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SYSTEM MODERNIZATION OF THE INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract

In the article the system modernization of the industry Republic of Kazakhstan is discussed. Industry of Kazakhstan in many segments is characterized by a sufficiently high level of depreciation of funds. This problem is recognized by the business community and the state, measures for its effective resolution are already taken. Effective modernization of Kazakhstan's industry is possible in national industrial policy, diversified into sectors and areas, based on the state. Industrial policy should be a tool that responds to changes. Its most important features are adaptability and application in economic practice of the best practices of world experience, taking into account specificity of national conditions. The article analyzes the positive dynamics in metallurgy branches of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In recent years, metallurgical industry in Kazakhstan has become one of the leading industries, after oil, which is given special attention to the government. Today, this state is among the world leaders in metallurgy. Kazakhstan enterprises provide metallurgical products as in domestic market, and export different non-ferrous metals to other countries. Drawing conclusions, it can be noted that the location of enterprises engineering in the Republic of Kazakhstan is directly dependent on technical and economic specifics of production, primarily from such features as the structural complexity of manufactured products and wide development of specialization and cooperation. According to the nature of technological process, many branches of engineering tend to areas of high technical culture with qualified workers.

Key words: industrial modernization, industry, metallurgy, mechanic engineering, specifics of production, technological process.

In the January Address of the Head of the State "The third modernization of Kazakhstan: global competitiveness" Nursultan Nazarbayev marked the first priority as "accelerated technological modernization of the economy" [2].

The head of state, noting the rapid development of technology in the conditions of the future new reality in the world, emphasized the need for applying new knowledge and approaches to the implementation of the tasks set in the Message.

Since early 2016, there has been an improvement in economic activity and indicators of the real sector of the economy. In January–February 2017, GDP growth was 2,5% compared to the corresponding period of 2016.

Kazakhstan wants to get accelerated development, but we are constrained by high dependence on the raw materials sector, still low rates of technological modernization in most industries, due to insufficiently active involvement of new technologies in production. In this same series, the state is still involved in the regulation of business processes.

In 2016 a positive contribution to the growth of the economy of Kazakhstan was provided by such sectors as building – 0,5%, transport – 0,3%, agriculture – 0,3% and processing industry – 0,7%.

In the oil and gas engineering industry, there was also a decline in production by 16.7%, as a result of which the share of this sector in the total manufacturing industry in Kazakhstan decreased to 0,5%.

The industry of Kazakhstan is represented by several leading segments: the coal industry; metallurgy; fuel and petrochemical industry; chemical industry; food industry; light industry; production of building materials.

The positive dynamics of the metallurgical industry increased by 6,6%, which was in turn caused by an increase in output of non-ferrous metallurgy by 8,5%, ferrous metallurgy by 3,3%, pharmaceuticals by 2,5% and of electrical engineering – 2,5%.

Stability of the metallurgical industry in the current market realities can be explained by the fact that in previous years the opportunities of the industrial development program were most productive

here. Thus, during the first five-year plan, about 60 new enterprises were put into operation in this sphere for a total of \$ 2,5 billion, which ensured a significant increase in output. Within the framework of industrialization, only in the ferrous metallurgy projects for the amount of 390 billion tenge were realized, in the non-ferrous metallurgy – more than 1 trillion tenge. At the same time, labor productivity in the metallurgical industry has increased by 59% since 2010, from 68,2 thousand dollars per person; up to 108,2 thousand dollars per person in 2014.

In recent years, the enterprises of the machine-building industry continue to face difficulties related to crisis phenomena, which led to a drop in production volumes in 2015 by 29,1% and in 2016 – by 15%. Production in machine building for 2 years decreased almost twice as compared to the level of 2014. A certain decline felt in the beverage, clothing and chemical industries.

According to experts, most engineering companies are practically idle, or they work on individual orders from time to time. On average, capacity utilization in the industry does not exceed 50%. Only a few enterprises among those who have special orders, the load of the main equipment is close to the maximum. The coefficient of renewal of fixed assets in the industry as a whole remains relatively low. The fixed assets are being updated slowly, and the available funds are used under-efficiently, which creates the prerequisites for high costs, which do not allow the enterprises of the industry to be competitive in the foreign market.

Recall that about 90% of the export of machinery production in Kazakhstan falls to the share of the Russian market. Russia is the main consumer of electrical equipment of Kazakhstan enterprises, whose share in the export structure reaches 90%. It also remains the only partner in the export of computers, electronic and optical products. Machines and equipment produced in Kazakhstan are mainly focused on the markets of Russia, Uzbekistan, the USA and Belarus.

According to expert estimates, the share of imports in the domestic consumption of the machine-building market is about 75%. And this circumstance influences profitability and competitiveness of the enterprises of the industry. At the same time, this is an undeveloped field of activity for small and medium-sized businesses that could be better informed in the field of import substitution.

