

DEVELOPMENT OF CROSS-BORDER TRADE BETWEEN KAZAKHSTAN AND KYRGYZSTAN BASED ON THE CREATION OF CROSS-BORDER HUBS

Abstract. *The article presents studies of cross-border processes of neighboring states, mutual influence and methods of interaction between the economies of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The paper attempts to identify new vectors of interaction between border territories. The premise of the research is scientific works, their generalization, which allowed us to form modern realities and established patterns of interaction between neighboring countries in the field of economics, economic security, and the formation of infrastructure projects. The paper presents the comparative development of border territories over time, the economic development of border states.*

The research methodology is based on: a comprehensive analysis of the priorities of cooperation based on the study and synthesis of documents on cross-border partnership of International organizations; indicators of a comprehensive statistical analysis of data from the Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Economic Reform of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: *sustainable economic development, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, cross-border cooperation, cross-border trade instruments, cross-border hubs.*

Introduction. Global changes create new forms and directions for international cooperation. Within the framework of international cooperation, there is a deepening of cross-border processes that arise within the cooperation of neighboring states and contribute to the development of territories along the border, increasing their significance. Cross-border connections developed long before the Great Silk Road. Such cooperation allowed each state to use its comparative advantages and form initial capital.

Economic cooperation between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan has its own characteristics and unresolved issues that are relevant to both countries. The active development of cooperation requires the resolution and implementation of trade and logistics projects that can positively impact

the bilateral interaction of neighboring border regions. Transboundary connections between border regions should reach a new qualitative level of international trade relations. In this regard, the primary task of this research is to define the mechanism of cross-border cooperation between the two countries in the context of increasing export potential. The authors analyzed the trend of economic development of border economies over the past four years.

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan are located along the Great Silk Road and participate in the "One Belt, One Road" project, which offers new opportunities in international trade and participation in international transport corridors, providing the infrastructure necessary for the realization of their economic and export potential. In general, to create a new model

of regional cross-border interaction of border territories based on the implementation of infrastructure projects, it is necessary to assess the possibilities and define the factors of their implementation. This will serve as the foundation for the effective realization of the international project "One Belt, One Road" and ensure the formation of production, infrastructure, and logistics projects, as well as the activation of cross-border trade.

Geopolitical issues occupy a special place in the scientific works of world scholars. Most of the studies presented in the article focus on issues related to the alignment of economies and legislations of the interacting countries, but there is insufficient research on the interaction of neighboring states in border regions. In the course of the research, a number of survey methods were applied:

To justify the relevance and generalize trends, conceptual provisions were considered within the framework of international cooperation, the degree of globalization's impact on the economy of states in the context of deepening cross-border ties and expanding border cooperation, and the implementation of the "One Belt, One Road" project. A systemic analysis of scientific works published in international databases was carried out;

Documents on cross-border cooperation of international organizations were analyzed;

Based on statistical analysis of secondary data from the Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Economic Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, an assessment was made of trade and economic interaction and the main macroeconomic indicators of the potential of the studied countries.

Hypothesis or expected results: The creation of cross-border trade and logistics hubs will be the key to the successful development of border trade relations

between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan and will ensure the infrastructure and logistics development along the Great Silk Road. The conclusions and proposals of the research may be used by government bodies to further improve cross-border trade through the creation of trade and logistics hubs.

Literature Review. Global experience demonstrates that in most countries where cross-border relations have been established, border territories serve as regional centers for international trade. Areas near border transport crossings have acquired the status of international economic zones or cross-border trade hubs. Often, these zones are located along international transport corridors.

Among Kazakhstan's territorial regions, 13 provinces are border areas. Such border proximity promotes the development of Kazakhstan's trade with neighboring countries and serves as a platform for socio-cultural cooperation and the expansion of foreign trade and economic relations in the transboundary space [1].

As part of this study, a literature review was conducted on scientific works reflecting the processes of interaction between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in economic and political spheres, in issues of economic security, development of international trade infrastructure, and so on.

