

ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),
ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

2020 • 2

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

БАЯНДАМАЛАРЫ

ДОКЛАДЫ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

REPORTS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944



ALMATY, NAS RK

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«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының баяндамалары»
ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),
ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» Республикалық қоғамдық бірлестігі (Алматы қ.).
Қазақстан республикасының Мәдениет пен ақпарат министрлігінің Ақпарат және мұрағат комитетінде 01.06.2006 ж.
берілген №5540-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік.

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.
Тиражы: 500 дана.

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28; 219, 220 бөл.; тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18,
<http://reports-science.kz/index.php/en/archive>

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Типографияның мекенжайы: «NurNaz GRACE», Алматы қ., Рысқұлов көш., 103.

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Доклады Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан»

ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),

ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

Собственник: Республиканское общественное объединение «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы).

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан №5540-Ж, выданное 01.06.2006 г.

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 500 экземпляров

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28; ком. 219, 220; тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,

<http://reports-science.kz/index.php/en/archive>

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Адрес типографии: «NurNaz GRACE», г. Алматы, ул. Рыскулова, 103.

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ISSN 2224-5227

ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),

ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

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

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of Information and Archives of the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N 5540-Ж, issued 01.06.2006.

Periodicity: 6 times a year.

Circulation: 500 copies.

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 219, 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,

<http://reports-science.kz/index.php/en/archive>

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THE IMPACT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-RESIDENTS BANKS ON THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Abstract. The paper examines the effectiveness of the operations of non-resident banks in Kazakhstan. Performance assessment of non-resident banks in the local banking market is based on the model developed by the authors. The model is based on the indicators of the system of national accounts, and includes three stages of analysis: evaluation of the impact on real economy, estimation of performance of the intermediation function of a bank and the assessment of the bank's stability. The object of study is Russian commercial banks operating in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the study, the major factors contributing to the development of Russian banks in the financial market of the Republic of Kazakhstan are identified.

In the present day circumstances all countries in the world experience the impact of the dynamic processes of globalization and integration. It differs from country to country: these processes have a considerable, often adverse, impact on developing countries, as indicated by some prominent economists, for example, J. Stiglitz [1]. Promotion of regional economic integration in its essence is considered only with regard to trade and partly investment cooperation. At the same time, undeservedly less attention is paid to the activities of commercial banks as to important financial intermediaries participating in the replenishment process.

In these circumstances, it is important to analyze the issues associated with the improvement of performance efficiency of non-resident bank in the Kazakhstan banking sector. The aim of the paper is to investigate the impact of the activities of non-resident banks on the national economy and to develop an adequate methodology for their efficiency assessment.

The choice of the object has been determined by the following preconditions: integration economic development of the two countries; the transition of both countries to the innovative model of development and restructuring of the national economy, development of the legal and institutional infrastructure for establishment of the common financial area between the two counties; functioning of the Customs Union since 1 January, 2010, the presence of favorable financial conditions for the participation of Russian banks in the banking market of Kazakhstan and other factors.

The research methods used in this paper are: systematic approach, statistical, logical, and comparative analysis of the scientific literature, the analysis of bank annual reports.

The analysis revealed that the Russian banks in Kazakhstan are actively encouraging the sphere of circulation, increasing inflation in the country. The Russian banks in Kazakhstan contribute to increase of redistribution of incomes, but do not develop the real sector and its innovation component in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The object of the research is Russian banking capital in the Kazakhstan market. The choice of the object has been determined by the following pre-conditions:

Integrated economic development of the two countries that provides for mutual commercial, economic, and cultural relations;

The transition of both countries to the innovative model of economic development and restructuring of the national economy;

Growing congruence between two countries with regard to the level of socio-economic development, selected models and resources for economic development;

Cooperation between the countries under discussion in the field of the planned synchronization of the WTO accession process;

Development of the legal and institutional infrastructure for establishment of the common financial area between the two counties;

Functioning of the Customs Union since 1 January, 2010, and other factors.

Financial pre-conditions for the development of the favorable environment for participation of the Russian banks in the Kazakhstan market include:

Uniformity of taxation systems of both countries, establishment of the national taxation systems on the basis of the Tax Code and their unification, identical elements in the taxation systems, coordinated reforms of the taxation systems;

Considerable uniformity in the field of state finances: codification and harmonization of budgeting legislation on common principles;

Current macroeconomic indicators pointing at the convergence of the economic development trends in the two countries: inflation rate, average weighted rate on long-term loans, public debt, etc. The level of development of the two countries is similar considering basic economic indicators;

Provision of sufficient economic stability as a necessary premise for implementation of coordinated structural reforms of the economies of the two countries;

Transition of the economies of both countries to the innovative development model and establishment of the common innovation space based on the usage of production, intellectual, technical and scientific potential of two states;

Harmonization and unification of customs tariff policies aimed at support of new manufacturing enterprises and increase of investment potential of particular industries and agriculture.