In the first half of the year 2015, machine-building enterprises suffered most severely as a result of the worsening economic situation in the Russian Federation and the devaluation of the ruble. The abolition of VAT and excises on imported cars exacerbated the state of the domestic automotive market. In the first quarter of 2015, a record level of “gray imports” was recorded – over 107 thousand new and used cars entered the territory of the republic through “gray” channels. At the same time, about 74% of the volume of shadow imports was used cars.

Railway machine building also experienced a significant decline in production volumes, which is associated with a decrease in orders from JSC NC Kazakhstan Temir Zholy. According to the results of six months of 2015, the volume of production of railway equipment amounted to 12,8 billion tenge, IFO – 41,1%. At the same time, production of locomotives and passenger cars reduced to a minimum, and production of freight cars decreased by 83,4% (50 units). However, in 2016 for this sector, many windows of growth arose in connection with the production of new types of wagons and the prospect of export of products to the Iranian market.

Meanwhile, in the previous 5 years, the growth rate of investments in modernization and increase in labor productivity in the manufacturing industry was not significant enough. In general, according to NCE Atameken, since from 2009, investments to the manufacturing industry have increased by 65,4%, having predetermined the growth rates of the industry during this period by only 29,2%. In view of this situation, it remains to be hoped that in the coming years much will be achieved in this regard. Otherwise, at the next round of global turbulence, domestic companies in the real sector will have to regret the missed opportunities that existed in the mainstream of the industrialization program, but were not used productively to build the capacity of Kazakhstan’s non-primary exports [1].

In the industrial park of special economic zone “Astana-new city” was held a round table on the theme “Development of light industry enterprises as a key aspect of technological modernization within the framework of the implementation of the Address of the Head of State”.

There were discussed issues of technological modernization of the country’s light industry and its transformation into an efficient and competitive industry that would ensure an increase in the share of domestic goods in the domestic market and access to the external market.

In their speeches, the participants of the meeting repeatedly stressed that the development of light industry in many countries of the world is given considerable attention, since this industry has an important socio-economic significance, providing high employment among women.

On the level of consumption, the light industry occupies the second position, yielding to food products. The main world manufacturers of light industry products are China and India, which we regularly make sure by visiting markets and shops.

In Kazakhstan, according to Duman Kadyrbaev, there are all prerequisites for the development of light industry – state support, basic production and human resources.

According to the Committee of Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of Kazakhstan, there are more than 900 light industry enterprises in the country. The main share (58%) is occupied by garment companies, since for the production of clothing less investment is required than when creating textile (31%) and leather-shoe industries (11%).

In the light industry, a fairly large number of small enterprises operate – 95%, or 872 of the total number of enterprises, almost all of them (99,66%) are privately owned. At present time, domestic production capacities of textile production are modernized and have the opportunity to produce high quality products. Moreover, it was noted that Kazakh textile products meet the necessary requirements of generally accepted international standards and regulations, which makes it possible to trade in foreign markets.

At the same time, there are a number of problematic issues in the development of the industry. In particular, entrepreneurs are not interested in working in this sector (growing cotton, making leather and furs, modeling and sewing clothes and shoes), as there is no one-time profit making, as, for example, in trade and services.

According to experts, to ensure import substitution for key positions, to raise the level of processing products, to create an effective system of transportation and marketing of goods, and to raise the level of labor productivity and reduce production costs is possible only through the consolidation of efforts of manufacturers of the light industry.

As a successful example was given the experience of the consortium of domestic producers “Zhasampaz” created last year. It unites 12 domestic companies with the involvement of 31 Kazakhstani manufacturing companies that were involved in the execution of the state defense order for 2016. Another effective example of the consolidation of manufacturers of light industry is established in 2015. The Union of Kazakhstan light industry producers, which unites more than 40 enterprises of the textile, clothing, knitwear, footwear, fur industry, and educational enterprises.

The leaders and representatives of the light industry companies emphasized that in practice, for active development of the industry, huge financial injections are not required, and state support is a significant help for producers. For example, a number of support tools are provided for under the Business Road Map–2020 program. Only from 2010 to 2016 by programme funded more than 200 projects in the light industry. Almost all major projects were implemented within the framework of the program of industrial and innovative development. Also part of the cost of product certification and quality management systems is compensated in accordance with international standards within the framework of the “Productivity–2020” program.

As is known, the Ministry of Investment and Development approved the Comprehensive Plan for the development of light industry in the years 2015–2019. The main directions include: modernization of production facilities, implementation of systemic measures of economic policy, including in the field of state purchases and increasing the share of Kazakh content, providing the industry with qualified human resources, developing science and innovation, post-crisis recovery and financial rehabilitation of industry enterprises.

During the round-table meeting, presentations were also made of the pilot project Industrial Certificate and the Independent Supervisory Board of the Atameken NCE.

According to Dmitry Zverev, the analysis of the level of industrial development and the potential of domestic production can be realized through the Industrial Certificate. The pilot project involves the participation of three industries: engineering, light and furniture industries. He also announced the objectives of the pilot project. This is an assessment of the feasibility of the project, the identification of risks when carrying out industrial expertise by industry criteria, approbation of the methodology for calculating production capacity. Industrial expertise will be carried out by expert auditors of industry associations and other organizations.

