

тиімділігі жайлы бірқатар мысалдар келтірілген яғни, жеке-мемлекеттік серіктестіктердің құрылымдық қалыптасуының үш жақтылығын (уәкілетті мемлекеттік орган, тұтынушылар және қоғамдық операторлар) тиімді ету.

Кілт сөздер: жеке сектор, мемлекет, серіктестік, қоғамдық операторлар, тұтынушылар, басқару тәуекелділігі, қаржыландыру, демография, саясат, инфрақұрылым, ұлттық экономика, үлгі, ынтымақтастық, акция пакеті.

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PUBLIC - PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IS THE BASIS OF THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract Sets out the basic mechanisms of public-private partnership and its impact on competitive of infrastructure national economy. Discusses the risks of production and their allocation between the private sector and the Republic. Produced example series of the effectiveness of public-private partnership with the domestic and international achievements. Disclosed are structural formation of public-private partnerships, that optimizing the interests of the three main participating parties government / authorized state body, citizens / consumers and public operators.

Keywords: private sector, government, partnership, public operators, consumers, risks management of, finance, demographics, politics, infrastructure , national economy, cooperation model block of shares.

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ANALYSING POTENTIALS OF THE LOANS MARKET IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Annotation

In the article the state of the loans market in the Republic of Kazakhstan is considered. In the work trends in the loans market are analysed and the estimation for the minimum level of volume for the loans to the economy which are given by 2015 are defined.

Key words: loans market, prediction for 2015, the Republic of Kazakhstan, loans to the economy, forecast model, financial market

The financial system has impact on the economic development [1, p. 1.10]. The circulation of money is one of important aspects of the financial sector, and may depend on the banking sector and the deposit market. Loans to the economy have significance for the state of the banking sector. Giving loans to the economy may stimulate the investment activity. Investment is using funds in order to gain income or increase value [2, pp. 1-3]. Operating with financial resources to stimulate economic growth is becoming one of the instruments in order to become successful in the global economy. Investments also help enterprises to gain access to further potential investments [3, p 14]. Therefore, improving loans markets in Kazakhstan is one of the first step in order to become a developed country and to have economy that is more competitive.

