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МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК БАҒДАРЛАМАЛАРДЫ НАРЫҚ ШАРТТАРЫНДА ДАМУ ЖӘНЕ ІСКЕ АСЫРУ

Аңдатпа

Бұл жұмыста мемлекеттік бағдарламаларды нарық шарттарында даму және іске асыру мәселелері қарастырылады, Қазақстанның негізгі мемлекеттік бағдарламаларының мақсаттары ашылады, сонымен бірге берілген бағдарламалардың ағымдық жай-күйі, бағалауы және іске асырылуының талдауы қарастырылады. Осыған қоса, мемлекеттік бағдарламалардың барынша тиімді іске асырылуына кедергі келтіретін негізгі мәселелер айқындалады.

Кілт сөздер: Мәселе, мемлекеттік бағдарлама, нарық, экономика, индустриялық-инновациялық даму, мемлекеттің бәсекеге қабілеттілігі, қаржылай, инвестициялық тартымдылық, қазақстандық нарық.

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DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE PROGRAMS IN THE MARKET

Annotation

In this paper we consider the problems of development and realization of state programs in the market, describes the aims of the core state programs of Kazakhstan, and also examines the current state assessment and analysis of the implementation of these programs. In addition, identifies key issues impeding more effective implementation of government programs.

Keywords: Problem state program, market, economy, industrial-innovative development and competitiveness of the state's cash, investment attractiveness of Kazakhstan market.

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REVIEW OF THE STATE OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IN REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract

An important industry, producing non-food consumer goods, is light industry. From the development of this industry depends the social level of living, therefore it is necessary to increase the role of light industry in the development of domestic market by competitive domestic products

of high quality. Light industry includes several sub-sectors: textiles (including cotton, wool, silk, linen, knitted fabrics, felting), garment, haberdashery, leather, fur and footwear industries. However, under the pressure of imports the light industry of Kazakhstan has practically ceased to exist, providing only 8-10% of the internal demand.

Keywords: light industry, textile industry, garment industry, knitting industry, leather and fur industry, footwear industry.

Introduction

For any country, light industry is the most important multi-disciplinary and innovative-attractive sector of the economy. Without its development, it is hard to imagine the growth in other non-primary sectors of the economy.

Materials and research methods

To problems of light industry development is devoted the works of A. Vasilyev [1], N. Vlassova [2], S. Kovalenko [3], I. Kuznetsova [4], A. Pavlov [5], G. S. Ukubasov [6], L. N. Khudov [7], S. E. Yepanchintsev [8] and etc. In this article, we apply the methods of statistical and economic analysis.

Research results

Now light industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized by the decline of its share in the volume of the country's industry and by the significant decline in the share of GDP from 2.3% in 2000 to 0.3% in 2014. This is because more than 90% of the market occupied by imported goods.

If in 2000, there were 1295 large existing enterprises, in 2010 - 526, then in 2015 - 756 enterprises. In Soviet period, light industry was established as 25% of the Republic budget, but after independence, many factories were destroyed and closed. The main reasons, that have led the industry to the brink of collapse, are: inflation, high interest rates on loans, tax burden, ill-conceived privatization, the flow of uncontrolled imports.

The main problem of light industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan lies in the fact, that the products of this industry has low competitiveness. In Kazakhstan, 80% of imported products in the light industry are not certified and have low quality. In addition, large number of light industry goods comes from China, Turkey, India, Kyrgyzstan by counterfeit way.

The key point, which characterize the imports of clothing and fabrics in Kazakhstan, is the increasing of clothing proportion by more rapid growth, than the share of imported fabrics. That could be explained by increasing of income of the population, ready to buy more expensive ready-made clothing, imported from foreign countries, by the penetration on the Kazakhstan market of large retail chains, by the increase in new forms of trade (the format of large shopping centers began to spread throughout Kazakhstan since the mid-2000s) and other reasons.

Consider the structure of industrial production of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Figure 1).