Key words: economic impact, effectiveness of the operations, indicators of the system of national accounts, local banking market, methodology, model, non-resident bank.

Introduction. In the present day circumstances all countries in the world experience the impact of the dynamic processes of globalization and integration. It differs from country to country: these processes have a considerable, often adverse, impact on developing countries, as indicated by some prominent economists, for example, J. Stiglitz [1]. Promotion of regional economic integration in its essence is considered only with regard to trade and partly investment cooperation. At the same time, undeservedly less attention is paid to the activities of commercial banks as to important financial intermediaries participating in the replenishment process.

In these circumstances, it is important to analyze the issues associated with the improvement of performance efficiency of non-resident bank in the Kazakhstan banking sector. The aim of the paper is to investigate the impact of the activities of non-resident banks on the national economy and to develop an adequate methodology for their efficiency assessment.

Theoretical and methodological framework of the present research is based on the theories of credit relationships and publications on the issues of cooperation in integration processes. The research methodology is based on the application of dialectical logic, systemic economic approach, comparative analysis, and some methods of statistical and market analysis, etc.

The empirical basis of the present study is formed by laws and regulations, official statistical data, as well as scientific publications on the theme of the present research.

The issues concerning integration processes in the world economy, establishment and development of commercial and economic cooperation among of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, establishment of regional integration unions have been widely discussed in the works of the local and foreign economists. Major contribution to the development of the theory and practice of integration cooperation was made by the following Kazakh economic scholars N. Issingarin [2,3,4], S. Primbetov [5] and other. These scholars having analyzed foreign experience have demonstrated the objective nature of integration processes and the role of the state in the launch and regulation of integration processes under the conditions of globalization.

Western scholars who addressed the relevant issues are M. Allais [6], B. Balassa [7], R. Cooper [8], J. Pinder [9], J. Stiglitz [1] and other. They have substantiated the need for coordination of economic policies and harmonization of legislations of cooperating states and proposed the idea of positive and negative integration, as well as classified and defined different forms of international integration.

Internationalization of business life is the factor that determines growing interconnection of the national replenishment processes. Many scholars valued contribution of foreign banks in the development of the national economy: Claessens & Van Horen [10], Jimborean & Brack [11], Fiordelisi & Marques-Ibanez and Molyneux [12], Ayranci [13], Hughes & Mester [14] and other. Commercial banks, being an important macroeconomic variable [15], Koutsomanol-Filippaki Margaritis and Staikouras [16], Adamauskas & Krusinskas [17], Sathye [18], Mileris, [19], Lakstutiene, Krusinskas and

Platenkoviene [20], Crespo-Tenorio, Jensen and Rosas [21] can give incentives for economic growth. At the same time, the overall efficiency of the economy depends on how close financial relationships and interconnection with the real economy are [21, 23]. However, it should be pointed out that there is virtually no scientific literature that would directly and essentially deal with the field of banking integration. Analysis of the process of banking integration in Kazakhstan and assessment of the performance of non-resident banks has not been performed by the economic scholars. Retrospective analysis of the works of the authors mentioned above demonstrates that investigations on the assessment of the impact of the activities of non-resident banks on the national economy have not been performed.

Analyzing the development of the banking systems of Russia and Kazakhstan in the recent years it may be noticed that certain achievements have been made, however, some problems have remained. It should be stressed that the banking systems of the countries are characterized by considerable similarity. In particular, two-level banking systems have developed in both countries; relevant legal and institutional frameworks have been established, which are also characterized by considerable similarity.

The transition to the international accounting standards has been implemented, banking supervision and regulation are maintained on the basis of the standards of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the European Union, and measures aimed at the increase of bank capitalization have been taken. The system of deposit insurance has been introduced in both countries, transparency of the national banking systems is growing, and more advanced standards regulating banking activities are being introduced.

At the same time, despite considerable progress made by the banking systems of the countries, at present banking service markets are quite disparate, and they noticeably differ with regard to their structure and volume. There is also a significant concentration of banking assets in the national banking systems of both countries. For example, a significant concentration of banking assets is observed in the structure-forming banks of Kazakhstan according to the annual report of the National Bank of the country. According to annual reports of the Central Bank of Russia such a concentration of the assets is observed in Sberbank and Vnesheconombank, which are monopoly banks in the country [24].

