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## ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF WORLD TRADE TRENDS ON THE EXPORT ACTIVITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

**Abstract:** *The article deals with the issues of international trade and the impact of global trade trends on the foreign economic and export activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan using graphical, tabular and comparative methods. The dynamics of the volume of international trade, the structure of international trade in the context of industries and goods, as well as the changes that have occurred in it over the past ten years, were analyzed. The features of regional trade in the structure of general world trade were outlined. Trends in the growth of international trade volumes, changes in its structure towards an increase in the share of high value-added goods, as well as regionalization of international trade while maintaining the leading positions of the countries of the Asia-Pacific region and the European Union were revealed. The authors analyzed the changes in the foreign trade turnover and export of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the dynamics of the main exported Kazakhstan's goods, the geographical structure of the country's foreign trade turnover. The article reflects the indices of the intensity of Kazakhstan's foreign trade. Calculations of its efficiency from 2014 to 2022 were made. The article is based on a large amount of materials, both from domestic and foreign databases. In general, based on the analysis, the influence of global trade trends on the export activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan was determined.*

**Keywords:** *international trade, foreign economic activity, export, import, export goods, export structure, foreign trade turnover.*

### ■ Introduction

In modern countries, considerable attention is paid to the issues of international trade relations, since foreign economic activity directly affects the competitiveness of the state in the world market. This issue is also one of the priorities of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The dynamics of the development of world trade is undulating, it directly affects both economic and political processes and factors. The global economic crisis, and then the spread of the coronavirus pandemic, significantly affected the development of all states, especially developing countries that do not have access to the sea. In addition, the current geopolitical situation has a serious impact on it.

Regionalization has a special influence on the development of international trade. Regional trade without barriers is becoming a powerful factor in the economic growth of both the region as a whole and an individual state as part of a regional association. Regional trade associations promote access to desired markets and resources, increase the production potentials of the members of these unions and form special zones with high mutual intensity of trade flows.

Today, the foreign economic activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan in general, and export activity in particular, are largely diversified. The Kazakhstan's economy is open to international institutions. The country pursues an active and purposeful foreign economic policy. However, Kazakhstan's export is mainly raw materials-oriented and focused on energy and mineral resources, while decarbonation, the development of a green economy and the increase in volumes of high value-added goods are intensifying in the world. To increase its own competitiveness, Kazakhstan needs to study and focus on modern world trade trends.

Based on the foregoing, the purpose of this scientific article is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of global trade trends in the foreign economic and export activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The tasks are: description of international trade trends; identification of the main trends in Kazakhstan's foreign trade turnover and exports; analysis of the impact of regionalization on the export activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

## Literature review

In the work the authors relied on the works of domestic scientists researching the issues of Kazakhstan's export, such as Dulambayeva R.T., Esenzholova G.D. [1], Turkeeva K.A. [2], Alpysbaeva N.A., Koshebaeva G.K. [3], Karybaev A.A.-K., Nadirov N.N. [4], Madiyarova D.M., Amirbekova A.S. [5], Argyngazinov A.A. [6], which analyzed the features of foreign economic and export activity of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The experience of foreign colleagues was also studied: Rodygina N.Yu., Moleva S.V., Musikhin V.I. and Alekseev V.I. [7], Zhou H., Fang Zh. [8], Malyarets L., Otenko V., Otenko I., Fatyanov D. [9] and others.

In addition, the authors of the study analyzed data from the International Trade Center [10], United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [11] and statistical data from the Bureau of national statistics of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [12], developed the Concept of foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2030 [13].

