



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

XIII Международная научная конференция
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

The XIII International Scientific Conference
for Students and Young Scientists
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»



12th April 2018, Astana

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The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

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UDK 489

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF HOLDINGS IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Holding company (Holding)- is a system of commercial organizations that includes a "management company" that owns controlling stakes in shares and or shares of subsidiaries and subsidiaries. The management company can perform not only managerial, but also production functions. The subsidiary company is recognized as an economic company, the actions of which are determined by another (basic) economic company or partnership, or by virtue of the predominant participation in the authorized capital, or in accordance with the agreement concluded between them, or otherwise. Recently, the corporate world has been swept by a wave of mergers and acquisitions. All are united: automakers, signalmen, power engineers, computer specialists, financiers.

Advantages of Holding:

- solves the whole complex;
- increase in the investment attractiveness of the business;
- protection from unfriendly takeovers;
- reduction of production costs;
- Management of risks;
- increase in capitalization;
- access to IPO and etc.

One of the types of holding companies in the Republic of Kazakhstan is represented by state holdings. The state holdings of Kazakhstan were established with the aim of improving the current model of managing national companies in the Republic of Kazakhstan and effectively managing state assets [1].

The activities of state holdings are designed to significantly increase the level of corporate governance and coordination between national companies, the successful implementation of major economic projects, as well as stimulation of the development of the stock market of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Currently, the share of state holdings in the production of Kazakhstan's gross domestic product is about 8%, however, in the near future, it is expected that this indicator will increase significantly.

In mid-October 2008, President of Kazakhstan NursultanNazarbayev announced the establishment of a super-holding in the country - Samruk-Kazyna National Welfare Fund JSC (FNB). According to the president, "Samruk-Kazyna" Holding was to become the core of the Kazakhstani government program on overcoming the global crisis. The tasks of Samruk-Kazyna: improving the management of companies, the introduction of corporate governance.

The joint-stock company "National Welfare Fund" Samruk-Kazyna "is a fund, the only shareholder of which is the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Chairman of the Board of JSC "Samruk-Kazyna" - Akhmetzhan Yesimov.

The Fund was founded in 2008 by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and represents a commercial structure - an investment holding whose mission is to enhance the national welfare of the Republic of Kazakhstan and support the modernization of the national economy.

Samruk-Kazyna Fund manages portfolio companies to increase their long-term value and sustainable development, as well as through catalytic investments in the development of priority sectors of the national economy.

The Fund's assets are about \$ 67.4 billion. The companies of the Fund Group carry out about a quarter of all investments in Kazakhstan. The holding's investment portfolio consists of more than a hundred projects with a total value of about \$ 100 million.

In 2013, Samruk-Kazyna JSC conducted benchmarking (comparative analysis of the work) of the fund and its subsidiaries with foreign counterparts. According to the results of this analysis, it was revealed that international analog companies receive more profit at the same level of invested capital. The Fund has initiated the implementation of the transformation program in a similar way to that carried out by the national wealth funds of Malaysia Khazanah Nasional Berhad and Singapore's Temasek. This initiative was supported by the Head of State. In April 2014, he instructed the fund's management to develop a business transformation program by the end of September 2014 [2].

In September 2014, the Board of Directors of "Samruk-Kazyna" approved a program involving the transfer of the holding from the model of work as the administrator of the assets transferred by the state to the role of an active investor.

A type	Joint-stock company
Base	2017
Location	Astana, Kazakhstan
Industry	Oil and gas, mining, transportation, telecommunications, energy, finance, corporate center and projects
Turnover	4,092 billion tenge
Operating profit	142 billion
Net profit	575 billion
Number of employees	331 800 people
Affiliated companies	545 companies
Site	www.sk.kz

CJSC **Butya** is a large holding company in Kazakhstan. Address: Alma-Ata, Bogenbaibatyr, 80.

Founder - Abilov Bulat Mukishevich

December 1993 - Butya signed the first contract for the official delivery of Toyota vehicles to Kazakhstan with the Toyota Tsusho Corporation.

March 1994 - LLP "Autocentre Butia" was created, the first lot of Toyota cars was received and official sales of this brand in Kazakhstan were started.

1995 - investment and privatization fund Butya Kapital acquired 360 thousand shares of Aktobemunaigas JSC with par value of 20 tenge for depositors' coupons. After registration of the next issue of securities, the value of one share was 1500 tenge, as a result of which, as of September 30, 1995, the fund owned shares of the company for the amount of KZT 540 million. In November 1996, Buta Capital sold shares of Global Kazkom Security JSC (the enterprise was part of Kazkom Securities owned by Kazkommertsbank) for KZT 102 million. The loss from this operation for the fund was 440 million tenge. Decisions on the sale of shares of Aktobemunaigas JSC were made without the shareholders' knowledge.

