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ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (2015–2025)

Abstract

The relevance of the research topic is caused by the development of the world economy, as well as its internationalisation, which causes the need for states to integrate the national economy into the international economy; in this regard, Kazakhstan needed a global market for goods and services and faced the task of joining the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The importance of the topic is confirmed by the fact that over the past decade, Kazakhstan has adopted and implemented strategic programs aimed at developing the country's foreign economic potential, integrating into the global trading system and maximizing the benefits of WTO membership. Thus, the National Development Plan until 2025 and the Foreign Policy Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020–2030 emphasize the importance of deepening foreign economic relations, removing trade barriers, and ensuring the effective functioning of the international trading system based on the WTO principles. The subject of the study is the process of Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO. The purpose of the work is to analyze the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the WTO, identify economic and social consequences, and assess the opportunities that this organization provides to states that have joined it.

Keywords: World Trade Organisation, Republic of Kazakhstan, foreign trade, economy, statistics.

Introduction

WTO membership may provide new opportunities for integration into the global trading system, improve the investment climate and expand export markets. However, at the same time, Kazakhstan has faced many challenges that require the economy to adapt to new conditions and standards of international trade. Kazakhstan is carrying out socio-economic reforms, the result of which should be a competitive economy, new technologies, innovations and investments, and export of goods to the external market. These tasks are difficult to solve if we do not take into account the opportunities of the WTO, which this organisation provides. Kazakhstan's entry into the WTO is connected with the need for high-quality development and growth of foreign economic potential in general. Kazakhstan's foreign trade policy plays a crucial role in the development of the national economy, aiming for integration into the global trade system and enhancing the competitiveness of domestic goods. The country's accession to the WTO, the development of economic diplomacy and the implementation of state programs contribute to the expansion of trade relations, the attraction of investment and the promotion of non-resource exports. However, significant dependence on commodity exports remains one of the main problems requiring diversification of production and a transition to the production of products with high added value.

The dynamics of Kazakhstan's foreign trade turnover indicate a gradual increase in the volumes of exports and imports, as well as positive changes in the structure of trade. In particular, there is an increase in the share of processed goods, which indicates a gradual development of the manufacturing industry. However, the economic complexity index shows that Kazakhstan remains among the countries with limited export diversification, which reduces its resilience to changes in world markets. Further growth requires increased government support for export trade, infrastructure development, the introduction of innovations and advanced technologies, and increased international cooperation. An important area remains supporting Kazakhstani producers in foreign markets, creating favourable conditions for trade, and protecting national interests. Also significant is the development of trade missions abroad and the attraction of strategic partners to strengthen Kazakhstan's position in the global economy.

Let us consider the works of domestic and foreign authors that are closest to the topic. Thus, Shakirov K.N., Amandosuly B. in the article “Kazakhstan’s International Cooperation: Legal

Framework for the Accession of Kazakhstan to the WTO” from various legal positions examined foreign experience and national features of Kazakhstan’s accession to the WTO, conducted a comprehensive analysis of scientific literature, and also revealed the official readiness of the Republic of Kazakhstan to comply with all obligations stipulated in the Agreement on the World Trade Organisation. Kazakhstan studied the problems that prevented accession to the World Trade Organisation, achieving a positive solution through negotiations [1].

Miraliyeva A. in the article “The role and importance of foreign trade policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan”, which determines the development of the economy of each country and is an important factor in increasing its efficiency, is analyzed. The broad possibilities of influencing the increase of competitiveness in the international arena and the compliance of foreign trade policy with national economic interests are described [2].

VanGrasstek Craig, in *The History and Future of the World Trade Organisation*, examines the history and evolution of the WTO, viewing it not simply as an international structure, but as an institution with a unique character shaped by ideas, diplomacy, and trade agreements. The study focuses on changes since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), comparing both periods and identifying key transformations in membership, interaction mechanisms and the role of the WTO in the global economy. The presentation of the material is organised thematically rather than chronologically, with an emphasis on the differences between the late GATT period and the current stage of the WTO [3].