Although the assets of the banking systems are growing at a relatively high rate, the role of the banking systems in servicing the economy is still not significant. Despite the high growth rates of assets of the banking systems of both countries their role in the service of economy is still low because the rate of financial intermediation remains low. Thus, according to the annual reports of the Central banks of the countries of the indicator of financial intermediation is about 0.5. Insignificant role the banking systems play in the economy of the two countries is the factor that determines their considerable dependence on the international debt capital markets (table 1).

The role of the banking system is particularly high in Kazakhstan, where the assets constitute about 80 % to GDP. At present in Russia almost every second loan is issued by a foreign bank, and the share of external debt in the liabilities of Kazakhstan banks grew up to 52 %. This conclusion follows from the data of the annual reports of the National Bank of Kazakhstan and the Central Bank of the Russian Federation [24, 25, 26].

Capital structure has a significant impact on the current development of the banking systems. For example, state capital plays a major role in the banking system of Russia (share of the state banks in total assets is more than 50 %) [[http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/bank system](http://www.cbr.ru/statistics/bank%20system)]. In Kazakhstan private capital used to predominate, however, as a result of the global financial crisis the process of state joining the capital of second-tier banks was initiated [Annual reports National bank of Kazakhstan and the Central Bank of the Russian Federation [25, 26].

It is widely known that the Kazakhstan banking system, being the second largest in terms of volume in the territory of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), is the most advanced one. Presence of the Russian banks is characterized by low relative indicators. Thus, the share of the subsidiaries of Russian banks in Kazakhstan in total assets of the banking system is below 1 %. For example by contrast, the same indicator in the European Union is 17 % [EU Banking Structures. European Central Bank].

Price differentiation is the factor that deters Russian banking capital from entering the Kazakhstan market. In this connection, the objective premise for creation of the integrated banking market is a harmonized price for the lending resources, which is set as a result of the competition both in the national and regional markets. At the same time, the dynamics of the bank margin, which is the difference between

credit and deposit interest rates, should be mentioned as another indicator for determining price differentiation in the banking product market.

Stimulation of the development of regional cooperation among the banks of the two countries is based on the establishment and improvement of the relevant legal and institutional framework

It should be noted that certain cooperation experience in the field of banking policies has been gained by both countries. This cooperation is exposed in the following forms of interaction:

An agreement within the framework of bilateral relations between the National Bank of Kazakhstan and the Central Bank of Russia: Memorandum of Understanding on Banking Supervision signed on 18 June, 2008 [33]. It determines interaction conditions and mechanisms in the field of information exchange, licensing, monitoring, supervision, combating money laundering.

Cooperation within the framework of international organizations.

1. The Commonwealth of Independent States – Agreement on Creation of Interstate Monetary Committee (Minsk, 26 May, 1995) [33]. The aim of the Agreement is to facilitate multilateral cooperation in the field of monetary exchange and credit relations, unification and improvement of monetary legislation, development of forms and methods of coordination of monetary and credit policies of the states members to the Agreement, and cooperation and engagement in concerted action on the issues of monetary control. The role of the Agreement is to coordinate supervisory functions in the development of the rules of creation of integral interstate financial and banking systems within the Monetary Union, introduction of advanced information technologies.

2. The Eurasian Economic Community. The Council of the Managers of the Central Banks of the Member States functions within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Community. The Council was established in 2001 to coordinate the work of national monetary, financial and banking systems, as well as to develop multilateral and bilateral payment and settlement relations [33]. The main functions of the Council are: to make non-regulatory decisions on basic directions of monetary and credit policies, banking supervision, monetary regulation and control, promotion of interaction of the national banking systems and payment relations, improvement of the exchange rate formation mechanism and convertibility of the national currencies.

Adoption of the Model Laws aimed at the unification and harmonization of the national legal frameworks of the member states is also an important aspect for expansion of cooperation in the field of banking [//www.evrazes.com]:

Model law ‘On Secrecy of Bank Deposits’ as of 16 October, 1999. The law regulates the relations arising with regards to obtaining, storage, protection, disclosure and furnishing of information, which constitutes banking secret, as well as the liability for infringement of the laws on banking secrecy.

Model law ‘Fundamentals of Banking’ as of 19 April, 2001. The Law lays down the main provisions on implementation and regulation of banking activities. The model project of the legal act ‘On Banks and Banking Activities’ was adopted by a resolution of the Interparliamentary Assembly of Eurasian Economic Community (EEC) on 15 November, 2001. It lays down common approaches to the structure of the banking system and legal, economic and organizational foundations for establishment, operations, reorganization and liquidation of the banks. Model law ‘On Bank Bankruptcy’ as of 18 November 2005. The law stipulates the procedures and terms and conditions for implementation of the measures aimed at financial restructuring of the banks, monitoring, appointing temporary administration of the banks, judicial restructuring of the banks and bankruptcy proceeding [28-30].