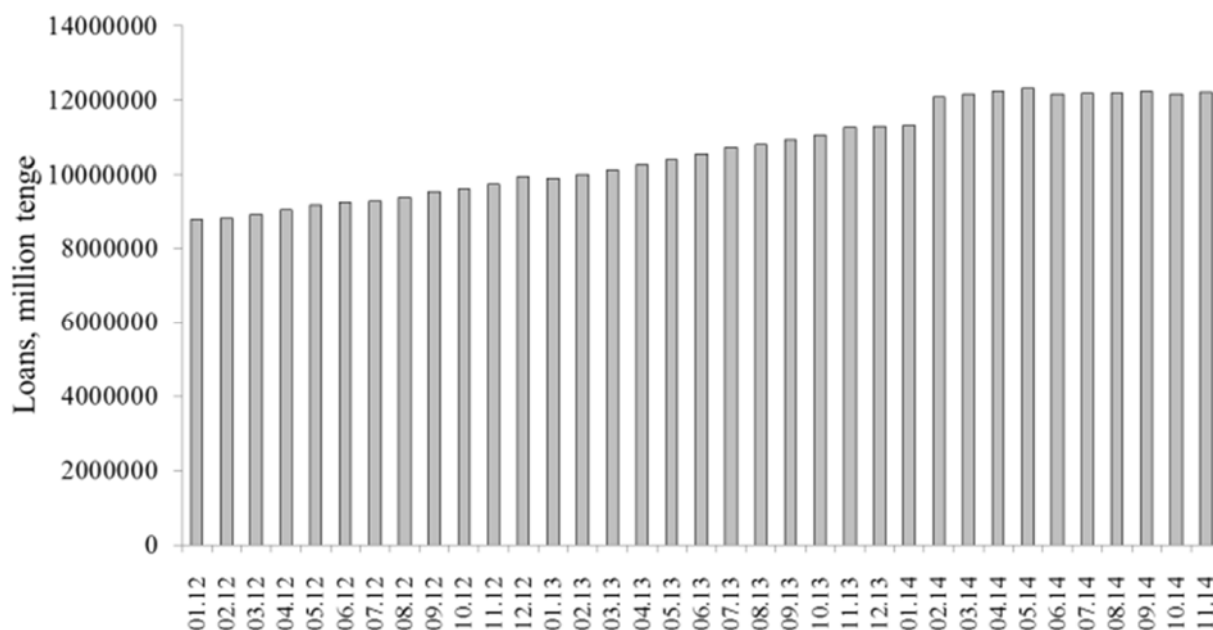


Figure 1 – Loans to the economy for the end of the period, million tenge

Source: The National Bank of Kazakhstan (2014) Loans. Retrieved 21 January, 2015 from http://www.nationalbank.kz/?finalDate=5.01.2012&finalDate2=25.01.2015&dates=+To+display+the+information&tab_id=6&lang=eng&docid=210&ch_date=on&switch=English

According to the figure 1 the size of the loans to the economy has increased from 8,793,207 million tenge in January 2012 to 12,212,913 million tenge in November 2014. The change rate is around 72% or rise by 3,419,706 million tenge. The figure 1 indicates that the lowest amount of loans were given in January 2012 – 12,212,913 million tenge, and the highest amount of loans – in May 2014, 12,306,369. The change level is 139.95% or rise by 3,513,162 million tenge.

The above figure shows that the indicators change by 100.41% or grow by 49,490 million tenge from October 2014 to November 2014. The volume of loans to the economy fluctuates by 108.55% or rises by 961,457 million tenge between November 2013 and November 2014. Figure 1 indicates that the highest rate of monthly growth occur between February 2014 and January 2014 – change by 106.67% or rise by 754,402 million tenge. The lowest ratio of the monthly fluctuation occurs between June 2014 and May 2014 – change by 98.84% or fall by 143,045 million tenge. The average monthly rate of change is 100.98%.

Table 1 – Loans to the economy, million tenge

Period	In the national currency	In the foreign currency	Short-term	Medium- and Long-term	Nonbanking Legal Entities	Individuals
01.12	5 712 826	3 080 381	1 750 265	7 042 943	6 451 499	2 341 709
02.12	5 798 284	3 032 689	1 727 381	7 103 592	6 475 123	2 355 850
03.12	5 917 688	3 016 828	1 778 208	7 156 307	6 556 053	2 378 463
04.12	6 039 189	3 024 167	1 827 780	7 235 577	6 634 262	2 429 094
05.12	6 144 051	3 023 381	1 766 002	7 401 430	6 691 390	2 476 042
06.12	6 231 935	3 021 312	1 778 469	7 474 778	6 725 205	2 528 042
07.12	6 292 071	2 997 184	1 715 503	7 573 751	6 704 266	2 584 988
08.12	6 405 491	2 988 465	1 784 827	7 609 128	6 750 874	2 643 081
09.12	6 583 153	2 947 879	1 791 163	7 739 869	6 835 735	2 695 297