Garred J., in the article “The Persistence of Trade Policy in China After WTO Accession,” examines the history, development, and transformation of the WTO in comparison with its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The focus is on changes in membership, the mechanism of interaction and the unique role of the WTO in the global economy. The analysis is thematic, emphasising the differences between the different stages of the organisation’s evolution [4].

Turakulov Valijon, in the publication “Trade Policy Issues of Oil-rich but Land-locked Country Case: Focusing on Kazakhstan Post-WTO Entry”, analyses the impact of Kazakhstan’s accession to the WTO on the country’s economy, assessing whether it contributed to the deterioration of the economic situation. Using economic modelling, the study shows that WTO membership did not cause the recession, but rather led to growth in GDP and welfare. In contrast, the decline was caused by falling oil prices and participation in the Customs Union. The conclusion emphasises the importance of economic and trade diversification in mitigating the risk of future crises [5].

Fayzullov S., in his work “History of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)”, examines the history of the formation and development of the organisation as a key institution in the international trade system. The researcher analyses the evolution of global trade relations, starting from ancient times, the transition to GATT in 1947 and the subsequent creation of the WTO in 1995 [6].

Thus, it can be stated that certain works allow us to reveal some aspects and recreate a scientific picture of the topic under study.

Materials and methods of research

The theoretical basis of this work was the research and works of Kazakh and foreign scientists, which analyse the structure of the WTO, the procedure for state accession, as well as the practice of its application. The monographs and scientific articles provide a rationale for the process of accession and the development trends of national economies.

The methodological basis of the article is a set of techniques and methods used in specific socio-economic studies. For example, a systems approach is a dialectical method of cognition that incorporates individual aspects of synergetic and institutional theory. In the process of the research, comparative and analytical methods, content analysis were used, which allowed for the identification of the main issues of the topic. The most important issues upon entry into this organisation, as well as the main priorities for the development of foreign trade and socio-economic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, are outlined in the WTO agreements and official documents. Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, regulatory documents, and scientific literature are official sources.

The study's information base consisted of statistical and analytical materials from the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Statistics, as well as reporting and analytical information from ministries and departments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, normative and reference literature, periodicals, and information resources.

The chronological framework was defined as 2015-2025, since all the conditions for Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO had already been agreed upon, the Agreement had been signed, and in this regard, it was important to analyse the pros and cons of this process. The practical significance lies in the fact that the results and conclusions obtained during the study can be applied in the preparation of lectures, seminars, and independent professional development courses for the educational programs "World Economy", "Regional Economy", and "Economic History". At the same time, the materials of the work may be of certain interest in the preparation of special courses "Institutional Economics", "Macroeconomics", "Statistics".

Results and its discussion

The WTO is the main organization regulating world trade. It currently represents the third pillar of the world's economy, alongside the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The formation and development of multilateral mechanisms for regulating international trade proved to be a significantly complex and lengthy process, which began in 1947 and culminated in an epochal event: the signing of the Marrakesh Agreement on the establishment of the WTO, which entered into force on January 1, 1995.

The core principles of the World Trade Organization include: non-discrimination in trade, reducing barriers, ensuring predictability and transparency, maintaining fair competition, and providing support to less developed countries.

The key areas of WTO activity include: negotiating the reduction or elimination of barriers to trade, such as import duties and other barriers, as well as agreeing on rules governing international trade; monitoring and controlling the implementation of WTO rules in the areas of trade in goods, services and protection of intellectual property; analysis and evaluation of trade policies of member countries, as well as ensuring transparency of bilateral and regional trade agreements; conducting economic research, collecting and disseminating trade information in support of key areas of the organization's work, etc.

The process of Kazakhstan's accession to the World Trade Organization began on January 26, 1996, with the submission of an official application to the Secretariat. Kazakhstan was later granted observer status in February 1996. As is customary in the accession process, a Working Group was created, consisting of Kazakhstan's trading partners who expressed a desire to discuss the conditions for the republic to join the organization. In 1996, the Interdepartmental Commission on WTO Issues was established in the country, which dealt with negotiations on accession to the WTO, including the conditions and stages of Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO, as well as to its individual agreements concluded during bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations. Later, this organization was transformed into the Interdepartmental Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Trade Policy and Participation in International Economic Organizations [7].

