

Секция «Глобалистика и геополитика»

Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO as the next step of Custom Union's countries towards globalization: pros and cons. Preparation of the airbag.

Головина Валерия Владимировна

Студент

Карагандинский экономический университет Казпотребсоюза, Учетно-финансовый,

Караганда, Казахстан

E-mail: kvvakwa@mail.ru

Kazakhstan increasingly drawn into the orbit of globalization - we are building an open democratic society, forming a liberal economic system. At the first of January in 2010 Kazakhstan entered the Custom Union. Many scientists regard that this action is directly related to regionalization. [1] In the countries of the Customs Union were taken measures for the maintenance of domestic producers and limit foreign imports. And now we are going to access to WTO, which rules forbid a different customs policy with various states and all kinds of direct export subsidies. One of the main questions are feasible contradictions between the aims of Custom Union and WTO. Will accession to the WTO develop our economy or consolidate our position in world market as the raw material country, finally reducing the industrial and agricultural sector of our country? In the other hand, Kazakhstan's Accession to the WTO may become an additional instrument of economic modernization and strengthening of Kazakhstan's competitiveness in international markets, which will open many opportunities for our state. Since the founding of the Republic Kazakhstan we can see the trend of sustainable growth in foreign trade with countries as distant as well as from neighboring countries and the expansion of the geography of foreign trade. So, if in 1993 Kazakhstan carried out the export-import operations with 62 countries around the world, by 2004 Kazakhstan had nearly 175 partner countries. Now the number of trading partners is closer to 190. On dynamics of exports and imports of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the 1995-2011 (Figure 2.), we can see exports had a steady growth. Overall, from 1995 to 2011, together with an increase in exports was a gradual increase in imports, which in 2011 reached the amount of 38 038,7 million U.S. dollars.

In 2009 the decrease in exports was characterized by a general deterioration of the situation on world markets of raw materials, internal imbalances in the economy and the impact of the global economic crisis. As we can see below there was a sharp jump in the direction of increasing exports in 2010, and in 2011 it exceeded pre-crisis mark and amounted to 88 117.70 million U.S. dollars. The CIS countries still remain the main our partners especially the Russian Federation, the share of which in 2011 accounted for 8,5% of exports and 42,8% of imports. The data in Fig. 2.1 and 2.2 show the growth of Kazakhstan's foreign trade with foreign countries. If the CIS countries in 1995 accounted for almost 55% of exports and 69.7% of total imports, whereas in 2011 these percentages were 6.5% and 14.4%, respectively. Of course, when we are making important decisions about joining the WTO we need to be assessed all of the positive and negative consequences that may have an impact on the economic development of Kazakhstan. The Customs Union gives a new impulse to the development of foreign economic relations with CIS countries. First of all, the prospects of the investment environment in connection with the entry of Kazakhstan into WTO are expected to be positive. Secondly, Accession to the WTO will give Kazakhstan a number of advantages

in the field of export licensing, standards, antidumping and countervailing duties. Thirdly, from the expansion due to more effective competition in the market range and quality of goods and services, reducing their prices customers of Kazakhstan will win. Fourth, the establishment of civilized conditions of competition and transparent legal environment will help bring national legislation in accordance with the rules and regulations of the WTO.[3] The main negative impacts of Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO for the country can be different. First of all, In the current structure of Kazakhstan's export flows dominate oil, ferrous and nonferrous metals and other raw materials. Problems are expected in the manufacturing sector. Main of them - is the low competitiveness of the most of industries and enterprises in Kazakhstan and negative consequences for the environment in Kazakhstan.

The process of accession to the WTO - is irreversible. However, in order to pros to join this international organization was greater than the cons, it is necessary first of all, take effective measures to speed up modernization and diversification of the economy, improve its competitiveness, the development of manufacturing industry, which will be an important factor in the successful integration of Kazakhstan and other countries of CIS in the world community.

Литература

1. Paul R. Krugman. International Economics: Theory and Policy. 2008
2. Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics. Available from: <http://www.stat.kz/Pages/>
3. The Basic stages of negotiations. Available from:<http://www.wto.kz>

Иллюстрации

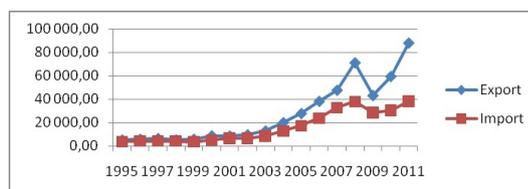


Рис. 1: Figure 2. Dynamics of foreign trade of Kazakhstan (in millions of dollars USA)
Source: Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics. [2]

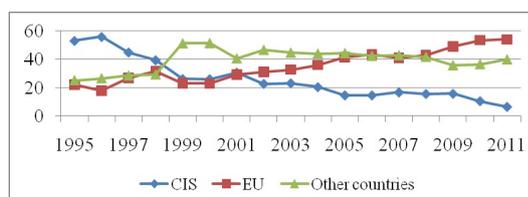


Рис. 2: Figure 3.1 Dynamics of changing the direction of exports from Kazakhstan (% Of exports)
Source: Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics.[2]