kurulmakta olan Teknik ağırlıklı yeni üniversiteler bu konudaki öncelikleri göstermektedir. Ayrıca Almatı'da kurulmuş olan Teknopark v.b. teknoloji yönelimli yatırımlar ile birlikte teknoloji üretme konusunda atılan adımlar da teknoloji üretme konusundaki kararlılığı göstermektedir.

Son yıllarda görülen ekonomik kriz, birçok ülke gibi Kazakistan'ın da planladığı ekonomik ve teknolojik gelişmelerin bir süre gecikmesine sebep olabilecektir. Ancak Kazakistan liderliğinin vizyonu ve uzak görüşlülüğü uzun vadede, kaybedilen bu zamanı da telafi edecek özelliktedir. Kazakistan'ın doğal zenginliklerini, insan kaynakları ve teknik kapasitesi ile de taçlandırmak için gösterdiği önemli gayretler, diğer ülkeler tarafından da dikkatle izlanmekte ve Kazakistan orta asyanın parlayan yıldızı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Siyasi istikrarın getirdiği ekenomik istikrar ve büyüme, Kazakistan'ı gelecek on yılda teknoloji ve bilgi anlamında da güçlü ülkeler arasına katacaktır.

MESUT YILMAZ, KAIRAT MOLDASHEV

EFFECTS OF THE CUSTOM UNION OF BELARUS, KAZAKHSTAN, AND RUSSIA ON DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN ECONOMY

The Custom Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia is huge step forward in integration process of post soviet union countries. The difference of Custom Union from previous agreements is the formation of supranational body - the *Customs Union* Commission that will decide on Common External Tariffs – CET and other trade related issues. The current paper examines what would be effect of the Custom Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia on Economy of Kazakhstan and especially on domestic producers and export opportunities.

I. Introduction

The euphoria of independence and sovereignty after collapse of Soviet Union destroyed economic relations between countries that shared before common market. Each independent country faced many difficulties in development their economies. The first step for economic integration was made in 1994 when Free Trade Zone Agreement was signed by 12 CIS countries (History of EurAsEC, n.d). It shaped basics for integration of CIS countries economies but due differences in economies and political issues some countries joined the Agreement on temporary basis. The second step was establishment of EurAsEC on October 10, 2000 in Astana by presidents of Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, and Tajikistan (History of EurAsEC, n.d). It should also be mentioned that Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev was main initiator of economic integration in post soviet region.

The Custom Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia is next step in integration process. The difference of Custom Union from previous agreements is the formation of supranational body - the *Customs Union* Commission that will decide on Common External Tariffs – CET and other trade related issues (Kazakhstan and Custom Union, n.d.). The current paper examines what would be effect of the Custom Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia on Economy of Kazakhstan and especially on domestic producers and export opportunities.

The literature on Custom Union provides insights into effects of such forms of economic integration. Akkoyunlu-Wigley, Mihci, and Arslan (2006) indicated economies of scale effect that causes productivity gains in their research of Turkey EU Custom Union effect on Turkey's Economy. Okello suggests that Uganda industries should be competitive enough comparing to more advanced Kenya industries before removal of tariffs in his study of Africa Community Customs Union (The Impact of EAC on Uganda, n.d.).

It is difficult to forecast future effects of the Custom Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia on Kazakhstan Economy based on the Turkey – EU Custom Union, the East Africa Community Custom Union, and other custom unions due to different economic conditions, political interests, and historical backgrounds. However, the information about situation in existing custom unions helps in making more precise analysis of impact of the Custom Union between three CIS countries on Kazakhstan.

II. Positive Effects of the Custom Union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia on Kazakhstan Economy

Greater Market Size for Exporting. Kazakhstan gains access to market of Russia and Belarus with more than 150 million population. It creates opportunities for domestic producers to export, will attract foreign direct investments, and will motivate establishment of joint ventures with Custom Union member countries' companies and third countries' firms. Russia takes advantage of access only to more 25 million population market of Kazakhstan and Belarus. Therefore, in terms of increasing market size Belarus and Kazakhstan gain more than Russia.