Simultaneously, aspects covering Central Asia as a whole were studied [2–4]. In the article *"Border Regions of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan: Issues and Directions for the Development of Economic Relations"*, the authors examine the development of border territories in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, in particular the border areas of Zhambyl and Almaty regions on one side and Chui region on the other. The article presents the authors' vision for cooperation between border regions and provides recommendations for

improving regional development management [5].

Another article offers a literature review on infrastructure changes in border territories and highlights the most effective directions for the development of the transport and logistics sector in foreign economic trade [6–7]. The study clarifies the interconnection between industrial and territorial development and the impact of the current state of the global trade model, taking into account the mechanisms for coordinating industry based on geographic distribution [8]. Of particular interest are works examining theories of regional economic development in the context of cross-border economic cooperation [9]. Special attention should be paid to the monograph by a group of scholars, “*Global Changes and Cooperation*” [10]. Significant scholarly interest is directed toward the concept of security and its relationship with other aspects of current issues in the contemporary geopolitical context [11].

The literature review indicates that issues related to Kazakhstan’s regional integration cooperation with neighboring states and cross-border trade relations are addressed in works by scholars of the Eurasian region. Particular focus is given to geopolitical aspects. Most studies presented in the article explore the coordination of economic policies and legislation among interacting countries; however, there is a lack of research on cooperation between neighboring countries specifically in border areas.

Methodology. The main methodological foundations of the study include:

- To justify the relevance and summarize trends in the research, conceptual frameworks within international cooperation were considered, analyzing the deepening of cross-border relations and the

expansion of border cooperation. A systematic analysis was conducted of scientific works published in international databases, focusing on the impact of globalization on national economies.

- To determine current approaches for establishing active formats of border cooperation, expanding entrepreneurial structures, and improving infrastructure projects, we used document analysis methods of cross-border cooperation from international organizations (including the CAREC Institute as an intergovernmental organization and the IMEC database).

- Evaluation of trade and economic interaction and the main macroeconomic indicators of the studied countries’ potential was conducted through statistical analysis of secondary data from the Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Economic Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, international rating agencies, the World Bank, as well as based on primary data.

- To achieve research results, the following theoretical methods were applied: systems approach, synergetic model of cognition based on the self-organizing role of economic systems, comparative analysis, and statistical grouping. The main sources for building the research were the above-mentioned literature, official statistical compilations, government data, analytical reports, and electronic resources. The research methodology for assessing the potential of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan’s border regions includes a broad spectrum of political and economic issues reflecting the content of interstate cooperation:

- Identifying a range of joint development issues for the two countries, allowing the definition of the current and future contours of interaction (based on various research centers);

- Developing an algorithm for comparative analysis of the international

trade of both countries, using indicators such as trade turnover, exports, and imports. The conclusions based on these indicators are of a recommendatory nature for shaping interstate cooperation strategies and transitioning to new principles of spatial development;

- Summarizing the practices of foreign border trade hubs and developing recommendations for their organization and functioning;

Research Results.

1. The Role of Cross-Border Trade in International Commodity Turnover

In the current realities of economic development, the process of forming new models for international integration and expanding the export base requires closer attention to the development of foreign economic relations with the territories of neighboring countries adjacent to Kazakhstan's state borders.

Such territories are considered special regimes of foreign economic activity, where companies and enterprises of various levels, statuses, and types of economic activity are located [12].

The proximity factor to neighboring countries is strategically important and must be actively used to expand export potential within regional and subregional frameworks and to develop and deepen bilateral cooperation. The markets of neighboring countries may create favorable conditions for Kazakhstan to access new international markets of buyers and sellers. Expanding industrial-technological cooperation between domestic and foreign business partners increases mutual interest in enhancing product competitiveness, growing transaction volumes, engaging in consignment operations, and expanding opportunities for counter-trade in border areas.

The term "cross-border trade" in the normative documents of GATT/WTO is presented as a preferential exception to the

existing rules of most-favored-nation treatment for neighboring countries within a border area that extends up to 15 km on both sides of national borders. This trade regime facilitates the exchange of goods and services, provided they are produced and consumed within these territories [13].

