

Mechanisms of effective integration of Kazakhstan in the world system and regulation of foreign trade activities in the conditions of globalization

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Abstract. One of the major transformational processes, proceeding in Kazakhstan economy, is its integration into the world economy which occurs in the adequate way for the market - by means of foreign trade activities that renders essential continuously growing and contradictory enough influence on the most various parties of an economic and social life of a society. On the one hand, foreign trade activities allow solving the vital problems for the country, to ensure stability of a financial system, to provide certain rates of economic growth. On the other hand, foreign trade activities are burdened with serious problems: backward structure, fuel-raw orientation of export, low level of the organization, etc. It essentially reduces its efficiency, does not promote basic changes in national economy structure, to overcoming of the status of Kazakhstan as the country which are on periphery of geo-economics system. Kazakhstan realizes the given possibility, using available potential, increases foreign trade volumes, develop direct partner relations with foreign countries, and attract foreign investments. For realization of this process completely, the country should possess a wide range of necessary conditions, direct considerable efforts to improvement of competitive characteristics of the economic system, continuously improve foreign trade activities on the basis of realization of all riches, its content, harmonious development of its forms.

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Introduction

The experience testifies that foreign trade activities are capable to solve problems on effective integration of various levels of national economy into the world economy if it in appropriate way is organized. Maintenance of such organization is the major practical and scientific problem. Having difficult and fundamental character, it demands for the solution of considerable research efforts.

The aim of the research: research of development features of competitive positions, institutional forms and mechanism of regulation of foreign trade activities in the RK in the conditions of globalization.

The methods of the research: the system approach with its structural, functional, genetic and integrative analysis methods; special ways of the economic analysis; elements of object-subject and economic-statistical methods of cognition.

The main part

One of the essential moments of transformation of Kazakhstan economy is the basic change of character of its relations with the world economy. These relations began to be carried out by

truly market way - by means of foreign trade activities which, despite short history, turned to the major means of the solution of the key economic and social problems facing to the country.

According to the official statistics of National bank of Kazakhstan, official export of goods in 2012 increased by 5,1 % with respect to the similar period of 2011 and added at level of 69,5 billion US dollars, from which 43,3 billion US dollars (or 62,2 %) are for export of oil and gas condensate.

The import of the goods fixed by official trading statistics increased by 24,5 % and made 32,1 billion US dollars[1].

The foreign trade activities role in modern Kazakhstan economy should be estimated much more widely than as a source of incomes of the state budget or resources necessary for realization of those or other projects, directed on satisfaction of the major economic requirements.

Interaction with the world outside is, perhaps, the most effective for the country way of development of modern market relations in all their complexity and many-sided nature.

Historical circumstances developed in such a manner that throughout almost all centuries the country lived in «economic measurement», incompatible with original economic relations which provide dimension of expenses and results of manufacture by means of market mechanisms. For this it had serious negative consequences.

Therefore returning it to a way of "natural" economic development it appeared connected with the considerable difficulties which overcoming demanded realization of revolutionary changes practically in all spheres of a society.

At the same time, present position of Kazakhstan has some advantages. They consist in possibility to make use of the richest foreign experience of development of the modern economy, saved up in the most various historical, social and cultural conditions, of the West and the East. It is enough to take from it the best, adapting for Kazakhstan conditions but not to emasculate thus the positive content as it frequently happens, and to allow it to develop further [2].

In the world economic science it is called as "advantage of backwardness» which allows the countries with low level of economic development to receive benefits from use of the innovations received in the developed countries.

Estimating value of foreign trade activities in present economy of Kazakhstan, it is impossible to be limited to its consideration only as the major means of advancement of the country on a way of market transformations. Foreign trade activities realization at modern level, taking into account the basic tendencies which are taking place in the world economy on a boundary of centuries, makes one of the major purposes which should be reached during the specified transformations at same time. Economic globalization is one of such tendencies. It represents a new stage of processes of transnationalization of a society and conducts to formation of the world economy, so - to gradual loss of a role of economic barriers in mutual relations between the countries and continents, to the unification of national economic systems accompanied simultaneously by their stratification. Stratification in this case is understood as formation of enough difficult hierarchy of positions of the countries in the world which poles are, on the one hand, globalization kernel, on the other hand - globalization periphery.

The first is made by the developed countries. Their economy became a concentration of the most progressive and effective industries, high technologies, largest financial operations, etc.

The globalization periphery is made of the countries with low level of economic development which is based mainly on raw materials manufacture,

and also production of traditional destination. A place, which the countries occupy in architectonics of globalization, determines character of their participation in distribution of the world income, and also its received share. It is natural to believe, that the countries of "kernel" and the countries of "periphery" will have opposite positions in this sense. Economic globalization is in unusual way shown in regionalization of the world economy which is expressed in formation of trade and economic blocks: North American, Asian-Pacific, and West European [3].

Such unions conduct to deepening of economic relations between managing subjects of the countries entering into them on the basis of what there is a consolidation of national economies in a uniform economic complex.