In compliance with the resolution of the Interparliamentary Committee on Cooperation between Russia and Kazakhstan, Sub-Committee on Investment and Banking Cooperation was established on 20 March, 2003. The main aim of the Sub-Committee is to create conditions for development of financial and banking infrastructure to facilitate commercial, trade, credit and investment relations between the countries.

The basis of bilateral cooperation agreement is formed by more than 300 interstate agreements. The establishment of the Council of the Managers of the Central Banks within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Community in 2001 is an important factor in the development of the infrastructure for promotion of banking integration. The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB), founded by Russia and Kazakhstan in 2006 (Armenia and Tajikistan are also participants of the bank), is functioning as an international financial institution. The mission of the EDB is to facilitate the development of the market

economy of the countries participants to the Bank, to stimulate their economic growth and expansion of trade and commercial relations among the countries by implementing investment activity.

A sustainable tendency of growth of credit investments of JSC ‘Sberbank of Russia in Kazakhstan’ into the economy of Kazakhstan has been observed in the last three years, and that, in its turn, influenced the scope of development of financial relations in Kazakhstan [32].

Methodology. The banking system is a sophisticated object to study. There are different ways and a multitude of measures used to assess bank performance, which can be applied for different purposes and information needs. Retrospective analysis of numerous works on the performance measurement shows that the most interesting and relevant to the banking sector, in our opinion, is the theory of Joseph Sinkey (1998). He notes several different although related performance criteria: efficacy, cost efficiency, profitability, quality, innovation, and others.

Both systematization of bank performance assessment methods and advantages of analytical tools based on the System of National Accounts are the methodological basis for the development of a model for evaluating the effectiveness of the operations of Russian banks in Kazakhstan. Moreover, their effectiveness should be linked to the role of the Russian banks in facilitating the socio-economic development of the republic. The approach proposed is to measure the economic impact of non-resident banks. It is characterized by a systemic approach to the analysis of the health of the economy through the prism of the cash flows. The authors applied the models of calculation of macroeconomic indicators included in the system of national accounts for estimation of their analogs on a bank level such as bank’s gross output, intermediate consumption and gross value added. Bank’s gross output is composed of two elements: bank’s income from fees and commissions and service income. In general, gross output of any economic entity including a bank can be calculated with the following formula:

$$BGO = C + D + LC + PBT \quad (1)$$

where BGO – bank’s (economic entity’s) gross output; C – cost of consumed material resources; D – depreciation; LC – labour costs; PBT – profit before tax.

Intermediate consumption (IC) is equal to the value of goods and services, transformed or totally consumed in the current process of production. The intermediate consumption does not include consumption of fixed capital. The indicator is calculated on the basis of income statement.

Gross value added (GVA) is calculated as the difference between bank’s gross output and intermediate consumption.

It can be calculated with the following formula:

$$GVA = BGO - IC = D+LC+PBT \quad (2)$$

GVA indicates the range of bank’s activities and its contribution to the creation of the national income. The usually includes construction, equipment and renovation of office space, purchasing office equipment and computers, vehicles, communications equipment, alarm systems, etc. Banks may also invest in securities, land, and other assets.

The purpose of these investments is the creation of long-term stocks of highly liquid assets which are not subject to inflation.

However, the indicators cannot be fully used as a criterion for assessment of effective operation of non-resident banks on the local banking market. Additional performance indicators should be taken into account while assessing the operations of non-resident banks. The authors propose the following approach to the analysis (figure 1).

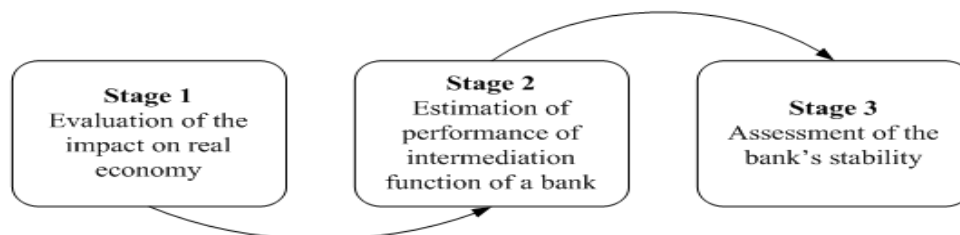


Figure 1 - Stages of analysis of performance efficiency of non-resident banks

Currently used indicators of the banking system of Kazakhstan are proposed to be taken as a starting point in the analysis evaluation of the impact on the real economy, estimation of performing of intermediation function of a bank, assessment of the bank's stability.

