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ON COOPERATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN WITHIN THE EAEU IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY AND TRANSPORT

Abstract

In the context of increasing competition between states, especially in the context of the ever-growing COVID-2019 pandemic, when there is a decline in energy prices, a decrease in the consumption of gas, oil and petroleum products, the correct approach to the use of energy resources of the states this union. especially important for the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union. Also the efficient organization of transport routes for the export of energy resources to foreign international markets is important. The article proposes a scheme of state regulation that can, in our opinion, solve the problems of implementing the strategic priorities of our states, in particular, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan (especially with regard to Kazakhstan's transit opportunities) in the field of energy and transport. The next important step is the further development of industrial and innovative technological development in the field of energy in our countries. The article also notes the problems in the weak integration of the scientific potential of the two countries. It should be emphasized that the collective use of the scientific potential of both states is not such a difficult problem, since in the Soviet period science developed only through joint efforts. Scientific institutes constantly shared their achievements. Joint conferences, symposia and other events were actively held, where it was possible not only to learn about the latest achievements, but also to agree on any joint projects, especially since there is no language barrier between the post-Soviet states.

Key words: Eurasian cooperation, energy, transport, resource potential, national interests, states, competition.

One of the most important areas of partnership between Kazakhstan and Russia appears to be cooperation in the field of energy and transport. This area is strategically important for our countries, especially in connection with the growing demand for fuel and energy resources in China, Europe, the Asian region and other parts of the world.

In the context of the growth of global trends and integration processes, the tasks of exporting energy resources of the countries of the Caspian region to foreign markets are becoming a priority. In this regard, the interests of Kazakhstan and Russia coincide, which leads to the necessity of the development of proposals for expanding bilateral cooperation and pursuing a coordinated policy in the field of export of oil, gas and other resources.

For Kazakhstan, as well as for Russia, an economically attractive direction for the development of foreign economic relations is the mutual integration of transport routes to bring energy resources to foreign markets. There are great prospects for cooperation in this area, in connection with the implementation of large-scale projects for the hydrocarbons transportation, infrastructure projects, for example, such as the “Silk Road Economic Belt”, “Western Europe-Western China”.

In accordance with Figure 1 (p. 65), we have proposed the necessary measures of state regulation aimed at the implementation of strategic priorities in the field of transport and energy of Kazakh-Russian cooperation within the EAEU.

A prospective area where it is necessary to take measures of the state coordinated policy of the two countries and other members of the EAEU is rightfully considered the formation of common energy markets, where we are talking about electricity markets for gas, oil and oil products.

The joint energy potential of the EAEU, including Russia and Kazakhstan, should effectively serve the citizens of our countries, in this connection, it is necessary to increase the investment attractiveness of these industries, use transit opportunities, develop and introduce new innovative technologies and produce competitive goods and services for the sustainable development of our states in the future.

We need to support in every way joint transport and logistics projects, to reduce costs and expenses associated with administration and transit, warehousing and customs declaration.

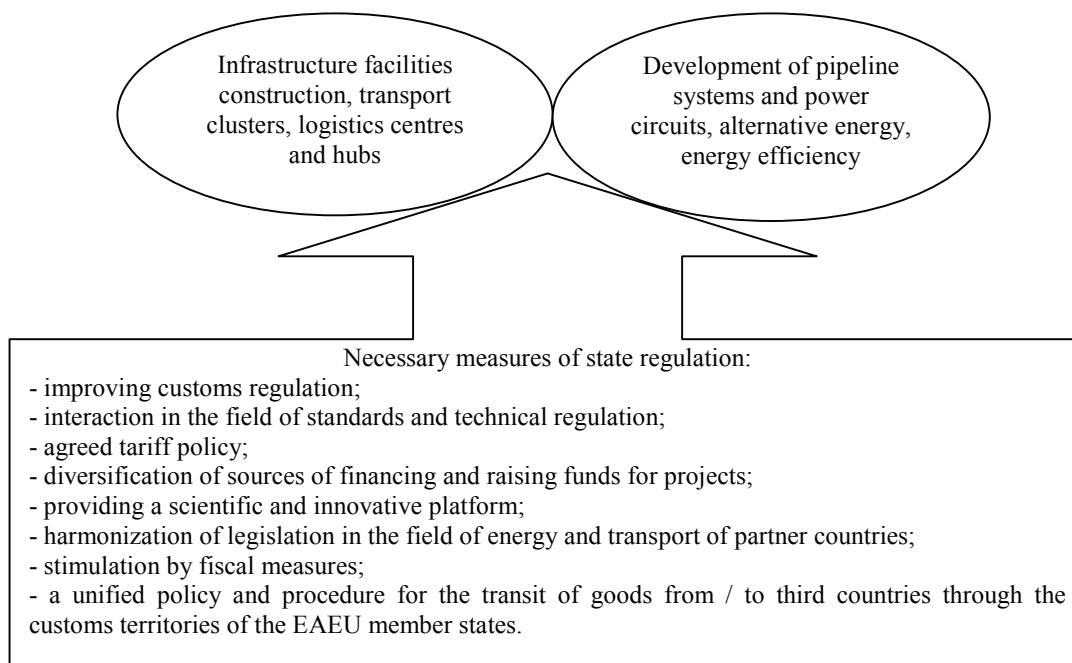


Figure 1 – Directions of state regulation of expanding cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of energy and transport