To ensure its objectivity and applicability, the role of the project coordinator was assumed by the NCE Atameken. Regarding the timing of implementation, it will be held in April-May this year, but can be corrected. It is estimated that today the consumer market (with a minimum annual expenditure of 40 thousand tenge for each person with a population of 17 million), in total, is about 700 billion

tenge per year. If we add here the school uniform market (27,5 billion tenge), procurement market of light industry products health, pre-school and social institutions (34,5 billion tenge), the purchase of products by national companies and subsoil users (44,43 billion tenge), the market volume will rise to over 900 billion tenge per year.

Participants of the meeting of the “round table” recognized that this is a huge amount of work and real opportunities for the development of the Kazakhstan enterprises.

In this way, in resolving the tasks outlined, it is important to clearly coordinate the actions of the main participants in the modernization process. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure a balanced development of industries and regions.

LIST OF LITERATURE

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Аңдатпа

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы өнеркәсібі жүйесінің жаңғыруы қарастырылған. Қазақстан өнеркәсібі көптеген сегменттерде қорлардың тозуының айтарлықтай жоғары деңгейімен сипатталады. Бұл проблеманы бизнес-қоғамдастық пен мемлекет мойындайды және оны тиімді шешу үшін шаралар әзірленуде. Қазақстан өнеркәсібінің тиімді жаңғыруы мемлекетке арқа сүйейтін салалар мен бағыттар бойынша әртарапандырылған жалпыұлттық өнеркәсіптік саясат аясында жүзеге асады. Өнеркәсіптік саясат болатын өзгерістерге жауап бере алатын құрал болуы тиіс. Оның ең маңызды ерекшеліктері – ұлттық жағдайдың ерекшелігін ескере отырып, экономикалық тәжірибеде әлемдік тәжірибенің ең үздік үлгілерін қолдануы мен бейімдеуі болып табылады. Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының металлургия өнеркәсібіндегі оң динамикалық көрсеткіштер талданған. Соңғы жылдары Қазақстандағы металлургия өнеркәсібі мұнай өнеркәсібінен кейін, үкімет ерекше назар аударатын жетекші салалардың бірі болды. Бүгінде республика металлургия саласындағы әлемдік көшбасшылардың бірі болып табылады. Қазақстандық кәсіпорындар металлургиялық өнімдермен өздерінің нарығын толығымен қамтамасыз етіп қана қоймай, әртүрлі түсті металдарды шетелдерге экспорттайды. Қазақстан Республикасындағы машина жасау кәсіпорындарының орналасуы өндірістің техникалық және экономикалық ерекшеліктеріне, оның ішінде, өндірілетін өнімнің құрылымдық күрделілігі, мамандану мен кооперациялау деңгейінің кең дамуына тікелей байланысты екенін атап өтуге болады. Технологиялық процестің ерекшелігі бойынша көптеген машина жасау салалары білікті қызметкерлері бар, жоғары техникалық мәдениет салаларына бейім аймақтарға тартылады.

Тірек сөздер: технологиялық жаңғыру, өнеркәсіп, металлургиялық сала, машина жасау, өндіріс ерекшелігі, технологиялық процесс.

Аннотация

В статье рассмотрена системная модернизация промышленности Республики Казахстан. Промышленность Казахстана во многих сегментах характеризуется достаточно высоким уровнем изношенности фондов. Эта проблема признается бизнес-сообществом и государством, вырабатываются меры ее эффективного разрешения. Эффективная модернизация промышленности Казахстана возможна в рамках общенациональной промышленной политики, диверсифицированной по секторам и направлениям, опирающейся на государство. Промышленная политика должна быть инструментом, реагирующая на происходящие изменения. Ее важнейшие черты – адаптивность и применение в экономической практике наилучших наработок мирового опыта с учетом специфичности национальных условий. В статье проанализирована положительная динамика в металлургической отрасли Республики Казахстан. В последние годы металлургическая промышленность в Казахстане стала одной из ведущих отраслей, после нефтедобывающей, которой уделяется особое внимание правительства. Сегодня это государство состоит в числе мировых лидеров по металлургии. Казахстанские предприятия обеспечивают металлургической продукцией как собственный рынок, так и экспортируют разные цветные металлы в другие страны. Делая выводы можно отметить, что размещение предприятий машиностроения в Республике Казахстан находится в прямой зависимости от технико-экономической специфики производства, прежде всего, от таких его особенностей, как конструкционная сложность выпускаемых изделий и широкое развитие специализации и кооперирования. По характеру технологического процесса многие отрасли машиностроения тяготеют к районам высокой технической культуры, обладающим квалифицированными кадрами рабочих.

Ключевые слова: технологическая модернизация, промышленность, металлургическая отрасль, машиностроение, специфика производства, технологический процесс.