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## PRACTICES FOR PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING IN LARGE COMPANIES

### ***Annotation***

Modern large companies depend on the efficiency of plan management. In this regard, the ability to implement and to manage the project achievements plays an important role. Based on this, the article highlights project implementation planning method for all types of projects. The article describes the process of the formation of project management systems, marks the most controversial aspects of the problem under study.

**Keywords:** plan implementation, strategic direction, phase, network diagram, alternatives, materials accounting, project management, competitiveness, capital projects.

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## ІРІ КОМПАНИЯЛАРДЫҢ ЖОБАЛАРЫН ЖОСПАРЛАП ЖҮЗЕГЕ АСЫРУ ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ

### ***Аңдатпа***

Қазіргі ірі компаниялар жоспарлап басқаруының нәтижесіне тәуелді болып саналады. Сондай-ақ жобаның жүзеге асыруы және жетістіктерін басқаруы үлкен рөл ойнайды. Осыған орай, бұл мақалада жобалардың жоспарлап жүзеге асырудың тәсілдері барлық жобаның түріне мазмұндалады. Осы мақалада жобаны басқарудың жүйелерін қалыптастыру үдерістері және зерттеліп отырған мәселелердің бірегейлі емес аспектілері ерекше қарастырылған.

**Кілт сөздер:** жоспарды жүзеге асыру, стратегиялық бағыт, фаза, желілік кесте, баламалар, есеп-қисап мәліметтері, жобаларды басқару, бәсекелесу қабілеті, күрделі (капиталдық) жобалар.

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## WTO'S IMPACT TO THE EXPORT-IMPORT OF THE KAZAKHSTAN

### **Abstract**

This research article is about the Impact of the World trade organization to developed and developing countries mainly to the import and export of the Kazakhstan.

**Key words:** Kazakhstan, economic growth, World trade organization, import, export.

### **Introduction**

The World Trade Organization is the only one international organization dealing with the regulation and norm of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the large amount of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments, the goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers lead their business. World Trade Organization (WTO) welcomed its 162nd member in 30th November 2015, Kazakh WTO accession will surely have significant impact For Kazakhstan, this will put its trade relations with other 161 WTO members, among its total 186 trading partners, into a rule-based,

transparent and predictable system, hence free from discrimination. This means that Kazakhstan could fully utilize all instruments of the WTO, particularly the dispute settlement mechanism. The basic spirits of the WTO, such as openness, transparency and non-discrimination will reach out to 17 million more people. as we know WTO can bring advantages and disadvantage also. But how WTO will affect to the economy of Kazakhstan, especially how will Impact to the export – import as a indicator of trade, such as trade determines economic development of the country, export import play very important role all over the world and for every state.

The WTO requires members to reduce import barriers but there are significant reasons to expect membership to impact exports as well. First, countries join the WTO and negotiate accession based on the knowledge of their comparative advantages and disadvantages. Countries pick winners or industries that they hope to protect but also try to gain access for their competitive and politically connected industries. If countries only relaxed import controls and did not gain greater market access, few would actively pursue membership. Countries that join actively tout the access to new markets they gain when joining the WTO. Second, countries work hard and file costly litigation to protect their rights to foreign markets. One of the major advantages of the WTO system is its dispute resolution mechanism, which permits aggrieved countries to file costly and time-consuming litigation based on substantial evidence that their products are not being accorded their rights under WTO law. Third, states that join the WTO normally have full ability to export to other members while phasing out domestic protection. This allows new members to get the benefits of free trade, while still getting used to the global trading system. Fourth, joining the WTO frequently involves a costly restructuring of domestic economies. Whether this comes through reduction in tariffs, ending of subsidies, or legal reform, joining the WTO frequently involves large and significant economic reform. This may mean a surge in imports and it may mean that competitive industries are both freed to pursue growth opportunities and obtain access to new markets.

### **The model**

To differentiate the importance of the WTO on exports, it is necessary to control for exporting country membership. The basic model will be specified as follows:

$$\ln M(ijt) = \ln D_{ij} + \ln (\text{Area } i \text{Area } j) + \ln(Y_i Y_j) + \ln(Y_i Y_j / \text{Pop } i \text{Pop } j) + \text{Lang } ij \\ + \text{Border } ij + \text{Landl } ij + \text{Island } ij + \text{Comcol } ij + \text{Curcol } ij + \text{Colony } ij \\ + \text{Comctry } ij + \text{Custrict } ijt + \text{FTA } ijt + T_t + \text{MWTO } i \text{XWTO } j$$

