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**EXPORT IMPACT IN THE EEU
ON THE ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract

The controversy regarding the place of the Eurasian Economic Union in the economy of Kazakhstan has become especially relevant in the current geopolitical conditions. Some economists consider the Union as a booster of the economy, others as a ballast that pulls the development of the economy back. Kazakhstan is a country with an open economy, so export plays an important role in the development of the economy. This article aims to consider the role played by the export of the Republic of Kazakhstan in general, to the EEU and to countries outside the Union, as well as how the Union has influenced the diversification of the economy of Kazakhstan. The authors' review of the scientific literature on this topic showed that the analysis of Kazakhstan's foreign economic relations in the EEU is given enough attention in domestic and foreign scientific literature. However, the authors wanted to present their vision of this problem. We analyzed the impact of exports in the EEU on Kazakhstan's GDP in comparison with the impact of total exports, as well as exports to non-EEU countries. As well as an analysis of changes in the structure of exports to find out whether the Economic Union has contributed to the diversification of the economy of Kazakhstan. The study used methods of comparison, analogy, regression and factor analysis using data from the Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as statistics of the Eurasian Commission. The results can be used in further research.

Key words: economic union, exports, regression analysis, export concentration, countries, foreign economic relations, diversification.

Introduction

As you know, integration processes have emerged as a way to jointly combat the challenges of globalization within individual regions or territories, usually this leads to a rapprochement of the participating economies and mutual benefit. As a rule, the creation of regional economic associations should be accompanied by the following conditions:

- ◆ Similar level of economic development and market.
- ◆ Geographical proximity of countries, when countries are located on the same territory and have transport communications.

- ◆ General economic or other problems (such as the problems of protecting domestic producers from third countries, investments in economic growth, problems of economic regulation, political cooperation, etc.).

- ◆ A demonstration effect when the acceleration of economic growth, lower inflation, employment growth and other positive economic shifts have a certain stimulating effect on other countries.

Domino effect, when countries that are not part of a regional association experience certain problems, such as a decrease in trade turnover with countries that are part of a regional association.

It is impossible not to mention the advantages of international integration, which (at least de jure) gives the participating countries and the Eurasian Economic Union. This:

- 1) access to the resources (technological, financial, labor, material) of the partner countries and expansion of the market capacity (for comparison: the population of Kazakhstan is 19 million people, and the population of the EEU is 184 million people);

- 2) privileged conditions for firms of the participating countries (for example, duty-free import of goods), protection from competition from third-country firms;

- 3) mutual assistance in solving complex socio-economic, scientific, technical, environmental and other problems by partner countries (including the delivery of medicines in the fight against the pandemic, the creation of technological platforms, etc.).

The issues of Kazakhstan's participation in this integration association are not entirely unambiguous. These issues are particularly acute in today's complex geopolitical situation, creating both opportunities and threats for the country's economy.

Literature review

The literature review showed that regional integration associations, including the EEU, are given enough attention in both domestic and foreign literature.

A. El-Agraa made a certain contribution to the development of the theory of regional integration. In his book "Regional Integration Experience, Theory and Measurement", he presents a comprehensive and critical analysis of the theoretical and empirical literature on international economics that has emerged as a result of the spread of regional integration schemes over the past four decades [1].

Economic issues of regional integration are inextricably linked with political issues. The theory of regional integration considers the following key issues: why and under what conditions States decide to transfer political power to regional organizations; how regional organizations expand their tasks, competence and number of members; what influence they have on States and societies in their regions. F Schimmelfennig in the work "Regional Integration Theory" examines the main theories explaining the development of European integration, such as inter-government, neofunctionalism and post-functionalism. The key debates in the theory of regional integration took place between the variants of the intergovernmental and neofunctionalist theory of integration from the point of view of the key participants: governments in the first case and transnational corporations in the second [2].