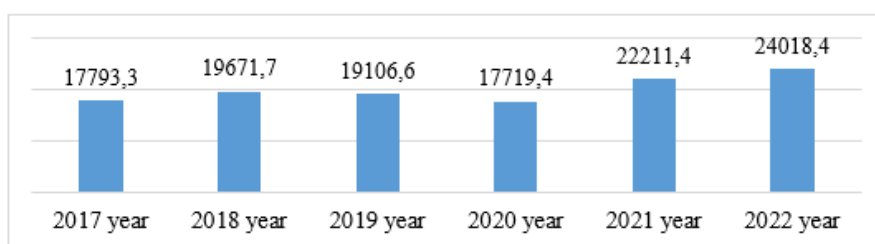
However, despite the fact that a lot of works are devoted to the issues of export activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan, basically all of them are descriptive in nature, without analyzing the impact of global trade trends on the position of our country, which is of course necessary to analyze the current state of the domestic export market, but not enough to predict the future state of this sphere of the Kazakhstan's economy.

## Materials and methods

The methodological basis of the study was a complex system of scientific methods. The scientific article used the methods of induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, comparison, tabular and graphical methods, as well as the method of document analysis. In addition, an analysis was made of statistical materials, both international databases and data from the Bureau of national statistics of the Agency for planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

## Results and discussion

Currently, foreign world trade is developing at a rapid pace. Despite the significant growth of the global economy, the risks in international trade continue to be relevant, in particular, the consequences of the pandemic are still strong, in addition, the influence of an unstable geopolitical situation is increasing. However, international trade, which contracted in 2020 as a result of supply chain disruption and reduced demand caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, began to gradually recover in 2021, rising to 24018,4 billion US dollars by 2022, up 35,5% higher than in 2020 (figure 1).



**Figure 1.** The volume of international trade, billion US dollars

Source: Compiled by the authors based on data from the International Trade Center [10]

Thus, by 2022, in most developed countries, after the contraction, the economy grew, which was caused by measures to counter the pandemic. At the moment, these countries in their development are focused on ensuring financial growth in the medium and long term, as well as the transition to a zero-carbon energy system in line with the goals of the Paris agreement.

The recovery of the world economy, the course towards green energy, the increased attention of countries in ensuring food security significantly affect the structure of world trade. It is worth noting that in the context of its industries, over the past ten years, there has been a decrease in the volume of trade in the petrochemical industry, and in 2019-2022 – in the trade in transport vehicles, although over the past three years, an increase has been recorded of 237,1 billion US dollars in the same petrochemical industry, which is only the fifth indicator in the context of industries as a whole. Thus, the largest increase, both over the decade and over the period from 2019 to 2022 in monetary terms, was shown by the engineering industry

(+1720,9 and +1056,9 billion US dollars, respectively), the metallurgical industry (+559,5 and +582,9 billion US dollars, respectively) and the chemical industry (+424,3 and +374,7 billion US dollars, respectively). In general, for 2019-2022, the volume of international trade increased by 16%, which amounted to 3 trillion US dollars. More detailed information about the structure of international trade by industries is presented in table 1.

**Table 1.** Structure of international trade by industries, in billions of US dollars

Nº	Industry	2012 year	2019 year	2022 year	Change 2012-2022 years	Change 2019-2022 years
1	Mechanical engineering industry	4729,9	5393,3	6450,8	+1720,9	+1056,9
2	Petrochemical industry	3543,5	2591,7	2828,8	-714,7	+237,1
3	Metallurgical industry	1883,0	1859,5	2442,5	+559,5	+582,9
4	Transport vehicles	1812,1	2180,7	2019,9	+207,7	-160,8
5	Chemical industry	1429,0	1478,6	1853,3	+424,3	+374,7
6	Food industry	975,2	1086,2	1265,5	+290,2	+179,3
7	Light industry	829,3	947,3	999,8	+170,5	+52,6
8	Pharmaceutical industry	565,7	747,3	944,3	+378,6	+197,0
9	Woodworking and furniture industry	444,8	496,5	595,9	+151,1	+99,4
10	Construction products	184,6	202,3	239,7	+55,1	+37,4
11	Other industries	1614,9	1633,3	1978,5	+363,5	+363,5
TOTAL		18012,1	18617,3	21618,9	+3608,8	+3001,6

