



ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКИЕ СТРУКТУРЫ В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ КАК ФАКТОР ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ

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Резюме. Целью исследования является развитие теоретических, научно-методических и практических положений по формированию системы управления производством инновационного потенциала на основе повышения конкурентоспособности аграрной отрасли, направленной на обеспечение продовольственной безопасности Казахстана.

Оригинальность исследования. В статье показано, что инновационный тип развития экономики требует разработки конкурентоспособного инновационного потенциального продукта, реализации принципов непрерывного совершенствования, поиска и использования организации производства для его эффективного производства. Также определена необходимость формирования механизмов выявления и использования организационных резервов повышения эффективности производства инновационной потенциальной продукции. Тем самым была открыта возможность формирования и развития условий, способствующих мобилизации внутрипроизводственных резервов.

Результаты исследования. Несмотря на решение многих теоретических и прикладных задач, нашедших отражение в трудах упомянутых авторов, в настоящее время не сформирован общий подход к классификации организационных резервов повышения эффективности производства научно-емкой продукции, требуют дальнейшего совершенствования вопросы формирования антресоли выявления и использования, оценки уровня эффективности производства.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, конкурентоспособность, агропромышленный комплекс, предпринимательство, механизм развития, эффективность.

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT ECONOMY OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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Abstract. The article discusses the features of the formation and development of the economy of the United Arab Emirates.. The authors describe in detail the stages of the historical development of the UAE, as well as the legal aspects developed by the government of the UAE in modern conditions

Key words: economic system, modern economy,, development indicators, legislative features, business.

Main body. The UAE is a rapidly developing country with one of the highest living standards in the world. The introduction describes the history of the development of this state, whose inhabitants led a nomadic lifestyle and for many years the country was a colony. The following is a description of the current development of this country.

The Emirates is the largest center of financial and business activity and actively attracts foreign investment to the country. These changes were made possible by the right management policy. In the main part, the authors reveal the distinctive features of this country.

It is emphasized that the development is based on the study of positive international experience in order to apply the achievements in the conditions of further development. Legislation in the UAE is based on Sharia law, which is reflected in some rules of interaction with banks, in particular, it concerns loans and loans, inheritance of property, there is no concept of nominal ownership.

The dates of the Emirates ' accession to international organizations are also described. The UAE is not a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), but has signed the convention on the automatic exchange of tax information.

Introduction. The formation of the legislation and its features. The history of the formation and development of the UAE attracts the attention of many researchers. This country is one of the fastest growing and most prosperous in the world economy. The most important sector of the economy at the initial stage of development was oil, which in recent years has gradually diversified in accordance with the legislation of the UAE. This country has its own unique national characteristics and history of development.



Research Methods. Methods of studying the historical development of the UAE economic system are a synthesis of scientific works of authors dealing with this problem, legislative and legal documents of the Emirates. During the work on the article, the author used statistical data, scientific and theoretical materials, as well as Internet resources devoted to the study of the economic development of the United Arab Emirates in all periods of its history, including the current state.

Results and Discussion. The UAE is one of the fastest growing countries in the world and is the largest center of financial and business activity, consisting of seven emirates (Arabic: إمارات [imarat], unit of إمارة [imara]). Each emirate is an absolute monarchy: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah, Umm al Qaywain, Fujairah and Sharjah.

The history of the UAE is described in many sources of information [1 -4]. In the early 1920s, the richest oil reserves were discovered in the Persian Gulf. In the same years, the struggle for independence unfolded, which reached a special scale in Sharjah and RAS al-Khaimah. In 1922, the British established control over the right of the sheikhs to grant oil exploration and production concessions. With the start of oil production in the 1950s, the region began to attract foreign investment. The income from the oil trade has significantly raised the standard of living of the local population.

In 1964, the League of Arab States opposed Britain, declaring the right of the Arab peoples to full independence. In 1968, the British Government announced its intention to withdraw British troops from areas east of the Suez Canal, including the Persian Gulf States, by the end of 1971. An agreement was signed on the formation of the Federation of Arab Principalities of the Persian Gulf.

