade flows between Europe and Asia will also increase. In 2030, 12 of the 20 largest existing trade flows will come from China, 8 of which already have China [6, P.22].

The prerequisites for increasing the internal potential of the economy are structural modernization of the economy, transforming the raw material model into an innovative model that allows to radically change the place of the Republic in the international division of labor, strengthen its position in international trade and economic relations as a strong partner, thus realizing national economic interests [7, P.51].

There is an urgent need for Kazakhstan to use the opportunities of the international division of labor, using all forms of interstate cooperation within the framework of the single integration space, created with the partner countries. Observations of the objective course of the globalization processes require outlining the trajectory of the development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and fixing the possible place on the coordinate axis of the world economy. This requires, first of all, defining the boundaries of two interrelated problems: what are the opportunities to fit into the emerging international division of labor and positioning the possible place that Kazakhstan can take in the emerging system of the global economy [8, P.95].

In this regard, the future development of Kazakhstan's economy and the degree of the realization of the national interests is determined by the degree of adaptation of its economy to rapidly changing events in the world and crisis situations; the art of entering new international internationalized economy and determining its place in it; the implementation of the structural adaptation of the economy, which involves the modification of its international specialization. The deepening of the economic cooperation between Kazakhstan and partner countries can become a strong enough factor to counteract the negative trends in the conditions of instability and uncertainty of the prospects for the further development of the world economy [9, P.54].

Thus, Kazakhstan is looking for the new sources of growth and development for the economy in the search for integration. That is why today, both within the framework of the WTO and the implementation of the idea of Eurasians, the term "capacity building" encourages the creation of the potential for using the best opportunities [10, P.147]. Actually, Kazakhstan's participation in the CES can open up new promising markets, create additional opportunities for the development of the entrepreneurial activity and increase the competitiveness of the economy in the international market.

Қ.Қ. Джапарова, Р.М. Ргебаева, С.М. Искакова

Ш. Уалиханов атындағы Кокшетау мемлекеттік университеті, Кокшетау, Қазақстан

ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНДАҒЫ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРДІ ШЕШУДЕГІ ЕАЭО РӨЛІ