For the present stage of development of the Kazakhstan economy competitive advantages of its various levels are mainly determined, using Porter's terminology «factorial conditions». In our opinion, there is a sense to name them as «resource sources», as "resources" - the concept is wider than "factors". In an economic science resources are determined as the conditions necessary for realization of manufacture, and factors are resources which are applied in the course of manufacture. Connecting in this process, resources turn to factors. As the given connection takes place at the enterprise, it is possible to speak about factorial sources (factors) of competitive advantages characterizing only micro level of competitive relations [4].

Porter depending on the subject content united the factors participating in creation of competitive advantages in 5 groups: manpower resources, physical resources, a resource of knowledge, monetary resources, and infrastructure. This list is not comprehensive because the capital is not included in it. And as known, it is one of manufacture major factors, and competitive advantages of the enterprise directly depend on its material component. Besides, in modern economy the institutional environment plays a great role in which there are enterprises and on which efficiency of their activity depends, therefore it also is necessary for considering as a source of competitive advantages.

Formation of the foreign economic complex is based on its competitive characteristics. Category content of the basic determinations of competitive relations is caused by level of economic system on which they are carried out. Competitiveness as the economic category characterizes the goods, competitive advantages - enterprise. The widest category content has the concept «sources of competitive advantages». It characterizes competitive relations of all levels of economic system of the

country. Between the basic characteristics of competitive relations there is a subordination having the following appearance: «sources of competitive advantages is competitiveness» [6].

The central link of the foreign economic complex is foreign trade. Feature of structure of its export component, which realizes competitive characteristics, is the factor determining features of formation of its foreign economic complex. The condition of its investment sector, level of interaction of the enterprises which are carrying out the foreign trade activity with banks serving them also concerns these features.

The special role in structure of the foreign economic complex is played by the mechanism of its regulation. It gives completeness to the given structure. Due to this action there is an organizational registration of foreign trade activities in the foreign economic complex. The mechanism of regulation of foreign trade activities includes three interconnected levels: institutional, functional and instrumental.

Institutional level is presented in the state authority, not state organizations and representatives of the foreign organizations.

Functional level is in set of functions which regulation authorities carry out.

Instrumental level is in methods and tools applied when carrying out functions of regulation of foreign trade activities.

So, the circle of resource sources of competitive advantages requires specification. It should be made, first of all, according to their name. In our opinion, as sources of competitive advantages the following kinds of resources can act: natural, material, human capital, informational, intellectual, organizational, investment, institutional resources, and infrastructure. The geographical position, land concern natural resources: quantity, quality, availability, cost of the ground areas, water, woods, mineral resources and other natural conditions involved in an economic turn.

The human capital is the working population employed in a social production, possessing certain cultural, educational, professional and qualifying level, and also necessary motivation to effective activity, that is quantity, quality and cost of a labor applied in the country [7].

Information resources are expressed in scientific and technical knowledge, and also in the market information which influence on manufacture of the goods and services. As the main sources and places of a concentration of the scientific and technical information are higher educational institutions, various scientific organizations as a part of the higher school, so out of it: scientific research institutes, research centers, laboratories, etc.

The state bodies of statistics, various non-state organizations: business unions, commercial and industrial chambers, associations uniting branch business, play a great role in formation of the information field necessary for creation of competitiveness.

Material resources include a set of production means: buildings, constructions, machines, equipment, etc. in such quantity, quality and cost which are capable to create competitiveness. A functional component of material resources are technologies. In modern conditions competitive advantages are created, mainly, due to application of high technologies and their continuous perfection, which is at the expense of technological innovations [8].

Organizational resources represent the organization ways of economic activities of various levels of enterprise, branch, region, country as a whole - with adequate mechanisms of management and regulations which are directed on the coordination of various economic interests and influence on strengthening of competitiveness.

Finance or investment resources are a monetary capital which is invested. It can have internal and external sources, be in various forms, including in the form of securities. Level of savings, degree of development and market structure of the capital in the country influence on the sizes of the monetary capital, creating competitiveness.

The nature of any phenomenon in sphere of the economy, organized in the form of a complex, differs, first of all, that it represents a set of various elements.

Mostly they are industries, sub industries, associations, enterprises, organizations, etc. The simplest way to allocate such set is to specify in the general feature which elements possess.

As such feature there is manufacture and realization of export production, and also purchase and processing of the import goods [9].

Allocation of a certain set of the phenomena on the basis of general lines inherent in them can be only the first step on a way of finding-out of its content as a complex. It allows fixing external borders of the last, but there is of no use for understanding of its internal design which does the given set of the phenomena by a complex. If such step appears not only the first, but the only thing the definitions received on its basis remain formal definitions already familiar to us, in many respects empty, deprived of necessary connection with real economic processes.

On the basis of complex functioning of separate elements of modern economic system there are two reasons, in our opinion. The first and main reason consists in deepening of a public division of labor. It conducts to interdependence strengthening

between the elements, so, to a strengthening of relations between them which become more stable and intensive. On this basis there is their integration or association which takes the form of a complex. Increase of efficiency of functioning of the integrated structures, and, hence, strengthening of their competitive positions becomes actually economic result of the process.

