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TRENDS AND PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND UKRAINE

Abstract. Development of international cooperation in the context of globalization as an important component of the foreign economic activity has been considered. One of perspective areas of the foreign economic activity for Ukraine is the development of economic cooperation with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The results of analytical assessment of the economic cooperation effectiveness are being in need for the development of the effective foreign economic strategy. Methodological approach in order to conduct the research and to quantify the development of economic cooperation with the Republic of Kazakhstan has been developed.

Formation of the information databases with the main indicators for the analysis of economic cooperation between countries has been foreseen. Analysis of the dynamics of foreign trade with the quantitative assessment on the base of the generated databases has been performed. Analysis of the structure of the foreign trade and investment activities has been presented. Developed methodological approach allows to form the analytical basis for the Ukraine's foreign economic strategy.

Indicators of the foreign trade in goods and services, information about results of the intellectual activity for the analysis of economic cooperation have been used. Particular attention is being paid to the study of investments as a form of the international capital flows.

Trending algorithms for commodity markets with the identification of possible export reserves have been developed. Analytical bases of the effective foreign economic strategy of Ukraine and development of economic cooperation with the Republic of Kazakhstan have been formed.

Keywords: *foreign economic activity, analytical assessment, trends*

Introduction. Globalization of the world economy is characterized by systematic integration of the world and regional markets, as well as all spheres of human activity. Economic growth is accelerated as a result of the globalization processes. Development of international cooperation in the context of globalization is becoming an integral part of the economic activity of each participant in the market relations.

Forms and conditions of such participation are regulated by the Law of Ukraine «About Foreign Economic Activity» (on Foreign Economic Activity,

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1991) and by the number of the documents which are aimed at the regulating of the foreign economic activity. This Law defines the main legal and organizational principles of implementation of the foreign economic activity in Ukraine and aims at improving of the legal regulation of the all types of the foreign economic activity in Ukraine within the framework of international agreements.

Main forms of the foreign economic activity are distinguished by the information about the results of intellectual activity, foreign trade in goods and services. Particular attention should be paid to the study of investments as a form of the international capital flows.

At the same time, it should be born in mind that the main directions of the effective international cooperation consist of the mutual economic, scientific and technical interest in solving common issues. The foreign economic strategy should be developed by a complex issue consisting of many questions of the foreign trade policy. The solving of these issues should be based on the results of the analysis of effectiveness of the export-import operations and identifying trends in commodity markets with estimation of export reserves. One of the perspective areas of international activity is the development of economic cooperation between Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Modern scientists pay special attention to the prospects of international cooperation in the context of globalization and transition to the digital economy. In particular, K. Vitman, D. Kolodin, Yu. Tsurkan-Saifulina, (2019, pp. 697–717) have claimed that globalization processes increasingly enter people's lives and define continuous development of society as a fundamental principle of modern progress. L. Klymenko, Yu. Zborovska (2015) have defined the directions and contradictions of the contemporary processes of globalization. Z. Baimukasheva, N. Tovma, Y. Tyurina, A. Ussabayev, (2020, pp. 1575–1586) have emphasized that transition to the digital economy determines the readiness of the national economy complex for the emergence of new industries and forms of economic cooperation.

Scientists consider the processes of economic transformation and research the potential of economic systems. In particular, G. Aubakirova, (2020, pp. 113–119) is describing the transformation processes in the economy of Kazakhstan and identifies the key factors impeding the growth of competitiveness of the economy in the medium term. M. Parshina (2015, pp. 299–306) claims that the intromission of Ukraine in the system of the world globalization requires the solution of complex questions on strategic management of the region potential use on scientific basis.

I. Biletska, O. Iatsenko, W. Meyers, O. Yatsenko, (2017, pp. 18–23) have considered the main analytical stages of economic effects of the free trade area between countries and have studied the features of the bilateral trade and economic cooperation in terms of global transformations. E. Aktureeva, U. Dzhakisheva, R. Janshanlo, G. Nurgaliyeva, Z. Oralbaeva, (2020, pp. 81–92) claim that human capital is becoming the most important factor in economic growth of the modern economy.

The issue of international cooperation is being considered in numerous publications of the modern scientists. A. Kubaienko, (2018, pp. 91–114) has made the focus on the fact that the full-fledged involvement of Ukraine into the European association stipulates the creation and adherence to the terms of reinforcing of the economic and commercial relations, which should be promoted to the gradual integration of the national economy into the European market. R. Jumanova, (2019, pp. 175–190) has analyzed the foreign economic activity and foreign investment processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan. I. Benešová, A. Laputková, L. Smutka, (2019, pp. 29–43) have discussed the specifics of mutual trade between the selected countries in the post-Soviet region, its structure, nature and development processes. E. Kpombekou, K. Wonyra, (2020) have analyzed the spatial diffusion of the international trade. A. Kubaienko, (2018, pp. 91–114) has applied the integral approach and determined the actually assess of achieved progress in making shifts

in the trading field and matters, which are related to the economic collaboration. L. Klymenko, Yu. Zborovska (2015) have analyzed the international experience of the state which is regulating the international trade transactions.