*Source: Compiled by the authors based on data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [11]*

For the period from 2012 to 2022, in the structure of 15 main goods in international trade, the largest improvement in positions was demonstrated by the trade in memory devices (+15 positions from 2012), as well as other electronic integrated circuits, processors and controllers (+5), combined / not combined storage devices (+5). On the contrary, the maximum decline was recorded for such goods as cars with a volume of more than 1500 cm<sup>3</sup>, but not more than 3000 cm<sup>3</sup> (-5), light distillates and products (-4) and gold in unprocessed forms (-4). The positions of crude oil, medicines used for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes and portable computers (laptops) remained unchanged (table 2). Thus, the focus of global commodity producers has shifted towards electronic computers and components for it.

**Table 2.** Main goods of international trade

Nº	Name of good	Good's rank			Changes	
		2012 year	2019 year	2022 year	2012-2022 years	2019-2022 years
1	Crude oil	1	1	1	-	-
2	Processors and controllers integrated/not integrated with storage devices	7	3	2	+5	+1
3	Other distillates and products	2	2	3	-1	-1
4	Medicines used for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes	4	4	4	-	-

№	Name of good	Good's rank			Changes	
		2012 year	2019 year	2022 year	2012-2022 years	2019-2022 years
5	Other electronic integrated circuits	10	7	5	+5	+2
6	Telephone sets for cellular communication networks	8	6	6	+2	-
7	Gold in rough forms	3	9	7	-4	+2
8	Storage devices	23	10	8	+15	+2
9	Light distillates and products	5	8	9	-4	-1
10	Iron ores and concentrates, non-agglomerated	14	15	10	+4	+5
11	Cars with a volume of more than 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> , but not more than 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	6	5	11	-5	-6
12	Portable digital computing machines (laptops)	12	12	12	-	-
13	Liquefied natural gas	11	13	13	-2	-
14	Machines for receiving, converting and transmitting of voice, images	18	11	14	+4	-3
15	Natural gas	9	18	15	-6	+3

*Source: Compiled by the authors based on data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [11]*

In general, in the structure of the main goods of international trade in 2022, electronic equipment is the most represented – 6 commodities items. Also, 5 commodities are products of the fuel and energy complex, 2 commodities are metals, and one product is transport and pharmaceuticals. For comparison, in 2012, only 4 types of electronic equipment were included in these products (table 3).

**Table 3.** Changes in the structure of the 15 main goods of international trade for 2012-2022

№	Product types	Quantity in 2012 year	Quantity in 2022 year	Change
1	Electronic equipment	4	6	+2
2	Fuel and energy products	5	5	-
3	Metals	2	2	-
4	Transport vehicles	3	1	-2
5	Pharmaceutical products	1	1	-

*Source: Compiled by the authors based on data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [11]*

In 2022, commodity prices continued the upward trend that began in mid-2020, with prices in all commodity groups rising to pre-pandemic levels and well above pre-pandemic levels in some commodity groups. While, the unprecedented drop in world oil prices from December 2019 to April 2020 was caused by an imbalance in supply and demand in the global oil market. The subsequent agreement by OPEC+ members in April 2020 on the largest-ever coordinated production cut of 10 million barrels per day helped stabilize oil prices. A slight positive dynamics in prices for minerals, ores and metals in the first few months of 2020 became the main guarantee for financial investors during a period of market instability, which was subsequently reflected in a significant increase in prices for precious metals. Finally, commodity prices in food groups declined quite modestly in early 2020 and then also increased. This was facilitated by the imposition of trade restrictions (including export bans) and an increase in imports to increase stocks of some food commodities.

One of the main regionalization trends in recent years has been the increase in the number of regional trade agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement and the European Union. These agreements were aimed at lowering trade barriers and promoting economic cooperation between member countries. These organizations have had a significant impact on international trade. The European Union has contributed to increased trade between member countries and has also been a major force in global trade negotiations. The North American Free Trade Agreement also led to an increase in trade between member countries and is credited with helping to create new economic opportunities and boost economic growth in the region. However, these organizations also have a negative impact on international trade, such as excluding non-member countries from the benefits of trade expansion and economic cooperation.

