

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

ISSN 2224-5294

Volume 3, Number 319 (2018), 245 – 248

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turgalat@mail.ru**IMPROVEMENT OF THE MECHANISM
OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. According to the author, Kazakhstan has been showing stable economic growth for 16 years and overcame the peak of structural economic transformations that has become the most painful after achieving financial stabilization, and has also achieved notable successes, realizing its own strategy and tactics of economic reforms. However, there are still a lot of topical problems whose solution requires focus on the cornerstone: first, an assessment of the improvement of the available financial system; and secondly, the mechanism for its functioning to date has identified the needs and assessments of the professionalism of financial services personnel and their ability to implement these tasks. And for the effective functioning of the financial system, a reorientation of the economy is needed, requiring large financial investments, that is, finding sources of structural changes, determining the ratio between state funds in the form of budgetary appropriations and own means of enterprises.

Keywords: finance, system, budget, mechanism, state, revenues and expenditures.

Introduction. In Kazakhstan, for twenty years of independence, the system of economic and social relations has completely changed. Since the beginning of the 1994 global economic reforms, financial stabilization has largely been achieved, the privatization of all state property is nearing completion, production has been rising. Almost complete liberalization of prices and the abolition of most of the restrictions in the sphere of foreign trade.

The financial system is an integration type system, characterized by a close connection of its constituent elements (subsystems) and the fact that none of its subsystems can exist independently: finance, on the one hand, expresses part of the production relations and therefore is an element of the system of these relations, with another - represent a system consisting of interrelated elements that have their own functional properties. In finance, you can name as functional subsystems such as tax, budget, financial plans (forecasts), budget financing, financial indicators, etc.

Methods of research. Three well-known elements of the triangle of knowledge - education, scientific research, innovation - are often underestimated for the development of a successful economy. In addition, the combination and synchronization of these three different industries form the basis for economic success.

The discussion of the results. In market relations the functioning of the economy commodity-money relations are regulated by the state to a much lesser extent. The main regulators are the supply and demand of goods, works, services. Outside of commodity relations, finances can not exist. Only with the exchange of goods, services, and their sale for a certain monetary equivalent of commodity producers is formed a monetary gain. Revenues from the sale of products, works, services should be allocated to the corresponding funds of funds, which are used to recover the expended means of production, labor. And the value of the surplus product must be distributed to parts that satisfy the economic interests of all participants in social production, the reproduction sphere, the disabled members of society, and the creation of insurance funds and resources.

To implement the reorientation of the economy, large financial investments are needed, so the important problems are to find sources of structural changes, to determine the ratio between state funds in the form of budgetary appropriations and own means of enterprises.

The state budget as an economic management tool has an integrated impact on social production as a financial document, as an economic lever; and as an incentive.

The state budget is the central link of the financial system. It finds the interconnection of various types of income, expenditure and government loans. The income part contains a list of incoming funds, and the expenditure part includes all types of loans. Those the state budget is an economic category that expresses the production relations in the monetary form that arise between the state and other participants in social production in the process of distributing and redistributing the value of the social product.

The state budget is an instrument for implementing state policy and the main source of funds for the implementation of the planned programs. The formation of the revenue part currently has a lot of problems, so frequent adjustments to the tax laws, exacerbating the situation of enterprises, have a negative impact on the production process, and therefore on the state budget. An important issue in the preparation of the state budget is the areas of spending budget funds associated with the implementation of fiscal policy.

At the level of microeconomics, the structure of the financial system consists of primary finance - in enterprises and in households. Their financial activities include two aspects: the formation of money (which occurs through the initial distribution of income) and the expenditure of such funds. Income and expenses are balanced (balanced) as follows. At enterprises, the state of finance is reflected in the profit and loss account (expenses). In the household, the income received (from the use of factors of production) is compared with expenditures (costs of current consumption and savings).

Primary finance at the level of macroeconomics serves as the basis for secondary finance of the state. They are formed as a result of the subsequent distribution (or redistribution) of income mainly through taxes. Taxes are compulsory payments of enterprises and the population, which the state collects taking into account the amount of primary incomes.

Public finance plays an important role in the growth of public consumption, which creates additional demand, expands the domestic market.

One of the most urgent and fundamentally important problems today is the strengthening of the financial system and ensuring the exit of the national economy to the trajectory of growth and social development. This requires consolidating the efforts of the state apparatus and the entire public, the intellectual potential of scientists and the purposeful energy of entrepreneurs. It is from the common efforts and effective actions that the irreversibility depends on the positive shifts that were first achieved on the path to stabilizing the economy and emerging from the crisis.