It is the extremely important in the conditions of the modern economy, which the leading factor of development is rigid competitive struggle, both on internal, and on foreign markets. Therefore, the factor operates, only with a little bit other orientation, as the reason of strengthening of complex character of economic processes realization. Thus it supplements with action of the main reason, which appreciably actualized necessity of integration deepening of economic system various elements at all levels. So, the nature of any complex phenomenon in economy sphere consists that it possesses integrated character which is realized in the organizational form of the complex always having concrete definiteness.

As practice testifies, depending on integration type the economic complexes are divided into two kinds: vertically integrated and horizontally integrated. Actually in the pure state they practically do not meet. As a rule, there is their combination with prevalence of any type of integration-vertical or horizontal.

In the world there is accumulated a wide experience of creation and functioning of the integrated economic structures of both kinds. Last decades in a number of the countries such a form, as cluster distributed widely enough. It is the industrial complex formed on the basis of concentration within certain territory of networks of specialized suppliers, manufacturers and consumers connected with a technological chain.

It is a mobile enough structure which as rather easily is formed, extended, gone deep, and is turned off and broken up.

Practice shows, that the mechanism of clusters is successfully combined with innovative activity. Formed as a result of such combination, innovative cluster unites the various organizations from the industrial companies and research centers to public authorities for faster and more effective development of new knowledge and technologies [10].

There is no doubt, that experience of the organization of innovative development with application of clusters is interesting for Kazakhstan and not only from the point of view of prospect. In any measure it is actual today and can be useful at creation and development of techno parks in territory of some regions of the country which solution is

accepted at the governmental level and when saluting the problems connected with formation of optimum strategy of regional development in general. The globalization basis is made by growth of interdependence of national economies and their integration is much closer.

Effective integration of the country into system of global economic relations is impossible without the account and the analysis of modern tendencies and display of the globalization processes directly mentioning realization of regional programs of development. For formation of effective regional economic strategy it is necessary to reveal globalization factors [11].

It is necessary to notice in foreseeable prospect, that economy globalization will be characterized by the following processes: suppression of weak economic systems, integration of economic and information space of national economies; advancing development of information and telecommunication technologies; unification of the economic legislation; use of high technologies in all spheres of an economic life and manufacture. As a result there can be a radical re-equipment of material base of a social production that will lead to essential changes of people lifestyle.

Processes of economy liberalization proceeding in Kazakhstan, increase of interest to them from foreign partners essentially change their importance in macroeconomic system, conditions of interaction with the world economy, having made the country active participants of global economic relations [12].

For the RK foreign economic relations became the important factor of dynamical social and economic development. However, the foreign economic cooperation can have an adverse orientation for national economy in whole and its regional components.

Influence of globalization processes on each region changes depending on its specificity. So, for export oriented regions globalization processes give possibility as much as possible to use the advantages in foreign economic relations for dynamical social and economic development that finds reflexion in export share increase in a gross regional product, increase of an export quota of leading industries, expansion of foreign economic relations. However, it is necessary to notice, that for all without exception regions the exponential increase of import goods and replacement of domestic manufacturers in the markets of finished products in food, light industry, in machine building is characteristic.

For determination of influence of globalization processes it is not enough to describe the

modern tendencies shown at level of the country and regions.

It is necessary to realize the mechanism of occurring processes and to determine directions of maximum use of globalization advantages on the basis of the balanced economic strategy of regional economic systems [13].

In the light of the above-stated the special importance has study of globalization processes shown at level of regions, determination of directions of much possible use of globalization advantages for the purpose of acceleration of economic development of industries, regions and countries as a whole and ways of minimization of its negative consequences.

Conclusion

Foreign trade activities represent a way of integration of national economy and its separate links in the world economy, adequate to its market nature. Therefore foreign trade activities have the difficult content which is revealed in the double image: first, in interrelation of the basic forms: foreign trade, international investment cooperation, international industrial cooperation, currency transactions, financial and credit operations; secondly, in interrelation of the functions which are carried out by foreign trade activities in a national economy.

Foreign trade holds a particular place among foreign trade activities forms. On the one hand, it is the elementary and historically first form of foreign trade activities; on the other hand, it continues to play the leading role in its realization as whole.

The foreign trade activities organization develops at macro-, meso- and micro level of economic system, to each of them its certain form corresponds.

The country for positioning as the special subject of foreign trade activities should possess certain integrity, and, hence, external and internal borders. External borders of the state are determined by its geographical position and occupied territory, internal - economic, social, cultural, institutional factors.

Resume

At the same time a number of issues, concerning understanding of the nature of foreign trade activities, are not found out in a due measure.

So issues of the organization of foreign trade activities at various levels of economic system, in particular, are insufficiently studied; the role of competitive characteristics of Kazakhstan in development of the foreign economic complex, and also institutional aspect of the mechanism of its

functioning is not revealed, reported and studied deeply yet.

These and other unresolved scientific problems do not promote effective integration of the country into the globalized world economy, and they demand the further scientific comprehension and theoretical-empirical studying

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