Lower Cost and Easier Transportation

Kazakhstan businesses will benefit from lower costs and easier transportation of goods through territory of Custom Union countries. Petrol from Kazakhstan can be transported to Belarus Refineries and sold to Europe (Kazakhstan may use Belarus refineries, n.d.). Transportation is one of the most important problems for Kazakhstan export potential. Custom Union in addition to increasing of market size for export, provides easier access to third countries, especially EU.

Attraction of Foreign Direct Investments – FDI and Joint Ventures in non-raw material sectors

Joining the Custom Union provides Kazakhstan with opportunity to attract Foreign Direct Investments in manufacturing sector. The Custom Union establishment motivates non-member countries to engage in FDI (Jaumotte and Florence, 2004). In case of Kazakhstan non-member countries companies prefer export entry mode because it is ineffective to build production facilities in Kazakhstan due its small market size. It is easier to open distribution channel with few people working and export to Kazakhstan and take advantage of low custom tariffs.

After joining Custom Union Kazakhstan will use Common External Tariff – CET and increase import tariffs from non-member countries for more than four thousands goods. Import tariffs of goods to be used in production on territory of the Custom Union will be subject to lower or zero tariffs (Aitzhanova, 2009). Market size of Custom Union is about 170 million people and starting from July 1, 2010 custom borders between member countries are eliminated. Therefore, above factors create incentives for non-member countries' companies to use Direct Investment or Joint Venture entry modes in Kazakhstan market.

Why investors should choose Kazakhstan for Direct Investments and Joint Venture entry modes? One of the main reasons is light taxation in Kazakhstan and comparative ease of doing business among the Custom Onion member countries.

Table 1

Major taxes in member countries (Doing business, 2009)

Tax or mandatory contribution	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russia
Social security contributions	35.00%	11%	various rates (26%-2%)
Corporate income tax	24.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Property tax	1.00%	1.00%	2.20%
VAT	18%	12%	18%

Table 2

Doing Business Ranking of member countries (Doing business, 2009)

Doing Business Ranking 2009	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Russia
Country Ranking	**82**	**64**	**118**
Starting a Business	98	79	88
Dealing with Construction Permits	63	177	182
Employing Workers	40	33	104
Registering Property	13	26	49
Getting Credit	109	41	109
Protecting Investors	105	53	88
Paying Taxes	183	61	108
Trading Across Borders	134	182	160
Enforcing Contracts	14	37	19
Closing a Business	74	54	92

Kazakhstan regulation in protecting investors, paying taxes, and starting business is relatively better than in the Custom Union member countries. Construction permits and Trading across borders regulation create barriers for potential investors. In order to attract FDI and motivate Joint Ventures entry modes from non-member and member countries regulations and procedures need further improvement.

More incentives for local investors to start production

Kazakhstan followed very liberal trade policies towards imports. The Custom Union's CET will be higher for imported products than existing ones. Higher prices of imported goods creates opportunities existing domestic producers to increase sales in Kazakhstan and access Russia and Belarus markets. Most of the Russia existing import tariffs are higher than CET and their domestic producers would not benefit a lot from CET for non-member countries. Aleksei Khramkov (2009) indicates that after joining the Custom Union Russian and Belarus goods will dominate Kazakhstan market. However, we already have zero tariff trade with each other for years and that does not caused Russia penetration of Kazakhstan market. We share common background and common problems of corruption, high cost of production, and low technology use.

Consumer will suffer from increase in prices to some extent for some goods, but in long run it will lead to development of domestic production and local content. There two main factors that will influence further development. (1) Government policies that will ease doing business in Kazakhstan and CET tariffs for raw materials that are not produced in Kazakhstan. (2) Exploring of opportunities provided by the Custom Union by potential local and foreign investors.