In the XXI century, the world economy is characterized by a significant increase in the consumption of resources and energy. Only two countries – China and India already consume 45% of the coal produced in the world, and according to forecasts, it was assumed that in 2020 almost 80% of the total world coal consumption will be consumed [1].

In turn, under the influence of the oil crises, the industrially developed countries of the world once embarked on the path of resource conservation by reducing the energy intensity of GDP.

For Kazakhstan, however, as well as for other post-union states, the need to move from extensive to intensive growth factors arose as a result of a reorientation to a market economic model of development, when a radical change in the mechanism of relations between economic agents happened.

Today, the economy of Kazakhstan is still characterized by a raw material orientation and high consumption of fuel and energy resources. High energy intensity, low level of energy efficiency and energy saving lead to wasteful use of resources and reduce competitiveness.

A look at the sustainable and prosperous future of Kazakhstan dictates the need to focus on resource-saving technologies, efficient and rational use of available reserves of raw materials, resources, sources of development of the country's economy. Resource-saving equipment, machinery, technologies, methods and knowledge should become the locomotive of industrial and innovative development of Kazakhstan.

In this context, it is necessary to note the relevance of the international exhibition EXPO–2017 in Astana, which, in our opinion, gave impetus to the further development of alternative energy in Kazakhstan. Moreover, on behalf of the Head of the Nation of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev, the objects of the exhibition after its holding became a platform for the development of business ideas, a kind of technopark for activating innovative developments and commercializing technologies of the future. We believe that this was a great contribution to the construction of an effective scientific and innovative system, which includes other innovative clusters: the scientific park “Astana business campus” Nazarbayev University and the technopark “Alatau”.

In our opinion, joint measures of Kazakhstan and Russia require all kinds of support to implement projects in the field of energy security, improve the environmental situation and reduce the burden on the environment of partner countries, develop new alternative energy sources, science-intensive and resource-saving technologies.

In the long term prospective, requiring special regulatory measures, the potential for leadership in energy and transport should be linked to the absorption of macrotechnology. Biotechnologies, communications, computer and information, micro- and radio electronic technologies, machine-tool

building and industrial equipment stand out among the most dynamic macro technologies, with a large market potential (possible growth of more than 10 times), which will determine the structural shifts and competitive positions of countries in the global technological hierarchy gas production and processing.

At the current stage of integration into the EAEU, a lot of work is being done to form a single transport space and create a common market for transport services. There is still a lot of work ahead related to this difficult process. Separately, it should be noted that the most important direction in the joint future partnership between Kazakhstan and Russia is the implementation of a project to revive the Silk Road and include the transport arteries of the countries in this transport and infrastructure corridor.

In Kazakhstan, back in 2014, the Head of the Nation N.A. Nazarbayev proclaimed a new economic policy “Nurly Zhol”, which provides for activities to combine the development of the Eurasian Economic Union with the “Silk Road Economic Belt” project in the field of transport and infrastructure. In particular, it was planned to create a new high-speed multimodal transport route “Eurasian transcontinental corridor”, which is planned to exist on the principles of “5S” – speed, service, spending, safety and stability [2].

For the development of cooperation in the field of high technologies and innovations, there are both prerequisites in the form of the available scientific, intellectual potential, and the necessary technical facilities, and no less important, the mutual practical interest of both sides.

The science of our states needs, first of all, state support. In order for science to be in demand in the light of modern trends, it is necessary that its developments be associated with the practical needs of large national companies, medium and small businesses. The state should encourage scientific organizations and institutions of our countries to cooperate with business with the help of indirect levers of economic regulation.

Of course, the possibilities of finding new sources of financing for development and implementation of innovations should be studied. We are talking about risk financing, the need to develop venture financing for innovations and startups.

As the main goals of state regulation of the development and deepening of integration between Kazakhstan and Russia within the EAEU, we note:

- ♦ ensuring the national interests and security of the partner countries in the union;
- ♦ ensuring sustainable socio-economic development of the economies of our countries and raising the standard of living of citizens of the Union;
- ♦ preservation and reproduction of natural resources used for the industrial development of industries of the allied countries;
- ♦ increasing the competitiveness, science intensity and innovativeness of the products of the EAEU member states.

