

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

ВЕСТНИК

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

THE BULLETIN

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944

2

MARCH – APRIL 2021

ALMATY, NAS RK

NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы "ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы" ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources Citation Index, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

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«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының Хабаршысы».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы»РҚБ (Алматы қ.).

Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және коммуникациялар министрлігінің Ақпарат комитетінде
12.02.2018 ж. берілген № 16895-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік.

Тақырыптық бағыты: *іргелі ғылымдар саласындағы жаңа жетістіктер нәтижелерін жария ету.*

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.
Тиражы: 300 дана.

Редакцияның мекен-жайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл.,
тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

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Типографияның мекен-жайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Муратбаева көш., 75.

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д.х.н., проф. академик НАН РК
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«Вестник Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан».

**ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)**

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы).

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации Министерства информации и коммуникаций и Республики Казахстан № 16895-Ж, выданное 12.02.2018 г.

Тематическая направленность: *публикация результатов новых достижений в области фундаментальных наук.*

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 300 экземпляров.

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

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Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty).

The certificate of registration of a periodical printed publication in the Committee of information of the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. **16895-Ж**, issued on 12.02.2018.

Thematic focus: *publication of the results of new achievements in the field of basic sciences.*

Periodicity: 6 times a year.

Circulation: 300 copies.

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

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Address of printing house: ST "Aruna", 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty.

JEL Classification: I20; I21

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E-mail: viktoryagmirya@ukr.net**FOREIGN ECONOMIC SECURITY OF UKRAINE
IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY OPENNESS**

Abstract. Under the conditions of increasing intensity of globalization and integration processes, issues of foreign economic security are of special importance. The level of the country's involvement in the world economy is considered as a basic indicator of the economic system development. Provided that comparative advantages are effectively applied, openness serves as a factor in the development of economy and allows using advanced world technologies and financial resources. The possibility of growth for the national economy as a whole as well as well-being of each subject of the economic system in particular largely depend on the structure and volume of foreign trade.

The study analyses the key approaches of various scientists to the interpretation of the economic category called foreign economic security, assesses the degree of foreign trade openness of the national economy based on such indicators as export quota (characterizing the level of export dependence), import quota (characterizing the level of import dependence) and foreign economic quota (which is an indicator of economy's openness). To assess the level of foreign economic security, security indicators have been considered in accordance with the Methodology for Calculating Economic Security Level. For each indicator, according to the threshold values, the state of security has been determined and an assessment of its level change during 2011-2018 has been carried out. Since the indicators characterizing foreign trade sphere are in a critical state, attention is paid to the analysis of foreign trade indicators of Ukraine. The list of problems of a systemic nature has been worked out, the main threats to foreign economic security have been identified and priority directions for its strengthening have been offered. General recommendations for creating favourable conditions for economic development in foreign trade have also been provided.

Key words: foreign economic security, integrated assessment, openness of economy, export, import, export dependence, import dependence, threat, foreign trade.

Introduction. Ukraine's integration into the world economy actualizes the issue of security in the sphere of foreign economic relations, since during the period of systemic transformation of the national economy there is insufficient protection against the influence of negative external factors. Strengthening international economic cooperation and activation of export-import processes can act as a mechanism for transferring the threats of the foreign economic sphere to the national economy. Over the last five years, significant changes in foreign trade activity have taken place in Ukraine and the volume of export-import operations has increased by 32.17%. Such changes have a multi-vector effect on the level of foreign economic security of the country. One of the defining features of the modern economy is its high level of openness, which is several times higher than in the developed countries. Therefore, the analysis of trends in the foreign economic sphere, the identification of critical foreign economic security indicators and the identification of key threats are necessary for strategic decisions concerning the development of the national economy.

Methods. The methodological basis of the research is the general scientific methods of economics as a science. Statistical methods and regression analysis methods have been used for empirical studies of Ukraine's foreign economic security indicators. In addition, general research methods such as generalization and comparison have been used. The information base is made up of official materials of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, analytical information of the National Bank of Ukraine, as well as publications of scientists on the issues of assessment and ensuring proper level of foreign economic security.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. The investigation of the problems of diagnosing-state's foreign economic security is carried out in the research papers by many foreign and domestic scientists. Categorical interpretation of foreign economic security is covered in the works by L.I. Hryhoro-va-Berenda [1], N.P. Stuchynska [2], L.A. Yaremko [3] and others. Scientists like N.V. Arkhireiska and I.M. Panaseiko[4], A.M. Shtangret and M.M. Karayim [5] have devoted their work to identifying threats to Ukraine's foreign economic security. Assessment of the level of foreign economic security as a component of the country's economic security is carried out in the research papers by T.O. Vlasiuk [6], V.V. Klimchyk [7], V.I. Aranchiy [8] and others.