On July 18, 1971, the rulers of six of the seven emirates that made up the Treaty States (except for Ras Al-Khaimah) decided to form a union. On December 2, 1971, six of the seven emirates of the Treaty of Oman announced the creation of a federation called United Arab Emirates. The seventh emirate, Ras al Khaimah, joined in 1972.

United Arab Emirates (Arabic: دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة [Al-Imarat al-Arabiya al-Muttahida], English: United Arab Emirates), abbr. United Arab Emirates (abbreviated as the United Arab Emirates or simply the Emirates) - a federal state in the Middle East.

The history of the area dates back to 6000 BC. Table 1 provides information about life in ancient times and the events that occurred on this land that affected the sovereignty and freedom of its people and led them to the formation of the UAE[5].

*Table 1
History of the formation and development of the UAE*

| № | Period | Events that occurred |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 6000 - 3500 BC Paleolithic era | During this period, the Bedouin communities lived off fishing and collecting plants. This era was characterized by the appearance of pottery, evidence of which has been found in Sharjah, Umm al-Quwain, Ras al-Khaimah, and Abu Dhabi. |
| 2 | 3200-1300 years. BC Bronze Age | This stage is divided into three periods: 1) the period of Jebel Hafita, 2) the period of Umm al-Nar, 3) the period of Wadi Suk |
| 3 | 300-300 years. BC Iron Age | Archaeological finds indicate that during this period, the falaj irrigation systems were first used to extract underground water in arid climates. Also, after the opening of Mecca, the Messengers of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) spread Islam, and a new era has begun in the UAE since 630. |
| 4 | 1498 AD - 1650 AD. Portuguese Era | In 1498, for the first time, the Portuguese, led by Vasco de Gamma, arrived in the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf. By 1515, as a result of the fighting, they had settled on the shores of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Oman, and by 1560 they had established a semi-monopoly on the pepper and spice trade, becoming intermediaries in trade between the ports of the Indian Ocean. During this period, the Dutch entered into a silk trade agreement with Shah Abbas I, through which they made a huge profit. By the 17th century, the Dutch had become the dominant naval power in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. |
| 5 | 1720 AD - 1968 British Era | By the 1720s, British trade had spread to the Gulf, resulting in the British asserting their naval power. In 1892, they concluded exclusive agreements with Treaty States, according to which the British are obliged to protect the Emirates from foreign aggression. In early 1968, the British announced their intention to withdraw from the Persian Gulf by the end of 1971 |

A provisional Constitution was adopted, which remained in force until 20 May 1996, when it was declared permanent. The capital of the country was the city of Abu Dhabi. Abu Dhabi is translated from Arabic as "father of the gazelle" (abu — "father", "zabi" — "gazelle"). It is believed that this name appeared because of the abundance of ga-



zelles in the area and a folk tale involving Shahbut ibn Diyab Al Nahyan. The first president was Sheikh Zayed, who was an outstanding leader of the UAE and was re-elected five times. After the death of Sheikh Zayed, Sheikh Khalifa Al-Nahyan (his son, the new ruler of Abu Dhabi) became president.

On May 19, 1973, the UAE's own currency, the UAE dirham, was put into circulation. The official language in the UAE is Arabic, and the UAE has been a member of many international organizations since its establishment (table 2)

Table 2
UAE membership in international organizations

| No. | Name of the organization | Year of entry |
|-----|---|---------------|
| 1 | The United Nations (UN) | 1971 |
| 2 | The international organization "the League of Arab States» Organization of Islamic Cooperation (until 2011, the name " Organization of the Islamic Conference») | 1971 |
| 3 | International Monetary Fund | 1972 |
| 4 | International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, IBRD | 1972 |
| 5 | Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Persian Gulf | 1972 |
| 6 | Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Persian Gulf | 1981 |
| 7 | The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries; OPEC | 1967 |
| 8 | World Trade Organization, WTO | 1996 |

According to the Constitution, the Supreme authority of the federation is the Supreme Federal Council, consisting of the rulers of the emirates. From among their members, they elect a President for 5 years.