This term is also found in World Bank documents. It differs from the GATT/WTO definition in terms of the allowable distance of border zones from the national boundary, which the World Bank sets at 30 km. The definition of cross-border trade is also included in the provisions of the 1980 Madrid Convention, which describes it as "any agreed activities aimed at strengthening and encouraging relations between neighboring territorial communities and authorities under the jurisdiction of two or more contracting parties" [14].

As part of the implementation of the National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan through 2025, and to create conditions that ensure the quality of life for the population through the effective use of the socio-economic potential of specific regions of Kazakhstan, the government has approved the Territorial Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan through 2025. This document defines "border territories" as areas of administrative-territorial units and settlements located within 50 km from the state border of Kazakhstan [15].

To implement this objective, the government of Kazakhstan plans to establish agreements with bordering states on joint efforts to ensure transport connectivity. Under the second direction of the "Territorial Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan through 2025," specific factors and objectives are identified for industrial development: "the development and strengthening of cross-border trade centers with Russia, China, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan, which will

contribute to the economic development of border regions, including through the construction of trade and logistics infrastructure and the removal of procedural barriers in the framework of international cooperation (eliminating or streamlining procedural requirements, promoting convergence of regulatory procedures, and others).”

Nevertheless, international practice has yet to develop a universal system of tools to regulate the process of cross-border trade within the framework of stakeholder interaction. As seen in the practices of foreign countries, the mechanism to stimulate neighboring states in expanding trade and economic activities in such zones often relies on tax and customs preferences. Cross-border trade should contribute to the economic development of border regions and the country’s foreign trade overall, serving as a stimulating factor for the expansion of international integration processes. Compared to the traditional system of commodity exchange in global markets and economic efficiency evaluation, cross-border trade is distinguished by several features.

1. Low dependence on global and national economies of neighboring countries, global commodity market trends, and prevailing price levels. Instead, it depends more on the production-sectoral specialization of border regions and the economic characteristics of neighboring countries, as foreign trade relations with international partners are formed directly in the border zone.

2. Cross-border trade influences structural transformations in the domestic market and national economy, especially in border regions, through increased volume and efficiency of export-import operations. National regions where cross-border trade accounts for a significant portion of total (domestic and foreign) turnover are more

affected by the cross-border trade effect, as border territories of neighboring states usually have similar natural-climatic, resource-geographic conditions and, consequently, similar economic structures, unlike other national regions.

With this spatial distribution of production factors, a unilateral increase in exports of specific goods may reduce production and narrow the structural base of the border region’s economy. However, without well-developed infrastructure in the border zone and customs terminals at crossing points, the risk of increased “shadow” cross-border turnover grows. Despite this, international practice shows that with effective coordination between national and regional authorities and customs services, cross-border trade creates additional channels for foreign economic cooperation in border regions.

It is worth noting that attempts to study and identify weaknesses in cross-border trade can also be found in the works of researchers from more distant countries, which to some extent resonate with the theory of international trade. One such study suggests that regions located near the national border often have fewer resources than other areas of the country (economic, industrial, institutional, etc.), reducing their potential due to geographic location [16].

In such conditions, the possibility of cross-border cooperation and interaction between regions located near the national borders of neighboring states, while leveraging the natural resource potential of bordering countries, can become a source of socio-economic growth for border areas. One of the key challenges of cross-border interaction is overcoming the barrier of the border itself in the interest of developing integration processes and trade-economic cooperation.

The creation of infrastructure complexes (hubs) in border regions will provide conditions for expanding industrial cooperation projects. This will reduce the number of participants in the production-distribution supply chain, lower the cost of products intended for end consumers, and shorten delivery times. The establishment of large trade and logistics centers will positively affect the development of trade and economic relations between neighboring countries, expand business ties between producers and enterprises of adjacent states, and stimulate mutual trade turnover.

In the Zhambyl region, on the border with Kyrgyzstan, the Ministry of Trade and Integration of Kazakhstan has planned the creation of an industrial trade-logistics complex, which represents a border hub.

The activity of trade-logistics hubs is aimed at building production cooperation for warehousing, storage, processing, manufacturing of goods, and their further distribution with integration into international commodity promotion systems.