It should be noted that over the past 3 years, the share of regional trade in the Asia-Pacific region, the Eurasian Economic Union and the countries of the Middle East and North Africa has increased, while a slight decrease has been recorded in the European Union and the North American Free Trade Agreement (table 4).

**Table 4.** Regional trade in the structure of total trade, in %

Country groups	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year
Asia-Pacific region	34,6%	34,2%	34,0%	34,9%	34,9%	35,1%
European Union	31,7%	31,6%	31,3%	31,6%	30,9%	30,7%
North American Free Trade Agreement	21,1%	20,8%	21,0%	20,3%	20,5%	20,2%
Countries of the Middle East and North Africa	7,4%	7,3%	7,0%	7,3%	8,0%	7,9%
Latin American countries	8,1%	8,3%	7,7%	7,3%	7,6%	7,2%
Eurasian Economic Union	7,2%	6,8%	7,1%	7,1%	7,2%	7,4%
African countries	6,7%	6,7%	6,7%	6,8%	6,1%	6,3%

*Source: Compiled by the authors based on data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [11]*

Thus, in the course of the analysis of international trade, the following trade trends were identified:

- growth of volumes of international trade, which indicates the return of the world’s economies to normal operation and the continuation of the implementation of major infrastructure projects;
- change in the structure of international trade in the direction of increasing the share of storage devices, goods of the electronic industry, computers;
- regionalization of international trade, since trade has a pronounced regional character, and the regionalization of the Eurasian Economic Union lags behind similar trade unions, with the exception of African countries.

Analyzing the situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it should be noted that its foreign trade turnover for 2022, according to the Bureau of national statistics of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms, amounted to 134,4 billion US dollars and increased by 32,2% compared to 2021. Of these, exports amount to 84,4 billion US dollars. Thus, the dynamics of exports in foreign trade turnover indicates that Kazakhstan’s export reached their maximum value precisely in 2022. In 2014, foreign trade turnover amounted to 120,8 billion US dollars, then in 2015, as a result of the oil crisis, it dropped sharply to 76,5 billion US dollars, in 2016 it continued to decline to a minimum value of 62,1 billion US dollars. It was only in 2017 that a trend towards the growth of domestic foreign trade gradually emerged. Thus, in 2017, foreign trade turnover increased to 78,1 billion US dollars, by 2018 – up to 94,8 billion US dollars, and by 2019 – up to 97,8 billion US dollars. In 2020, the covid effect also affected Kazakhstan’s foreign trade, as a result of which the country’s foreign trade turnover decreased to 86,5 billion US dollars. After the lifting of pandemic restrictions, the foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Kazakhstan increased by 17,5% in 2021 compared to 2020 and in 2022 compared to 2021 by 32,2%. A similar trend is observed in the dynamics of export of Kazakhstan’s goods. Thus, in 2021, the increase was 26,9%, in 2022 – 39,9% (table 5).

**Table 5.** Dynamics of foreign trade turnover and export of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2014-2022

№	Name	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year
1	Foreign trade turnover, in billion US dollars	120,8	76,5	62,1	78,1	94,8	97,8	86,5	101,7	134,4
2	Dynamics to previous year, in %	87,6	63,3	81,2	125,8	121,4	103,2	88,4	117,5	132,2
3	Export, in billion US dollars	79,5	46,0	36,7	48,5	61,1	58,1	47,5	60,3	84,4
4	Dynamics to previous year, in %	93,9	57,8	79,9	132,0	126,0	95,0	80,9	126,9	139,9

Source: Compiled by the authors based on the data of the Bureau of national statistics of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [12]

The main goods exported abroad from Kazakhstan in 2022 were: crude oil (60,9%), copper and cathodes from it (4,5%), ferroalloys (3,9%), natural gas (2,4%), uranium (2,0%), ores and copper concentrates (3,1%), wheat (2,1%), petroleum products (1,8%), hard coal (1,1%), raw zinc and ores iron concentrates (0,9% each), wheat flour (0,8%), raw aluminum (0,6%), ores and concentrates of precious metals (0,5%) and silver (0,4%). The rest of the goods are numerous and in total in the total volume of domestic exports account for 14,2% [12] (table 6). Thus, in the structure of Kazakhstan's export, commodities prevail, the main share of which is oil.