Andrea Bonilla Bolaños notes that currently the terms "regional integration" and "regional economic integration" are often used interchangeably, despite the importance attached in the literature to non-economic factors of integration, especially political ones. Inspired by the South American integration project, he developed a new approach evaluating regional integration initiatives. The author suggests analyzing any regional integration project from three complementary points of view: economic integration, political integration and physical integration. Moreover, he argues that political and physical integration represent a preliminary step towards economic integration, and not the final

stage, as many scientists assume. In other words, it is argued that the zero stage in the theory of economic integration is necessary to ensure the long-term sustainability of the regional bloc [3].

Problems related to the existence of the Eurasian Union, which includes Kazakhstan, are widely published both in the scientific and periodical press. In its formation and development, the Eurasian Union has undergone many changes, there have been both positive moments and problems. E. Vinokurov gives an assessment of the results of the creation of the Eurasian Economic Union. In his opinion, “on the one hand, the EAEU was not an impeccable “success story”. The progress of the EEU has slowed down after the initial rapid pace. On the other hand, the EEU has achieved a lot. It is best to consider this union not as an exception to the general rules of regional economic integration, but rather as a functioning customs union with its own successes and stumbling blocks.” His article examines the state of Eurasian institutions, the single market of goods and services; the state of mutual trade and investment flows between member states; work to eliminate non-tariff barriers; problems related to effective coordination of macroeconomic policy; progress in creating a network of free trade zones of the EEU; the state of the common labor market and the dynamics of public opinion regarding Eurasian integration in the five member states [4].

Golam M., Monowar M. critically analyze the history and evolution of the EEU, as well as the successes, problems and prospects of the Union. In their opinion, despite numerous attempts and initiatives, the actions of the EEU have not achieved any significant success, since most of its goals were either declarative or politically motivated and were not taken seriously. Russian dominance, influence, control and pressure could also be the reasons for the lack of progress and success. Bitter historical memories and mistrust between Member States also hindered the integration process. The article concludes that this is the last attempt at integration in the region of the former USSR, and it seems that it is in a difficult situation and may end in failure due to the deterioration of economic conditions in Russia, the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and distrust between the member states [5].

A. Yesdauletova, A. Yesdauletov in the article “The Eurasian Union: Dynamics and Difficulties of the Post-Soviet Integration”, considering the events related to the integration processes between Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus, which jointly existed as a Customs Union and a Single Economic Space (the article was published in 2014), also emphasized that integration into Eurasia is developing at an amazing speed and faces a number of obstacles. The first of these difficulties is related to economic relations. The second is the fears of Kazakhstan and Belarus of a potential loss of sovereignty, including a decrease in the ability of these countries to independently manage their internal and external affairs. The third group of problems is related to the desire of small countries to avoid dependence on one state. The Eurasian Union is also designed to balance China’s increased involvement in Central Asian politics [6].

R. Dragneva, K. Wolczuk in the work “The Eurasian Economic Union Deals, Rules and the Exercise of Power” state that the EEU has received an ambiguous reaction. All member states have different reasons for participating in Eurasian integration, including the interest of strengthening global influence, countries are not interested in conducting deep economic integration in a regional context. The competing goals of the member States actually prevent the project from becoming a genuine economic union. The authors mention significant institutional shortcomings within the EEU, for example, weak institutions, which, in their opinion, will make the organization ineffective in the medium and long term [7].

V. Gursky identifies the following main contradictions that have arisen in the process of integration of the EEU member states. Such as the formalization of the integration process, the discrepancy between the growing number of signed intergovernmental agreements (“integration from above”) and the declining activity of economic interaction of the EEU member states (“integration from below”); the priority of political goals and initiatives, despite the declared economic nature of the integration association; competition of the national regulatory and legal systems of the member states, which in many respects do not correspond to the contractual legal system of the EEU; the unwillingness of the EEU parties to free economic interaction without exceptions and restrictions (in some positions, the issue has been postponed until 2025) [8].

From the point of view of Zh.M. Medeubayeva, Kazakhstan initially pursued two important goals: the creation of a single market for oil, gas and electricity and free access to the markets of neighboring states, primarily Russia and Belarus as a transit [9].