Negotiations on Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO were conducted in four main areas at both the multilateral and bilateral levels: bilateral negotiations on access to the goods market, bilateral negotiations on access to the services market, multilateral negotiations on systemic issues, and multilateral negotiations on agricultural issues. After 19 years of negotiations, on November 30, 2015, Kazakhstan officially joined the organization. The Protocol on the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organisation, signed on April 15, 1994, was signed in Geneva on July 27, 2015.

In 2020, the Government of Kazakhstan adopted the Concept of the State Trade Development Program for 2021-2025, which outlines the primary objectives for advancing the country's foreign trade policy. The main ones are defined as follows: the creation and development of a modern trading system that ensures market saturation with quality products and the competitiveness of export goods and services. The document sets guidelines for creating a favorable consumer environment, providing the population with high-quality and safe goods, as well as increasing the competitiveness of

Kazakhstani goods and services in foreign markets, protecting and promoting national interests within the framework of international cooperation [8].

In September 2024, Kazakhstan presented its first Trade Policy Review within the WTO. The international community praised the country's efforts in economic diversification, trade facilitation and transparency, recognizing Kazakhstan as a reliable and predictable partner [9].

A candidate country for joining the WTO must fulfil certain requirements; in this case, our republic has taken on the obligations outlined in Table 1.

Table 1- Conditions for Kazakhstan's Accession to the WTO [10].

Direction	Before joining	After joining
Average customs tariff	10,4%	6,5%
Industrial goods	8,7%	5,6%
Agricultural duties	17%	10,2%
Service obligations	Partial access	Access to 10 major sectors, including 116 subsectors out of 155 possible according to WTO classification
Exemptions from the Uniform customs tariff (UCT)	No	For 3512 product position
Export subsidies	Were allowed	Complete ban
Note: The table is based on the materials [10]		

A comparison of conditions before and after Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO shows significant changes in the country's trade and economic policy. Kazakhstan has reduced customs duties, particularly on agricultural and industrial products, opened access to several service sectors, and committed to eliminating export subsidies and local content requirements. These steps are aimed at strengthening the country's position in the global economy, attracting investment and increasing competitiveness.

At the same time, Kazakhstan retained certain transition periods and national interests, which allowed it to avoid sharp economic shocks and ensure a smoother adaptation to new conditions. Accession to the WTO was an important step towards modernizing the economy and increasing its transparency in the international arena.

Accession to the WTO has helped to intensify domestic institutional reform, stimulated the development of industries open to external competition, and provided a legal basis for sustainable growth in foreign trade. It has also allowed Kazakhstan to attract the attention of foreign investors and increase the trust of international partners.

In conclusion, it can be said that Kazakhstan's entry into the World Trade Organization was a strategically important decision that allowed the country to integrate into the global economy and strengthen its position in the international arena. An analysis of the progress of negotiations spanning the period from 1996 to 2015 reveals that the accession process necessitated not only the adaptation of legislation but also a comprehensive revision of the state's trade and economic policy. During the negotiations, special attention was paid to issues of tariff regulation, access to markets for goods and services, and requirements for transparency of trade procedures. Kazakhstan managed to achieve favorable conditions, while maintaining a certain flexibility within the EAEU due to exemptions from the Single Customs Tariff and transition periods for certain obligations.

Speaking about the economic consequences of Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO, we can provide a table 2.

Table 2 - Key Economic Indicators of Kazakhstan before and after joining the WTO [11].

Economic indicator	Before joining (2012-2013)	Moment of entry (2015-2016)	After joining (2020-2021)	Change %
Volume of exports of goods (million \$)	84 700,4	45 955,8	60 321,0	28,9%
Volume of imports of goods (million \$)	48 805,6	30 567,7	41 415,4	15,2%
Share of agricultural products in export (%)	6,6%	6,6%	6,9%	4,5%
GDP per capita (\$)	13 890,6	10 510,8	9121,7	34,5%
Unemployment rate (%)	5,3 %	5,0%	4,9%	7,5%

Note: The table is based on the materials [11]

Based on the table, we can say that the conducted analysis of economic indicators of Kazakhstan shows both positive and negative changes. A reduction in the volume of both exports and imports, thereby indicating a decline in external demand and a shift in the trade structure. The increase in the share of agricultural products in exports by 4.5% confirms the demand for agricultural products.