Scientists use different methods during conducting research. In particular, I. Benešová, A. Laputková, L. Smutka, (2019, pp. 29–43) have used the cluster analysis of individual commodity aggregates to analyse foreign trade. R. Janshanlo, G. Nurgaliyeva, Z. Oralbaeva, U. Dzhakisheva, E. Aktureeva, (2020, pp. 81–92) have used various methods including analysis and synthesis, measurement and comparison. J. Kang, D. Ramizo, (2020, pp. 334–352) have suggested econometric models and estimated the trade impact of these measures on export of different country groups from North America, European Union and developing Asia.

M. Anokhina, R. Abdrakhmanov, M. Arrieta-López, N. Dzhahalilova, Y. Gridneva, A. Meza-Godoy, (2020, pp. 1921–1936) have built the fuzzy cognitive map of the formation of the competitive potential of agricultural territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Z. Baimukasheva, N. Tovma, Y. Tyurina, A. Ussabayev, (2020, pp. 1575–1586) have provided mathematical justification of the integration model for digital complexes within various economy sectors of the individual regions. O. Grytten, V. Koilo, (2019, pp. 167–181) have used the structural analysis for the forming of cycles in time series. A. Raišienė, A. Vojtovicova, N. Karasova, V. Nitsenko, O. Yatsenko, (2019, pp. 193–207) have determined the main factors which influence the strategic development of the partner economic relations between countries by using SWOT-analysis. Methodical approach on the basis of the fuzzy modeling methodology for the enterprises competitiveness providing has been developed and the indices system of the quantitative estimation has been formed (O. Parshyna, Yu. Parshyn, 2018, pp. 83–92).

O. Yatsenko, O. Iatsenko, W. Meyers, I. Biletska, (2017, pp. 18–23) have assessed the impact of economic crisis manifestations in Ukraine and Canada on the trade turnover by using the gravity modeling method. Conclusion about the greatest impact on bilateral trade by Canada's GDP has been drawn. It has been shown that the change in price of logistical costs produces small effect on the turnover.

Scientists use different indicators during conducting research. In particular, I. Benešová, A. Laputková, L. Smutka, (2019, pp. 29–43) use the following indicators: RCA, coverage of import by export and the Lafay index in the cluster analysis. Kubaienko (2018, pp. 91–114.) offers the European Integration Progress Index as a relative and integral value which is measured in terms of the aggregation of indices. These indices show the efficiency of the main goals achieving of the economic integration with the EU at the regional level. R. Jumanova, (2019, pp. 175–190) examines the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Kazakhstan, its main trading partners, the structure of goods and services of export and import. O. Yatsenko, O. Iatsenko, W. Meyers, I. Biletska, (2017, pp. 18–23) suggest the quantitative indicators of foreign trade between the countries.

O. Grytten, V. Koilo, (2019, pp. 167–181) use the cycles of three parameters representing the real economy, i.e. gross domestic product, manufacturing output and unemployment and four parameters representing the financial markets, i.e. money supply, credit volumes, inflation and government debt. Scientists have compiled twelve different indices of the institutional development. These indices are standardized and presented in the institutional development matrix. Researchers have shown that the general institutional framework for the eleven economies was weak previous to and after the meltdown of the economies.

As a result of the research, scientists identify the dependencies in economic processes, analyze the trade structure and formulate proposals for the increase of effectiveness of international cooperation. In particular, it has been shown the considerable dependence on raw materials which are presented as a significant part of the overall foreign trade, claimed I. Benešová, L. Smutka, A. Laputková, (2019, pp. 29–43). Scientists have established that the degree of similarity between

Russia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan is low. It is evident that the Eurasian Economic Council countries are focusing on the different commodities in order to use the different trade structure.

The relationships between the political decisions and economic cooperation of Kazakhstan and its main strategic partners have been explored by A. Konopelko, (2018). Jumanova (2019, pp. 175-190) has revealed the modern trends of Kazakhstan's foreign trade and the priority directions of the development of Kazakhstan's economy in order to create the favorable conditions for business.

E. Kpombrekou, K. Wonyra, (2020) claim that the promotion of economic cooperation and policy of free movement of goods and services in the union should be very favorable to the trade and development of the countries. M. Anokhina, R. Abdrakhmanov, M. Arrieta-López, N. Dzhalilova, Y. Gridneva, A. Meza-Godoy, (2020, pp. 1921–1936) propose to use cognitive modeling technologies in order to develop strategy of the competitiveness managing of Kazakhstan's agricultural territories. The implementation of strategy allowed to achieve the sustainable dynamics of agricultural production and increased the efficiency of the agricultural economy. Z. Baimukasheva, N. Tovma, Y. Tyurina, A. Ussabayev (2020, pp. 1575–1586) suggest the regional development programs in order to facilitate the increase of position of Kazakhstan in the ratings of the world development. M. Parshina, (2015, pp. 299–306) offers the conceptual approach to strategic management system of the region potential use.