At the same time, taking into account the current tendencies towards exacerbation of external challenges and threats, the issue of empirical study of changes in the index and indicators of Ukraine's foreign economic security in recent years remains relevant.

Statement of the problem. The purpose of the research is to consider approaches to determining the nature of the economic category of the country's foreign economic security; analyse the system of indicators and assess the level of foreign economic security of Ukraine. Particular attention is paid to finding the ways to stabilize the processes in the foreign economic sphere.

Main results of the study. The most important result of the transformation was the formation of a market economy, open to the movement of labor, goods and capital. [14] The main normative document that regulates monitoring the level of economic security as a whole and its individual components states that foreign economic security is a state of conformity of foreign economic activity with national economic interests, which ensures minimization of losses of the state from negative external economic factors and creation of favourable conditions for economic development through its active participation in the global division of labour [11].

The authors of the research paper [9] understand foreign economic security as foreign trade security. It lies in the ability of the state to withstand the effects of external negative factors; minimize their losses; actively use participation in the global division of labour to create favourable conditions for the development of export potential and rationalization; ensure compliance of foreign trade activities with national economic interests [9, p. 282]. The study of different scientists' approaches to the concept of "foreign economic security" has been carried out in [1]. Based on generalization the author has offered the following definition of the concept: foreign economic security is the ability of the state to withstand external threats, adapt and realize its economic interests in internal and external markets creating benefits that ensure sustainable economic growth [1, p. 41].

In most studies, foreign economic security is analyzed in terms of foreign trade. However, a broader view of the essence of this economic category is found in the research literature. Thus, according to V.I. Aranchiy and I.V. Peretiatko, foreign economic security should include not only export and import, but also currency, investment and debt security, since each of these factors has a direct impact on Ukraine's foreign economic security [8, p. 150].

Foreign economic security is one of the nine components (sub-indices) proposed for assessing the level of economic security in the Methodological Guidelines for Calculating the Economic Security Level of Ukraine [11]. This document outlines the list of indicators for assessing the state of foreign economic security, their thresholds and the algorithm for calculating the integral index of economic security in general.

As of 2014, Ukraine had 175 trading partner countries in the field of foreign trade in goods, and by the end of 2015 – 158, which was the result of the unstable political and, consequently, economic situation in the country. Over the coming years, there is a gradual expansion of trade relations, and at the end of 2019 Ukraine had 173 countries with which foreign trade agreements had been concluded. According to the results of 11 months of 2019, foreign trade turnover amounted to 114.98 billion USD. It is worth noting that during 2011-2018, the lowest value of foreign trade turnover was in 2016 and amounted to 75.61 billion USD. Since then, there has been a gradual increase in this indicator and deepening of the national economy's involvement in foreign trade.

The analysis of the degree of foreign trade openness of the national economy is made on the basis of determining the indicators of export (characterizing the level of export dependence), import (characterizing the level of import dependence) and foreign trade quota (which is an indicator of openness of the economy). The export quota is defined as the ratio of export value to GDP of the country and characterizes the importance of export for the economy. An increase in the export quota may indicate an increase in the

competitiveness of domestic production and deepening of the country's participation in the international division of labour. The import quota is determined by the ratio of imports to GDP and characterizes the importance of imports for the country's economy as a whole. The importance of foreign trade relations for the country is concluded by analysing the foreign trade quota, which is defined as the ratio of half the amount of foreign trade turnover to GDP. The results of calculating the openness indicators for the Ukrainian economy are shown in table 1.

Table 1 – Indicators dynamics of foreign trade openness of Ukrainian economy, 2012-2018

Years	Export quota, %	Import quota, %	Foreign trade quota, %	Coverage ratio
2012	50.9	59.3	55.1	0.8586
2013	46.9	55.4	51.1	0.8464
2014	49.2	53.2	51.2	0.9233
2015	52.8	54.8	53.8	0.9634
2016	49.3	55.5	52.4	0.8878
2017	47.9	54.3	51.1	0.8835
2018	45.2	53.8	49.5	0.8402

Table 1 data show that the national economy is open as it belongs to economic systems with high value of export and import quota: during 2012-2018 the export quota ranged from 46.9 to 52.8%, import quota – from 53.2 to 59.3%. The index of openness of the national economy in the same period ranged from 99.0% to 110.2%, which also indicates a high level of foreign trade openness of Ukraine's economy. Overall, the export quota decreased by 5.7 pp during 2012-2018 – from 50.9% to 45.2%. This is because export growth rates were lower than GDP growth rates.