Trade-logistics hubs are planned to offer services for short-term storage, logistics, rental of trading spaces, pre-sale

preparation, goods consolidation, further redistribution into wholesale batches, loading and unloading services, and expansion of transcontinental cargo transportation. It is expected that border hubs will enhance the export potential of regional domestic enterprises [17]. To assess the foreign trade potential for the creation of border hubs, it is necessary to analyze the state of trade between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, its resource potential, and the prospects for expanding bilateral economic cooperation.

2. Current State of Cross-Border Trade Between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

The dynamics of trade volume development between the two neighboring states in 2023, compared to 2020, show an upward trend. During this period, the total trade volume between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan nearly doubled. The growth rate of Kazakhstan's exports to Kyrgyzstan reached 197.5%, almost a twofold increase, while the import growth rate during the same period amounted to 202%. The rate of import expansion compared to export reached 102.4%, indicating that the growth in imports of Kyrgyz goods into Kazakhstan exceeded exports by 2.4% (Table 1).

Table 1 – Key Indicators of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan,

in million US dollars

Indicator	Trade Turnover		Export		Import	
	Total	Country's Share, %	Total	Country's Share, %	Total	Country's Share, %
2023						
Total	139 551	100,0	79 138,8	100,0	60 412,3	100,0
EAEU Countries	29 794,6	21,4	11 573,1	14,6	18 221,5	30,2
Kyrgyzstan	1 688,1	1,2	1 147,2	1,4	541	0,9
2022						
Total	135 527,4	100,0	84 593,1	100,0	50 934,4	100,0
EAEU Countries	29 354,1	21,7	10 098,9	11,9	19 255,1	37,8
Kyrgyzstan	1 246,9	0,9	793	0,9	541	0,9
2021						
Total	101 513,4	100,0	60 339,6	100,0	41 173,8	100,0
EAEU	26 091,7	25,7	7 648,9	12,7	18 442,8	44,8

Development of cross-border trade between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan based on the creation of cross-border hubs

Countries						
Kyrgyzstan	970,8	1,0	625,2	1,0	345,6	0,8
2020						
Total	86 469,8	100,0	47 540,8	100,0	38 929,1	100,0
EAEU Countries	20 380,4	23,6	5 671,9	11,9	14 708,5	37,8
Kyrgyzstan	848,6	1,0	581,0	1,2	267,6	0,7
Key Indicators of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan (as of 27.07.2024) https://stat.gov.kz/ru/industries/economy/foreign-market/spreadsheets/ [18]; International Trade in Goods of the Republic of Kazakhstan						

The direct interaction of domestic foreign trade entities with international partners has enabled them to adapt more quickly to the demands and structural changes in the neighboring border markets. It has also facilitated the acquisition of innovative technologies, foreign raw

materials, and supplies to expand the industrial potential of Kazakhstan's border areas and the businesses operating there.

The most active growth in trade turnover between the countries occurred in 2023 (Figure 1). In that year, it exceeded the 2020 level by 839.5 million US dollars.

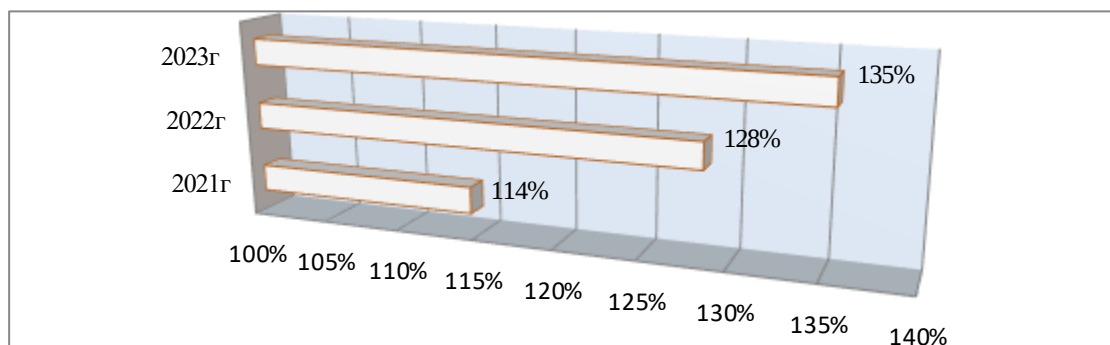


Figure 1. Dynamics of Trade Turnover Between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, %

