

уровне 3,77 млн. долларов США (табл.1). Первый и второй квартал 2007 года тоже показывает положительное сальдо. [2]

Табл.1. - Баланс международных услуг Республики Казахстан по расширенной классификации за 1 полугодие 2005 - 2007 гг. (консолидированный).
млн. долларов США

	1 полугодие 2005 года	1 полугодие 2006 года	1 полугодие 2007 года		
			Всего	1 квартал	2 квартал
Баланс международных услуг, всего	-1980,19	-2979,79	-3211,30	-1332,39	-1878,91
Баланс по научно-исследовательским работам	-0,15	3,77	3,09	2,04	1,05
Экспорт услуг	1019,43	1264,32	1568,80	698,48	870,33
- научно-исследовательские работы	3,44	4,33	5,88	3,17	2,71
Импорт услуг	-2999,61	-4244,11	-4780,10	-2030,87	-2749,24
- научно-исследовательские работы	-3,59	-0,56	-2,79	-1,13	-1,66
Баланс в % к международным услугам	0,76%	12,65%	9,62%	15,31%	5,59%

Тем не менее, внутренний и внешний долг РК не связан с иностранными займами в секторе «Исследования и разработки» (табл.2). Данный сектор полностью датируется из госбюджета посредством созданных Институтов развития.

Табл. 2. - Сумма заемных средств по зарегистрированным во 2 квартале 2007 года в разрезе секторов и отраслей заемщиков, секторов-кредиторов.
млн. долл.

Сектора экономики заемщиков-резидентов / отрасли экономики РК	Всего	в том числе по секторам экономики кредитора-нерезидента:				
		Инобанки	Другие финансовые организации	Международные финансовые организации	Нефинансовые организации	Физиче ские лица
Всего по всем секторам и отраслям экономики РК	11 648	2 546	5 929	156	3 001	16
Исследования и разработки	0	0	0	0	0	0

Таким образом, резюмируя вышесказанное можно сделать вывод, что основным источником финансирования НИР и НИОКР на данном этапе развития страны является госбюджет, что является нормальным явлением для любой страны желающей развить и внедрить финансирование этой отрасли частным сектором. Так же неплохим потенциалом будущих источников финансирования являются частные пенсионные фонды и возможности внешнего заимствования. К сожалению из-за высоких рисков и неразвитой инфраструктуры в сфере ИД не представляется возможным привлечение банковских заемных средств и вложений населения в БВУ. Однако, несмотря на все проблемы в данной отрасли грамотная организация всех компонентов, необходимых для полноценного осуществления ИД, в конечном итоге приведет к развитию и осознанию необходимости инвестирования данной отрасли не только госсектором, но и частными структурами.

Литература:

1. Агентство по статистике РК. www.stat.kz
2. Статистический бюллетень Национального банка РК. www.nationalbank.kz

OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY DEPENDANCE OF KAZAKHSTAN BUDGET

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The economy of Kazakhstan and most Central Asian countries in modern times faces turning points in the economic development. Because Kazakhstan passed the time when its natural resources ensures a

high economic growth and normal functioning of the state. Moving into a new phase of development is accompanied by the negative impact of last period - period, depending on the raw material sector. Despite the fact that on this subject were written hundreds of articles and even developed public policies to address the problem, we have decided to raise the topic again and offer additional way to solve this problem.

The goal of this work is through an analysis of the raw material sector in Kazakhstan to identify alternative ways to solve this problem, and thus make a small contribution to the development of our republic and entering it into the world community of developed nations.

To achieve this goal we first analyze the situation of the raw material sector in Kazakhstan, then in conclusion, we offer our alternative solutions to the problems presented.

Raw material sector in Kazakhstan

16th December 1991. Kazakhstan became independent. But with gaining independence Kazakhstan also gained many problems of former Soviet economy. The economy of Soviet Union was planning economy but to survive Kazakhstan needed to transit its economy to the market economy. To reach this aim government needed money. In order to maintain the economy of the country and fill the budget with money government made efforts to attract foreign investors from abroad. And due to high profitability foreign investors invested their money into the raw material sector, mainly to oil and gas industry. It is enough to say that 40% of all investments to the economy of Kazakhstan are invested into the oil and gas sector.

With the help of investors the economy of Kazakhstan began to rise. The inflation decreased, the budget money increased due to oil dollars and production of oil and gas decreased the unemployment in certain regions. Almost 10 years the rapid growth of our economy in amount of 8-10% growth rate of GDP was mainly due to growth in oil and gas industry. We developed our economy, increased competitiveness, increased the level of life of whole population and Global world talked about Kazakhstan as a leader of Central Asian area.

But these actions brought to the fact that our economy became dependent from oil and gas industry. Any changes and fluctuations in oil and gas industry in the world affected whole Kazakhstan economy. In 2000 the National Fund was introduced to decrease the dependence from oil prices, in 2003 the Innovational-industrial Strategy till 2015 was introduced in order to diversify the economy, many other actions were made to decrease this dependence. But the fact is that today the one third of Kazakhstan budget comes from oil and gas sector.