10.12	6 681 617	2 939 983	1 809 220	7 812 380	6 872 624	2 748 975
11.12	6 811 528	2 925 982	1 893 351	7 844 158	6 937 966	2 799 544
12.12	7 041 296	2 916 744	1 955 733	8 002 307	7 102 691	2 855 349
01.13	7 018 250	2 884 195	1 877 498	8 024 947	7 022 752	2 879 693
02.13	7 146 406	2 856 315	1 930 203	8 072 518	7 083 472	2 919 248
03.13	7 262 615	2 855 592	1 946 155	8 172 052	7 152 364	2 965 843
04.13	7 434 330	2 824 303	1 959 848	8 298 785	7 207 721	3 050 911
05.13	7 533 423	2 840 205	1 950 104	8 423 524	7 234 645	3 138 983
06.13	7 550 103	2 994 880	1 975 069	8 569 915	7 324 039	3 220 945
07.13	7 535 706	3 171 986	1 983 893	8 723 799	7 386 625	3 321 067
08.13	7 612 626	3 170 151	1 968 562	8 814 215	7 412 783	3 369 994
09.13	7 694 329	3 241 360	2 027 651	8 908 039	7 487 367	3 448 322
10.13	7 768 459	3 271 975	2 050 273	8 990 160	7 523 619	3 516 815
11.13	7 930 601	3 320 855	2 132 275	9 119 181	7 670 754	3 580 702
12.13	7 936 659	3 354 890	2 130 158	9 161 390	7 665 412	3 626 137
01.14	7 914 496	3 400 479	2 133 715	9 181 259	7 664 206	3 650 768
02.14	7 940 579	4 128 796	2 339 210	9 730 166	8 279 812	3 789 564
03.14	7 941 031	4 225 582	2 395 051	9 771 562	8 310 467	3 856 146
04.14	7 959 355	4 270 280	2 436 281	9 793 354	8 318 990	3 910 645
05.14	8 037 383	4 268 986	2 409 895	9 896 474	8 360 895	3 945 474
06.14	8 118 143	4 045 181	2 377 746	9 785 579	8 200 400	3 962 924
07.14	8 175 428	4 010 169	2 328 311	9 857 286	8 166 226	4 019 371
08.14	8 343 182	3 835 871	2 385 428	9 793 625	8 168 059	4 010 994
09.14	8 486 300	3 741 985	2 290 437	9 937 848	8 203 703	4 024 582
10.14	8 633 851	3 529 572	2 333 756	9 829 668	8 125 175	4 038 248
11.14	8 688 177	3 524 736	2 378 792	9 834 121	8 213 180	3 999 733
Source: The National Bank of Kazakhstan (2014) Loans. Retrieved 21 January, 2015 from http://www.nationalbank.kz/?finalDate=5.01.2012&finalDate2=25.01.2015&dates=+To+display+the+information&tab_id=6&lang=eng&docid=210&ch_date=on&switch=english						

According to the table 1 the ratio between loans in the foreign currency and in the national currency has changed from 35.03%:64.97% in January 2012 to 28.86.21%:71.14% in November 2014.

Table 2 - The regression analysis of the total loans variables against other variables (loans in the national currency; loans in the foreign currency; short-term loans; loans to nonbanking legal entities; loans to individuals)

Term	Coefficient	SE coefficient	t-value	p-value
constant	-8.15	4.04	-2.02	0.053
loans in the national currency	1.00000	0.00000	1124527.55	0.000
loans in the foreign currency	1.00000	0.00000	843734.54	0.000
short-term loans	0.000002	0.000002	0.67	0.506
loans to nonbanking legal entities	0.000004	0.000002	1.99	0.056
loans to individuals	0.000000	0.000000	0.52	0.609
Model Summary: $R^2 = 100.00\%$; $R^2 (\text{adj.}) = 100.00\%$				

According to the table 2 the regression equation is Total Loans = -8.15 + + 1.000 In the national currency +1.00 In the foreign currency+0.000002 Short-term + + 0.000004 Nonbanking Legal Entities + 0.00 Individuals. Let's make the hypothesis test for the significance of the explanatory variables. It means that every 1 million tenge increase for the loans in the national

currency or foreign currency, the amount of total loans will increase by the same amount. However, increase in the volume of loans to individuals has low impact on the increase of the total loans.

Hypothesis Test:

H₀: the explanatory variable has statistical significance.

H₁: the explanatory variables do not have statistical significance.