Source: compiled by the author based on data from <https://stat.gov.kz/ru/industries/economy/foreign-market/spreadsheets/>

The average annual growth rate since 2020 amounted to 11.7%. The increase in trade turnover was driven by the growth of

both exports and imports of goods and services to the neighboring country.

However, there has been a qualitative shift in foreign trade (Figure 2).

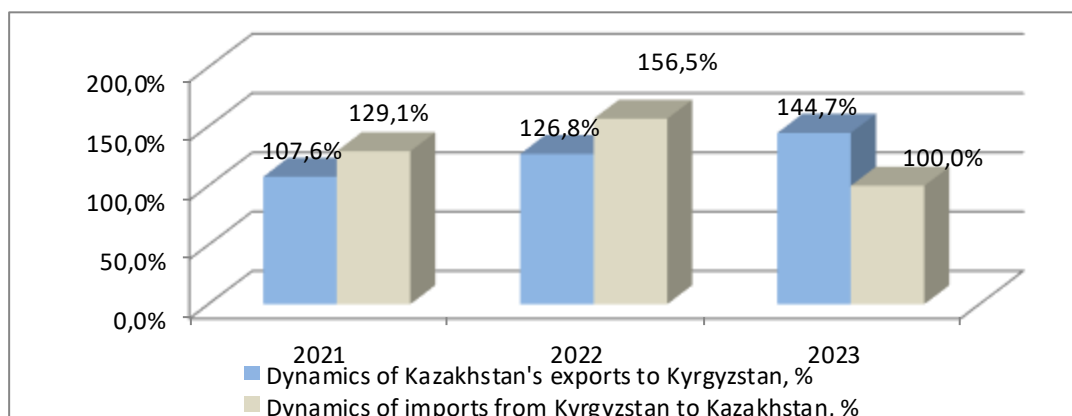


Figure 2. Dynamics of Export and Import of Goods and Services Between Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in 2020–2023, %

Source: compiled by the author based on data from <https://stat.gov.kz/ru/industries/economy/foreign-market/spreadsheets/>

In 2022, the volume of imports from the neighboring country increased significantly in Kazakhstan's trade turnover with Kyrgyzstan, with a growth of 56.5% or 195.4 million US dollars. Already in 2023, the structure of trade turnover in foreign trade between the neighboring countries shifted, with Kazakhstan's export operations becoming more active. The total trade turnover between the countries experienced a qualitative change compared

to 2022. Its 35% growth was due to an increase in the volume of Kazakhstan's exports by 44.7%, or 354.2 million US dollars, reaching a total of 1.15 billion USD, while the volume of imports remained almost unchanged.

In the overall country structure of Kazakhstan's foreign economic trade turnover, the share of exports and imports with Kyrgyzstan has changed (Figure 3).