The UAE's legal system has its origins in Islamic civilization and is based on Sharia law. The highest authorities are the Supreme Council, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Federal National Consultative Assembly. Nevertheless, the legal system of the UAE is mixed, i.e. each emirate has its own legislative system, different from the federal one (each emirate has its own legislation).

The Prime Minister, appointed by the Head of State, forms the Government and submits its composition to the President for approval. The Council of Ministers directly directs the implementation of domestic and foreign policy under the control of the President and the Supreme Federal Council.

Government, the main one. member of the legislative council. It develops draft laws, which, after consultation with the Federal National Council, it sends to the President for approval.

Local citizens of the UAE "Emiratis" in their country - about 1 million 84 thousand people, and the indigenous population is only 11 percent. UAE rely on the attraction of foreign labor force for the development of its economy. The total population of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for 2020 is 9 541 615 people. (table 3) [6].

Table 3
Major cities of the UAE by population

| No. | The name the city | the Population, people |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Dubai | 2 262 000 |
| 2 | Abu Dhabi | 1 463 491 |
| 3 | Sharjah | 656 941 |
| 4 | Ajman | 260 492 |
| 5 | Ras Al Khaimah | 191 753 |
| 6 | El Fujairah | 118 933 |

The official UAE National Bureau of Statistics does not publish demographic data of the local population broken down by nationality. The regional business portal bqdoha conducted research on the nationalities of "expats" permanently residing in the Emirates. Therefore, all the figures presented in Table 3 of the bqdoha study were obtained on the basis of data from foreign embassies accredited in the UAE.

So, in the first place are the citizens of India, their number is 2 million 600 thousand people. This is 27.15 percent of the total population of the Arab country.

In the second place - Pakistan, whose citizens number about 1 million 200 thousand people (12.53 percent).

An indicator of the high efficiency of the UAE economy is that this Arab state ranks 6th in the world in terms of the number of millionaires among the population. In total, 53.8 thousand dollar millionaires live in the country, of which 778 have a fortune of more than \$ 30 million.



The UAE economy is based on the production and export of gas and oil. Prior to the discovery of oil in the 1950s, the region's economy was mainly driven by nomadic agriculture, date palm cultivation, fishing, pearl mining, and seafaring. Thanks to its oil reserves and successful investments in industry and other sectors of the economy, the Emirates managed to achieve economic stability in a short time and become one of the most developed countries in the world.

The UAE occupies a strategic position between Asia, Europe and Africa. Thousands of Chinese businesses use Dubai as a hub for trade in Africa. Indian traders use the emirate to access the world. Latin Americans see this country as a launching pad for entering South Asia. Westerners use Dubai as the center of the Middle East.

Stable economic growth and the presence of Free Economic Zones (FEZs) make this country particularly attractive for foreign businessmen and investors.. There are about 45 free zones in the UAE. According to a Gulf News report , free zones accounted for 33% of the UAE's non-oil trade in 2014.

According to the forecasts of the International Monetary Fund, positive growth dynamics the largest contribution to the economic development of the UAE is made by the "oil" emirate of Abu Dhabi – 65%. Dubai is in second place. The main factor contributing to the growth of Dubai's GDP is the intensive development of the real estate, trade and tourism sectors. It is also worth noting that the economy of this Emirate generates almost 25% of the GDP of the entire country.

GDP (gross domestic product, which reflects the market value of all services and products produced in the UAE during the year and intended for domestic consumption, accumulation and export) has grown more than 190 times since 1971 (from 6.5 billion dirhams to 1.2 trillion. the dirham). Over the past three decades, its GDP has increased almost 11 times, bringing the UAE closer to the level of developed countries. Currently, almost 60% of the UAE's GDP is made up of income from foreign investment.