Where  $i$  and  $j$  denote trading partners,  $t$  denotes times, and the variables are as follows:  $M_{ijt}$  is real imports of  $i$  from  $j$  at time  $t$ ;  $D$  is the distance between  $i$  and

$j$ ;  $Y$  is real GDP;  $\text{Pop}$  is population;  $\text{Lang}$  is a dummy variable which is unity if

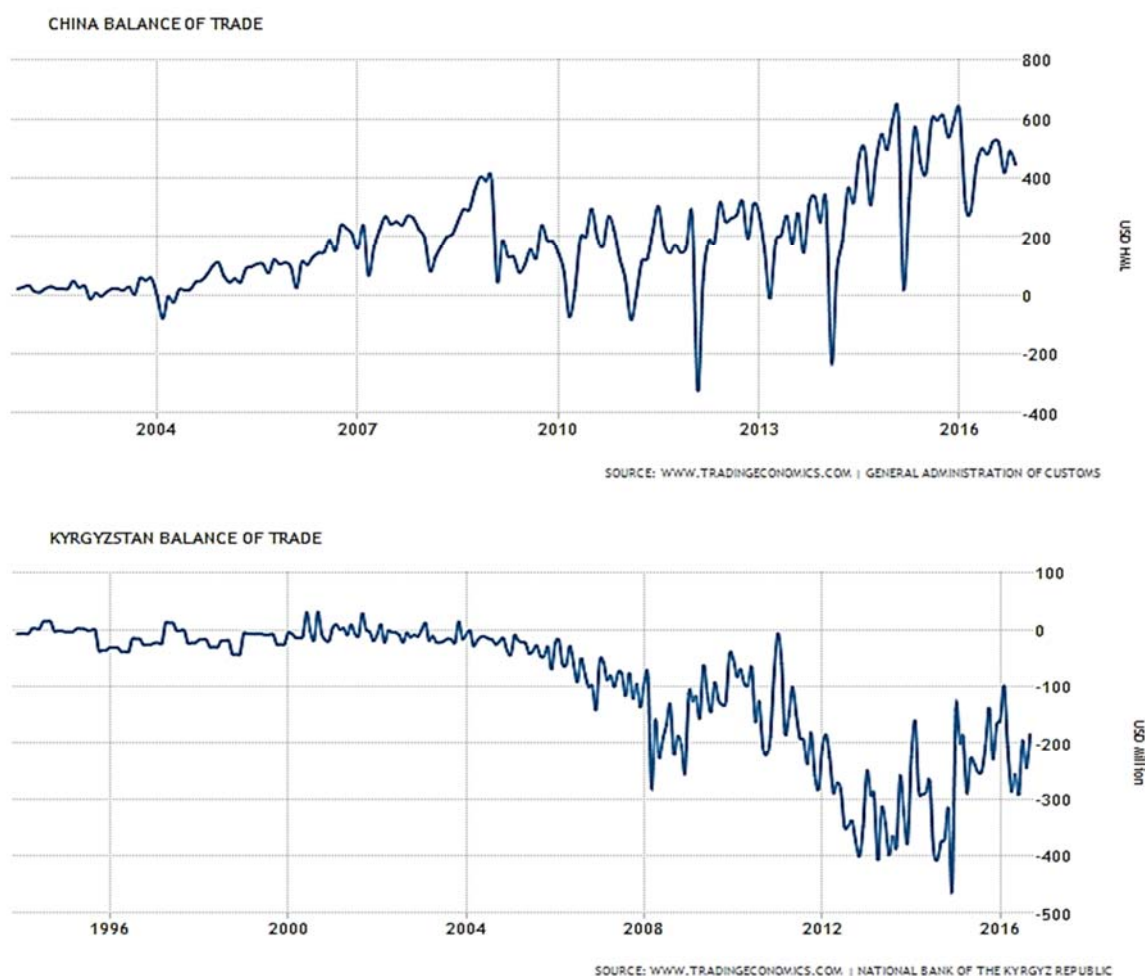
$i$  and  $j$  have a common language;  $\text{Border}$  is a dummy variable which is unity if