We have defined the following requirements for the selection of these indicators: correspondence with the goals and objectives of the analysis, relationship between general and specific performance indicators, focus on objective and holistic assessment. The main influence of banks on the real economy through indicators of banks' contribution to the formation of the gross domestic product and their ability to serve the real economy are considered in the first phase of the proposed method. The impact of non – resident banks on the economic development of the resident countries is manifested through their participation in the financing of investment projects, lending to manufacturing and service sectors, considering loans granted to the real sector to, bank assets to and bank capital to ratios. The influence of the Russian banks on the real economy of Kazakhstan is very low. The performance indicators of the Russian banks operating in Kazakhstan are below the average indicators of both Russian and Kazakhstan banking sector indicators. Thus, as for January 1, 2016, every second KZT of Kazakhstani GDP was produced essentially by local commercial banks. The total contribution of the Russian banks was more than 100 times lower and was equal to 0.7 %. This means that the influence of the Russian bank capital on the real sector of the Kazakhstan economy is essentially reduced to zero. Particular criteria of this group of indicators such as production efficiency, scientific and technical efficiency (update base, lending innovations) have also reduced to zero. In the second stage of the analysis we are to perform assessment of the implementation of financial intermediation function by Russian non-resident banks in the Kazakhstan market. We will focus on three main directions of financial intermediation: the reallocation of resources between the parties; the maturity transformation, availability of banking services in operating regions.

In terms of the redistributive function the quantitative result can be defined by the value of the resources reallocated from those who make savings to those who need a loan. Index of resource reallocation between the parties through the banks can be selected as a measure to estimate gross transfer between allocated sectors through the banks. It is calculated as the sum of the positive balance of assets and liabilities in transactions with different sectors of the economy as a percentage to assets of banks:

$$I_J = \left| \sum_{j=1}^n R_{aj} \right| = \left| \sum_{j=1}^n R_{pj} \right| \quad (3)$$

where I_J – index of resource reallocation between parties; R_{aj} – surplus for the asset (net inflow) in transactions with the j sector of the economy as a percentage to assets; R_{pj} – surplus in liabilities (net outflow) in operations with the j sector of the economy as a percentage of assets; n – number of groups of parties.

Theoretically, the minimum rate must tend to zero. This value characterizes the condition where the amounts of liabilities and assets of the bank in each sector coincide. As a result, none of the sectors acts as a financial donor to other sectors.

The theoretical maximum value (100 %) is achieved in the reverse situation, when all resources of one sector are used for lending to other groups; where the bank does not form fixed assets by means of equity, and directs them to lending. Both of these extremes do not really exist. Index value may vary by groups of parties. Index redistribution of SB JSC 'Sberbank of Russia in Kazakhstan' on January 1, 2016, was 23.1 % indicating a low level of implementation of redistributive function of the bank. Analysis of the redistribution of financial resources between sectors showed that funds of the state and public organizations and households are directed to trade and construction. Essentially, households are the donors in relation to other sectors of the economy. The enterprises of industry, agriculture and other sectors of the real economy are not borrowers, but rather are themselves the main creditors. And their funds are directed not for the development of the real economy, but rather invested in the financial sector and other assets. In addition to assessing the effectiveness of the redistributive function, the importance of the analysis of the maturity transformations should be considered. Certain methodological difficulties can occur, as the analysis requires the use of a set of indicators characterizing the bank operations on the maturity transformation from different points of view. Firstly, there is a problem of determining the period of claims and some types of liabilities. Secondly, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of various

types of resources. Index measured as the sum of the positive balance of assets and liabilities in different ranges of maturity as a percentage of assets has been selected as an indicator of maturity transformation:

$$I_t = \left| \sum_{j=1}^n P_n \right| = \left| \sum_{j=1}^n N_n \right| \quad (4)$$

where, I_t – index redistribution maturity; P_n – surplus in the range of maturity in % of assets; N_n – deficit operations in the range of maturity in % of assets; n – number of maturity ranges.

It should be noted that this indicator has a number of drawbacks. First, it does not consider the direction of redistribution, so the bank that finances long-term loans due to commitments upon the demand, and the bank that invests in long-term resources and liquid assets may have the same value of the index. Secondly, this indicator does not capture the differences between the resources with various maturity terms.