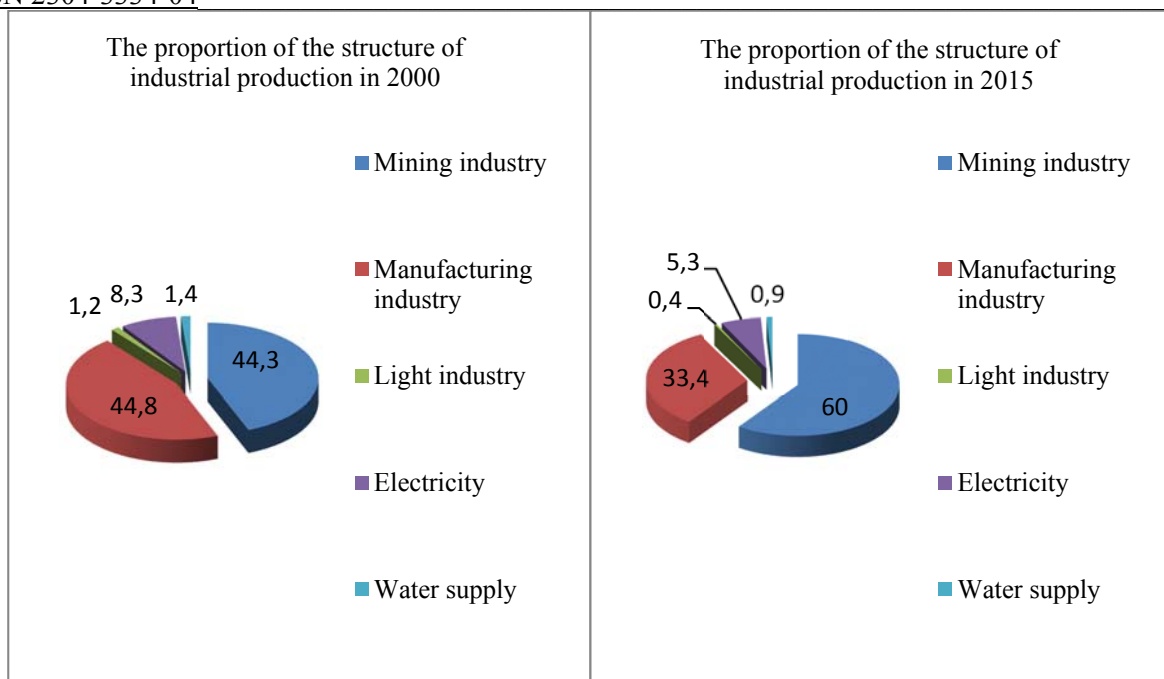


Figure 1 - Structure of the industrial production volume of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2000 and 2015.

Note – compiled by the author based on the source [12]

Figure 1 shows, that in the structure of industrial production volume of the Republic of Kazakhstan the lowest share is taking the light industry. In 2015, the proportion of light industry in the structure of industrial production volume was 0.4%.

In the whole, the light industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized by: a high share of the shadow economy; imperfection of the legislation; the displacement of domestic producers from the domestic market by foreign manufacturers, that have taken a catastrophic nature, and low productivity. In 2014 in comparison with 2013 year, labor productivity in industry decreased from 8,9 thousand dollars per person to 8.4 thousand dollars per person. The reduction is related with the devaluation in 2014.

Textile and garment industry of Kazakhstan covers only 10% of domestic demand. While for the formation of the economic security of the country, the domestic production volume should at least meet 30% of domestic demand.

Currently, large part from considered enterprises are the small enterprises - 90.6%, medium-sized enterprises are 6.7%, and the largest are 2.7%. Such distribution of the company dimension is normal for industries with small entry barriers to the market. Industrial organizations of the country organized through the Association of light industry enterprises of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Members of this Association are such companies as "Mukhtar Corporation " LLP, "Technopromteks" LLP, " Hlopkoprom-celluloza" LLP, "Argo" LLP, "Kuat LTD" (joint with JSC "Smilovich felt factory", Belarus), "Semiramida" LLP, "Melanzh" JSC, "Uteks" JSC, "Russian textile" LLP, "Alliance Kazakhstan" LLP, "Kazakhstan - Textiles" and other [10]. Successfully operating companies such as "Kazakhstan Textiline" with children clothing brand "Mimioriki", "Kaz SPO-N" presents sports apparel for children and adults "Zibroo", "Semiramida" – headwear "LadyLike", "South Textiline KZ" company presents the production of cotton yarn and fabric, "Almaty leather factory" LLP (joint with "Mozhelit" JSC, Belarus). Currently in "Ontustik" FEZ there are 8 large companies with a total investment of more than 144 million U.S. dollars, which provide about 1,500 workplaces.

The largest number of companies producing fabrics and clothing in the Republic of Kazakhstan is concentrated in Almaty city and the highest number of large enterprises – in the South Kazakhstan region.

In our country developed a comprehensive plan for the development of light industry on 2015-2019. The main purpose of this plan is to increase the competitiveness of light industry with the strengthening of its social effectiveness [11].

Innovative development of industry associated with the development of human capital, the availability of production capacity and raw materials.