B.M. Mukhamediev, J.S. Temerbulatova, G.K. Ilyashova assessed the impact of the Eurasian Economic Union on bilateral trade between Kazakhstan and other member countries of the integration bloc. As a result of the study, it was found that Kazakhstan's bilateral trade flows with the EEU countries in 2018 would have been 18.5% less if Kazakhstan had not joined the EEU [10].

A.B. Temirova, A.Sh. Abdimomynova also see many economic benefits for the development of business and the economy as a whole [11].

A.A. Migranyan shows the stabilizing and stimulating effect of participation in the EEU on the economy of Kazakhstan in conditions of instability of foreign markets. However, comparing the geographical structure of Kazakhstan's foreign trade by enlarged commodity groups in 2010 and 2018, the author comes to the conclusion that there were not literally any changes [12].

Materials and methods

The impact of Kazakhstan's participation in the Eurasian Union on the development of the economy, from our point of view, should be reflected in the main macroeconomic indicator: GDP. Of the two components of foreign trade turnover, it is the growth of exports that directly affects GDP growth. Therefore, we attempted to identify the relationship between exports and GDP, while comparing the impact of total exports, external exports (exports to non-EEU countries), as well as exports to the EEU. The indicators were used in terms of value (US dollars).

Further, an important priority and indicator of the sustainable development of Kazakhstan's economy is the diversification of production. In the last part of the study, the concentration of Kazakhstan's exports to the EEU was calculated in dynamics in order to analyze: has membership in the EEU contributed to a decrease in the raw materials orientation of the economy of Kazakhstan?

To achieve these goals, such research methods as comparison, analogy, factor and regression analysis were used. The indicators are calculated on the basis of official data of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Eurasian Commission.

The structure of exports/imports of EEU countries in Kazakhstan's mutual trade was compared with the rest of the Eurasian Union countries (Russia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia) to see the differences and advantages/disadvantages for Kazakhstan.

Regression analysis was conducted in Excel in order to determine the degree of influence of exports as one of the components on Kazakhstan's GDP comparing exports to the EAEU with exports to other countries and total exports. For this purpose, statistical data on Kazakhstan's exports and GDP in millions of dollars were used.

Export concentration was calculated using the Hirschmann-Herfindahl index (Formula 1).

$$HHH = \sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2 \quad (1)$$

here:

d is the share (%) of the i-industry in the structure of Kazakhstan's exports to the EEU market.

According to the methodology adopted in Kazakhstan,

$d > 2000$ means that the market is highly concentrated,

$1000 < d < 2000$ means that the market is medium concentrated,

$1000 > d$ means that the market is poorly concentrated.

The study was conducted in several stages. At the first stage, literary sources were studied. At the second stage, the coefficient of determination of three types of exports and GDP of Kazakhstan was calculated. At the third stage, the concentration of Kazakhstan's exports to the Eurasian Union was calculated.

The period analysed was 13 years (2010–2022): from the establishment of the Customs Union, the precursor organisation to the Eurasian Economic Union.

The authors believe that the period studied is sufficient for such an analysis to assess the economic benefits and disadvantages. We also believe that the conducted research will make a small contribution to the study of this problem and will be used in the future.

Main provisions

Kazakhstan is a country with a small open economy, the impact of exports on GDP is significant.

According to the national statistics and statistics of the Eurasian Commission, during the years of Kazakhstan's membership in the EEU, the share of exports was 9–13%, and the share of imports was 23–27%, i.e. 2–3 times higher. At the same time, Russia (62–66%) and Belarus (22–27%) have a higher share of exports.

In our work, we used regression analysis to assess the impact of exports on the country's GDP as the main macroeconomic indicator of its condition. At the same time, the impact of exports to the EEU, exports to countries outside the Economic Union and total exports on Kazakhstan's GDP was compared.