Thus the main part of the economy of Kazakhstan depends on oil and gas sector. Kazakhstan has 23rd place among oil producing countries in the world and 12th among countries with oil and gas reserves. The share of oil in total production of energy carriers in Kazakhstan is 30% and share of gas is 14%. In Kazakhstan for today there is 169 carbohydrates fields. Among them 87 is oilfields, 30 oil-gas fields, 17 is gas fields.

The oil production in Kazakhstan grows from 1995 year. For example, oil with gas condensate in the republic for 2004 amounted to 59 million 400 thousand tons, which includes growth of 15% compared to 2005, oil extraction increased by 11.5% and amounted to 50 million 582 thousand tons. Extraction of gas concentrate increased by 45% and reached 8 million mark 810 thousand tons, while production of natural gas equal to 11 billion 590 million 900 thousand cub, the growth was 53%. Proven reserves amount to 2.8 billion Kazakhstan tonnes of oil and 1.8 trillion. cu. meters of gas. Also, there are projected - about 12 billion tons of oil and condensate and about 3 trillion. cu. meters of gas. Shelf Caspian Sea and its coastal zone has the greatest prospects for finding oil and gas fields.

Thus, we can see the fact that nowadays the economy of Kazakhstan is mainly depends from oil and gas sector of the country. And to solve this problem we provide very different way of solution.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In order to substantiate our decision, we wish to give you as an example the development of Japan. In post-war years it was considered as one of the less developed countries in the world. To take into account that for a short period of time Japan experienced Second World War, capitulation on signing the contract banning Japan to have armed forces, occupation from the USA and explosion of 2 nuclear bombs, very few people believed in restoration of its economy in the near future. In addition the situation was aggravated with the fact that country had lack of natural resources and the frequency of earthquakes.

After 1945 Japanese economy experienced the long period of the fast growth, many experts name this period " the Japanese economic miracle ", based on the correct organization of work, encouragement

of the national capital (first of all corporations in sphere of motor industry, high technologies, manufactures of home appliances, the chemical industry), development of a facilities in a combination to preservation and augmentation of national culture and steady economic development.

Since the middle of 1970th years, the economy of Japan takes the second place after the USA in the world on volume of GDP and becomes one of the world financial centers.

So what to learn from Japan, the country that is one of the most developed states in the world till present days?

The basic secret of this economic miracle is that the government of Japan has staked on people-citizens of Japan. They carried extraordinary diligence of Japanese to number of advantages of the constructed economy in a combination to a high educational level and strong traditions of mutual aid, i.e. advantage in the field of "the human capital".

We also come to such moment of development when it is necessary to do accent on quality of human resources. Bad development of this aspect of our states has led to the present situation, in which the considerable part of economy of Kazakhstan is in a shadow, taking high places in ratings on such parameters of the countries of the world. For this reason the level of trust of citizens and businessmen in relation to the government is practically equal to zero.

For the development of "human resources", we should change mentality of people, which has created since Soviet times. The mentality, where mutual aid and aspiration to the answer to a question "What I have made for my native land? "Instead of "What my native land has made for me?" are the most important points. And the change of mentality goes smoothly with the change of generation.

In conclusion, we should apply more efforts for development of education, because the youth is the future of our states. And if we do not undertake the necessary steps now, as Japan did before, we will be in lists of the countries that need grants from world powers for normal existence of people next 20-30 years. Or can we be the country which will help others? Everything is in our hands.

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCT QUALITY CONTROL

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1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of product quality control is applicable for every company, particularly today, when in increasing production efficiency one of the most important factors is product quality, which provide product competitiveness. Using quality of their products companies can appeal customers and distinguish themselves from their competitors. For a business to be successful, all the systems and teams in the company should be working well together to be able to provide excellent quality service or goods. A company's reputation is built on the quality of products or services the company provides. Modern production – is the production of high quality products. Generally companies can compete in three primary features of their goods and services: quality, price, availability. Often consumers prefer quality to price, because they understand that high quality will decrease expenses on exploitation and repair, and satisfy their needs better. Customer satisfaction is a result of providing consumers with quality products and services. Company growth and profit both come from the customer loyalty, which is a direct result of customer satisfaction.

The biggest companies in the world base their image on the quality of their products. These firms have entire departments of highly trained specialists to design and implement their quality control programs. And high quality provides to these companies sales, decrease in costs and increase in profit, even if the price of these products is high.

For today Kazakhstan established trade relations with foreign countries and many companies entered our domestic market. For this reason competition on the market of products and services of the country increased. Majority of products and services produced by foreign companies have very high quality. Having a successful business can be difficult to do especially when you have tough market competition. That is why domestic producers have to look for new and effective methods to raise quality of products in order not to loose their existing consumers and be competitive.