Among the products, produced by textile industry and exported to foreign countries, in the Republic of Kazakhstan stands out for the cotton, grown in the Southern regions of Kazakhstan, which in different years considered as 70 to 90% of exports. It should be noted, that Kazakhstan has significant potential for the development of light industry, which is due to the proximity of the regions producing raw materials (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan), as well as potential large markets (Russia, Asian and European countries, middle East). Kazakhstan has the necessary conditions to create the resource base, the cultivation of cotton, also available in the presence the significant human resources. The country annually produces about 100 thousand tons of cotton fibre, 90% of which is exported. Today in South Kazakhstan region has 15 cotton processing factories, which have a high consumption of equipment, low quality of fiber and the lack of its own raw materials. At full load, domestic enterprises will be able to process up to 30% of the total volume of cotton fibre. This should draw attention to the need of application of new technology of cotton sowing (modern methods of cultivation, the method of drip irrigation under plastic film) without increasing acreage to increase the yield and quality. In addition, it is time to review subsidy mechanisms. Instead of allocating them for fuel, irrigation water and fertilizers, it is more efficient to provide subsidies per unit of produced goods, i.e. raw cotton.

Statistics shows, that from 40 thousand tons of wool clip, annually about 30% is exported, including more than 17% in unwashed form. More than 70% of the wool is lost, not processed. The existence of natural wool, which uncontrollably at bargain prices and without certification goes beyond the borders of Kazakhstan, and significant portion of the proceeds are in "shadow turnover", that leads to significant losses, resulting that the government annually loses more than \$ 6.0 million dollars per year. If to minimize the existing losses of wool, it will not only replenish the budget of the country, but also allow increasing employment in the production and processing of wool, particularly in rural areas. In addition, calculations show, that the realization of full cycle of processing of raw materials allow to increase in three times the volume of gross output in comparison with primary processing.

One of the solutions to the problems of the light industry should be the improving of the innovative activity of enterprises in the industry. The most important technological modernization, involving the renewal of obsolete equipment and technologies. Particularly the important will be the role of state support, related, primarily, to the financing of innovation.

The entry of Kazakhstan into the WTO in December 2015 for light industry carries a number of serious consequences for the industry. The state support in industry is just a necessity.

Conclusions

For the development of light industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the following are necessary:

- creation of the developed domestic market of consumer goods;
- state support and encourage investors;
- formation of raw material base of light industry;
- export promotion;
- formation of innovative activity;
- personnel advanced development.

Overall, despite crisis developments in the economy, we should expect a further increase in the market size of clothing and fabrics in the Republic of Kazakhstan – both from the import suppliers, and from local producers. Kazakh producers will retain the market for defense clothing orders, uniforms and clothing of lower price brands.

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ОБЗОР СОСТОЯНИЯ ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация

Важной отраслью, выпускающей непродовольственные товары народного потребления, является легкая промышленность. От развития данной отрасли зависит социальный уровень жизни населения, поэтому необходимо повысить роль легкой промышленности в развитии внутреннего рынка отечественными конкурентоспособными товарами высокого качества. Легкая промышленность включает в себя несколько подотраслей: текстильную (в том числе хлопчатобумажную, шерстяную, шелковую, льняную, трикотажную, валяльно-войлочную), швейную, галантерейную, кожевенную, меховую и обувную. Однако, под напором импорта легкая промышленность Казахстана практически перестала существовать, всего на 8-10% она **обеспечивает внутренний спрос**.

Ключевые слова: легкая промышленность, текстильная отрасль, швейная отрасль, трикотажная отрасль, кожевенно-меховая отрасль, обувная отрасль.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ЖЕҢІЛ ӨНЕРКӘСІБІ ЖАҒДАЙЫНА ШОЛУ

Аңдатпа

Бұл мақалада отандық жеңіл өнеркәсіп орындарының дағдарысқа ұшырауына себеп болған жүйелі проблемаларына талдау жүргізілген. Олардың ең бастылары: ескірген және жанартылмай тозығы жеткен өндірістік қорлар, қымбат шетелдік шикі заттарға кіріптарлық, төменгі деңгейдегі инвестиция, инновация мен қолда бар ғылыми зерттеулерді нашар қолдану, көленке экономиканың теріс әсерлері, кадр мәселелері және басқалар. Осы қалыптасқан жағдайды өзгерту үшін өндірістік қорларды жаңарту, отандық шикі заттармен жұмыс істеу, инновация мен ғылыми зерттеулерді мейлінше игеру, жана техника мен технологияны іске қосу керек. Сонда ғана біз жыл сайын тұрақты, бәсекеге сай өндірістік нәтижеге жете аламыз.

Кілт сөздер: жеңіл өнеркәсіп, тоқыма өнеркәсібі, тігін өнеркәсібі, трикотаж өнеркәсібі, былғары-бағалы тері өнеркәсібі, аяқ киім өнеркәсібі.