Kazakhstan, with its huge resource potential, has not yet moved away from a resource-based development model dominated by the products of the extractive sector in its 30 years of existence. The structure of the economy is reflected in the structure of exports and its concentration.

We have calculated the concentration of Kazakhstan's exports according to available data (2011–2022), which allows us to find out whether membership in the EEU contributed to the diversification of Kazakhstan's economy.

The authors conducted a literature review on this topic, and the analysis of the impact of Kazakhstan's participation in the integration association on the economy can form the basis for further research in this area.

Results and discussion

After 13 years, an analysis of the results of Kazakhstan's membership in the Eurasian Union is of interest. The main indicator of trade cooperation is foreign trade turnover. Kazakhstan is a small open economy country, foreign trade turnover amounted to 40–64% of GDP.

If we compare exports and imports from/to the Union and determine Kazakhstan's place in the structure of exports and imports of Eurasian Economic Union countries, we can state that Kazakhstan is to a greater extent an importing country in the Eurasian Union. Kazakhstan's share of exports in mutual trade is 9–13%, while its share of imports is about 23–29%. As can be seen, the share of imports was higher by more than 2 times. Share in exports was the highest at the very beginning – in 2010 (12.7%) and then with fluctuations but had a declining tendency and in 2021 was 10.7%.

According to Eurasian Commission statistics [13], imports dominate in the structure of mutual trade of all countries except Russia. Thus, Belarus accounts for 22–27% of exports and 30–41% of imports. Kyrgyzstan and Armenia have a share of about 1% in exports, while in imports: Kyrgyzstan – 3.4–4.5%, Armenia 2.2–3.2%. The opposite is true for Russia: the share in exports is 62–66%, while in imports it is 31–37%. Thus, Russia benefits the most (table 1, p. 14).

Considering that it is exports that improve the country's economic situation (GDP, employment, production, people's incomes, etc.) and also contribute to social progress, we have considered the results of Kazakhstan's foreign economic activity in terms of exports.

Exports are a component of GDP through net exports: export growth contributes to GDP growth. In the course of the study, we considered data for comparison: total exports (total); exports with non-EU countries (external); exports to Eurasian Union countries. We used statistical data from the Eurasian Economic Commission and the Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan since the establishment of the Customs Union (2010).

Judging by the growth rate of export volumes, it can be noted that the Republic of Kazakhstan is equally active in foreign trade and within the EEU, however, in the structure of total exports (in value terms) the share of exports to the Eurasian Union countries was 7–13%.

Table 1 – Export/import structure of EEU countries in mutual trade*

Indicators	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	Exports	12,7%	11,3%	9,2%	9,2%	11,0%	9,1%	9,6%	10,0%	10,4%	10,3%	10,7%
	Imports	27,3%	25,3%	26,1%	29,0%	25,0%	23,2%	23,3%	23,6%	24,7%	27,2%	26,1%
Russia	Exports	65,2%	64,7%	65,6%	63,4%	61,5%	62,4%	63,4%	64,6%	63,7%	62,0%	63,2%
	Imports	33,2%	34,1%	33,1%	35,3%	36,9%	34,2%	34,2%	32,3%	33,2%	35,5%	34,0%
Belarus	Exports	22,1%	24,1%	25,2%	27,4%	27,4%	26,5%	25,0%	23,1%	23,6%	25,4%	23,9%
	Imports	39,5%	40,6%	40,8%	35,7%	38,1%	36,3%	36,6%	38,1%	35,9%	30,7%	33,3%
Kyrgyzstan **	Exports						1,0%	1,0%	1,1%	1,0%	1,0%	1,1%
	Imports						3,8%	3,5%	3,6%	3,4%	3,5%	3,7%
Armenia **	Exports						0,9%	1,0%	1,1%	1,2%	1,3%	1,2%
	Imports						2,2%	2,4%	2,4%	2,7%	3,1%	2,9%

* No data for 2022

** Kyrgyzstan and Armenia joined the Eurasian Union in 2015

Note: Compiled by the authors on the basis of sources [13].