Thus, a study of the prospects for Kazakh-Russian cooperation in the field of energy and transport allows us to conclude that further government regulation and support of this area of mutual cooperation between countries is necessary. To deepen the interaction of the electric power complexes of our states within the EAEU, it is advisable to implement various joint projects for the extraction, processing and transportation of energy resources. The necessary measures of state regulation are associated with the implementation of the further policy of the EAEU member states to create a single transit and transport space and the formation of a common market for transport services by 2025. In order to effectively develop the transit potential of Russia and Kazakhstan, it is necessary to take active measures to develop the oil and gas transportation infrastructure of the two states. A set of measures to eliminate administrative, technological, technical and economic barriers through harmonization, standardization and system planning is of great importance at the present stage.

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ЕАЭО ШЕҢБЕРІНДЕ РЕСЕЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯСЫ МЕН ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ЭНЕРГЕТИКА ЖӘНЕ КӨЛІК САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ ЫНТЫМАҚТАСТЫҚ ТУРАЛЫ

Андатпа

Мемлекеттер арасындағы бәсекелестіктің күшеюі жағдайында, әсіресе, энергия ресурстарына бағанын төмендеуі, газ, мұнай және мұнай өнімдерін тұтынудың төмендеуі жүріп жатқан COVID–2019 пандемиясының өршуі жағдайында Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ елдері үшін осы одаққа кіретін мемлекеттердің энергетикалық ресурстарын пайдалануға дұрыс көзқарас аса маңызды болып табылады. Энергия ресурстарын сыртқы халықаралық нарықтарға экспорттау үшін көлік жолдарын тиімді ұйымдастыру да маңызды болып табылады. Осыған байланысты, мақалада, біздің ойымызша, біздің мемлекеттеріміздің, атап айтқанда, Ресей Федерациясы мен Қазақстан Республикасының (әсіресе Қазақстанның транзиттік мүмкіндіктеріне қатысты) энергетика және көлік саласындағы стратегиялық басымдықтарын іске асыру жөніндегі проблемаларды шешуге мүмкіндік беретін мемлекеттік реттеу схемасы ұсынылған. Келесі маңызды қадам біздің мемлекеттерімізде энергетика саласындағы индустриялық-инновациялық технологиялық дамуды одан әрі дамыту болып табылады. Мақалада, сондай-ақ екі елдің ғылыми әлеуетінің әлсіз интеграциясындағы проблемалар атап өтілді. Екі мемлекеттің ғылыми әлеуетін ұжымдық пайдалану соншалықты күрделі мәселе емес екенін атап өткім келеді, өйткені кеңестік кезеңде ғылым тек бірлескен күш-жігермен дамыды. Ғылыми институттар өз жетістіктерімен үнемі бөлісіп отырды. Бірлескен конференциялар, симпозиумдар және басқа да іс-шаралар белсенді түрде өткізілді, онда жаңа жетістіктер туралы біліп қана қоймай, қандай да бір бірлескен жобалар туралы уағдаласуға болады, оның үстіне бізде посткеңестік мемлекеттер арасында тілдік кедергі жоқ.

Тірек сөздер: еуразиялық ынтымақтастық, энергетика, көлік, ресурстық әлеуеті, ұлттық мүдделер, мемлекет, бәсекелестік.

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О СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВЕ В ОБЛАСТИ ЭНЕРГЕТИКИ И ТРАНСПОРТА МЕЖДУ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИЕЙ И РЕСПУБЛИКОЙ КАЗАХСТАН В РАМКАХ ЕАЭС

Аннотация

В условиях усиливающейся конкуренции между государствами, особенно в условиях все нарастающей пандемии COVID–2019, когда идет спад цен на энергоресурсы, снижение потребления газа, нефти и нефтепродуктов, особо важным для стран Евразийского экономического союза является правильный подход к использованию энергетических ресурсов государств, входящих в этот союз. Также важным является и эффективная организация транспортных путей для экспорта энергоресурсов на внешние международные рынки. В статье предложена схема государственного регулирования, которая может позволить, на наш взгляд, решить проблемы по реализации стратегических приоритетов наших государств, в частности Российской Федерации и Республики Казахстан (особенно это касается транзитных возможностей Казахстана), и в области энергетики, и в области транспорта. Следующим важным шагом является дальнейшее развитие в наших государствах индустриально-инновационного технологического развития в области энергетики. В статье также отмечены проблемы в слабой интеграции научного потенциала двух стран. Хотелось бы подчеркнуть, что коллективное использование научного потенциала обоих государств не столь сложная проблема, так как в советский период наука развивалась только совместными усилиями. Научные институты постоянно делились своими достижениями. Активно проводились совместные конференции, симпозиумы и другие мероприятия, где можно было не только узнать о новейших достижениях, но и договориться о каких-либо совместных проектах, тем более что у нас языкового барьера между постсоветскими государствами не существует.

Ключевые слова: евразийское сотрудничество, энергетика, транспорт, ресурсный потенциал, национальные интересы, государства, конкуренция.