The economy of Kazakhstan has gone through several phases in 2013-2021 - from rapid growth to a sharp decline and recovery. These changes clearly demonstrate the dependence on external factors (oil, exchange rate, trade relations), and also emphasize the need for systemic reforms aimed at reducing raw material dependence and increasing resilience to global shocks.

It is worth noting that Kazakhstan maintains economic relations with more than 170. countries. According to the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the main partner countries of the Republic of Kazakhstan in exports are: Italy (23.1%), China (22.5%), Russia (10.7%), Greece (5%), Turkey (4.6%), France (4.4%). Main partner countries of the Republic of Kazakhstan in imports are: China (27.4%), Russia (26.1%), Germany (6%), USA (4.3%), Republic of Korea (3.7%), Turkey (3.1%).

Foreign trade statistics for 2020-2024 also note certain quantitative indicators towards improving domestic products, while at the same time it is necessary to increase the production of goods that can compete in regional and international markets.

Table 3 - Kazakhstan's foreign trade turnover, billion \$ [12].

Foreign trade turnover	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	7 298,2	10 123,4	12 270,1	12 469,2	13 138,2
As a percentage of the previous	85,2%	138,7%	121,2%	101,5%	105,4%
Export	3 715,5	5 802,9	6 716,1	7 247,2	7 452,2
As a percentage of the previous	73,7%	156,2%	115,7%	107,9%	102,8%
Import	3 582,7	4 320,5	5 554,0	5 213,0	5 686,0
As a percentage of the previous	101,6%	120,6%	128,5%	93,9%	109,1%

Note: The table is based on the materials [12]

From the table, we see that the export and import of domestic trade are growing every year; however, we believe it is necessary to take measures to improve the quality of goods and services of Kazakhstani companies and organisations.

In 2017-2023, Kazakhstan's economy demonstrated steady growth in most key macroeconomic indicators. The country's gross domestic product (GDP) in tenge almost doubled - from 54,378.9 billion tenge in 2017 to 120,561.1 billion tenge in 2023. In dollar terms, positive dynamics were also observed: GDP increased from \$166.8 billion to \$264.2 billion. GDP per capita increased from \$9,247.6 in 2017 to \$13,276.7 in 2023, indicating an improvement in the standard of living of the population. Real GDP growth has also been positive in most years, except for 2020, when the economy contracted by 2.5% due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The economy has subsequently recovered, with real GDP growing by 4.3% in 2021 and accelerating to 5.1% in 2023.

For domestic products to remain competitive in international markets, it is important to take into account changes in global trends. At the same time, it is essential to identify and effectively utilise the advantages and strengths of Kazakhstan's export trade, while minimising its weaknesses and potential threats. Despite the presence of prospects and positive factors in the national export sphere, its development in the Republic of Kazakhstan faces certain difficulties. To overcome them, state support for domestic export trade is required. In today's global economic environment, where economic entities operate not only in domestic but also in foreign markets, many companies face various challenges and difficulties. The main difficulties are related to the fact that, when entering the

international market, enterprises often experience a lack of knowledge, experience and necessary expertise, and also need additional support.

Table 4 - SWOT-Analysis of Kazakhstan's export

Direction		Direction	
№	Strengths	№	Weaknesses
1	Protection of the single market of the EAEU	1	Low competitiveness of Kazakhstan's export of processed products
2	Government support for foreign trade	2	Insufficient diversification of services exports
3	High quality of export products and low cost of services	3	Underdeveloped system of promotional support for exports abroad
4	Development of e-commerce	4	High degree of overlap between industries and sales markets of the EAEU and SCO member countries
5	A wide market for domestic products	5	Shortage of foreign trade specialists
Opportunities		Threats	
1	The country's advantageous geographical position	1	Trade wars
2	WTO membership	2	Consequences of the entry of new member states into integration associations
3	Integration processes within the SCO	3	Increase in imports of processed goods
4	Opportunities for the development of domestic trade	4	Trade barriers in the importing country
5	Support from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	5	Unstable foreign economic situation
Note: Compiled by the author			