G. Aubakirova, (2020, pp. 113–119) has concluded that the structural transformation of the country's poorly diversified economy should be based on the accelerated development of the manufacturing industry, increase in exports and attraction of the foreign direct investment in economic sectors. N. Karasova, V. Nitsenko, A. Raišienė, A. Vojtovicova, O. Yatsenko, (2019, pp. 193–207) have determined the direct dependence between trade turnover and gross domestic product of the countries on the basis of the modeled data using the empiric gravitation model tools. Scientists have defined prospective directions of the trade-economic relations.

Kubaienko (2018, pp. 91–114) has proposed the monitoring and estimation of the economic reform progress in the regions of Ukraine in terms of the European Integration processes which are aimed to establish strong and weak sides, substantiate priorities and measures of their achievement. O. Grytten, V. Koilo, (2019, pp. 167–181) have shed light on the financial crisis of 2008–2010 in eleven emerging Eastern European economies (EE11): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Romania, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

L. Klymenko, Yu. Zborovska, (2015) have determined general provisions for the improvement of the state regulation mechanisms of export-import activities in Ukraine. N. Karasova, V. Nitsenko, A. Raišienė, A. Vojtovicova, O. Yatsenko, (2019, pp. 193–207) have focused on the studying of current specificities of the countries' bilateral trade, opportunities and threats relating to the trade and developmental perspectives of trade-economic cooperation.

Wide range of theoretical and methodological aspects of the analysis of the foreign economic relations, foreign trade, monetary and financial policies of the Republic of Kazakhstan is being considering in the scientific works of Kazakhstan economists. Ukrainian scientists present the studies results of various aspects of the international activities. However, the identification of existing trends in trade and economic cooperation between individual states requires further research, in particular, between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

The purpose of our article is to identify the development trends of economic cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine as an analytical basis for the formation of the effective foreign economic strategy.

Formulation of the main material. The Republic of Kazakhstan and

Ukraine are economic partners. Diplomatic relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan were established July 23, 1992. It should be noted that almost until 1991 they were disordered and regulated by the inertial system of intra-union communications.

The first joint interstate Ukrainian-Kazakh Commission for economic cooperation was established in September 1995. The Commission is the permanent agency with certain powers and functions which are taken to ensure the fulfillment of joint obligations.

Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU had been functioning partially in some areas. Cooperation between countries in the field of economic cooperation began from November 2014. Association Agreement in the free trade zone has been operating since January 2016. The other parts of Agreement began to operate in September 2016. These parts of Agreement provide the strengthening of the EU-Ukraine interaction in foreign policy, security and other areas (The Council of the European Union approved the Association Agreement with Ukraine. <https://www.5-tv.ru>).

N. Tovma, A. Ussabayev, Z. Baimukasheva, Y. Tyurina, (2020, pp. 1575–1586) have said that the Republic of Kazakhstan is a country with the widely differentiated regional development. A. Konopelko, (2018) examines the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine and Central Asia and believes that the new «EU-Kazakhstan Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement» will develop more areas, taking into account security and stabilization issues.

Nowadays, the new completely different stage of cooperation and diplomatic relations between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine begins (Ukraine and Kazakhstan: 25 years of friendship and cooperation. <https://astanatimes.com/>). Major irreversible changes are occurring in the post-Soviet space and in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) free trade zone which are including the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine. These factors predetermine the need for the form adjustment of cooperation between countries.

Methodological approach for the analysis of the economic cooperation development between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine has been developed (Fig 1). Research by using estimates of the international organizations has been conducted. Formation of information databases with the main indicators for the analysis of economic cooperation between countries has been foreseen.