Prospects for the development of the financial system at the stage of market building of the economy and the ways of its personnel and professional provision should be considered in the context of their role and influence on the functioning of our society. It is common knowledge that finances in the economy are equal in value to the circulatory system of the organism. They create a close intertwining of specific financial spheres, such as - budget, treasury, taxation, social protection, banking or credit, if they are even brought to an ideal state, can not positively influence the economy, since these are separate links in a single chain. They need to be improved simultaneously.

This approach to solving urgent problems requires concentration of attention in the context of two planes: an assessment of the improvement of the existing financial system and the mechanisms for its operation, respectively, of current needs and the assessment of the professionalism of financial services personnel and their ability to implement these tasks. After all, the institutions of the financial system are not abstract formations; they are represented by people who on their shoulders carry a difficult burden of modern financial problems. Only professionalism and responsibility is the key to success in shaping financial management and increasing the effectiveness of the financial system's influence on the social and economic development of society.

In the end, I would like to draw personal conclusions on this work:

The main problem in the financial sphere, in my opinion, is that the quantitative growth of the revenue side of the budget of Kazakhstan and all other important financial indicators is achieved due to a fall in the tenge's exchange rate against the dollar and from revenues from the oil industry, which can lead to a deep economic recession, since the entire financial and economic system depends on the quotation of this raw material in the world market;

In Kazakhstan, the system of lending to small businesses is still not developed. This sector of the economy is very important in a market economy, as the developed countries show that it makes up the bulk of GDP. Agriculture after the collapse of the Soviet Union was in a difficult situation, so the priority task of the state at the moment is to lend through second-tier banks of this industry.

In Kazakhstan, the development of such important financial instruments as credit, deposit and leasing has already begun. In a market economy, their role is to accelerate the formation of seed capital, which is very important in Kazakhstan, where there is a shortage of investments.

Thus, financial control in Kazakhstan is carried out by the financial police and the Ministry of Finance. At the moment, the regulatory and legal framework relating to financial relations is still being reformed, but the existing provisions are sufficient to regulate the financial processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Today, the issue of the surplus of the state budget is acute. This suggests a poorly thought out strategy for spending money. In addition, despite multiple increases in wages for workers in the budgetary sphere, the differentiation of the monetary incomes of the population continues to be strong in our republic. The settlement of this issue in the future may lead to an increase in tax revenues to the budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ЖҮЙЕЛЕРДІҢ ФУНКЦИЯСЫНЫҢ ТЕХНИКАСЫНЫҢ ЖЕТІСТІГІ

Аннотация. Автордың пікірі бойынша, Қазақстан 16 жыл бойы тұрақты экономикалық өсімді көрсетіп, қаржы тұрақтылығына қол жеткізгеннен кейін ең ауыр кезеңге айналған құрылымдық экономикалық өзгерістердің шыңын еңсерді және экономикалық реформалардың өз стратегиясын және тактикасын жүзеге

асырып, елеулі табыстарға қол жеткізді. Дегенмен, өзекті мәселелерге назар аударуды қажет ететін көптеген өзекті мәселелер бар: біріншіден, қолда бар қаржы жүйесін жетілдіруді бағалау және екіншіден, оның жұмыс істеу механизмі қаржы қызметтері персоналының және олардың қызметкерлерінің кәсіпқойлығының қажеттіліктері мен бағалауларын анықтады. осы тапсырмаларды орындау қабілеті. Қаржы жүйесінің тиімді жұмыс істеуі үшін үлкен қаржы инвестицияларын қажет ететін, яғни бюджет қаражаты мен кәсіпорындардың меншікті қаражаты түріндегі мемлекеттік қаражаттың арақатынасын анықтайтын құрылымдық өзгерістердің көздерін табуды талап ететін экономиканы қайта бағдарлау қажет.

Түйін сөздер: қаржы, жүйе, бюджет, механизм, мемлекет, кірістер мен шығыстар

УДК 347. 734

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕХАНИЗМА ФУНКЦИОНИРОВАНИЯ ФИНАНСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. По мнению автора, Казахстан уже 16 лет показывает стабильный рост экономики и преодолел наиболее болезненный после достижения финансовой стабилизации пик структурных экономических преобразований, а так же добился заметных успехов, реализуя собственную стратегию и, тактику экономических реформ. Однако, имеет еще огромное количество актуальных проблем решение которых, требует концентрации внимания краеугольной плоскости это, во-первых, оценка совершенствования имеющейся в наличии финансовой системы, а во-вторых механизм ее функционирования на сегодняшний день определил нужды и оценки профессионализма персонала финансовых служб и их способности к реализации этих заданий. И для эффективного функционирования финансовой системы необходима переориентация экономики, требующая крупные финансовые вложения, то есть изыскание источников структурных преобразований, определение соотношения между средствами государства в виде бюджетных ассигнований и собственными средствами предприятий.

Ключевые слова: финансы, система, бюджет, механизм, государство, доходы и расходы.