**Table 6.** Dynamics of the main goods exported from the Republic of Kazakhstan

№	Name of goods	2019 year, in billion US dollars	Share in total volume in 2019, in %	2020 year, in billion US dollars	Share in total volume in 2020, in %	Growth for 2020/2019, in %	2021 year, in billion US dollars	Share in total volume in 2021, in %	Growth for 2021/2020, in %	2022 year, in billion US dollars	Share in total volume in 2022, in %	Growth for 2022/2021, in %
1	Crude oil	33585	61,4	237037	53,6	-29,4	31090	55,0	+31,2	49433	60,9	+59,0
2	Copper and copper cathodes	2621,2	4,8	2720,4	6,2	+3,8	3260,9	5,8	+19,9	3619,8	4,5	+11,0
3	Natural gas	3175,9	5,8	2468,5	5,6	-22,3	2102,3	3,7	-14,8	1911,0	2,4	-9,1
4	Uranium	1515,6	2,8	1718,4	3,9	+13,4	1740,3	3,1	+1,3	1626,2	2,0	-6,6
5	Ferroalloys	1886,2	3,4	1658,0	3,8	-12,1	2280,7	4,0	+37,6	3131,4	3,9	+37,3
6	Copper ores and concentrates	1153,6	2,1	1462,9	3,3	+26,8	1622,8	2,9	+10,9	2495,9	3,1	+53,8
7	Wheat	1002,8	1,8	1137,1	2,6	+13,4	1435,5	2,5	+26,2	1693,4	2,1	+18,0
8	Ores and concentrates of precious metals	595,4	1,1	711,8	1,6	+19,5	611,2	1,1	-14,1	376,5	0,5	-38,4
9	Iron ores and concentrates	664,6	1,2	663,0	1,5	-0,2	642,7	1,1	-3,1	769,2	0,9	+19,7
10	Petroleum products	1033,0	1,9	645,5	1,5	-37,5	911,4	1,6	+41,2	1473,7	1,8	+61,7
11	Zinc, unwrought	730,6	1,3	620,4	1,4	-15,1	733,3	1,3	+18,2	735,4	0,9	+0,3

Nº	Name of goods	2019 year, in billion US dollars	Share in total volume in 2019, in %	2020 year, in billion US dollars	Share in total volume in 2020, in %	Growth for 2020/2019, in %	2021 year, in billion US dollars	Share in total volume in 2021, in %	Growth for 2021/2020, in %	2022 year, in billion US dollars	Share in total volume in 2022 in %	Growth for 2022/2021, in %
12	Silver	436,2	0,8	613,8	1,4	+40,7	745,2	1,3	+21,4	351,0	0,4	-52,9
13	Wheat flour	362,1	0,7	489,4	1,1	+35,2	434,2	0,8	-11,3	468,6	0,6	+7,9
14	Raw aluminum	513,3	0,9	462,2	1,0	-10	745,0	1,3	+61,2	493,0	0,6	-33,8
15	Hard coal	449,6	0,8	339,8	0,8	-24,4	199,5	0,4	-41,3	857,9	1,1	+330
16	Other goods	4974,7	9,1	4785,0	10,8	-3,8	7950,0	14,1	66,1	11705	14,2	+44,7