During the years under analysis, the growth of exports was higher with the countries of the Eurasian Union – 61.8%. Total exports increased by 40 per cent, while exports to non-Eurasian Union countries (external exports) increased by 37.6 per cent. At the same time, GDP growth was 48.9% (table 2).

Table – 2 Dynamics of Kazakhstan’s exports, \$ million

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP	148052,4	192627,6	208002,1	236633,3	221417,7	184387,0	137278,3	166806,3	179337,8	181665,9	171083,7	197055,6	220 472,1
Export, total	60270,8	84335,9	86448,8	84700,4	79459,8	45955,8	36736,9	48503,3	61111,2	58065,6	47540,8	60321,0	84 394
Exports to countries other than the EEU	54271,7	77232,6	80220,2	78766,8	73010,0	40835,5	32806,8	43240,7	55064,4	51659,4	41868,9	52506,9	74684,2
Export to the EEU countries	5999,2	7103,3	6228,7	5933,60	6449,9	5120,3	3930,2	5262,5	6046,8	6406,2	5671,9	7814,1	9709,8

Note: Compiled by the authors on the basis of sources [13, 14, 15].

In value terms, GDP increased from \$148,052.4 million to \$220,472.10 million. Total exports increased from \$60,270.8 million to \$84,394.00 million, exports to non-EEU countries increased from \$54,271.7 million to \$74,684.20 million, exports to Eurasian Union countries increased from \$5,999.2 million to \$9,709.8 million.

The importance of exports in the economy is more clearly shown by the share of this indicator in GDP, expressed in %.

Kazakhstan is an open economy with broad foreign trade relations. Total exports accounted for 25–44% of GDP in various years. Exports had a more significant impact on Kazakhstan’s GDP in 2010–2012 ‘post-crisis’ years and 2021–2022. A significant decline occurred in 2015, due to crisis phenomena, devaluation in 2014 and 2015 caused by the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Overall, the share of total exports in Kazakhstan’s GDP decreased from 2010 to 2015 and then increased from 25% in 2015 to 38% in 2022.

The share of exports to non-Eurasian Union countries also declined from 2010 to 2015, and then grew until 2022. Given that it is exports to other countries that account for the bulk of total exports (about 90%), the dynamics of this indicator influenced the dynamics of total exports. The share of exports to EEU countries in Kazakhstan’s GDP remained relatively constant and not very significant – about 3–4% (table 3, p. 16).

The impact of the dynamics of exports to the EAEU on Kazakhstan’s GDP is shown by regression analysis of the relationship between each of the exports and GDP.

The results of the Excel analysis illustrate the statistical method of the relationship between the above indicators. The value of approximation reliability or coefficient of determination R² measures the reliability of the trend line. The closer R² is to 1, the greater the dependence between the studied indicators illustrates the trend line.

Table 3 – Share of exports in Kazakhstan’s GDP

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Share of total exports in GDP	41%	44%	42%	36%	36%	25%	27%	29%	34%	32%	28%	31%	38%
Share of exports to other countries in GDP	37%	40%	39%	33%	33%	22%	24%	26%	31%	28%	24%	27%	34%
Share of exports to the EEU countries in GDP	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%

Note: Compiled by the authors on the basis of sources [13, 14, 15].

In our case, the coefficient of determination R2 shows a closer relationship between total exports and GDP, as well as exports to countries outside the EEU and GDP of Kazakhstan (the value of R2 is 0.8989 and 0.6584, respectively).

The correlation between Kazakhstan’s exports to EEU countries and Kazakhstan’s GDP is the lowest: R2=0.3441. This indicates a low level of economic benefits of Kazakhstan’s membership in the Eurasian Union, and is also associated with a low share of Kazakhstan’s exports to the EEU (figure 1).

