

EXTERNAL SPHERE

RESOURCE ECONOMY AS THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENT OF THE BASIC ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF THE STABLE PACES' FORMING OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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The stable economic growth is based on the potential assuring the economic system development on the whole from one stage to another. At present Kazakhstan economic being a developing market system and structuring the industrial society strongly has for the object to achieve the postindustrial level. President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

N. Nazarbayev says in his message to Kazakhstan people that our republic should become "the country that develops in accordance with the global economic tendency. It will absorb all new and progressive things that are created. The country must take not great but its specific niche in the world economic system and it is able to adapt to new economic conditions" [1].

One of the component of the basic potential providing a basis for a regularity of the reproductive cycle on the whole is natural resources along with the production and technical, scientific and innovation, working and foreign economic principles. The maturity of the economic sphere and its capability on the providing of the stable tendency in prospect depends on the scale and character of the structuring of this component in the reproductive process.

As is well known mineral resources in the republic are extremely vast and varied. Because of it our republic is the leading country both on the perfect resources and mining some of them including counting per head. So, today the republic occupies the first position in the world on tungsten and vanadium minerals, the second position on chrome minerals (23 %), the third position on manganese minerals. Kazakhstan possesses 25 % of the world uranium resources, 19 % of lead, 13% of zinc, 10 % of copper and iron.

All these minerals are the basic prerequisite for the economic growth of the republic. In the experts' opinion the bumper oil and gas resources are the "engine" of the economic growth and their efficient involving into transformational process renewed the whole complex.

It is noticed, "natural potential of Kazakhstan became the factor of the creative processes' strengthening in the national economy and the source of financing of the wide-ranging modernization of the whole country economics. The rapid reformation and modernization of the domestic mineral mining and processing enterprises permitted to strengthen of the motivation in business circles to extend production activity and capital-expenditure expansion" [2].

The perspective development of Kazakhstan economics undoubtedly is interrelated with the further

using of the potential of its mineral complex but on a new base of the modernization, a wide evolution of new technologies in the most of the fields. Taking into account the progressive changes of the economic structure on the whole keeping of the traditional complex cannot be an obstacle for the stable economic growth. In addition, in the world economics "an attitude to the mineral component of the national economy is not negative. From 200 biggest world companies 90 ones cover the raw sector. They are 80% from the general volume of products sold of all rate participants. Among the leaders of the mineral producers there are biggest countries such as USA, Australia, Canada, China and Russia. As experts notice the mineral resources trade is not a backwardness of a state or incompetence of its government. High level of economic development in the most of the countries was achieved due to the mining and processing's intensification of their mineral resources. The experience of the leading mineral resources states, for instance, Canada and Australia shows a significant influence of this potential on the national produce volume" [3].

In Kazakhstan economics a positive result was in its mineral complex that adapted to the state of the market of the world markets. The state of the market has been extremely favorable lately. All this while the purposeful balanced macroeconomic policy caused the positive improvement in the foreign sector of economics (See table 1).

As the table shows the export of goods and service for the last three years has increased two times and it was 54.5 % to the national produce in 2005 at the same time the export of oil and gas complex products trended to growth and in 2005 it was 52.4 ml. tons at the increasing of crude oil's prices 1,8 times.

Essentially the leading position in the export of oil and gas industry products of Kazakhstan economics secured both influx of financing resources and a resources conservation concerned with the construction, exploring and boring services on the progressive innovation technique of foreign companies.

Table 1

The principal activities of the foreign sector of Kazakhstan

Activities	2003	2004	2005
Balance of advance of the on-going operations (ml. USD)	-273	455	-486
Percentage wise to	-0.9	1.1	-0.9

the national produce			
Export of goods and service (ml. USD)	14945	22602	30552
Percentage wise to the national produce	48.4	52.4	54.5
Export of oil and gas condensate (ml. tons)	44.3	52.4	52.4
Import of goods and service (ml. USD)	13306	18844	25445
Percentage wise to the national produce	43.1	43.7	45.4
World crude oil prices (on average per year)	28.9	37.7	53.4
Note: it was drawn up by the author according to the data of the bank of RK			