The management of the Investment Fund Butya Capital argues that the nominal value of the block of shares of KZT540 million was the result of re-indexing of fixed assets, conducted in accordance with the Governmental decision of October 22, 1994, obtained by simple arithmetic - multiplying by a factor of 81. The nominal value of the share (nominal) may be different from the real value and therefore the fund sale to the fund that is incriminated to the fund is not a violation of the Law, which is confirmed by the letter of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Financial Supervision y of June 17, 2005.

JSC "National Infocommunication Holding" Zerde" is a state company of Kazakhstan, created for the development of modern infocommunication technologies. The holding was established in September 2008 pursuant to the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 3, 2008. The sole shareholder of the holding is the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

JSC Zerde National Infocommunication Holding, being the subordinated structure of the FIAS MDI of the RK, is the national development institution in the development of modern infocommunication technologies and the ICT market, in the development of Kaznet and electronic services.

A type	Joint-stock company
Founders	Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Location	Kazakhstan, Astana
Industry	Information and Communication Technologies
Site	www.zerde.gov.kz

LLP "Ivolga-Holding" is a Kazakhstan diversified agro-industrial group of companies. The company's headquarters are in Kostanay. The main assets are located in Kazakhstan and Russia. It was founded in 1992 [3] in the city of Kustanai by a native of the village of BolshoyVasilyRosinov. Number of employees-42 thousand.

The main activities of the company are crop production, cattle breeding, sugar production, seed production, processing and storage of grain - the holding owns 31 elevators on the territory of Kazakhstan and Russia. The land fund "Ivolga-Holding" is more than 1.5 million hectares, which is 400 thousand more than the largest agricultural holding of the western hemisphere - the Argentine "El Tehar". Despite this, the company's performance is low. The structure of the group also includes trading houses, sugar factories, seed-growing and biofuel production enterprises, building materials and plastic windows, a network of gas stations Ivolga, an airline with a fleet of fifty aircraft. The media component of the company is formed by the newspaper "Kostanai News" and the TV channel "Alau TV".

Astana Group unites companies that work in the most competitive segments of Kazakhstan's economy - an autoritail and a commercial real estate market.

Productions are:

- Ferrochrome
- Ferroalloys
- Iron ore
- Alumina
- Aluminum
- Coal
- Electricity
- Copper
- Cobalt.

Conclusion: Holdings in Kazakhstan are included a lot of types of companies, there are a lot of international, world and our national Holdings in Kazakhstan. Despite of that they are only 6 Holdings, they are very profitable and work quickly and hard. They give possibility to develop our economic and communicate with other countries.

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UDK 339

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FINANCE AND ECONOMIKS

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Although they are often taught and presented as very separate disciplines, economics and finance are interrelated and inform and influence each other. Investors care about these studies because they also influence the markets to a great degree. Here we take a look at finance and economics, what they can teach investors and how they differ [1].

What is it?	
ECONOMICS	FINANCE
Without falling back on dry academic definitions, economics is a social science that studies the production, consumption and distribution of goods and services, with an aim of explaining how economies work and how their agents interact. Although labeled a “social science” and often treated as one of the liberal arts, modern economics is in fact often very quantitative and heavily math-oriented in practice [2].	Finance in many respects is an offshoot or outgrowth of economics, and many of the notable achievements in finance (at least within academia) were made by individuals with economics backgrounds and/or positions as professors of economics. Finance generally focuses on the study of prices, interest rates, money flows and the financial markets. Thinking more broadly, finance seems to be most concerned with notions like the time value of money, rates of return, cost of capital, optimal financial structures and the quantification of risk.

How are they useful?	
ECONOMICS	FINANCE
When economists succeed in their aims to understand how consumers and producers react to changing conditions, economics can provide powerful guidance and influence to policy-making at the national level. Said differently, there are very real consequences to how a nation approaches taxation, regulation, and government spending; economics can offer advice and analysis regarding these decisions. Economics can also help investors understand the potential ramifications of	While economics offers the pithy explanation that the fair price of an item is the intersection of supply, demand, marginal cost and marginal utility, that is not always very useful in actual practice. People want a number, and many billions of dollars are at stake in the proper pricing of loans, deposits, annuities, insurance policies and so forth. That is where finance comes into play – in establishing the theoretical understandings and actual models that allow for the pricing of risk and valuation of future cash flows