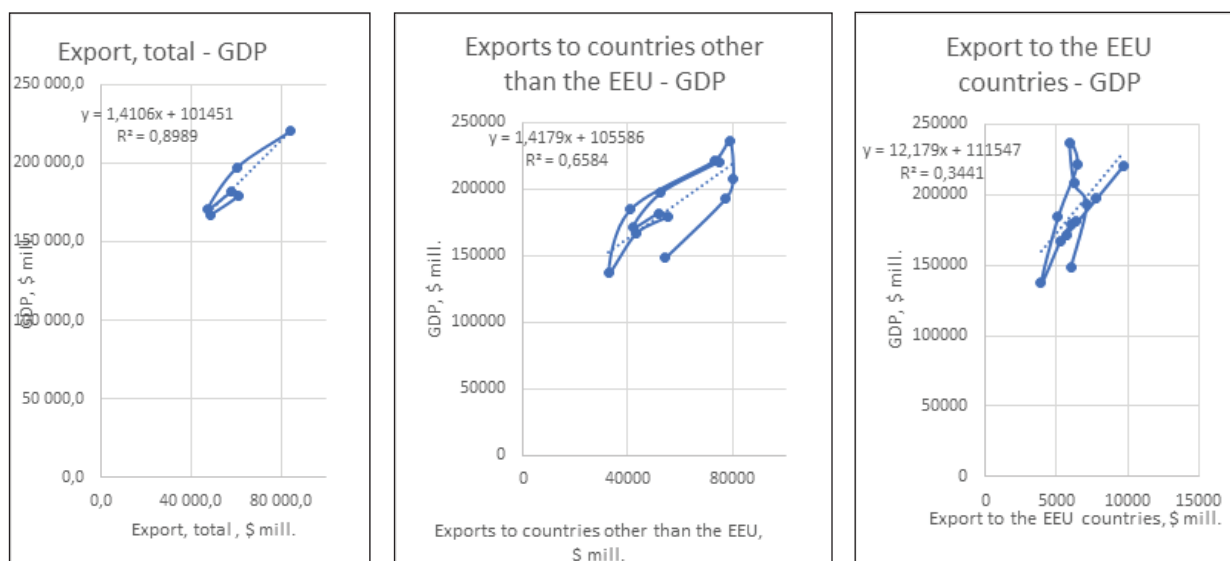


Figure 1 – Exports and GDP of Kazakhstan

Note: Compiled by the authors according to Table 2.

One of the goals of the EEU was to modernise, cooperate and improve the competitiveness of national economies. To achieve this goal, diversification of Kazakhstan’s resource-based economy is necessary. Access to resources, expansion of market capacity, privileged conditions for participants and mutual assistance should contribute to solving the problem of diversification.

Export diversification is closely related to the diversification of production and is an important indicator of the level of development of the country’s economy.

Regional integration, by reducing duties on mutual trade, provides the preconditions for the development of all sectors of the economy. The technological platforms created in the EEU and the free movement of labour, goods, services and finance are also the basis for the diversification of Kazakhstan's economy, which is rich in natural resources, the growth of production (and therefore exports) of machinery and equipment, pharmaceutical products, computer and telecommunications services, etc., which in turn has an impact on the size of GDP.

In fact, the following commodity groups had the largest share in the structure of Kazakhstan's exports to the EEU market: Mineral resources (35–50%), Metals and products made from them (17–32%), Chemical industry products (7–20%).

In order to analyze the impact of participation in mutual trade in the Union on the diversification of Kazakhstan's economy, the concentration of exports to the EEU was calculated according to the Herfindahl-Hirschman index.

The data for 2011–2022 were analysed. The statistics of the structure of mutual trade by commodity groups was used [13–15]. Using Excel formula 1, the Herfindahl-Hirschman index was calculated for each year (see the data obtained for each year in figure 2).

The concentration of exports did not change significantly, it was approximately at the same level, the level of concentration according to the index is high (value 2029–3429), i.e. exports are highly concentrated, export diversification is low.