III. Potential Drawbacks of joining the Custom union of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia

Increase in prices of products imported from non-member countries

The Custom Union imposes CET for goods from non-member countries that will lead to increase in prices of goods imported from China, Germany, Turkey and other countries. Most of goods we consume are not produced in Kazakhstan. Therefore, the CET will affect living standards of citizens. Especially cars and medicines should be considered when making decision on CET by our policy makers to protect our consumers.

Dependence on Russia in international trade issues and domination of Russia companies in some industries

The Custom Union means unification of International Trade issues and Russia is leading political power among three member countries. It should be mentioned that CET tariffs are mostly unified with Russia import tariffs. Fluctuations in Russia economy will directly affect Kazakhstan. Especially high prices of petrol in Russia will increase the price of petrol in Kazakhstan immediately after custom borders' elimination.

In most industries Russian companies have more expertise and competitive advantage over Kazakhstan companies. In industries where Russia has competitive advantage their companies will dominate domestic Kazakhstan market and many domestic companies will have sales problems or will be bankrupt. However, as it was mentioned above we already have zero-tariff trade and do not use non-tariff barriers for most of the goods.

Problems in Tariffs income distribution

It's not clear yet how CET incomes will be distributed among member countries. EU uses pool system when tariffs income goes to destination country. Russia will also prefer pool system that will decrease Kazakhstan customs earnings. Regardless of what is the final decision this will be hot issue among member countries. Also monitoring of tariff income will be difficult task and further investment in custom systems development will be needed by all member countries.

Kazakhstan with its geographic position with no access to seas highly depends on its neighbors in international trade issues. China with its growing economy mostly imports raw materials from Kazakhstan and has competitive advantage in production due to low cost of labor and huge market size. Chinese content is growing through low import tariffs and lengthy border. Also China invests in development of its western region Xinjiang. Russia has political interest in the Custom Union that broadens its sphere of influence in Central Asia. For Kazakhstan companies it is easier to compete with Russian business than with Chinese because we face same challenges. The potential advantages of joining the Custom union stated above can be utilized through implementation of government policies that make doing business in Kazakhstan easier and through active role of local business. In case of synergy between government structures and local business the potential drawbacks' effect will be minimized.

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М.К. Сулейменов

ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ УРОВНЯ ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ В ЗЕРНОВОМ БИЗНЕСЕ

Одним из основных проблем совершенствования интеграционных отношений в зерновом бизнесе является определение ее эффективности. Эта задача весьма сложная, она связана с разработкой большого круга вопросов, имеющих различные аспекты.

Сам термин «*эффективность*» производства выражается как соотношение затрат овеществленного и живого труда и его результата – производства продуктов. Однако количественное сопоставление между эффектом и затратами является лишь внешним выражением эффективности производства. Эффективность как экономическая категория характеризуется системой отношений в производстве, распределении, обмене и потреблении.

В экономической литературе пока нет четких критериев и показателей эффективности применительно к интеграционным отношениям, что объясняется, с одной стороны, сложностью управления данными формированиями, связанными с выполнением разнообразных процессов, с другой – тем, что сама агропромышленная интеграция представляет собой систему, состоящую из сложных и взаимосвязанных элементов.

Для характеристики эффективности интегрированных формирований в зерновой отрасли АПК нами применяется система обобщающих показателей. Рассмотрим сущность каждого из них.

Для расчетов ресурсной эффективности АПК применяется следующая формула определения данного показателя:

$$Эр = \frac{ВП}{И + З} \times 100\%$$

где, $Э_р$ – оценка ресурсной эффективности;

ВП – стоимость валовой продукции, произведенный агропромышленным формированием, тыс. тенге;

И – стоимость имущества интегрированного субъекта (совокупный имущественный пай), тыс. тенге;

З – стоимость земельных угодий интегрируемого предприятия, тыс. тенге.