In terms of GDP per capita, the UAE ranks 7th in the world, behind Qatar, Luxembourg, Singapore, Norway, Brunei and the United States. Thanks to the skillful investment of funds received from the sale of oil, the tourism sector, industry, agriculture and the creation of free economic zones, the Emirates managed to achieve economic prosperity and stability in the shortest possible time.

An important task that the UAE government sets itself is to overcome oil dependence. The strategic plans for the next few years include further diversification of the economy through the development of tourism, the financial sector and other services, as well as through further development of infrastructure.

Shipbuilding, the production of building materials and aluminum, the textile industry, tourism and trade also make a significant contribution to the economic development of the state. In addition, the UAE economy is developed by traditional industries, such as crafts and oasis farming. The main agricultural products grown in the UAE are watermelons, dates and vegetables.

In recent years, the UAE has seen the growth of various sectors of the economy, namely, manufacturing, logistics, agriculture, construction, tourism, trade, etc. Aluminum production and cement production also make a significant contribution to the high standard of living and economic development of the country. According to the latest data, industry accounts for 39% of the UAE's GDP, the service sector-almost 30%, a significant part of GDP is also made up of government fees. Transport and passenger logistics play a very important role.

As a result, the UAE economy has shown high growth rates in recent years, which is positively considered by business as an object for investment.

According to the 2018 economic report published by the UAE Ministry of Economy, the estimated GDP for 2017 grew by 0.8% in real (constant) prices, amounting to 1422.2 billion dirhams at the state level, compared to 1411.1 billion dirhams at the end of the period. two thousand sixteen.

«The oil market is undergoing fundamental changes. New technologies are increasing the supply of oil from old and new sources, while growing concerns about the environment are seeing a gradual shift away from oil. This is an important issue for oil-exporting countries, including the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, which account for a fifth of global oil production. The GCC countries have recognized the need to reduce their dependence on oil and are implementing reforms aimed at diversifying their economies, as well as fiscal and external revenues» [7].:

The following table shows the contribution of economic sectors to GDP for 2017 in real prices in 2010 (table 4)

On the level of economic diversification and the relative importance of economic activities in the GDP, preliminary estimates indicate that the GDP estimates at current prices of the non-oil sectors amounted to about AED 1092 billion, a growth rate of 3.2% (at current prices) and at a rate of 2.5% at real (constant) prices by the end of 2017 compared to its value by the end of 2016.

The main goal of local authorities is to create their own highly developed and diversified economy. To address these challenges, a number of laws have been adopted that provide a favorable environment for investment and doing business in the UAE Regarding the level of economic diversification and the relative importance of economic activity in GDP, preliminary estimates show that the GDP estimates in current prices of the non-oil sectors amounted to about 1092 billion.



Table 4
Economic sector development in 2017

| Economic sector | Sector contribution to the GDP for 2017 (in per cent) |
|--|---|
| (Extractive Industries (including Crude Oil and Natural Gas | 29.50% |
| Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles | 11.70% |
| Financial and Insurance Activities | 8.60% |
| Construction and Building | 8.40% |
| Transformative Industries | 8.30% |
| Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security | 5.80% |
| Real Estate Activities | 5.70% |
| Transport and Storage | 5.40% |
| Electricity, Gas and Water | 3.20% |
| Information and Communications | 2.90% |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities | 2.60% |
| Accommodation and Food Services Activities | 2.20% |
| Administrative and Support Services Activities | 1.90% |
| Other sectors | 3.90% |

UAE dirhams, a growth rate of 3.2% (in current prices).) and at a rate of 2.5% in real (constant) prices by the end of 2017 compared to its value at the end of 2016. The strategic location, strong financial reserves, a large sovereign wealth fund, promising investor countries, constant government spending, progressive economic diversification policies, free zones, and increased foreign direct investment contribute to the UAE's sustainable economy.