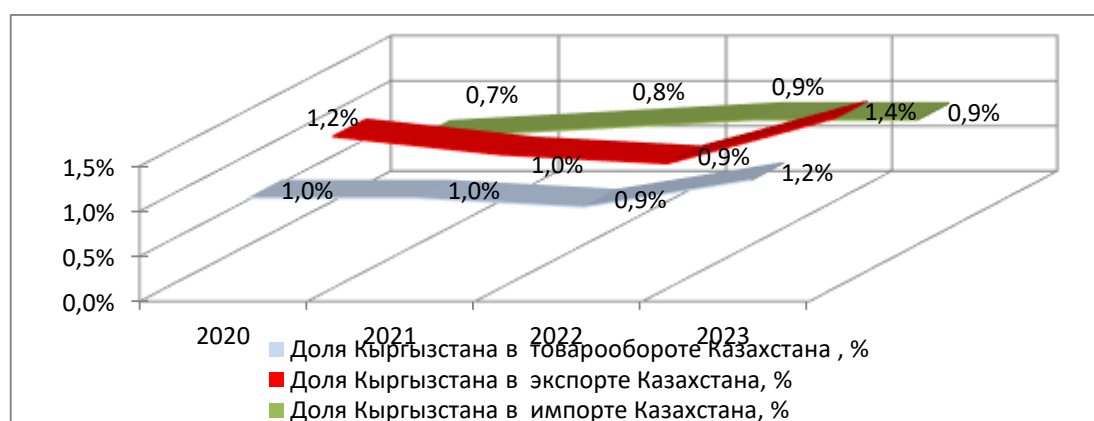


Figure 3. Share of Kyrgyzstan in Kazakhstan's Foreign Economic Trade Turnover in 2020–2023, %

Source: compiled by the author based on data from <https://stat.gov.kz/ru/industries/economy/foreign-market/spreadsheets/>

In terms of country ratio, the share of Kyrgyzstan in Kazakhstan's foreign economic trade increased by 0.3% in 2023. This trend indicates growing potential for trade turnover with the neighboring country. The intensification of economic relations in border regions requires the application of new tools to expand mutually beneficial economic cooperation. The share of Kazakhstan's exports to the neighboring country increased by 0.5% in 2023 compared to 2022.

One of the key factors that can help expand the trade and economic activities between the two bordering countries is the

introduction of new infrastructure facilities. These include cross-border hubs between neighboring states.

A cross-border hub is a border industrial and/or trade and/or transport-logistics complex that can ensure the intensification of modern international commodity flows and/or production-service links. Cross-border hubs have the potential to develop with the status of special economic zones.

The purpose of organizing cross-border hubs in border zones is to strengthen international links in production cooperation and to increase the volume of

trade operations between countries, expand the range of exported goods, and boost the country's transit freight volume.

To achieve this goal, the following implementation mechanism is proposed:

- Organization of special industrial zones to enhance international ties and cooperation;
- Establishment of free trade zones;
- Development of networked transport-logistics complexes.

Key requirements for the placement of cross-border hubs:

- Facilities must be organized on free border territory agreed upon with the partner country, taking into account opportunities for bilateral development;
- Transport-logistics zones should be located near railways and highways;
- Industrial zones should be concentrated near major population centers to ensure availability of qualified labor.

To implement cooperation projects in the production of dairy, meat, fruit and vegetable, textile, and pharmaceutical products, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have planned the construction of a border trade-logistics complex.

The law "On the ratification of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic on the establishment and regulation of the activities of an industrial trade-logistics complex in the area of the road checkpoints 'Ak-Tilek' and 'Karasu'" was adopted by the Mazhilis of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

On the border with Kyrgyzstan, based on the "Karasu" checkpoint in the Kordai district of Zhambyl region, an industrial trade-logistics complex is being established. This is one of the busiest transit checkpoints for goods from Kyrgyzstan through Kazakhstan, with goods further heading north to Russia, Europe, and China. The complex will be located on the

"Almaty–Bishkek" route, which is part of the international road corridor "Western Europe – Western China".

As part of the implementation of the agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the creation and regulation of the activities of the industrial trade-logistics complex (ITLC) "Alatau" is planned in the area of the "Karasu" and "Ak-Tilek" checkpoints in Zhambyl region.

The establishment of the ITLC will reduce the number of intermediaries, lower product prices for the end consumer, and increase delivery speed (the agreement was signed on June 9, 2023, in the city of Astana).

This project acts as a factor contributing to the expansion of cooperation in the fields of trade and logistics, as well as the creation of favorable conditions for business development and investment attraction [19].

Overall, the trade turnover between the neighboring states of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan is expected to grow to \$3 billion, with the trade-logistics complex being one of the key contributing factors [20].

The concept of the "Alatau" trade-logistics complex includes the construction of modern warehouses for fruit and vegetable products, using innovative technologies for organizing the production process and processing products of the agro-industrial complex. This will expand the scope and volume of industrial cooperation among business entities in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, with the prospect of integration into the international distribution system of the EAEU.

