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INDUSTRIAL INNOVATIVE POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN: CURRENT STATUS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS

The article explores the problems of industrial innovative policy in Kazakhstan. Prospects for the priority sectors development in the economy are shown. Estimation of the current state of economic development is presented. The ways of industrial innovative policy realization are suggested.
Keywords: *economic policy; state support; competitiveness; innovation projects.*

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ІНДУСТРІАЛЬНО-ІННОВАЦІЙНА ПОЛІТИКА В КАЗАХСТАНІ: СУЧАСНИЙ СТАН І ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ

У статті розглянуто проблеми провадження індустріально-інноваційної політики в Казахстані. Показано перспективи розвитку пріоритетних галузей економіки. Надано економічну оцінку сучасному стану економічного розвитку. Запропоновано нові шляхи реалізації індустріально-інноваційної політики.
Ключові слова: *економічна політика; державна підтримка; конкурентоспроможність; інноваційні проекти.*
Табл. 2. Літ. 18.

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ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНО-ИННОВАЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В КАЗАХСТАНЕ: СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ

В статье рассмотрены проблемы проведения индустриально-инновационной политики в Казахстане. Показаны перспективы развития приоритетных отраслей экономики. Дана экономическая оценка современного состояния экономического развития. Предложены пути реализации индустриально-инновационной политики.
Ключевые слова: *экономическая политика; государственная поддержка; конкурентоспособность; инновационные проекты.*

Problem statement. Sound economic policy of the state is the key to successful development of the country; industrial innovative policy is of no less importance. New industrialization of Kazakhstan at the historic turning point foresees a new economic system, responsive to restructuring, innovations, creation and implementation of new technologies and products, enhancing the competitiveness of production.

These circumstances highlight the issue of competitive national economy formation with a new strategic approach to transformation processes in the country and reorientation of government policy on innovative industrialization and modernization as a general public interest.

Recent research and publications analysis. Various aspects of industrial and innovative policies have been discussed by foreign scientists, among whom are D. Gao (2009), P.F. Drucker (2004), A. Kaufmann and F. Todtling (2000), J.A. Schumpeter (2004) and others.

Problems of innovative development of national economy are reflected in the research of many "near abroad" scientists, in particular, S.T. Aliyev (2008),

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N. Ilyashenko (2005), N. Ivanova (2001), A. Malyutina (2013), I.E. Shirshov (2006) and others.

In the works of Kazakhstani scientists D.S. Bekniyazova (2013), M.T. Kenjebayeva (2011), A. Mukanova (2006), B. Ospanov (2005), V. Sleptsov (2011) and others various issues of regional economy development are explored.

Unresolved issues. In scientific literature, development of industrial and innovative policies are mainly considered from the standpoint of international experience. At the same time evaluation of innovation implementation in Kazakhstan economy is insufficiently explored.

The purpose of the study. Basing on the analysis of the current state of industrial innovative policy in Kazakhstan to develop recommendations on the mechanisms of its implementation.

Key research findings. Strategic objectives of the country's development have been outlined in the State program for accelerated industrial and innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan (SPAIID). The program for 2010–2014 was designed to ensure sustainable and balanced economic growth through diversification and increase of its competitiveness (Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 19/03/2010, #958).

Until 2015, the main priority of the forced industrialization policy was the implementation of major investment projects in traditional export-oriented sectors, with the multiplication of new business opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses through purposeful development of local territories, redistribution and recycling.

In order to create the foundations of postindustrial economy the development of national innovation infrastructure, the support of scientific and technological groundwork with commercialization prospects, will continue to develop.

In general, government support for economy diversification will be carried out through the implementation of regular balanced economic policies at the macro and sectoral levels, as well as through selective support measures for specific sectors and projects.

Concentration of state and business resources on the development of priority sectors of the economy will be followed by interactive coordination of government and business solutions, using most advanced information systems for monitoring and implementation of specific tools.

In general, the state program identified 106 target indicators, of which 12 are common, 33 industry specific, and 61 belong to key support measures (Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 17/05/2003, #1096).

According to the Statistics Agency data, at the end of 2013 SPAIID performance target indicators had a positive trend (Table 1).

From 2011 to 2013, real GDP grew by 118.5% (from 27.5 to 34.1 trln KZT), nominal – 6.6 trln KZT. From 2011 to 2013, real growth in GVA non-oil sector amounted to 123.4% (from 19.3 to 23 bln тенге).

Since 2011, the trend of advanced manufacturing growth is shown. In 2013, manufacturing real growth in comparison to 2011 was 120.5%, in the mining sector – 114.5%. Real growth by industries: in pharmaceuticals – 101.7%, machinery – 114.9%, the construction industry and building materials - 111.1%, chemical indus-

try – 103.1%. Reduction in growth is observed in metallurgy – 94.7% and light industry – 98.3%.

Table 1. **Performance target indicators of SPAIID,** *mlrd KZT* (www.mint.gov.kz, 2014)

Indicator	2011	2012	2013
GDP	27571	30346	34140
GVA of non-primary sector of the economy	19334	21888	23056
Manufacturing	4801	5446	5882
Mining and quarrying	10081	10242	10975
Metallurgical industry	1315	1364	1282
Chemical industry	119	135	139
Mechanical engineering	270	326	371
Pharmaceutical industry	15	20	20.5
Construction industry	175	213	236
Light industry	28	34	33

Table 2 shows the results of innovative development by industries.