In September 2017, the UAE government released The UAE Strategy for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) (PDF, 25 MB) during the annual government meetings. This Strategy aims to strengthen the UAE's position as a global center of the fourth industrial revolution and increase its contribution to the national economy by promoting innovation and future technologies.

The government is focusing on turning the UAE into an economic, tourist and commercial capital for more than two billion people. For this purpose, the Government has established 12 key performance indicators (KPIs):

- * Real GDP growth excluding oil;
- * Gross national income (GNI) per capita;
- * Net foreign direct investment inflows as a percentage of GDP;
- Global Competitiveness Index;
- * Share of UAE citizens in the labor force;
- Ease of Doing Business Index;
- * The level of emiratization in the private sector;
- * Contribution of SMEs outside of oil GDP;
- * Global Enterprise and Development Index (GED);
- * Global Innovation Index;
- * The share of "knowledge workers" in the labor force;
- * Research and development costs as a percentage of GDP.

The UAE occupies a strategic position between Asia, Europe and Africa. Thousands of Chinese businesses use Dubai as a hub for trade in Africa. Indian traders use the emirate to access the world. Latin Americans see this country as a launching pad for entering South Asia. .

The following table 6 shows the budget figures allocated in 2018 for expenditures in key sectors (health, education, social protection, environment, justice, employment, and finance).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are a set of 17 goals aimed at improving the living conditions for all.

1. No poverty; 2. Zero hunger; 3. Good health and well-being; 4. Quality education; 5. Gender equality; 6. Clean water and sanitation; 7. Affordable and clean energy; 8. Decent work and economic growth; 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure; 10. Reducing inequality; 11. Sustainable cities and communities; 12. Responsible consumption and production; 13. Climate action; 14. Life under water; 15. Life on land; 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions; 17. Partnership to achieve goals.

An important advantage is that the UAE can be considered a very safe state. The number of crimes committed here is extremely low (as in the country as a whole). Strong growth in GDP and other macroeconomic indicators, combined with political stability and the absence of bureaucracy, makes the UAE an attractive state for investment



Table 5
Modern economy of the UAE

| N | Type of economy | Brief description |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Circular economy | In January 2021, the UAE Cabinet approved the creation of the UAE Circular Economy Council, chaired by the Minister of Climate Change and Environment, whose members represent federal and local governments, as well as the private sector |
| 2 | Economic diversification | The policy of economic diversification has led to the development of important sectors of the economy such as tourism, air transport, trade, financial services, manufacturing and alternative energy. The UAE has made progress in ending its economic dependence on oil and hydrocarbons. |
| 3 | Islamic Economy | According to the third edition of the Global Islamic Economy Indicator (GIEI), for 73 countries, the development of the UAE's Islamic economic sector is associated with an increase in the global Muslim population (approximately 1.6 billion people). This contributed to the fact that the UAE took the second place after Malaysia and took the first position in 5 sectors of the economy (Dubai Center for the Development of the Islamic Economy) |
| 4 | Green Economy for Sustainable Development | Since January 2012, the Green Economy Initiative has been launched under the slogan "Green Economy for Sustainable Development" (authored by Sheikh Mohammed). Through this initiative, the UAE aims to become a Hub for the export and re-export of eco-friendly products and technologies, and to preserve its environment for future generations. This initiative includes a range of programs and strategies in the areas of energy, agriculture, investment and sustainable transport, in addition to new environmental and construction strategies. |
| 5 | Digital Economy | The entire UAE economy is embedded in a "digital economy" based on hyper-connectivity, connecting the growing interconnectedness of people, organizations, and machines, through the Internet, mobile technology, and the Internet of Things (IoT). Economic activity is the result of billions of daily online connections between people, businesses, devices, data, and processes. The share of the UAE's digital economy in GDP is 4.3 percent, and this figure is expected to increase significantly in the coming period. 40% of the UAE population uses government digital services more than once a week |
| 6 | Blockchain | The UAE has adopted the Emirates Blockchain 2021 and Dubai Blockchain Strategy, which aims to capitalize on blockchain technology to transform 50% of government transactions into a blockchain platform by 2021. The strategy will use three strategic elements: government effectiveness, industry creation, and international leadership. The UAE also established a 46-member global blockchain council to explore, discuss current and future applications, and organize transactions through the blockchain platform. Read about Blockchain in the UAE government |

Thus, the United Arab Emirates is a country where there is economic and political stability, which contributes to the opening of great opportunities and prospects for business development.