Аннотация. Қазақстан Республикасы көптеген интеграциялық процестердің бастамашысы және белсенді қатысушысы болып табылады. Еуразиялық интеграция туралы идеяны алғаш рет 1994 жылы Қазақстан Республикасының Тұңғыш Президенті Н. Ә. Назарбаев жария етті. Алдымен бұл бастама, сол кезде революциялық болып көрінген кезде бірдей қабылданды. Алайда уақыт өте келе ол үлкен қолдау мен дамуға ие болды. Нәтижесінде, бірінші кезеңде Кедендік одақ, содан кейін Бірыңғай экономикалық кеңістік құрылды, ал 2015 жылдың 1 қаңтарынан бастап Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ басталды, оның негізін қалаушы Беларусь, Қазақстан және Ресей болды. Осы жылы Армения Республикасы мен Қырғыз Республикасы ЕАЭО-ның толыққанды мүшесі болды. XX ғасырдың ортасында қалыптасуы басталған Европалық одақпен қатар, ЕАЭО әлемдегі толыққанды экономикалық одақтың екінші мысалы болды. ЕАЭО саяси бірлестік емес. Одақ туралы келісім-шарт бойынша жұмыс барысында ЕАЭО мүше-мемлекеттер оның саясаттандырудан және ұлттық егемендікке қатысты мәселелерді Одақтың құзыретіне енгізуден саналы түрде бас тартты. ЕАЭО аясында тек қана экономикалық ынтымақтастық мәселелері қарастырылады,сондай - ақ егеменді теңдік, тең құқылық және оның мүше мемлекеттерінің ұлттық мүдделерін есепке алу қағидаты қамтамасыз етілген. ЕАЭО өңірлік экономикалық интеграцияның халықаралық ұйымы болып табылады, оның негізінде Кеден одағы мен Бірыңғай экономикалық кеңістік шеңберінде мемлекеттер қол жеткізген уағдаластықтар жатыр. ЕАЭО шеңберінде тауарлар, қызметтер, капитал және жұмыс күші қозғалысының еркіндігі, 2014 жылдың 29 мамырындағы ЕАЭО туралы келісім-шартпен және Одақ шеңберіндегі халықаралық шарттармен белгіленген экономика салаларында үйлестірілген, келісілген немесе бірыңғай саясатты жүргізу қамтамасыз етіледі. ЕАЭО негізгі мақсаттары халықтың өмір сүру деңгейін арттыру мүддесінде Одаққа мүше мемлекеттердің экономикасын тұрақты дамыту үшін жағдай жасау болып табылады; Одақ шеңберінде тауарлардың, көрсетілетін қызметтердің, капитал мен еңбек ресурстарының бірыңғай нарығын қалыптастыруға ұмтылу, сондай-ақ жаһандық экономика жағдайында ұлттық экономикалардың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін жан-жақты жаңғырту, кооперациялау және арттыру. Еуразиялық интеграцияның экономикалық әлеуеті өте жоғары. Мемлекеттер экономикаларының жиынтық көлемі 2,2 триллион АҚШ долларынан астам, халқының саны 182 миллион адамнан астам. Құрлықтық "тұйықталу" жағдайында Қазақстан экономикасының өсуі және оны әртараптандыру үшін маңызды жүйелік аспектілер көлік шығындарын төмендету болып табылады. ЕАЭО аясында инфрақұрылымға және жүк тасымалдауға серіктес елдердің мемлекетішілік тарифтеріне қол жеткізу туралы келісім қазақстандық бизнеске көлік шығындарын қысқартуға мүмкіндік берді. Тиісінше, қазақстандық өнімнің сыртқы нарықтарда бәсекеге қабілеттілігі артты. Техникалық реттеудің бірыңғай қағидаттары, ветеринариялық-санитариялық және фитосанитариялық қауіпсіздіктің жалпы жүйесі өнімді мүше мемлекеттердің аумағы бойынша бірыңғай талаптар бойынша және тең шарттарда өткізуге мүмкіндік береді. ЕАЭО-ға мүше мемлекеттердің азаматтары мен бизнесіне жұмыс күшінің еркін қозғалуынан артықшылықтар сезіле бастады. Одақ елдерінің қатардағы азаматтары еңбек қызметін жүзеге асыруға рұқсат алмай-ақ мүше мемлекеттердің кез келгенінде жұмыс істей алады, Білім туралы құжаттарды тану рәсімдерінсіз пайдалана алады. 2016 жылы дәрілік заттар мен медициналық бұйымдардың бірыңғай нарығын қалыптастыру үшін қажетті құжаттар пакеті қабылданды, бұл қазақстандық фармацевтикалық өнім өндірісінің көлемін ұлғайтуға, қосымша жұмыс орындарын құруға, ал тұтынушылар үшін – Одаққа мүше мемлекеттердің аумағында өндірілетін дәрі – дәрмектердің бағасын төмендетуге және сапасын арттыруға мүмкіндік береді. 2019 жылы баға белгілеудің тиімді жүйесін қамтамасыз еткен, электр энергиясын өндіру көлемін және елдердің энергия жүйелерінің экспорттық құрамдас бөлігін арттырған ортақ электр энергетикалық нарық қалыптасты. Жалпы электр энергетикалық нарық шеңберінде электр энергиясы тапшылығының туындау ықтималдығы төмендейді. ЕАЭО аясында 2025 жылға қарай мұнай және мұнай өнімдерінің ортақ нарығын қалыптастыру бойынша уағдаластықтарға қол жеткізілді. Ол өзара саудада экспорттық кедендік баждар мен шектеулерді қолданбауды көздейді. Бұдан басқа, 2025 жылға қарай газ тасымалдау инфрақұрылымына қол жеткізу ұсынылатын болады. Қазақстан бұл мәселелерді шешуге өте мүдделі.

Түйін сөздер: еуразиялық интеграция, экономикалық проблемалар, интеграция салдарлары, кәсіпкерлік белсенділік, бәсекеге қабілеттілік, Инфрақұрылым, тапшылық, профицит, энергия жүйесі, кедендік баждар.