Investment activity, expressed through gross fixed capital formation, generally increased, with growth particularly noticeable in 2022–2023 (23.8% and 20.7%, respectively), indicating an expansion of investment in the economy. Foreign trade experienced a decline in exports of goods and services in 2020, by 11.3%, but recovered in subsequent years. Imports of goods and services increased overall, particularly in 2022–2023, when growth was 13.1% and 14.7%, respectively, reflecting rising domestic demand and investment activity. Kazakhstan's economy demonstrated a sustainable recovery from the pandemic crisis, accompanied by growth in investment, strengthening domestic consumption, and gradual diversification of the GDP structure in favor of non-oil sectors.

It can be concluded that, from an economic perspective, accession to the WTO has led to a significant increase in foreign trade. Kazakhstan has gained access to wider international markets, which has contributed to the growth of exports and improved the country's position in global trade. In addition, the liberalization of foreign trade has facilitated the inflow of foreign investment, which has become possible due to the improvement of trade conditions, the reduction of trade barriers and the creation of more transparent conditions for doing business.

However, despite the positive developments in the trade area, the market faced certain difficulties, such as increased competition from foreign producers. This problem was particularly acute in industries oriented towards the domestic market, such as agriculture, light industry and processing.

At the social level, Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO had both positive and negative consequences. On the one hand, the increased availability of foreign goods and services had a positive impact on the consumer market, improving the quality of goods and expanding the choice for Kazakhstani consumers. On the other hand, competition with foreign manufacturers has created a threat to local enterprises, which could lead to the closure of many companies and layoffs. This has particularly affected agriculture, which remains an important sector of the economy in Kazakhstan, where instability and high dependence on foreign markets are observed. Also worth remembering is the increase in social inequality, which resulted from the uneven distribution of the benefits of economic growth. In certain sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, the number of people living in poverty has increased, suggesting that the state has not provided sufficient support to vulnerable groups. At the same time, WTO accession has not led to a radical improvement in living standards in

the country, especially in those areas that have not been able to take advantage of the opportunities opened up by trade liberalization.

In addition, accession to the WTO has led to a strengthening of the raw materials focus of the Kazakh economy. Despite attempts to develop other industries, oil and gas remain the primary export goods, which creates risks for future economic diversification. This is supported by numerous economic studies indicating Kazakhstan's dependence on global oil prices, which makes the country vulnerable to external economic shocks.

Thus, Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO opened up new prospects for economic development and improving the quality of life, but also revealed significant problems associated with market competition, raw material dependence and social inequality. In the future, it is necessary to continue strategic reforms aimed at diversifying the economy, improving social protection and increasing resilience to external economic challenges to ensure long-term sustainable growth and well-being for all citizens of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan's foreign trade turnover in January-March 2025 amounted to USD 29,272.2 million, of which exports amounted to USD 16,361.5 million and imports amounted to USD 12,911.1 million. The main share of goods exported by the Republic of Kazakhstan in January-March 2025 falls on such goods as: crude oil and crude oil products obtained from bituminous minerals (52.3%), refined copper and unprocessed copper alloys (5.3%), copper ores and concentrates (4%), ferroalloys (3.3%), wheat and meslin (2.3%).

In terms of imports of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the largest share falls on the following goods: passenger cars (3.9%), medicines (3.1%), bodies for motor vehicles (2.9%), telephone sets (2.3%), parts and accessories for motor vehicles (2.2%).

The main partner countries of the Republic of Kazakhstan in exports are: Italy (25.2%), China (15.1%), Russia (9.8%), the Netherlands (6.4%), Turkey (5.1%), Uzbekistan (4.7%).

The main partner countries of the Republic of Kazakhstan in imports are: Russia (29.1%), China (26.8%), the Republic of Korea (4.4%), Germany (4.2%), the USA (3%), Turkey (2.7%).