$i$  and  $j$  share a land border;  $\text{Landl}$  is the number of land-locked countries in the country pair (0, 1, 2);  $\text{Island}$  is the number of island nations in the pair (0, 1, 2);  $\text{Area}$  is the area of the country (in square kilometers);  $\text{Comcol}$  is a dummy variable which is unity if  $i$  and  $j$  were ever colonies after 1945 with the same colonizer;  $\text{Curcol}$  is a dummy variable which is unity if  $i$  is a colony of  $j$  at time  $t$  or vice versa;  $\text{Colony}$  is a dummy variable which is unity if  $i$  ever colonized  $j$  or vice versa;  $\text{Comctry}$  is a dummy variable which is unity if  $i$  and  $j$  remained a part of the same country during the sample;  $\text{Custrict}$  is a dummy variable which is unity if  $i$  and  $j$  use the same currency at time  $t$ ;  $\text{FTA}$  is a dummy variable which is unity if  $i$  and  $j$  belong to the same regional trading agreement;  $T$  is a comprehensive set of time “fixed effects”;  $\text{MWTO}$  is a dummy variable which is unity if the importing country is a member of the WTO at time  $t$ ;  $X$  is a dummy variable which is unity if the exporting country is a member of the WTO at time  $t$ . This model focuses thus: how did those countries trade rather than just did they trade? This study adds an additional level of detail by focusing on how trade changed as a result of WTO membership.

### The result of the research

WTO impact imports and exports differently. As a example bellow did analyze of several developed and developing states such as Nepal, Kenya, Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan Canada, England and China. There is a graph of China's export import data as a High-income country, Kyrgyzstan's export and import data as a developing country and Kazakhstan's data to research the impact of the WTO to the export and import of the Kazakhstan. This paper studies the impact of WTO membership to the Kazakhstan's export import and trade balance by researching several members of the WTO. It impacts country's imports and exports differently based upon its level of economic development.

Graph 1 balance of trade of China.



Graph 2 Kyrgyzstan's balance of trade of Kyrgyzstan from 1996-2016

High-income countries have consistently and significantly higher import and export levels. Middle- and low-income countries do not seem to have benefited from the WTO. Research shows that after joining WTO both China and Kyrgyzstan's export and import increase. But for balance of trade WTO impact different to developing and developed states.

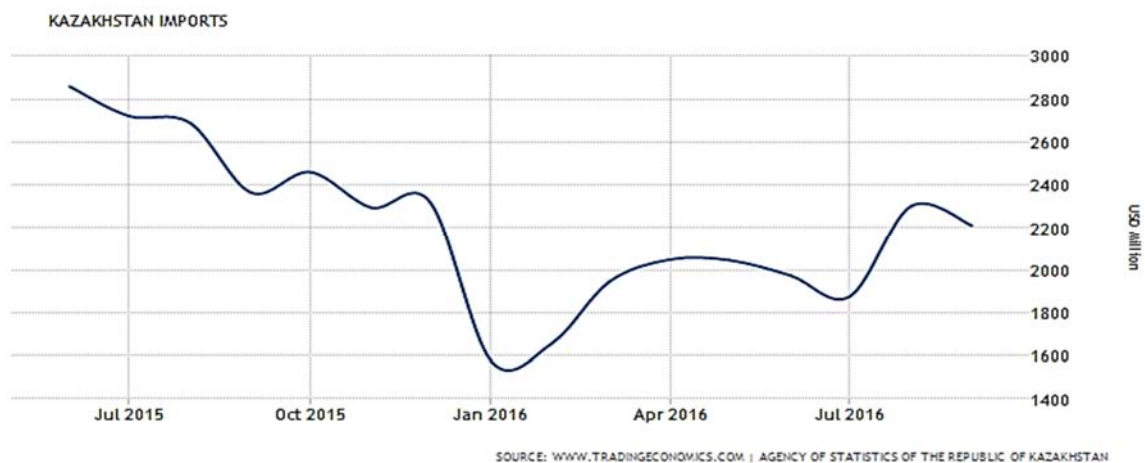
Exports from China unexpectedly edged up 0.1 percent from a year earlier to USD 196.81 billion in November 2016, following a 7.3 percent drop in the preceding month and beating markets estimates of a 5 percent fall. It was the first increase in eight months.

Imports in China averaged 490.62 USD HML from 1983 until 2016, reaching an all time high of 1830.94 USD HML in March of 2013 and a record low of 16.60 USD HML in July of 1978.

Imports to China rose 6.7 percent year-on-year to USD 129.12 billion in November of 2016, the biggest gain since September 2014, compared to a 1.4 percent fall in October and market expectations a 1.3 percent decline.

Balance of Trade in China averaged 88.98 USD HML from 1978 until 2016. In October 2016, trade surplus came in at USD 49.06 billion.