К.К. Джапарова, Р.М. Ргебаева, С.М. Искакова

Кокчетавский государственный университет им.Ш. Валиханова, г. Кокшетау, Республика Казахстан

РОЛЬ ЕАЭС В РЕШЕНИИ ПРОБЛЕМ В ЭКОНОМИКЕ КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация. Республика Казахстан является инициатором и активным участником многих интеграционных процессов. Впервые идея о евразийской интеграции была озвучена первым Президентом Республики Казахстан Н.А. Назарбаевым в 1994 году. Сначала эта инициатива, на тот момент казавшаяся революционной, была воспринята неоднозначно. Однако со временем она получила большую поддержку и развитие. Как результат, на первом этапе был создан Таможенный союз, затем Единое экономическое пространство, а с 1 января 2015 года стартовал Евразийский экономический союз, основателями которого стали Беларусь, Казахстан и Россия. В этом же году полноправными членами ЕАЭС стали Республика Армения и Кыргызская Республика. Наряду с Европейским союзом, становление которого началось в середине XX века, ЕАЭС стал вторым примером полноценного экономического союза в мире. ЕАЭС не является политическим объединением. В ходе работы над Договором о Союзе государства - члены ЕАЭС осознанно отказались от его политизации и включения в компетенцию Союза вопросов, затрагивающих национальный суверенитет. В рамках ЕАЭС рассматриваются вопросы исключительно экономического сотрудничества, а также обеспечен принцип суверенного равенства, равноправия и учета национальных интересов его государств - членов. ЕАЭС является международной организацией региональной экономической интеграции, в основе которой лежат договоренности, достигнутые государствами в рамках Таможенного союза и Единого экономического пространства. В рамках ЕАЭС обеспечивается свобода движения товаров, услуг, капитала и рабочей силы, проведение скоординированной, согласованной или единой политики в отраслях экономики, определенных Договором о ЕАЭС от 29 мая 2014 года и международными договорами в рамках Союза. Основными целями ЕАЭС являются создание условий для стабильного развития экономик государств-членов Союза в интересах повышения жизненного уровня их населения; стремление к формированию единого рынка товаров, услуг, капитала и трудовых ресурсов в рамках Союза, а также всесторонняя модернизация, кооперация и повышение конкурентоспособности национальных экономик в условиях глобальной экономики. Экономический потенциал евразийской интеграции очень высок. Совокупный объем экономик государств составляет более 2,2 триллионов долларов США, с численностью населения более 182 миллионов человек. В условиях континентальной «замкнутости» важнейшим системным аспектом для роста экономики Казахстана и ее диверсификации является снижение транспортных издержек. В рамках ЕАЭС договоренности о доступе к инфраструктуре и внутригосударственным тарифам стран-партнеров на перевозку грузов позволили казахстанскому бизнесу сократить транспортные издержки. Соответственно, повысилась конкурентоспособность казахстанской продукции на внешних рынках. Единые принципы технического регулирования, общая система ветеринарно-санитарной и фитосанитарной безопасности позволяют перемещать продукцию по территории государств-членов по единым требованиям и на равных условиях. Гражданам и бизнесу государств-членов ЕАЭС уже стали ощутимы преимущества от свободного передвижения рабочей силы. Рядовые граждане стран Союза могут работать в любом из государств-членов без получения разрешений на осуществление трудовой деятельности, использовать документы об образовании без процедуры их признания. В 2016 году принят пакет документов, необходимый для формирования единого рынка лекарственных средств и медицинских изделий, что позволит увеличить объем производства казахстанской фармпродукции, создать дополнительные рабочие места, а для потребителей – снизить цены и повысить качество лекарств, производимых на территории государств – членов Союза. В 2019 году был сформирован общий электроэнергетический рынок, который обеспечил эффективную систему ценообразования, увеличил объемы производства электроэнергии и экспортную составляющую энергосистем стран. В рамках общего электроэнергетического рынка снизится вероятность возникновения дефицита электроэнергии. В рамках ЕАЭС были достигнуты договоренности по формированию к 2025 году общего рынка нефти и нефтепродуктов. Он предусматривает неприменение во взаимной торговле экспортных таможенных пошлин и ограничений. Кроме того, к 2025 году будет предоставляться доступ к газотранспортной инфраструктуре. Казахстан крайне заинтересован в решении данных вопросов.

Ключевые слова: евразийская интеграция, экономические проблемы, последствия интеграции, предпринимательская активность, конкурентоспособность, инфраструктура, дефицит, профицит, энергосистемы, таможенные пошлины.

Information about authors:

Dzhaparova K.K., Candidate of Science in Economy, Senior Teacher, Kokshetau state university named after Sh. Uakikhanov, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan; kadisha59@mail.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5610-7825;

Rgebayeva R.M., Master of Science in Economy, Kokshetau state university named after Sh. Uakikhanov, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan; rgebaeva.roza@inbox.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4616-7749;

Iskakova S.M., Master of Science in Economy, Kokshetau state university named after Sh. Uakikhanov, Kokshetau, Kazakhstan; saltanat2306@mail.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6488-1199

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