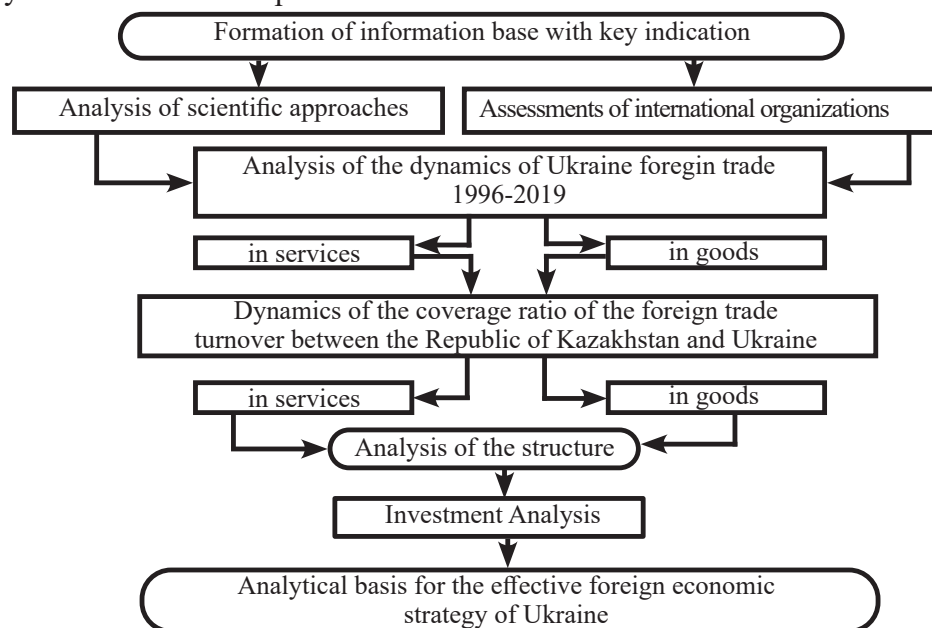


Figure 1 – Methodological approach for the analysis of economic cooperation development between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine

Dynamics analysis of foreign trade with the quantitative assessment on the base of generated databases has been performed. Dynamics of foreign trade in services and dynamics of foreign trade in goods have been analyzed. Analysis of the structure of the foreign trade and investment activities has been presented. Developed methodological approach allows to form the analytical basis of the Ukraine's foreign economic strategy.

Research by using the Global Competitiveness Report 2019 (World Economic Forum: The Global Competitiveness Report 2019. <https://gtmarket.ru/>), World Happiness Report 2019 (Sustainable Development Solutions Network: World Happiness Report 2019. <https://gtmarket.ru/>) and Foreign Direct Investment Report 2019 (The World Bank: Foreign Direct Investment 2019. <https://gtmarket.ru/>) in accordance with the developed methodological approach has been done. According to the conclusions of the World Economic Forum (World Economic Forum: The Global Competitiveness Report 2019. <https://gtmarket.ru/>), the countries with the most competitive economies are able to pursue the comprehensive policy, taking into account the whole range of factors and economic relationships. Countries which have ranked leadership positions in 2019 are Singapore (1st position with an index value of 84.8), United States of America (2nd position with an index value of 83.7) and Hong Kong (3rd position with an index value of 83.1). Ukraine has ranked 85th position with an index value of 85.0 out of 141 countries. The Republic of Kazakhstan has ranked on 55th position with an index values of 62.9. In 2018, Ukraine has ranked on the 83rd position and Kazakhstan – on 59th position (Global Competitiveness Report 2018. <https://www.weforum.org/>). Thus, the decrease in the level of the Ukraine competitiveness has been observed.

Kubaienko (2018, pp. 91–114) has claimed that the presence of significant regional disproportions in the social and economic development in Ukraine requires differentiated approaches to the development of regional policy which should be directed on the creating of the free trade area and reinforcing of the economic and sector collaboration of Ukraine and the EU.

As it is known (Sustainable Development Solutions Network: World Happiness Report 2019. <https://gtmarket.ru/>), World Happiness Report is an international research project which measures the population's happiness in countries around the world. According to World Happiness Report 2019 (Sustainable Development Solutions Network: World Happiness Report 2019. <https://gtmarket.ru/>), Ukraine has ranked 133rd position with an index value of 4.332 out of 156 countries. Kazakhstan has ranked 60th position with an index value of 5.809. Countries which have ranked leadership positions in 2019 are Finland (1st position with an index value of 7.769), Denmark (2nd position with an index value of 7.6) and Norway (3rd position with an index value of 7.554).

R. Janshanlo, G. Nurgaliyeva, Z. Oralbaeva, U. Dzhakisheva, E. Aktureeva, (2020, pp. 81–92) have analyzed values of the human development index clearly and showed that for the economic development of states, attention should be paid properly to indicators of the education level and the decent standard of living for every citizen. Scientists have claimed that the main areas of the human capital formation should be directed to the education and health by enhancement of the investment.

The main incentive for the intensive development of the international investment process are increase of the businesses competitiveness at the international level by expanding their activities in new markets, by streamlining of the production, reducing costs, diversifying risks, access to resources and strategic assets of the countries.

Ukraine has ranked the 62nd position with 2,476,000,000 million according to the World Bank by indicators of the Foreign Direct Investment 2019 (out of 201 countries) (The World Bank: Foreign Direct Investment 2019. <https://gtmarket.ru/>), at the same time Kazakhstan has ranked the 134th position with 208,064,585 million. Leading countries by indicators of the Foreign Direct Investment 2019 are United

States of America (1st position with 258,390,000,000 million), China (2nd position with 203,492,014,029 million) and Germany (3rd position with 105,277,588,652 million).