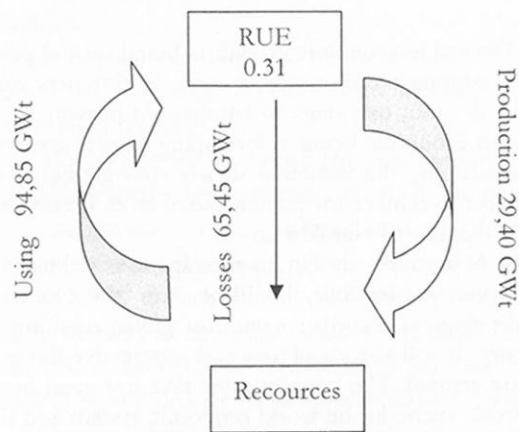
It is significant that resource component in economic system will be work in the long period of time perspective, in other words on the stable tendency of economic growth if it is interrelated with the principal socio-economic priority of the progressive development of the country. So, in the opinion of a big Russian specialist on the world oil and gas complex O.B. Braginsky "The member-countries of OPEC especially Arab have made a great investment of petrodollars into their economics. They were able to provide or both the growth of oil industry and invested the development of the production and social infrastructure. They established the basic fields (metallurgy, power industry), extended the oil processing (petrochemistry). The mighty banking system was established. The international tourism was extended." [4].

Analyzing the situation concerning the resource component of the economic growth forming from the basic economic potential of Russian economics the academician N. Petrakov says anxiety that at other conception it could work for degradation of socio-economic system. The striking example is Nigeria experience when this African country has gained about USD 350 milliard from the oil export but it is in debt over USD 30 milliard, a low living standard, social and political instability, corruptibility of officials" [5].

As it was noticed before for Kazakhstan economics the natural capital served as the peculiar engine of the economic development but for the providing of its stable high speed at present especially for the perspective it is not enough. Moreover at the increasing volumes of the natural resources' using on the one hand a threat of its regeneration decrease increases, on the other hand the emission in the environmental increases because of an extensive damage for a country's ecology in many of its regions. In these conditions the considerable dependence of economics from a mineral actor becomes a barrier for its stable development.

It is not accidentally in the passage Conception of the republic to a stable development since 2007 till 2004 the basic calculations were made on the using of resource potential of Kazakhstan economics with the

possible losses. [6]. In particular, based on the principal of many socio-economic matters of the republic the disbalance that formed historically is between production and using of resources and reducing of the principal economic activities to the general unit (GWt). In this Conception the following chart of calculation is cited:



The diagram of the calculation of the resources using efficiency index (RUE) of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2005⁶.

In accordance with picture in 2005 for the gaining of the jointly produced product at the rate of 29.4 GWt on the whole area of the country the resources at the rate of 94.85 GWt were used. It means that within the year the reserves to 65.45 GWt of the country capacity were lost or underused. This says that in the Republic of Kazakhstan the resources using efficiency index (RUE) is low and today it is 31%. It is more than the world average level of 24% but less than in the most technologically developed countries, for instance, Japan (36%), USA (34%), Germany (33%) (in the former USSR the index RUE was 36%). It provided the high level of the competitive ability on the world market).

In our opinion such in principle important method of the valuation of losses is a serious criterial base of the component of the valuation of both the present-day status of resources using and a prevent component on their perspective mine workings to stave off further losses. The new conceptual method permits to proportion to production and using of resources "having determined the criteria of their balanced functioning. Moreover on this base all reproductive cycle is rationalized in production of the natural resources. Both losses are reduced and socio-economic consequences. It is very important for the providing of the stable economic growth.

⁶ The picture was made by the author accordance with the source [6].

Thus, the resource economy as the principal component of the basic potential of the economic growth of Kazakhstan economic influences on the structure functional renewal of a real sector of economics and paces of its development.

Source:

1. N.A. Nazarbayev. The message of President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev to Kazakhstan people "The strategy of entering of Kazakhstan in the top of 50 of the most competitive ability world countries" – Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, March 02, 2006.

2. A. Aitbembetova Economic growth and policy of the development of mutual relations' problems// Transit economics – 2006, No.2-p. 15.

3. N.A. Nazarbayev. New time is new economics// www.president.kz. – 2004.

4. O.B. Braginsky. World oil and gas complex. Central economic and mathematic institute – M.: Science – 2004- p. 86.

5. N. Petrakov. Russia: oil and people. The most poverty-stricken among the richest countries of the world.// Free idea – XXI – 2005, No. 11 (1561) – p.17.

6. The conception of the passage of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the stable development since 2007 till 2024// Kazakhstanskaya Pravda – 2006, November 18.