The p-values of loans in the national currency, loans in the foreign currency are less than 0.05, and their t-statistics are above 1.96 (the critical t-value for large sample sizes at 95% Confidence Interval), therefore these factors are significant at 5% significance interval. Therefore, for loans in the foreign and in the national currency we cannot reject H₀ in favour of H₁ at the 95% Confidence Interval.

The p-values of short-term loans, loans to nonbanking legal entities, loans to individuals are more than 0.05, and their t-statistics are lower than 1.96 (the critical t-value for large sample sizes at 95% Confidence Interval), therefore short-term loans, loans to nonbanking legal entities, loans to individuals are not significant at 5% significance interval. Therefore, for these three values we can reject H₀ in favour of H₁ at the 95% Confidence Interval.

Table 3 – The minimum forecast for different types of the loans for the economy, million tenge

Term	Formula	Minimum forecast, million tenge		
		October 2015 (t = 46)	November 2015 (t = 47)	December 2015 (t=48)
loans in the national currency	Fitted Trend Equation for Linear Trend Model: $Y_t = 5838046 + 82522 \times t$	9634058	9716580	9799102
loans in the foreign currency	Fitted Trend Equation for Linear Trend Model: $Y_t = 2686810 + 34357 \times t$	4267232	4301589	4335946
short-term loans	Fitted Trend Equation for Linear Trend Model: $Y_t = 1639417 + 22125 \times t$	2657167	2679292	2701417
loans to nonbanking legal entities	Fitted Trend Equation for Linear Trend Model: $Y_t = 6324408 + 59629 \times t$	9067342	9126971	9186600
loans to individuals	Fitted Trend Equation for Linear Trend Model: $Y_t = 2406162 + 40108 \times t$	4251130	4291238	4331346
Total loans	Regression equation: Total Loans = -8.15 + + 1.000 In the national currency + 1.00 In the foreign currency +0.000002 Short-term + + 0.000004 Nonbanking Legal Entities + +0.00 Individuals.	13901323	14018203	14135082

Figure 3 states that the minimum possible volume of the total loans in October 2014 is 13901323million tenge, November 2014 - 14018203, and for December 2014 - 14135082 million tenge.

In conclusion, the major types of loans (in the national currency, in the foreign currency, short-term; for nonbanking legal entities; for individuals) as well as the total volume of loans to the economy has grown since January 2012. Moreover, the total amount of loans depend on loans in the national currency, and in the foreign currency. Finally, the minimum prediction for the medium- and long-term loans market for December 2014 is 14,135,082 million tenge.

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Абралиев А.

АНАЛИЗ ПОТЕНЦИАЛОВ РЫНКА КРЕДИТОВАНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация В статье рассматривается состояние рынка кредитования в Республике Казахстан. В данной работе проведен анализ тренда рынка кредитований и сделан прогноз минимального уровня объемов кредитов, которые выдадут за 2015 год.

Ключевые слова: рынок кредитования, прогноз на 2015 год, кредиты экономике, модель прогнозирования, финансовый рынок.

Абралиев А.

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ НЕСИЕЛЕУ НАРЫҒЫНЫҢ ӘЛЕУЕТТІК САРАПТАМАСЫ

Аңдатпа Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасында нарықтағы несиелеудің жағдайы қаралған. Бұл жұмыста нарықтағы несиелеудің тренді талдалған және несиелеудің 2015 жылы берілетін ең төменгі деңгейіне болжау жасалған.

Кілт сөздер: несиелеу рыногы, 2015 жылға болжау, экономикадағы несиелеу, болжау моделі, қаржы нарығы.

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АДАМ МЕН АЗАМАТТЫҢ ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ ТӘРБИЕСІНІҢ НЕГІЗДЕРІ

Аңдатпа

Аталған мақалада адам мен азаматтың құқықтық тәрбиесінің негіздері және адам мен қоғамның бір-бірімен тығыз байланыстылығы жайында айтылған. Барлық қазіргі заманға сай конституцияларда адам мен азамат құқықтары мен бостандықтары алғашқы бөлімдерде