R. Jumanova, (2019, pp.175–190) has identified the main trends of the foreign investment in Kazakhstan on the results of analysis and assessment of Kazakhstan's activities in international trade.

Dynamics analysis of the foreign trade in services of Ukraine based on statistical information (Economic statistics. International economic activity and balance of payments. <https://ukrstat.org>) during the period 1996–2018 shows the presence of growth dynamics by export and import (Fig. 2). Results of analysis confirm the sustainable development of the international cooperation. The excess of exports over imports throughout the research period has been identified. However, decrease of these indicators in 2008 has been observed which is explained by the global crisis. Thus, 14.3% decrease in exports and 16.4% decrease in imports during the period 2014–2016 has been revealed. The situation of foreign trade in services of Ukraine is characterized by positive changes in recent years. In particular, export increased 17.9% and imports –18.4% in 2018 relative to 2016.

Steady growth dynamics of the foreign trade in goods of Ukraine during 1996–2008 by statistical information (Economic statistics. International economic activity and balance of payments. <https://ukrstat.org>) has been identified (Fig. 3). Positive growth dynamics until 2012 have been observed which is accompanied by 73.4% export increase, as well as 86.5% import increase. Negative processes during 2012–2015 have been revealed. It has been calculated 35.8% export reduce and 41.1% import reduce during the global crisis in 2008–2009. In particular, we have 44.5% export indicators reduce and 55.7% import indicators reduce in 2015. Positive changes in recent years have been identified which are characterized by 13.5% export increase and 32.2% import increase.

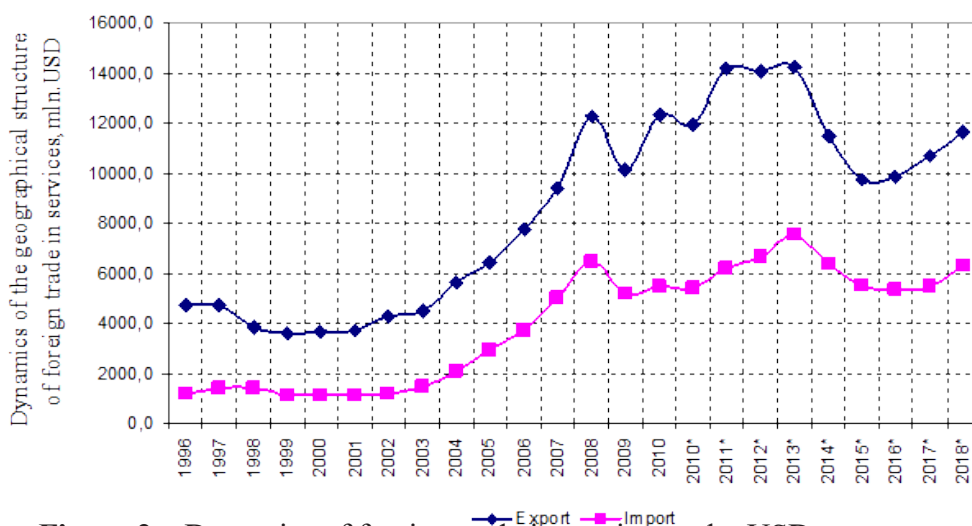


Figure 2 – Dynamics of foreign trade in services, mln. USD

* Information in 2010–2013 excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, in 2014–2016 – excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of the anti-terrorist operation zone, in 2017–2018 – exclude the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and a part of temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

However, at the same time, the decrease in the efficiency of economic

cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine by the coverage ratio of the foreign trade turnover has been identified (Fig. 4). It should be noted that the coverage ratio by using statistical data (Official site of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine. [Http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/)) has been calculated and the relationships between export and import of goods and services have been shown.

Decrease in foreign trade between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine has been revealed. Identified negative trends can be explained by economic reasons. Firstly, Russian and Belarusian goods have become the main competitors in the Kazakh market as a result of international cooperation within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU). Secondly, Kazakhstan strategy, which is aimed at the reviving of engineering and metallurgy, has led to the increase in volume of domestic production of many types of goods. Thus, competitiveness of Ukrainian products has been reduced. And the third reason is that many enterprises in eastern Ukraine can't work effectively and produce products in the same volumes due to the partial shutdown for the number of political and economic reasons.