The study made it possible to draw several conclusions about the commodity structure of Kyrgyz exports to Kazakhstan:

- Clothing and textiles account for 63%;
- Fruits – 64%;
- Vegetables – up to 36%;
- Processed fruit and vegetable products – up to 39%;
- Processed dairy products – 63%.

To date, the joint export potential of both countries to EAEU member states is nearly \$1 billion, and to Afghanistan and Tajikistan around \$340 million. Under these conditions, the key problems for exporting business entities of the neighboring states have been identified as follows:

- Lack of modern warehouse infrastructure capable of preserving goods during transportation between territories,

considering climatic and technical specifics;

- Up to 40% of fruit and vegetable products are lost in the fields during harvesting and storage due to the short natural shelf life;

- Low levels of bilateral industrial cooperation between the neighboring states;

- Large median price gaps for fruits and vegetables (procurement prices drop several times during harvest, while in the off-season they grow exponentially);

- A high share of shadow trade still persists in border areas.

To assess the external and internal environment for the prospects of constructing a trade-logistics hub in the border territory of the neighboring states, a SWOT analysis was conducted (Table 2).

Table 2 – SWOT Analysis Matrix for the Implementation of an Industrial Trade and Logistics Hub

Strengths	Weaknesses
1) Expansion of cross-border cooperation opportunities; 2) Potential to realize the logistical capacity of border countries; 3) Establishment of high-tech production through attracting investments from neighboring states; 4) Growth in the share of domestic goods in the market; 5) Increased coverage of domestic consumer needs; 6) Increase in export volumes to neighboring countries; 7) Development of cooperation between enterprises of neighboring states, etc.	1) Budgetary investment funds are required for project implementation; 2) Growing competition in the domestic business environment within the trade and logistics hub due to active participation of foreign partners.
Opportunities	Threats
1) Growth in trade turnover between neighboring states; 2) Creation of new jobs; 3) Provision of conditions in the border zone for the storage and distribution of agricultural products from neighboring countries; 4) Stabilization of prices for vegetables and fruits during the off-season; 5) Improvement of the socio-economic well-being of border areas; 6) Improvement of Kazakhstan's position in the logistics performance index rankings;	1) Impact of an economic crisis on project implementation and its financing; 2) Impact of political crises and international sanctions on the functioning of the trade and logistics hub.

7) Reduction of the shadow economy in the border zone (in wholesale and retail trade).	
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In our view, to address the above-mentioned issues, it is necessary to ensure several conditions for cross-border trade:

1. Creation of conditions in the border zone for storing and distributing agricultural products from neighboring states.

2. Development of a mechanism for stabilizing prices for vegetables and fruits during the off-season.

3. Improvement of logistics and infrastructure processes, and introduction of innovative technologies.

4. Development of joint projects to expand the export potential of border territories.

5. Reduction and eventual elimination of the shadow trade turnover in cross-border trade.

The establishment of an industrial trade and logistics hub in the border territory of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan will help resolve the issues outlined above and create conditions for expanding the export potential of both countries within the framework of foreign economic activity.

Conclusions. The preservation of sustainable development in the regions of Central Asia and the strengthening of interregional cooperation largely depend on a new qualitative level of interaction between the neighboring states of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. There is a deepening of cross-border processes shaped within the framework of foreign economic activity, which contributes to the sustainable development of territories along the border, enhancing their significance in the implementation of the “One Belt – One Road” initiative.

The formation of a new model of regional cooperation between border territories requires the implementation of innovative infrastructure projects. This

article proposes infrastructure complexes (hubs) as one of the effective methods for developing cross-border trade infrastructure. These hubs will provide conditions for expanding industrial cooperation projects in the border zone and will allow for a reduction in the number of participants in the production and distribution supply chain, lowering the cost of the final consumer product. The creation of large trade and logistics centers will stimulate trade and economic relations between neighboring states, expand the scope of business connections, and boost mutual trade turnover.

To substantiate the importance of trade and logistics centers (cross-border hubs), the authors of the article analyzed the current conditions of foreign economic activity between the neighboring states, assessed their mutual trade turnover, evaluated development prospects, and identified factors that could impact the implementation of such projects.