Conclusion. Thus, with the development of the economy and the introduction of new technologies, the attractiveness of the UAE in the international space is expanding. Strong growth in GDP and other macroeconomic indicators, combined with political stability and the absence of bureaucracy, makes the UAE an attractive state for investment

1. The UAE ranked first among the countries most attractive for foreign direct investment in the Middle East and Africa region. According to the 2018 economic report released by the UAE Ministry of Economy, during 2017, the UAE attracted about \$ 10.4 billion in foreign direct investment with an average growth rate of 1.6 percent between 2012 and 2017. As a result, in terms of total production, the Emirates' processing industry currently ranks second in the region, behind only Saudi Arabia, which has a population about five times larger than the UAE.

2. The UAE Government has for many years implemented a systematic policy of supporting various sectors of the economy, such as the processing industry, the fuel and energy industry (including nuclear and alternative energy), real estate construction, medical tourism and pharmaceutical business, agricultural and food industry, civil aviation, metallurgy, tourism, aerospace structures, etc. The funds received from the sale of oil and gas abroad are regularly invested in these industries, which, in particular, allowed the UAE government to build more than seven hundred different enterprises of the oil and gas, food, ship repair, chemical and metallurgical industries, cement and aluminum plants, and food processing enterprises.



3. Two federal subjects are responsible for the development of personnel and labor legislation at the federal level. The Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization (MoHRE) regulates jobs and employment in the private sector, while the Federal Office of Human Resources Management (FAHR) regulates employment in federal government agencies.

4. Investments in trade and production of goods and services, the opening of medical centers (dental and cosmetic surgical centers) bring a certain profit to investors. For several decades, the government of this country has managed to create a modern health care system with hundreds of hospitals and pharmacies, with expensive equipment and specialists educated in Western countries..

An important advantage is that the UAE can be considered a very safe state. The number of crimes committed here is extremely low (as in the country as a whole). Thus, the United Arab Emirates is a country where there is economic and political stability, which contributes to the opening of great opportunities and prospects for business development.

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БІРІККЕН АРАБ ӘМІРЛІКТЕРІ ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ МЕН ДАМУЫ

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Түйін. Мақалада Біріккен Араб Әмірліктері экономикасы қалыптасуы мен дамуының ерекшеліктері қарастырылған. Біздің дәуірімізге дейінгі елдің қалыптасу тарихы көрсетілген. Авторлар БАӘ-нің қазіргі экономикасының даму кезеңдерін егжей-тегжейлі сипаттап, реттеу әдістерін, соның ішінде БАӘ Үкіметі әзірлеген құқықтық аспектілерді және оның халықаралық қоғамдық ұйымға кіруін қарастырған. Сондай-ақ, БАӘ-нің ресми дереккөздерінен алынған ақпаратқа негізделген экономикалық белсенділіктің негізгі көрсеткіштері атап өтілді.

Түйінді сөздер: экономикалық жүйе, заманауи экономика, даму көрсеткіштері, заңнамалық ерекшеліктер, бизнес.

СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ И РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКОНОМИКИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ АРАБСКИХ ЭМИРАТОВ

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Резюме. В статье рассматриваются особенности становления и развития экономики Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов.. Авторы подробно описывают этапы исторического развития ОАЭ, а также правовые аспекты, разрабатываемые правительством ОАЭ в современных условиях. Также выделены показатели экономической активности, основанные на информации из официальных источников ОАЭ.

Ключевые слова: экономическая система, современная экономика, показатели развития, законодательные особенности, бизнес.