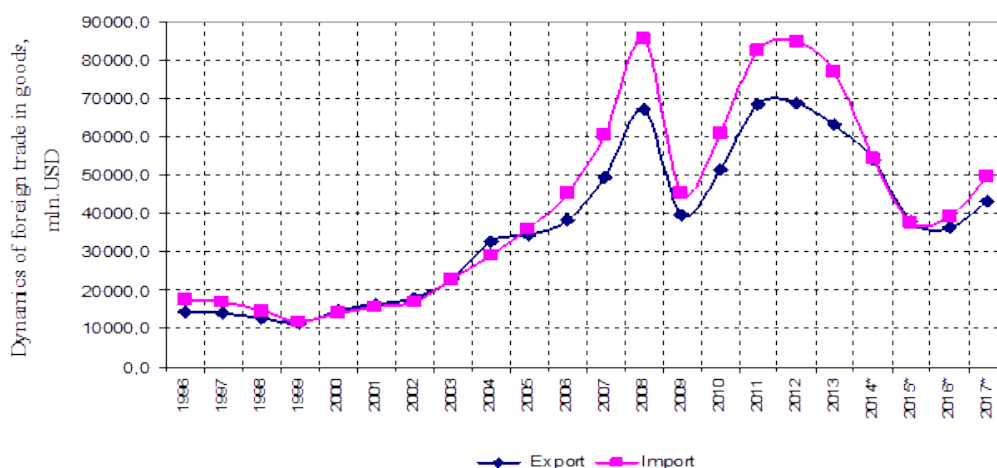


Figure 3 – Dynamics of foreign trade in goods, mln. USD

* Excluding the temporarily occupied territories of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the city of Sevastopol and part of temporarily occupied territories in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions

Analysis of foreign trade in goods and services of Ukraine with the Republic of Kazakhstan have been based on statistical data (Economic statistics/International economic activity and balance of payments. [Https://ukrstat.org/](https://ukrstat.org/), Official site of the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine. [Http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/](http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/)). Decrease in 5.4 times in export of goods, in 1.4 times in import of goods and exports of services in 2.2 times in 2018 relative to 2013 have been identified. Negative trends in decrease in export and import of the foreign trade in goods and services during the research period have been revealed.

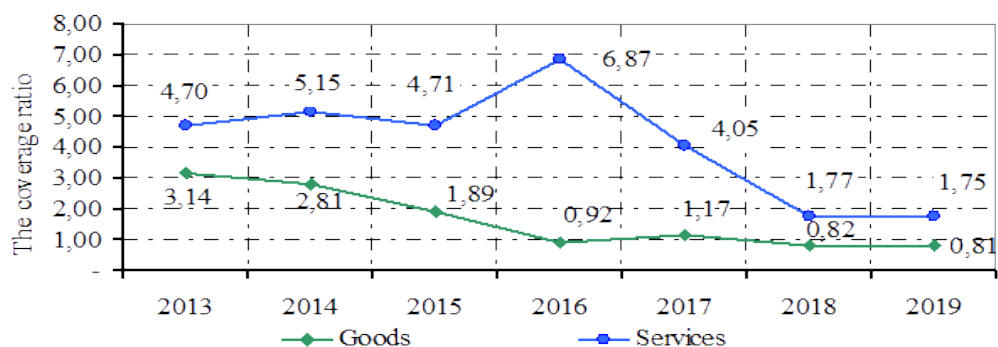


Figure 4 – Dynamics of the coverage ratio of the foreign trade turnover between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine

Negative trend in decrease in import of the foreign trade in services during 2013–2017 has been identified. However, increase in import of services in 1.2 times has been observed (table. 1).