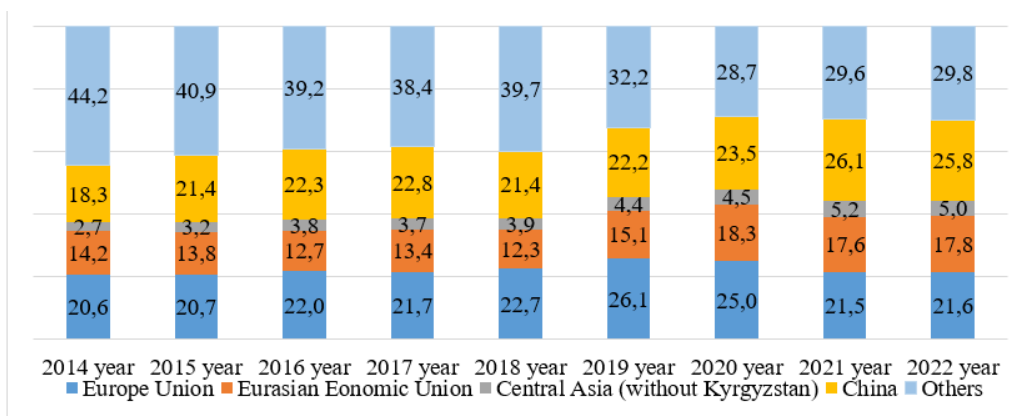
*Source: Compiled by the authors based on the data of the Bureau of national statistics of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [12]*

As can be seen from the above data, in 2022 compared to 2021, the largest increase was: silver (+40,7%), wheat flour (+35,2%), copper ores and concentrates (+26,8%), and also ores and concentrates of precious metals (+19,5%), and the largest decrease occurred in petroleum products (-37,5%), crude oil (-29,4%), hard coal (-24,4%) and natural gas (-22,3%). In 2021, compared to 2020, exports of unwrought aluminum (+61,2%), petroleum products (+41,2%), ferroalloys (+37,6%) and crude oil (+31,2%) increased the most, with at the same time, export of hard coal (-41,3%), natural gas (-14,8%), ores and concentrates of precious metals (-14,1%) and wheat flour (-11,3%) decreased the most. The main growth by types of goods in 2022 compared to 2021 is observed in petroleum products (+61,7%), crude oil (+59%), ores and copper concentrates (+53,8%), ferroalloys (+37,3 %) and coal (by 4,3 times), while export of silver (-52,9%) and precious metal ores and concentrates (-38,4%) decreased, first of all [12].

As noted above, a separate trend in the development of international trade is associated with a change in its geographical structure towards regionalization. The current stage of development of international trade pays special attention to the processes of regionalization and liberalization of trade relations. Regional trade without barriers can become a powerful factor in the economic prosperity of both the region as a whole and an individual state as part of a regional association. The regionalization of world trade is increasing as a result of the growing complementarity of economies.

In 2022, Kazakhstan conducted trade operations with 190 countries. In 110 countries, the trade turnover amounted to more than 1 million US dollars, of which 54 countries have a positive balance, and 56 countries have a negative balance. From 2014 to 2022, the share of the European Union countries in the geographical structure of domestic foreign trade turnover decreased from 44,2% to 29,8%, while the volume of foreign trade operations with China, the countries of Central Asia and the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union increased by 7,4%, 2,3% and 3,6%, respectively. The foreign trade turnover of Kazakhstan with other states increased from 2014 to 2022 by only 1%.

Kazakhstan's goods are mainly exported in the following directions – to the countries of the European Union, the Eurasian Economic Union, the CIS and Asian countries. The combined export to these countries in 2022 accounted for 95% of Kazakhstan's total exports.



**Picture 2.** Geographic structure of foreign trade turnover of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2014-2022, in %

Source: Compiled by the authors based on data from the International Trade Center [10] and the Bureau of national statistics of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [12]

The analysis of trade intensity showed that despite the high share of trade with the European Union in the total trade turnover, the intensity of trade is relatively low compared to other target markets. At the same time, the greatest intensity is observed in trade with the countries of Central Asia, in 2022 its index was 43,9. Over the period 2014-2022, the intensity of trade with the EAEU countries has increased markedly since 2015 (on January 1, 2015, the agreement on the establishment of the Eurasian Economic Union came into force). It should be noted that the intensity of trade with China remains at a consistently low level.