Conclusion

The World Trade Organisation plays a key role in regulating global trade, serving as the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of 1947. Its creation was a response to the increasing complexity of international economic relations and the need to create an effective mechanism for resolving trade disputes and ensuring compliance with common rules. The WTO seeks to find a balance between trade liberalization and maintaining a certain flexibility for member countries in pursuing their domestic political and economic goals. The main mission of the WTO is to promote the simplification of foreign trade by reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers, creating favorable conditions for attracting investment, and stimulating the integration of national economies into regional and global markets. This, in turn, should contribute to the development of a competitive economy and increased prosperity in Member States.

The experience of Kazakhstan's accession to the World Trade Organization shows that integration into the global economy requires not only the adaptation of legislation, but also a profound revision of the entire trade and economic policy. During the negotiation process from 1996 to 2015, Kazakhstan successfully secured favourable conditions while maintaining the ability to consider national interests within the EAEU. WTO membership stimulated institutional reforms, expanded export opportunities, strengthened the investment climate and increased trust on the part of international partners. However, the country also faced increased competition, particularly in sectors such as agriculture and light manufacturing, which exposed the vulnerability of domestic producers in an open market. The increasing share of raw materials in exports and increased dependence on world energy prices have also become challenges requiring further diversification of the economy.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ДҮНИЕЖҮЗІЛІК САУДА ҰЙЫМЫНДАҒЫ МҮШЕЛІГІНІҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ (2015-2025 жж.)

Андатпа

Зерттеу тақырыбының өзектілігі әлемдік экономиканың дамуымен, сондай-ақ мемлекеттердің ұлттық экономиканы халықаралық экономикаға интеграциялау қажеттілігін тудыратын интернационалданумен байланысты анықталады. Тақырыптың маңыздылығын соңғы онжылдықта Қазақстанның еліміздің сыртқы экономикалық әлеуетін дамытуға, әлемдік сауда жүйесіне интеграциялауға және ДСҰ-ға мүше болудан түсетін пайданы барынша арттыруға бағытталған стратегиялық бағдарламалар қабылданып, жүзеге асырылуы дәлелдейді. Осылайша, 2025 жылға дейінгі Ұлттық даму жоспарында және Қазақстан Республикасының 2020–2030 жылдарға арналған Сыртқы саясат тұжырымдамасында сыртқы экономикалық байланыстарды тереңдету, сауда кедергілерін жою, ДСҰ қағидаттарына негізделген халықаралық сауда жүйесінің тиімді жұмыс істеуін қамтамасыз ету маңыздылығы атап өтілген. Зерттеу пәні Қазақстанның ДСҰ-ға кіру процесі болып табылады.

Мақала мақсаты – Қазақстан Республикасының ДСҰ-ға қызметін талдау, экономикалық және әлеуметтік салдарын анықтау және осы ұйымның оған кірген мемлекеттерге беретін мүмкіндіктерін бағалау.

Негізгі сөздер: Дүниежүзілік сауда ұйымы, Қазақстан Республикасы, сыртқы сауда, экономика, статистика.

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ ЧЛЕНСТВА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН ВО ВСЕМИРНОЙ ТОРГОВОЙ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ (2015-2025 ГГ.)

Аннотация

Актуальность темы исследования вызвана развитием мировой экономики, а также ее интернационализация вызывают необходимость государств интегрировать национальную экономику в международное хозяйство, в этой связи Казахстан нуждался в мировом рынке товаров и услуг и перед ним стояла задача вхождения во Всемирную торговую организацию (ВТО). Важность темы подтверждается тем, что за последнее десятилетие в Казахстане приняты и реализуются стратегические программы, направленные на развитие внешнеэкономического потенциала страны, интеграцию в мировую торговую систему и максимальное использование преимуществ членства в ВТО. Так, в Национальном плане развития до 2025 года и Концепции внешней политики РК на 2020–2030 годы подчеркнуто значение углубления внешнеэкономических связей, снятия торговых барьеров, а также обеспечения эффективного функционирования международной торговой системы на принципах ВТО. Предметом исследования является процесс вступления РК в ВТО.

Цель статьи - анализ деятельности Республики Казахстан в ВТО, выявление экономических и социальных последствий, оценка возможностей, которые предоставляет данная организация государствам, вступившим в нее.

Ключевые слова: Всемирная торговая организация, Республика Казахстан, внешняя торговля, экономика, статистика.

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