The index of maturity transformation should be used with an aim to eliminate these drawbacks. The bank covers this gap attracting new commitments in return of the funds paid by the customers. The index transformation is defined as the ratio of the difference between the amount of liabilities and assets to total assets. It reflects the amount of resources that the bank must attract during a month without panic, loss and with an equal distribution of the resources by paying off terms within the ranges of maturity:

$$I_{tr} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (S_j * Y_{pj}) - \sum_{j=1}^n (L_j * Y_{aj})}{\sum_{j=1}^n Y_{aj}} \quad (5)$$

where, I_{tr} – index of transformation; S_j – asset share of j range of maturity in percent of assets; L_j – share of liabilities of j range of maturity in percent of assets; Y_{aj} – share of assets and liabilities of j range of maturity; n – number of ranges of maturity.

Table 1 - Redistribution of financial resources JSC ‘Sberbank of Russia in RK’ (01.01. 2016, % to assets)

Indicators in % to assets	Less than 1 month	From 1 to 3 months	From 3 to 12 months	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Maturity is not	Index of transformation	Index redistribution
.01.2015	-49,4	-13,8	+ 22,3	+ 15,1	+ 22,7	+ 3,1	4,5	63,2
1.01.2015	-23.0	+11,3	+5.3	+18.4	-15.1	+3.1	11.0	38.1

In terms of maturity transformation bank has problems. The bank analyzed is not playing a positive role in the Kazakh banking system as demonstrated in table 1. Operations of the subsidiary bank ‘Sberbank of Russia in Kazakhstan’ are characterized by a relatively high value of the index of resource redistribution in time (63.2 % of assets in last year), but the index of transformation of resources in time is not high. Essentially the bank does not use the advantage of relatively long-term liabilities to finance longer-term investments, because 34.3 % (www. Sberbank.kz) of the attracted funds of the bank consist of liabilities ranging in maturity up to 3 months. Analysis of the performance of the Russian bank considering the function of transformation of resources in time shows a significant weakness of the deposit base. The limited resource base makes the bank take a very large financial risk of differences of assets and liabilities to provide reasonable terms of lending. In our opinion, the growth in trade between the two countries in connection with the entry into force of the Customs Union will help stabilize the bank's resource base that will lead to a gradual increase of the credit resources and reduce the tension and bank risks. Efficiency of the bank implementing reallocation of resources between the economy sectors is low, and the rate of transformation of resources in time is not high. Note that 51.3 % of a high degree of liquidity assets are also being sent abroad, while the outflow has increased against the previous year by 63 % and has a tendency to increase. For a full analysis of the effectiveness of participation of the Russian banks in the banking sector of Kazakhstan we should consider indicators that adequately reflect the financial condition of the bank. At this stage of the study we should focus on the analysis of the funds attracted by the bank and therefore we need to estimate indicators that characterize the resources of the bank. Due to the instability of the national currency and the acute shortage of attracted funds, the main focus of the analysis is the amount of attracted funds in the national currency.

To increase the information content of this indicator, value of resources in the national currency was correlated with the total sum of attracted funds. This indicator which is equal to the ratio of attracted funds in the national currency to the total sum of attracted resources, defines the share in the national currency, served by the non-resident bank. This share in accordance with the data on the investigated bank as of 1 January, 2013, is 40 %. Efficient work of the bank is impossible without maintaining the required degree of liquidity of assets [22]. It should be noted that the profitability of banks is usually in inverse proportion to its liquidity. In our opinion, the bank's liquidity is well characterized by three parameters, which are established by the Resolution of the Board of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Regulation and Supervision of Financial Market and Financial Institutions on September 30, 2005 № 358 "On Approval of the standard values and the method of calculation of prudential standards for commercial banks".

Conclusions and Discussion. In the process of research the following results have been obtained:

– the existing differences between the countries with regard to their legal and institutional framework of economic activity, standards, monetary, taxation and customs legislation to a certain extent impede the development of mutual trade and investment relations. It should be particularly stressed that the presence of differences in legal and institutional frameworks of economic activity may facilitate the transfer of certain forms of business activity to the countries with more favorable conditions [34];

– exogenous and endogenous factors conditioning penetration of the Russian banking capital to the Kazakhstan banking market have been discovered and systematized;

– institutional environment of the activities of the Russian banks in the Kazakhstan banking market has been determined;

– assessment of the impact of non-resident bank activities on the economy of Kazakhstan has been performed on the basis of the methodology developed by the authors, which demonstrated low efficiency of non-resident bank activities in the Kazakhstan market;

– research results demonstrate that non-resident banks (on the basis of the case study of the

– Russian banks) in Kazakhstan take an active part in redistribution of income and

– stimulation of circulation, thus promoting inflation factors within economy;

– the factors conditioning the drain of internal resources of the resident country to the foreign countries have been determined, in essence, national resources stimulate the development of the economies of other states.