The scientifically substantiated optimum value of the indicator “foreign trade quota”, in which the country avoids significant risks from adverse fluctuations of the foreign economic environment, is 25-30% [4, p. 41]. Considering the fact that the national economy has a commodity export structure, the decline in foreign trade openness in 2018 should be seen as a positive signal. More and more scholars begin to use the notion of “reasonable openness” in their research. It defines the state of the national economy, under which the mechanisms of customs, monetary, investment, debt and budgetary policies are aimed at achieving a proper level of national security, taking into account the structure of country's exports and imports, market conditions and patterns in foreign markets. The notion of competitiveness of the national economy plays an important role, since the growth of competitiveness of economy can offset the negative global effects.

The indicator of the level of foreign economic security is also the coverage ratio, which is defined as the ratio of exports to imports, as a rule, within a year (should be higher than 1 for a positive foreign trade balance). During 2012-2018 there was a steady surplus of imports over exports, which is the reason for the negative balance of trade. The lowest import / export coverage ratio was 0.8402 in 2018.

According to the 2000-2014 study, the historical minimum of the import export coverage ratio was set at 0.8464 in 2013 [4, p.43].

According to Methodological Guidelines for Calculating the Economic Security Level, table 2 lists the indicators, their values and the status as of 2018.

The data in table 2 show that there are only two indicators in a satisfactory condition as of 2018 (the share of the leading partner country in total exports of goods is 7.72% and the price index of trade conditions at the level of 99.5%), 1 indicator is unsatisfactory, 7 indicators are in a critical condition.

Also, similar calculations of foreign economic security indicators have been made for 2011-2017. Comparing the tables with the foreign economic security indicators of Ukraine during 2011-2018 allows us to identify the trends that are highlighted below.

The indicator of open economy, % is in a critical condition, however, during the period under review, there is a positive tendency to decrease. Thus, in 2011 the level of openness of the national economy was 112.94% and decreased in 2018 compared to 2011 by 13.92 pp. up to 99.02%. To move the indicator from “critical” to “satisfactory”, it is necessary to cross the 85% mark. The finding of the above indicator in the “critical” zone indicates a real threat of an increase in the negative balance of foreign trade. Given the revaluation of the national currency (hryvnia has risen by 14.48% during 2019), this scenario seems increasingly realistic.

Table 2 – Foreign Economic Security Indicators of Ukraine, 2018

No.	Indicator	Indicator value	Indicator status
1	Economy openness, %	99.02	critical
2	The coefficient of coverage of imports by exports, times	0.840	critical
3	Share of the leading partner country in total exports of goods, %	7.72	satisfactory
4	Share of the leading partner country in the overall volume of imports of goods, %	14.16	unsatisfactory
5	Share of the leading product (product group) in total exports of goods, %	24.57	critical
6	Share of the leading product (product group) excluding energy imports in total volume of imports of goods, %	20.91	critical
7	Share of raw materials and low degree processing industry exports in total volume of exports of goods, %	84.49	critical
8	The share of imports in domestic consumption, %	56.68	critical
9	Index of trading conditions (price), %	99.5	satisfactory
10	Transit capacity utilization of oil transport system, %	23.62	critical
11	Transit capacity utilization of gas transport system, %	48.76	critical

The import export coverage ratio during 2011-2018 is a disincentive for the national economy, as it does not cross mark 1. The main threats, which can be found in the import export coverage factor in the critical area, should be attributed to the deterioration of the investment economy and the attractiveness of the production attractiveness of domestic market. In general, the growth of this indicator in the realities of Ukrainian economy, which increases the level of foreign economic security of the country, occurs in times of crisis. The devaluation of the hryvnia in crisis periods causes a decrease in imports, which in turn stimulates import substitution processes in the domestic market and has a positive effect on reducing import dependence. According to the results of 2018, the value of the import export coverage ratio is the minimum for the studied period and is fixed at 0.8402, which testifies to the growing import dependence of the national economy.

The research by T.M. Melnyk and T.S. Pugachevska is devoted to the issue of import dependence of the national economy. They state that “the structure of formation of the commodity supply of the domestic commodity market of Ukraine as a whole testifies to significant imbalances of industrial potential and needs of the internal market, and also reflects significant pressure from the import” [12, p. 61]. The growth rates of imports in Ukraine’s economy are much higher than the export growth rates, which traditionally forms a negative foreign trade balance (see table 3).