**Table 7.** Indices of intensity of foreign trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Region	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year
Central Asian countries (excluding Kyrgyzstan)	19,8	19,1	28,9	33,2	31,2	30,6	31,6	40,4	43,9
Eurasian Economic Union countries	5,1	8,7	8,0	7,2	7,0	6,8	7,2	7,7	8,3
European Union countries	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,4
China	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,2	1,7	1,3

Source: Compiled by the authors based on data from the International Trade Center [10] and the Bureau of national statistics of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [12]

Trade efficiency is an additional indicator that characterizes a country's foreign trade, calculated as the ratio of a country's net export to the country's total trade turnover. In 2022, Kazakhstan's trade efficiency was 25,6%, while in 2021 it was 18,6% (table 8).

**Table 8.** Efficiency of foreign trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2014-2022, in %

Nº	Name	2014 year	2015 year	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year
1	Foreign trade turnover, in billion US dollars	120,8	76,5	62,1	78,1	94,8	97,8	86,5	101,7	134,4
2	Net export (government income), in billions US dollars	38,2	15,4	11,4	18,9	27,5	18,4	8,6	18,9	34,4
3	Efficiency of foreign trade, %	31,6	20,1	18,4	24,2	29,0	18,8	9,9	18,6	25,6

Source: Compiled by the authors based on data of the Bureau of national statistics of the Agency for strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [12]



Thus, the efficiency of foreign trade directly depends on the external economic situation. International trade, which contracted in 2020 as a result of supply chain disruption and reduced demand caused by the pandemic, began to gradually recover in 2021, as a result, the efficiency of Kazakhstan's foreign trade in 2021 and 2022 began to grow, although it still did not reach the level of 2014. In conditions of price instability in international markets, a difficult geopolitical situation, the harmony of foreign trade relations is of particular importance for ensuring the social and economic development of the country.

## Conclusion

In general, world trade is developing in the face of tensions in trade relations between countries and a slowdown in global economic growth. Nevertheless, the analysis showed an increase in the volume of international trade. The recovery of the world economy, the course towards green energy, the increased attention of countries to ensuring food security have significantly affected its structure. Despite the fact that crude oil still leads by a large margin in the structure of world trade, it has changed towards an increase in the share of high value-added goods, in particular storage devices, computers and electronics products. A separate trend in the development of international trade is associated with a change in its geographical structure towards regionalization.

The foreign economic and political situation also affects the dynamics of Kazakhstan's foreign trade turnover, therefore it has a wave character, as well as export, while crude oil occupies the main share in its structure. However, the vector of domestic export is gradually shifting towards processed products. In the dynamics of the main goods of Kazakhstan's export, there is a stable growth in copper ores and concentrates, a noticeable increase in export of petroleum products, crude oil and ferroalloys, a decrease in export of ores and concentrates of precious metals and silver. Kazakhstan mainly exports raw materials or finished products with a low content of additives, while new export products are also emerging. In general, the efficiency of our country's foreign trade has noticeably increased in recent years.

Regionalization is a special trend in international trade. It also intensified in Kazakhstan. Regional trade associations are an effective tool for leveling external shocks. In the current geopolitical situation, new opportunities are opening up for Kazakhstan to strengthen trade with neighboring countries. At the same time, the main trading partners of Kazakhstan are the border Russia and China, in connection with which, taking into account the functioning of the Eurasian Economic Union and the implementation of the «Belt and Way» initiative, Kazakhstan's producers have potential opportunities to occupy niches that open up in the markets. International trade sanctions against Russia also create promising commodity niches in trade with it and the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union.