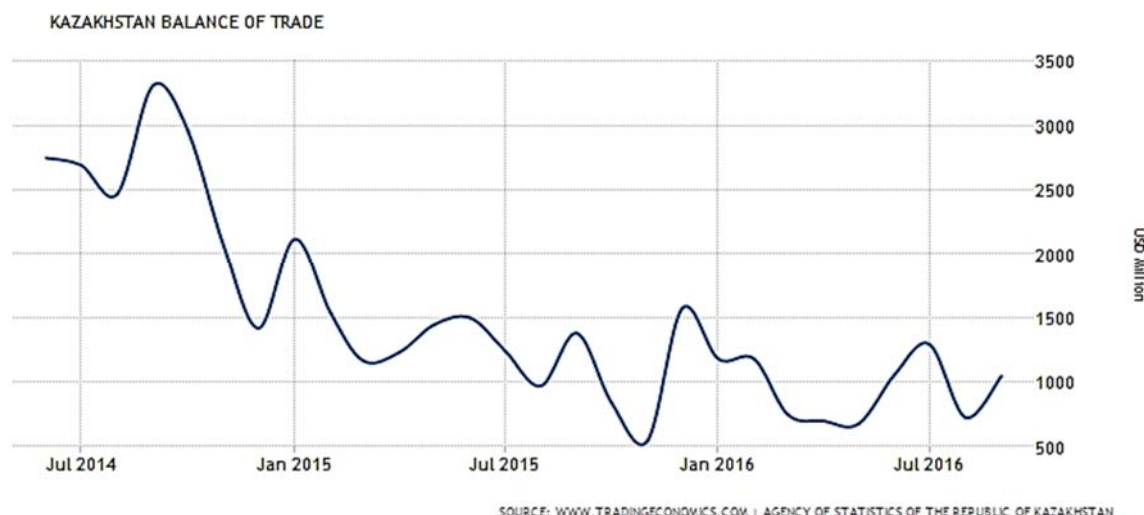
Kyrgyzstan's export averaged 86.88 USD Million from 1993 until 2016, Imports in Kyrgyzstan averaged 180.86 USD Million from 1993 until 2016. Yes after joining WTO (1998) export and import increased But in Kyrgyzstan's balance of trade in graph 3 decreased. It means WTO wasn't beneficial for Kyrgyzstan's trade, also for economy. But for China they could success because of the countries reforms, trade policy, competitive enterprises and ability of Chinese people work hard.



Graph 3



Graph 4



Graph 5

I graph 3,4,5 shows export, import data and trade balance of Kazakhstan from Kazakhstan's accession to the world trade organizations year. (2015) Kazakhstan trade surplus decreased 24 percent year-on-year to \$1044.9 million in September of 2016 compared to \$1378 million a year ago. Exports went down 13 percent and imports declined 6.5 percent. Considering the first 9 months of the 2016 year, trade surplus narrowed by 31 percent to \$8,580.7 million.

### Conclusion

According to the result of the research, according research of the import export data and trade balance of the developed and developing countries, Middle- and low-income countries do not benefited from the WTO the way the high-income countries did. WTO is for to do business, for them who do more export than import. Country should have to be compatible with the world, such as Kazakhstan can mostly offer to the world only raw material and Kazakhstan don't have compatible brands, technologies, goods yet. So the country for nowadays facing same fate as Kyrgyzstan. Even on the short period of accession within one year result (graph 9) trade surplus decreased 24 percent. WTO increase import due to reducing import tariffs according WTO requirements, decrease export of the Kazakhstan due to lake of competitiveness. But consider that For Kazakhstan the great value has a condition of conducting trade between participants of the WTO on non-discriminatory basis, in connection with the big involvement of our Republic into world export of oil, oil products, natural gas, electricity and coal. Accession to the WTO will give us the most favored with 162 member countries and give a number of advantages in the field of licensing of export, standards, applications antidumping and countervailing duties and, will contribute to the growth of foreign economic activity of the state in the future and consider government strategies, still have a chance to be compatible, increase export and benefit from joining WTO.

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#### ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ САУДА ҰЙЫМЫНЫҢ ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ЭКСПОРТЫ МЕН ИМПОРТЫНА ӘСЕРІ

##### **Аңдатпа**

Берілген мақалада Халықаралық сауда ұйымының дамыған мемлекеттер мен дамып келе жатқан мемлекеттердің, негізінен Қазақстанның экспорты мен импортына әсері зерттелген.

**Кілт сөздер:** Қазақстан, экономикалық өсу, Халықаралық сауда ұйымы, импорт, экспорт.

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#### ВЛИЯНИЕ ВТО НА ЭКСПОРТ-ИМПОРТ КАЗАХСТАНА

##### **Анотация**

В данной статье исследовано влияние международной торговой организации на развитие и развивающиеся страны в основном на экспорт и импорт Республики Казахстан.

**Ключевые слова:** Казахстан, экономическое развитие, Всемирная торговая организация, импорт, экспорт.