The first and last years of the period are characterized by a sharp decline in the level of concentration (by 600 and 500) (figure 2). Such changes in 2022, according to many analysts, are associated with re-exports of goods to Russia. Moreover, in the structure of exports to the EEU, the share of exports of machinery and equipment rose sharply in 2022 (from 7.8% to 24.9% over the year) as did that of chemical products (from 13.4% to 21.2% respectively).

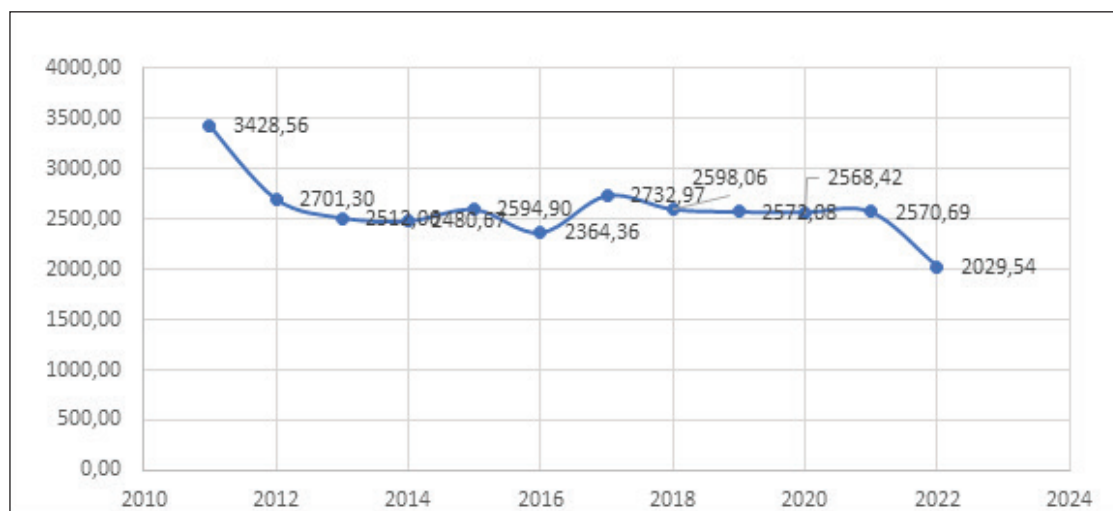


Figure 2 – Concentration of Kazakhstan's exports to the EEU market (2011–2022)

Note: Compiled by the authors based on the source [13].

At the same time, the high growth rates of foreign trade turnover indicate that the integration potential has not yet been exhausted. Especially in the current conditions, when re-export opportunities create favorable conditions for expanding production in the manufacturing industries of Kazakhstan. This is the way to diversify production and exports.

Conclusion

The current geopolitical conditions are putting strong pressure not only on Russia and Belarus, but also on all countries of the Eurasian Economic Union, including Kazakhstan.

The main problems for the economic relations of all member states of the Union are the geopolitical situation and sanctions on the main trading partner, disruption of supply chains, reduced production

due to reduced access to the latest technology, components and ingredients, and still existing barriers and obstacles in the domestic market.

However, it should be remembered that changes in the situation make it necessary to look for new ways of solving problems, and the current situation, apart from risks, creates opportunities for diversification and development of Kazakhstan's economy.

The results of the analysis show:

- ♦ Kazakhstan is import-oriented in mutual trade of the Eurasian Economic Union, given its export/import structure.

- ♦ Dynamics of Kazakhstan's exports to EEU in 2010-2022 was higher (61.8%) than dynamics of total exports (40%) and exports to non-EEU countries (37.6%) and dynamics of GDP (48.9%).

- ♦ The share of Kazakhstan's exports to the EEU countries in Kazakhstan's GDP remained relatively constant and not that significant at around 3–4%.

- ♦ Determination coefficient R² shows a stronger relationship between total exports and GDP (0.8989), exports to non-EEU countries (0.6584) and a lower one between exports to EEU countries and GDP of Kazakhstan (0.3441). Exports to the EEU had no serious impact on the country's GDP.