Thus, the Republic of Kazakhstan has significant potential for increasing export in general and, based on current global trends, export of processed goods with high added value. State support for export-oriented enterprises leads to a positive trend in the diversification of Kazakhstan's export. However, in order to increase the country's competitiveness in the international arena, it is important to take into account global trade trends that provide Kazakhstan with opportunities to be included in global value chains and focus on them.

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# ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ЭКСПОРТТЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТІНЕ ӘЛЕМДІК САУДА ТРЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРЫНЫҢ ӘСЕРІН ТАЛДАУ

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**Аңдатпа:** Мақалада халықаралық сауда мәселелері және әлемдік сауда тенденцияларының Қазақстан Республикасының сыртқы экономикалық және экспорттық қызметіне әсері графикалық, кестелік және салыстырмалы әдістер арқылы қарастырылады. Халықаралық сауда көлемінің динамикасы, салалар мен тауарлар контекстіндегі халықаралық сауданың құрылымы, сондай-ақ соңғы он жыл ішінде онда болған өзгерістер талданады. Жалпы дүниежүзілік сауда құрылымындағы аймақтық сауданың ерекшеліктері көрсетілген. Халықаралық сауда көлемінің өсу тенденциялары оның құрылымының қосылған құны жоғары тауарлар үлесінің ұлғаюына қарай өзгеруі, сондай-ақ Азия-Тынық мұхиты аймағы мен Еуропа Одағы елдерінің жетекші позицияларын сақтай отырып, халықаралық сауданы аймақтандыру ашылады. Авторлар Қазақстан Республикасының сыртқы сауда айналымы мен экспортындағы өзгерістерге, экспортқа шығарылатын негізгі қазақстандық тауарлардың динамикасына, елдің сыртқы сауда айналымының географиялық құрылымына талдау жасады. Мақалада Қазақстанның сыртқы саудасының қарқындылығының көрсеткіштері көрсетілген. Оның 2014-2022 жылдар аралығындағы тиімділігінің есептеулері жүргізілді. Мақала отандық және шетелдік дерекқорлардағы көптеген материалдарға негізделген. Жалпы алғанда, талдау негізінде Қазақстан Республикасының экспорттық белсенділігіне әлемдік сауда тенденцияларының әсері анықталды.

**Түйін сөздер:** халықаралық сауда, сыртқы экономикалық қызмет, экспорт, импорт, экспорттық тауарлар, экспорт құрылымы, сыртқы сауда айналымы.

## АНАЛИЗ ВЛИЯНИЯ МИРОВЫХ ТОРГОВЫХ ТРЕНДОВ НА ЭКСПОРТНУЮ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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**Аннотация:** В статье рассматриваются вопросы международной торговли и влияния мировых торговых тенденций на внешнеэкономическую и экспортную деятельность Республики Казахстан с использованием графического, табличного и сравнительного методов. Проанализирована динамика объема международного товарооборота, структура международной торговли в разрезе отраслей и товаров, а также изменения, произошедшие в ней, за последние десять лет. Обозначены особенности региональной торговли в структуре общей мировой торговли. Выявлены тенденции роста объемов международной торговли, изменения ее структуры в сторону увеличения удельного веса товаров высокого передела, а также регионализация международной торговли с сохранением лидирующих позиций стран Азиатско-тихоокеанского региона и Европейского Союза. Авторы проанализировали изменения внешнеторгового оборота и экспорта Республики Казахстан, динамику основных экспортируемых казахстанских товаров, географическую структуру внешнеторгового оборота страны. В статье отражены индексы интенсивности внешней торговли Казахстана. Произведены расчеты ее эффективности с 2014 по 2022 годы. Статья базируется на большом объеме материалов, как из отечественных, так и из зарубежных баз данных. В целом, на основе проведенного анализа определено влияние мировых торговых трендов на экспортную деятельность Республики Казахстан.

**Ключевые слова:** международная торговля, внешнеэкономическая деятельность, экспорт, импорт, экспортные товары, структура экспорта, внешнеторговый оборот.