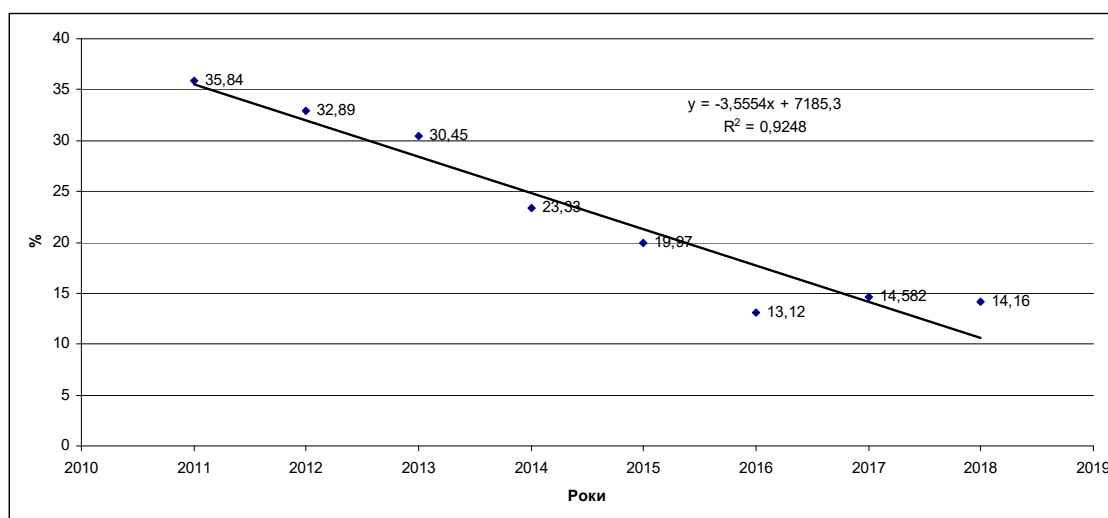
Table 3 – Dynamics of foreign trade of Ukraine during 2011-2018, billion USD

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Export of goods and services	83.65	86.52	81.72	65.44	47.86	46.01	53.87	59.14
Export growth rate, %	27.46	3.43	-5.55	-19.92	-26.86	-3.87	17.08	9.78
Import of goods and services	93.80	100.86	97.35	70.04	50.22	52.46	62.51	70.50
Import growth rate, %	34.75	7.53	-3.48	-28.05	-28.30	4.46	19.16	12.78
Balance	-10.15	-14.35	-15.6	-4.61	-2.36	-6.45	-8.64	-11.37

The indicator “share of the leading partner country in total exports of goods, %” decreased from 28.97% in 2011 (condition is defined as unsatisfactory) to 7.72 in 2018 (condition is determined as satisfactory). In general, the reduction in the share is 21.22 pp. During the period under review, the Russian Federation remains such a “partner country”.

According to the results of 2018, the indicator “share of the leading partner country in the total volume of imports of goods, %” was determined to be 14.16%. The improvement of the value of this indicator during 2011-2018 is 21.68 pp. In order to move to a satisfactory condition, the threshold of 8% must be crossed.

The systematic decrease of this indicator shows the presence of a trend in the dynamic series, and the relatively stable values of the chain absolute increments – its linear nature. Figure shows the dynamics of the indicator “share of the leading partner country in total imports of goods, %” and its trend values.



Value of indicator “share of leading partner country in total imports of goods, %” during 2011-2018 and its trend values

The trend of change in the foreign economic security indicator “share of the leading partner country in total exports of goods, %” is described by a linear trend $y = -3,56 * t + 7185,3$. The regression parameter $b = -3,56$ indicates that, on average, during the period 2012-2018, the share of the leading partner country in total exports of goods decreased by 3.56 pp.

Indicators No. 5, No. 6 and No. 7 of Table. 1 did not undergo any significant changes during the studied period. The share of the leading product (product group) in the total export of goods ranged from 19.71% to 25.12%, the share of the leading product (product group) excluding energy imports in the total import of goods had a variation range of 6.51 pp, the share of raw materials and the low degree processing of industrial exports in total exports of goods in 2011 was 75.4% and by the end of 2018 increased to 84.49%. Such indicator values are explained by the low competitiveness of domestic goods in foreign markets and their raw material orientation.

The share of imports in the domestic consumption of the country usually remains at the level of more than 50% and the magnitude of variation of this indicator during 2011-2018 is 9.44 pp. The normative value of the critical level of this indicator is 30%.