Within the discussion issues the problem of assessment of the performance efficiency of non-resident banks in the domestic market and their impact on the development of the national economy has been put forward. In this regard main attention has been devoted to the need to stimulate the real sector of the economy and innovative production by non-resident banks.

The analysis conducted has demonstrated that there are cases of incongruence in the time of inflow and outflow of funds, and cases of lack of liquid assets necessary to cover disparities in cash flows, which has an adverse impact on the bank liquidity. Thus, Liquidity Coverage Ratio should be set as a tool to monitor liquidity. It is vital to impose such norm on non-resident banks due to the fact that they manipulate with domestic resources of resident countries.

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РЕЗИДЕНТ ЕМЕС ТҮРҒЫНДАР БАНКТЕРІНІҢ ҰЛТТЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАҒА ӘСЕР ЕТУІ

Аннотация. Қазіргі жағдайда әлемнің барлық елдері жаһандану мен интеграцияның белсенді өрістеген үрдістерінің әсерін бастан кешіп отыр. Бұл ретте олардың түрлі елдерге әсері әртүрлі. Сондықтан дамушы елдерге олар айтарлықтай әсер етеді және кейде теріс әсер етуі де мүмкін.

Қалыптасқан жағдайларда өңірлік экономикалық интеграцияны дамыту мәні бойынша тек сауда және ішінара инвестициялық ынтымақтастық тұрғысынан ғана қаралады. Мұнда ұдайы өндіру үрдістеріне

қатысатын маңызды қаржы делдалдары ретінде коммерциялық банктердің қызметіне ерекше назар аударылып отыр, осыған байланысты, біздің ойымызша, Қазақстанның банк қызметтер нарығында резидент емес банктер жұмысының тиімділігін арттыруға қатысты мәселелерлі зерттеу өте өзекті.

Мақаланың мақсаты – резидент емес банктер қызметінің ұлттық экономикаға әсерін зерттеу және олардың тиімділігін бағалаудың әдістемесін әзірлеу.

Мақаланы зерттеудің теориялық және әдіснамалық негізі несиелік қатынастар теориясы, интеграциялық ынтымақтастық мәселелері бойынша жарияланымдардан құрайды.

Зерттеу әдістемесі диалектикалық логиканы, жүйелік экономикалық тәсілді, салыстырмалы, статистикалық және маркетингтік талдау әдістерін және т.б. пайдалануға негізделеді.

Зерттеудің ақпараттық базасы ретінде нормативтік-құқықтық құжаттар, ресми статистикалық деректер, сондай-ақ зерттеу тақырыбы бойынша ғылыми жарияланымдар бар.

Мақаланың зерттеу объектісі – Қазақстан нарығындағы ресейлік банктердің капиталы.

Қазіргі таңдау келесі алғышарттарға негізделген:

- өзара сауда-экономикалық және мәдени байланыстарды қамтамасыз ететін экономикалық дамудың ортақтығы;
- екі елдің экономикалық өсу мен шаруашылықты жаңғыртудың инновациялық моделіне көшуі;
- әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму деңгейін және экономикалық дамудың таңдалған модельдері мен ресурстары бойынша елдердің өсіп келе жатқан жақындығы;
- біздің еліміздің ДСҰ-ға болжамды мүшелікті синхрондау бойынша ынтымақтастығы;
- бірыңғай қаржы кеңістігін құру бойынша заңнамалық инфрақұрылым елдерінің өзара байланыстар жүйесін қалыптастыру;
- 2010 жылдың 1 қаңтарынан бастап Кеден одағының және т.б. жұмыс істеуі.

Мақалаға зерттеу жүргізу барысында келесі нәтижелер алынды:

– банктік ынтымақтастықтың нормативтік-құқықтық базасын талдау негіздері, елдер арасында өзара сауда және инвестициялық байланыстарды дамытуды тежейтін заңнамалық инфрақұрылым, стандарттар, валюталық, салық және кеден заңнамасы бойынша жекелеген айырмашылықтар анықталды. Шаруашылық қызметтің құқықтық-нормативтік базасында айырмашылықтар бар екенін ерекше атап өткен жөн, бұл кәсіпкерлік қызметтің қандай да бір түрлерінің қолайлы жағдайлары бар елдерге орын ауыстыруына ықпал етуі мүмкін;

- Қазақстанның банктік қызмет көрсету нарығына ресейлік банктіктер капиталының енуінің экзогенді және эндогенді факторлары орнатылды және жүйелендірілді;
- Ресей банктерінің Қазақстанның банктік қызмет көрсету нарығына қатысуының институционалдық ортасы анықталды;
- Қазақстан нарығында резидент емес банктер қызметінің төмен тиімділігін көрсеткен авторлық әдістеме

негізінде Қазақстан экономикасына резидент емес банктер қызметінің тиімділігін бағалау жүргізілді.