In Zhambyl Region, at the border with Kyrgyzstan, the Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan has planned the creation of an Industrial Trade and Logistics Complex, which represents a cross-border hub.

The activities of trade and logistics hubs are aimed at creating production cooperation for warehousing, storage, processing, and manufacturing of goods, and their further distribution with integration into international goods promotion systems.

The concept of the “Alatau” trade and logistics complex includes the construction of modern storage facilities for fruit and vegetable products with innovative production process technologies and the processing of agricultural products. This will allow for the expansion of the range

and volume of industrial cooperation among business entities in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, with prospects for integration into the international supply network of the EAEU.

The implementation of the industrial trade and logistics hub project in the border

territory of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan will stimulate trade turnover between neighboring states, improve infrastructure for the “One Belt – One Road” project in Central Asia, and increase the export potential of both countries within the framework of foreign economic activity.

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ТРАНСШЕКАРАЛЫҚ ХАБТАР ҚҰРУ НЕГІЗІНДЕ ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН ҚЫРҒЫЗСТАН АРАСЫНДАҒЫ ШЕКАРА МАҢЫ САУДАСЫН ДАМУ

Аңдатпа. Мақалада көрші мемлекеттердің трансшекаралық процестерін зерттеу, Қазақстан мен Қырғызстан экономикаларының өзара ықпалы мен өзара іс-қимыл әдістері ұсынылған. Жұмыста шекара аумақтарының өзара әрекеттесуінің жаңа векторларын анықтауға әрекет жасалды. Зерттеудің алғышарты ғылыми еңбектер, оларды жалпылау болып табылады, бұл көрші елдердің экономика, экономикалық қауіпсіздік, инфрақұрылымдық жобаларды қалыптастыру саласындағы өзара іс-қимылының қазіргі шындықтары мен қалыптасқан заңдылықтарын қалыптастыруға мүмкіндік берді. Жұмыста шекара маңындағы аумақтардың уақыт бойынша салыстырмалы дамуы, шекара маңындағы мемлекеттердің экономикалық дамуы көрсетілген.

Зерттеу әдістемесі: халықаралық ұйымдардың трансшекаралық әріптестігі жөніндегі құжаттарды зерделеу және жинақтау негізінде ынтымақтастық басымдықтарын кешенді талдауға; ҚР Стратегиялық жоспарлау және экономикалық реформалау агенттігінің статистика бюросының деректерін кешенді статистикалық талдаудың көрсеткіштеріне негізделеді.

Тірек сөздер: тұрақты экономикалық даму, Қазақстан, Қырғызстан, шекара маңындағы ынтымақтастық, шекара маңындағы сауда құралдары, трансшекаралық хабтар.

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РАЗВИТИЕ ПРИГРАНИЧНОЙ ТОРГОВЛИ МЕЖДУ КАЗАХСТАНОМ И КЫРГЫЗСТАНОМ НА ОСНОВЕ СОЗДАНИЯ ТРАНСГРАНИЧНЫХ ХАБОВ

Аннотация. В статье представлены исследования трансграничных процессов соседних государств, взаимовлияние и методы взаимодействия экономик Казахстана и Кыргызстана. В работе сделана попытка выявить новые векторы взаимодействия приграничных территорий. Предпосылкой исследования выступают научные труды, их обобщение, которое позволило сформировать современные реалии и сложившиеся закономерности взаимодействия соседних стран в сфере экономики, экономической безопасности, формирования инфраструктурных проектов. В работе представлено сравнительное развитие приграничных территорий во времени, экономическое развитие приграничных государств.

Методология исследования базируется: на комплексном анализе приоритетов сотрудничества в основе, которой изучение и обобщение документов по трансграничному партнерству Международных организаций; показатели комплексного статистического

анализа данных Бюро по статистике Агентства по стратегическому планированию и экономическому реформированию РК.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое экономическое развитие, Казахстан, Кыргызстан, приграничное сотрудничество, инструменты приграничной торговли, трансграничные хабы.

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