The next indicator, the index of terms of trade, is defined by the State Statistics Service as the ratio of the country’s export prices to its import prices. An indicator higher than 1 or 100% illustrates improvement in terms of trade compared to the previous year and vice versa, a factor lower than 1 indicates their deterioration. During the period under review, improvements in terms of trade were observed in 2011 compared to 2010 at 104.1% and in 2017 compared to 2016 –101.7percentage.

The structure of export and import of services in Ukraine is dominated by transport services (more than 50% of export volume and more than 20% of import volume). This makes the domestic structure of export of services significantly different from the world one [13, p. 50].

To assess the level of foreign economic security of Ukraine such two indicators of transit capacity utilization as “Transit capacity utilization of oil transport system, %” and “Transit capacity utilization of gas transport system, %” are used. The above indicators are considered satisfactory if the value exceeds 80%. During 2011 -2018, the level of utilization of oil transport system ranged from a minimum value of 23.64% in 2018 to a maximum of 31.7% based on the results of 2011. The minimum value of the indicator “Transit capacity utilization of gas transport system” was fixed at 37.58% according to the results of 2015, the maximum was 58.38% in 2011. It should be noted that in 2018, the percentage of gas transit from the projected capacity at the output of the Ukrainian gas transport system was 48.76%. In general, these indicators have traditionally been in a critical condition.

Conclusions. Today, the level of foreign economic security of Ukraine remains low, which is explained by systemic problems accumulated over the years. Indicators such as the openness of economy, the ratio of coverage of imports by exports and the indicators characterizing the structure of export-import transactions are in a critical condition. The problem for the national economy is the problem of the imperfect structure of foreign trade, which is manifested by the predominance of raw materials and primary processing goods in the structure of exports. Significant import dependence on the level of economic security of Ukraine is also adversely affected. The high level of openness of the national economy indicates its sensitivity to external challenges.

The key guideline for improving the level of foreign economic security today is the need to ensure restructuring of the national economy. At the same time, high import dependence of the national economy actualizes the issue of conducting the policy of import substitution, stimulating the development of manufacturing industries and increasing the volume of exports of high-tech products.

The trends in the development of foreign economic security indicators identified during the study should be the basis for finding the most effective instruments for ensuring the proper level of foreign economic security of Ukraine.

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ҰЛТТЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАНЫҢ АШЫҚТЫҒЫ КОНТЕКСІНДЕГІ УКРАИНАНЫҢ СЫРТҚЫ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІ

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ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ УКРАИНЫ В КОНТЕКСТЕ ОТКРЫТОСТИ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

Аннотация. В условиях увеличения интенсивности глобализационных и интеграционных процессов особое значение приобретают вопросы внешнеэкономической безопасности. Уровень вовлеченности страны в мировую экономику считается базовым показателем развитости экономической системы. При условии эффективного использования сравнительных преимуществ открытость выступает фактором развития экономики, позволяет использовать передовые мировые технологии и финансовые ресурсы. От структуры и объемов внешней торговли во многом зависит возможность роста национальной экономики в целом и благосостояние каждого субъекта экономической системы в частности.

В данном исследовании проведен анализ ключевых подходов различных ученых к трактовке экономической категории "внешнеэкономическая безопасность", осуществлена оценка степени внешнеторговой открытости национальной экономики на основе таких показателей, как экспортная квота (характеризует уровень экспортной зависимости), импортная квота (характеризует уровень импортной зависимости) и внешнеторговая квота (является показателем открытости экономики). Для оценки уровня внешнеэкономической безопасности рассмотрены индикаторы безопасности в соответствии с Методикой расчета уровня экономической безопасности. Для каждого индикатора в соответствии с пороговыми значениями определено состояние безопасности и проведена оценка изменения его уровня в течение 2011-2018 гг. Поскольку индикаторы, характеризующие внешнеторговую сферу, находятся в критическом состоянии уделено внимание анализу показателей внешней торговли Украины. Определен перечень проблем системного характера, установлены основные угрозы внешнеэкономической безопасности и предложены приоритетные направления ее укрепления. Также предоставлены общие рекомендации по созданию благоприятных условий развития экономики в сфере внешней торговли.

Ключевые слова: внешнеэкономическая безопасность, интегральная оценка, открытость экономики, экспорт, импорт, экспортная зависимость, импортная зависимость, угроза, внешнеторговый оборот.

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ISSN 2518-1467 (Online), ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

Редакторы *М. С. Ахметова, Д. С. Аленов, Р. Ж. Мрзабаева*
Верстка на компьютере *Д. А. Абдрахимовой*

Подписано в печать 15.04.2021.
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.
22,25 п.л. Тираж 300. Заказ 2.