Түйін сөздер: Экономикалық тиімділік, операциялардың тиімділігі, Ұлттық шоттар жүйесінің көрсеткіштері, жергілікті банк нарығы, әдіснама, модель, резидент емес банк.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ БАНКОВ НЕРЕЗИДЕНТОВ НА НАЦИОНАЛЬНУЮ ЭКОНОМИКУ

Аннотация. В современных условиях все страны мира испытывают влияние активно развернувшегося процесса глобализации и интеграции. При этом их воздействие на разные страны различно. На развивающиеся страны они оказывают значительное влияние и порой негативное воздействие.

В сложившихся условиях развитие региональной экономической интеграции по существу рассматривается только с позиции торгового и отчасти инвестиционного сотрудничества. При этом незаслуженно меньше внимания уделяется деятельности коммерческих банков как важных финансовых посредников, участвующих в воспроизводственном процессе. В этой связи, на наш взгляд, необходимость исследования проблем, касающихся повышения эффективности работы банков-нерезидентов на рынке банковских услуг Казахстана является весьма актуальным.

Целью статьи является исследование влияния деятельности банков – нерезидентов на национальную экономику и разработка адекватной методики оценки их эффективности.

Теоретическую и методологическую основу исследования составляют теории кредитных отношений, публикации по проблемам интеграционного сотрудничества. Методика исследования базируется на использовании диалектической логики, системного экономического подхода, сравнительного, приемах статистического и маркетингового анализов и др.

Информационной базой исследования послужили нормативно-правовые документы, официальные статистические данные, а также научные публикации по теме исследования.

Объектом исследования выступает российский банковский капитал на рынке Казахстана. Такой выбор обусловлен следующими предпосылками:

- общность экономического развития, обеспечивающая взаимные торгово-экономические и культурные связи;
- переход обеих стран к инновационной модели экономического роста и модернизации хозяйства;
- растущая близость стран по уровню социально-экономического развития, избранным моделям и ресурсам экономического развития;
- сотрудничество наших стран по ожидаемой синхронизации предполагаемого членства в ВТО;
- формирование в системе взаимных связей стран законодательной инфраструктуры по созданию единого финансового пространства;
- функционирование с 1 января 2010 года Таможенного Союза и т.д.

В процессе проведения исследования получены следующие результаты:

- на основе анализа нормативно – правовой базы банковского сотрудничества. выявлены отдельные различия между странами по законодательной инфраструктуре, стандартам, валютному, налоговому и таможенному законодательству, которые сдерживают развитие взаимных торговых и инвестиционных связей. Особо следует отметить наличие различий в нормативно-правовой базе хозяйственной деятельности, что может способствовать перемещению тех или иных видов предпринимательской деятельности в страны с наиболее благоприятными условиями;
- установлены и систематизированы экзогенные и эндогенные факторы проникновения российского банковского капитала на рынок банковских услуг Казахстана;
- определена институциональная среда участия российских банков на рынке банковских услуг Казахстана;
- проведена оценка эффективности влияния деятельности банков – нерезидентов на экономику Казахстана на основе авторской методики, которая показала низкую эффективность деятельности банков-нерезидентов на рынке Казахстана.

В статье проводится оценка эффективности банков-нерезидентов на местном рынке банковских услуг на основе модели, разработанной авторами. Модель основана на показателях системы национальных счетов, и включает в себя три этапа анализа: оценка воздействия на реальную экономику, оценка выполнения функции посредничества банка и оценки стабильности банков. Объектами исследования являются российские коммерческие банки, работающие в Республике Казахстан. В исследовании определены основные факторы, влияющие на развитие российских банков на финансовом рынке РК. Эти предпосылки включают в себя следующее: интеграция экономического развития двух стран; переход обеих стран к инновационной модели развития и структурной перестройки народного хозяйства, развития правовой и институциональной инфраструктуры.

Ключевые слова: экономический эффект, эффективность операций, показатели системы национальных счетов, местный банковский рынок, методология, модель, банк-нерезидент.

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ISSN 2518-1483 (Online), ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

<http://reports-science.kz/index.php/en/archive>

Редакторы: *М. С. Ахметова, Г. Б. Халидуллаева, Д. С. Аленов*

Верстка на компьютере *А.М. Кульгинбаевой*

Подписано в печать 07.04.2020.

Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.

11 п.л. Тираж 500. Заказ 2.