- ♦ The export concentration as measured by the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index as an indicator of economic diversification high (2029–3429) initially decreased, then from 2012 to 2021 there was no significant positive trend, changes only occurred in 2022, which according to many analysts is attributable to re-exports of goods.

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ЕАЭО-ДАҒЫ ЭКСПОРТТЫҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНА ӘСЕРІ

Андатпа

Еуразиялық экономикалық одақтың Қазақстан экономикасындағы орны туралы дау қазіргі геосаяси жағдайларда ерекше өзекті. Кейбір экономистер одақты экономиканың күшейткіші деп, ал басқалары экономиканың дамуын артқа тартатын балласт деп санайды. Қазақстан экономикасы ашық ел, сондықтан экспорт экономиканың дамуында маңызды рөл атқарады. Бұл мақалада жалпы Қазақстан Республикасының ЕАЭО-ға және одаққа кірмейтін елдерге экспорты қандай рөл атқаратынын, сондай-ақ одақтың Қазақстан экономикасын әртараптандыруға қалай әсер еткенін қарастыру мақсаты қойылған. Авторлардың осы тақырып бойынша жүргізген ғылыми әдебиеттерге шолуы Қазақстанның ЕАЭО-дағы сыртқы экономикалық байланыстарын талдауға отандық және шетелдік ғылыми әдебиеттерде жеткілікті көңіл бөлінетінін көрсетті. Алайда авторлар бұл мәселеге қатысты өз көзқарастарын ұсынғысы келді. Біз жалпы экспорттың, сондай-ақ ЕАЭО-ға кірмейтін елдерге экспорттың әсерімен салыстырғанда ЕАЭО-дағы экспорттың Қазақстанның ЖІӨ-не әсерін талдадық. Сондай-ақ экономикалық одақтың Қазақстан экономикасын әртараптандыруға ықпал еткенін анықтау үшін экспорт құрылымындағы өзгерістерді талдадық. Зерттеу барысында Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық статистика бюросының, сондай-ақ Еуразиялық комиссияның статистикасының деректерін пайдалана отырып, салыстыру, ұқсастық, регрессиялық және факторлық талдау әдістері қолданылды. Зерттеу нәтижелері осы тақырып бойынша қосымша зерттеулерде қолданыла алады.

Тірек сөздер: экономикалық одақ, экспорт, регрессиялық талдау, экспорттың шоғырлануы, елдер, сыртқы экономикалық байланыстар, әртараптандыру.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ЭКСПОРТА В ЕАЭС НА ЭКОНОМИКУ КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация

Полемика относительно места Евразийского экономического союза в экономике Казахстана стала особенно актуальной в текущих геополитических условиях. Одни экономисты считают союз бустером экономики, другие – балластом, который тянет развитие экономики назад. Казахстан – страна с открытой экономикой, поэтому экспорт играет важную роль в развитии экономики. В данной статье поставлена цель рассмотреть, какую роль играет экспорт Республики Казахстан в ЕАЭС и в страны, не входящие в союз, а также как повлиял союз на диверсификацию экономики Казахстана. Проведенный авторами обзор научной литературы по данной тематике показал, что анализу внешнеэкономических связей Казахстана с ЕАЭС уделяется достаточно внимания в отечественной и зарубежной научной литературе. Однако авторам хотелось представить свое видение данной проблемы. Нами был проведен анализ влияния экспорта в ЕАЭС на ВВП Казахстана по сравнению с влиянием общего экспорта, экспорта в страны, не входящие в ЕАЭС, а также анализ изменений в структуре экспорта, чтобы выяснить, способствовал ли экономический союз диверсификации экономики Казахстана. При проведении исследования были применены методы сравнения, аналогии, регрессионного и факторного анализа с использованием данных Бюро национальной статистики Республики Казахстан, а также статистики Евразийской комиссии. Результаты исследования могут использоваться в дальнейших изысканиях по данной теме.

Ключевые слова: экономический союз, экспорт, регрессионный анализ, концентрация экспорта, страны, внешнеэкономические связи, диверсификация.