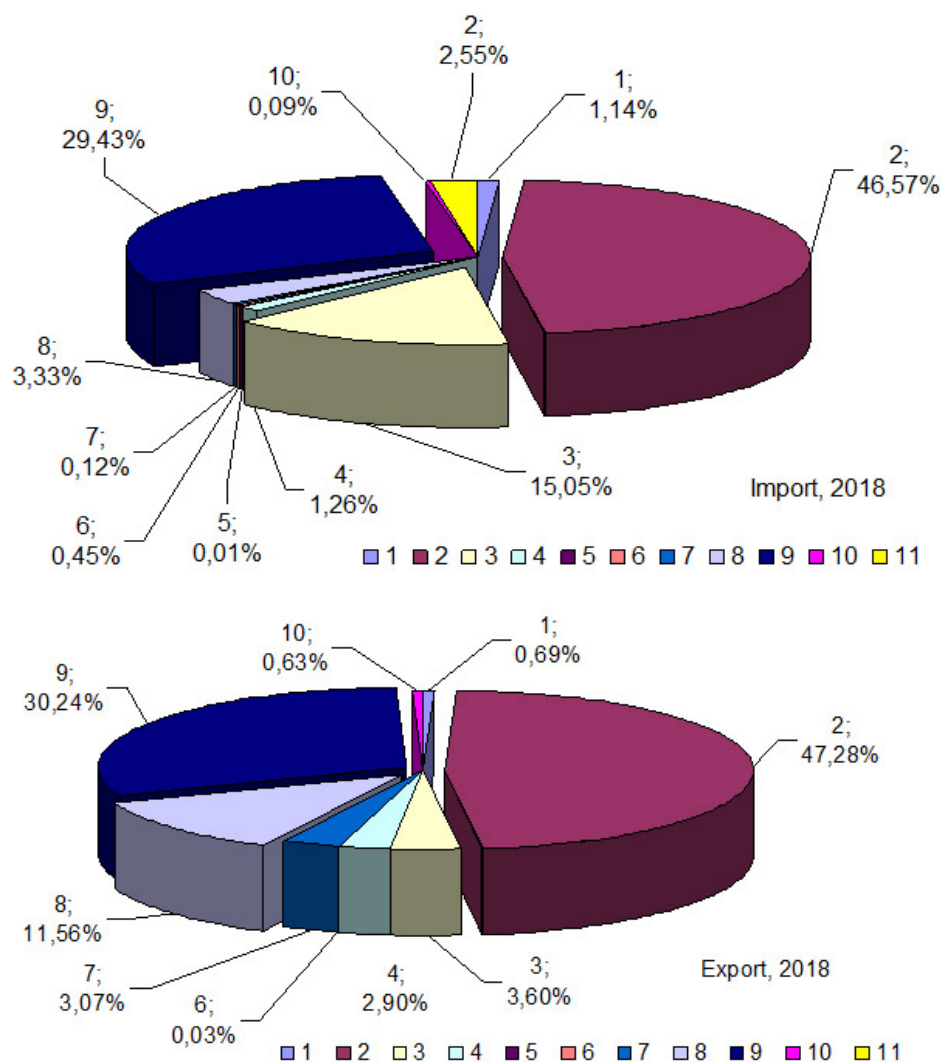
Table 1

Foreign trade in goods and services of Ukraine

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Foreign Trade in Goods, mln. USD						
Exports	2084,1	1069,4	712,7	400,1	372,1	376,5
Imports	663,798	380,59	377,6	434,3	318,0	460,0
Foreign trade in services, mln. USD						
Exports	139,7	98,1	65,7	81,7	74,2	59,1
Imports	29,8	19,0	14,0	11,9	18,3	33,4

The main items of the import and export structure in 2018 in services have been analyzed. Analysis of the types of import of services in 2018 allows to claim that 46.57% of all services are transport services, 29.43% – business services and 15.05% – travel services (Fig. 5). Analysis of the types of export of services in 2018 shows that 47.28% of all services are transport services, 30.24% – business services and 11.56% – telecommunication services, computer and information services.

The excess of export over import in the structure in 2018 in the sectors of economy has been revealed. Thus, sectors of telecommunications services, computer and information services (8.23% export excess); royalties and other services related to the use of intellectual property (3.33% export excess); construction services (1.64% export excess) has been identified.



1 - Services for repair and technical servicing, which are not presented to the other categories; 2 - Transport services; 3 - Travel services; 4 - Building services; 5 - Insurance services; 6 - Services related to financial activities; 7 - Royalties and international services due to intellectual property; 8 - Services in the field of telecommunications, computer and information services; 9 - Business services; 10 - Services to private persons, cultural and recreation services; 11 - State services.

Figure 5 – The main items of the import and export structure 2018 in services

The excess of import over export in the sectors of economy has been established, in particular, sectors of travel services (11.45% import excess), state and government services (2.55% import excess), services related to financial activities (0.42% import excess). It is necessary to note the slight decrease in the investment activity between Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan due to instability in economic relations. Analysis of dynamics of the direct investment in the Ukrainian economy and direct investment from Ukraine to Kazakhstan (Fig. 6) allows to explain the main processes of economic cooperation. In particular, stability in investment processes during 2011–2014 has been observed, while the direct investments in the Ukrainian economy exceed the direct investments from Ukraine to Kazakhstan. At the same time, negative trends in 2019 relative to 2014 have been identified. Direct investments inflow in 2019 into the

Ukrainian economy with 79% decrease and direct investment from Ukraine to the Republic of Kazakhstan – with 97% decrease.

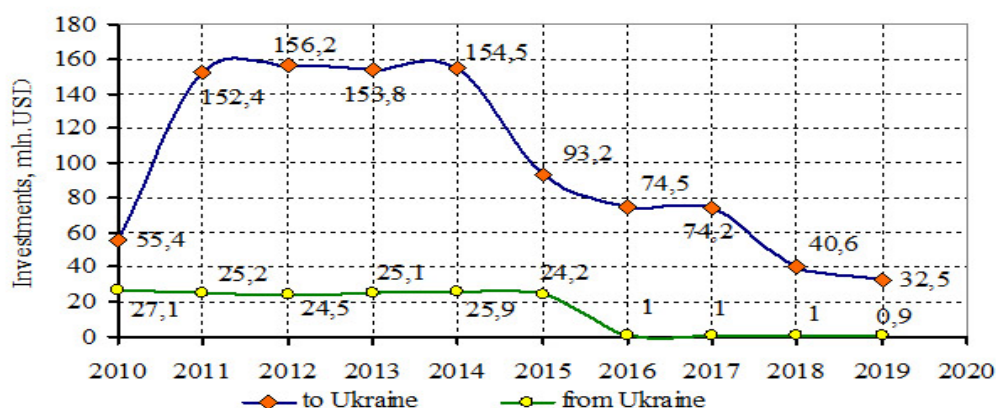


Figure 6 – Dynamics of investments between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine

Experts in the field of the foreign economic relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Kazakhstan pay attention to the development of the main promising areas (Embassy of Ukraine in the Republic of Kazakhstan. [Http://kazakhstan.mfa.gov.ua/](http://kazakhstan.mfa.gov.ua/)):

- development of the Kazakhstan deposits of oil, gas, metals and uranium;
- creation of new business ventures in the fuel and energy complex;
- participation of Ukrainian companies in the implementation of the strategic development plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- participation in the State program for the accelerated industrial and innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- participation in the scientific projects in the aircraft building, engineering and space sectors, in particular, in the serial production of Antonov brand aircraft in the Republic of Kazakhstan and other industry projects;
- participation of Ukrainian enterprises in «Novokramatorsky Machine-Building Plant» for the implementation of projects in the field of heavy engineering and the equipment supply for metallurgical plants;
- cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine in the nuclear energy industry.

Currently, the Republic of Kazakhstan is implementing political reforms, modernizing the economy and renewing its self-identity. Ukraine is strong in the field of IT, development and implementation of the advanced agricultural technologies. (Ukraine and Kazakhstan: 25 years of friendship and cooperation. [Https://astanatimes.com/](https://astanatimes.com/)). Consequently, these countries are able to find many points of contact and development of international cooperation.

Conclusions. Important component of the foreign economic activity in conditions of globalization is development of international cooperation. Significant changes in the post-Soviet space and the Commonwealth of Independent States free trade zone have been occurred. Perspective areas of the foreign economic activity of Ukraine are the development of economic cooperation with the Republic of Kazakhstan.

For the formation of the effective foreign economic strategy of Ukraine should be developed analytical base. Methodological approach for research and quantification of the development of economic cooperation between the Republic of Kazakhstan and Ukraine has been developed. Information databases with economic indicators have been formed. Analysis of structure of economic cooperation, foreign trade and investment activities has been conducted. Promising directions for the

increasing of export have been proposed which should be related with development of the machine-building equipment, products of metallurgical and machine-building industries, agro-industrial complex and chemical industry products.

Conflict of Interest and other Ethics Statements

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ЕКОНОМІЧНОГО СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА МІЖ РЕСПУБЛІКОЮ КАЗАХСТАН ТА УКРАЇНОЮ

Анотація. Розвиток міжнародного співробітництва в умовах світової глобалізації розглядається як важлива складова зовнішньоекономічної діяльності. Одним з перспективних напрямків зовнішньоекономічної діяльності для України є розвиток економічного співробітництва з Республікою Казахстан. В якості основних форм зовнішньоекономічної діяльності можна виділити зовнішню торгівлю товарами і послугами, інформацією, а також результатами інтелектуальної діяльності. Особливу увагу слід приділяти дослідженню інвестицій як форми міжнародного руху капіталу. Водночас слід мати на увазі, що основні напрями ефективного міжнародного співробітництва складаються із взаємного економічного, науково-технічного інтересу у вирішенні спільних питань. Зовнішньоекономічна стратегія повинна розроблятися на підґрунті використання комплексного наукового підходу, що складається з багатьох питань зовнішньоторговельної політики. Вирішення цих питань повинно базуватися на результатах аналізу ефективності експортно-імпорتنих операцій та виявленні тенденцій на товарних ринках з оцінкою експортних резервів. В статті представлено результати досліджень сучасних вчених, в яких особливу увагу приділено перспективам міжнародного співробітництва в умовах глобалізації та діджиталізації економіки. Надано стислий аналіз методів, кількісних показників, моделей та встановлених економічних взаємозв'язків, які були використані в ході наукових досліджень. Проведені дослідження дозволили констатувати, що для формування ефективної зовнішньоекономічної стратегії необхідні результати аналітичної оцінки ефективності економічного співробітництва. З метою проведення наукових досліджень та здійснення кількісної оцінки розвитку економічного співробітництва з Республікою Казахстан розроблено методичний підхід. Для аналізу економічного співробітництва використано показники зовнішньої торгівлі товарами і послугами, інформацією, а також результати інтелектуальної діяльності. Особливу увагу приділено дослідженню інвестицій як форми міжнародного руху капіталу. Розроблено алгоритми виявлення тенденцій кон'юнктури товарних ринків з визначенням можливих резервів експорту, що становить аналітичну основу формування ефективної зовнішньоекономічної стратегії України, спрямованої на розвиток економічного співробітництва з Республікою Казахстан.

Ключові слова: зовнішньоекономічна діяльність, аналітична оцінка, тенденції

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