Table 2. **Innovative development of industry** (www.mint.gov.kz, 2014)

Indicator	2011	2012	2013
The volume of innovative products, bln KZT	151.6	379	395
Expenditure on technological innovation in the industry, bln KZT	219	170	168
The share of innovative products in GDP, %	0.7	0.9	1.25
Number of innovatively active enterprises, units	467	614	1622
In the mining industry	26	33	71
In the chemical industry	16	19	35
In the engineering industry	100	73	91
In the pharmaceutical industry	12	12	3
In the construction industry	9	23	240
In the light industry	10	15	25

During the period from 2011 to 2013 the volume of innovative production increased in nominal terms by 2.5 times, from 151.6 to 385 bln KZT. In 2013, the volume of innovative products as compared to 2012 increased by 4% or 385 bln KZT, services of innovative nature were provided for 21 bln KZT. Among the sales of innovative products by industrial enterprises the largest share in the production of innovative products takes reintroduced or subject to significant technological changes – 75.8%, products that were subject to improvement – 6.6% and other innovative products – 17.5%. Number of innovatively active enterprises as compared to 2011 increased by 3.4 times, the greatest number of innovative enterprises (231 units) appeared in the construction industry (www.mint.gov.kz, 2014).

Analysis of the main indicators of the mining and metallurgical complex development of Kazakhstan shows a positive trend.

The share of mining and metallurgical complex in the structure of industrial production is 18%.

In 2013 in the mining and quarrying production volume in current prices amounted to 10.9 trln KZT (IPV – 103.1), and the volume of metal ore mining amounted to 786.1 bln KZT (IPV – 106.8%).

In 2013 the amount of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment amounted to 170 bln (IPV – 108.5%).

In metallurgy and mining 5 technical regulations were approved by the Government Decree, as well as according to the plan of the Kazakhstan Institute of Standardization and Certification there are 193 state standards, of which 144 are harmonized with international requirements. 19 technological regulations of input data for the design of new steel products and new types of high value added products are developed. As part of the modernization of "backbone" enterprises, the government on the permanent basis interacts with key industries in their current activities and modernization plans, where finance, taxation, customs, transport, logistics, railways tariffs, environment, labor relations, subsoil, and energy efficiency issues are often on the discussion list.

Development of engineering within the Government Program AIID shows qualitative growth. In machinery construction in 2013 the production volume amounted to 853.9 bln KZT, the volume index – 114.6%.

According to the Agency of Statistics of RK GVA in the industry in 2013 amounted to 233.4 bln KZT, the growth of GVA to the level of 2012 year – 114.4%. GVA growth in 2013 as compared to 2008 was 164%.

Currently in Ust-Kamenogorsk and Kostanai on-site of JSC "ASIA AUTO" and JSC "Agromash Holding" enterprises assembly of passenger cars is organized. Localization level at these enterprises is over 30%. In railway engineering, in 2013 as compared to the previous year production of locomotives and freight cars increased by 1.5 times. JSC "ZIKSTO" mastered the production of specialized platforms and hopper cars. Organization of steel castings production for the needs of railway engineering is under discussion.

In 2013, in Kostanai region 570 harvester combines were produced. Production increase to 650 units combines per year will be reached by 2015. In Semey, production of "Belarus" tractors is organized. In 2013, they produced 1000 units of them.

To service the agricultural machinery, a network of 9 trade and service centers in major regions of the country were created, namely: two in the North-Kazakhstan region, one in the East Kazakhstan region, three in the Akmola region, one in Kostanai, West Kazakhstan and Almaty areas.

The structure of the light industry in Kazakhstan accounted for 51% of textiles production, 42% of clothing and 7% belong to leather and related products. Over 90% of all operating enterprises of the light industry are small and medium enterprises. If in 2008 the share of industry in the total production was 0.2%, and in manufacturing – 0.81%, at the end of 2013 it amounted to 0.36% and 1.1%, respectively, thus showing a positive growth trend.

In the coming period, industry trends would be related to the creation of incentives for modernization and diversification of industries as for processing of local raw materials (cotton, wool, leather) in the textile, clothing, leather and footwear industries.

For effective functioning of the sector, such support measures are provided:

1) in production of woolen goods – modernization of primary wool processing, as well as the creation of a woolen cluster for the organization of the full technological cycle of wool processing;

2) in cotton production: in the SEZ "South" (South Kazakhstan) – organization of a full production cycle of carded and combed cotton yarn, fabrics and made-up textile articles, dyeing and finishing of yarns and fabrics, as well as ready-made garments, thus expanding the activities of "South" (production of silk fabrics, non-woven production of textiles, carpets and tapestries, cotton cellulose and its derivatives, high-quality paper from raw cotton and leather goods);

3) in leather and footwear subsector – organization of deep processing of hides of farm animals and release of competitive commodities leather fur and footwear;

4) modernization of sewing enterprises.

The implementation of 5 investment projects is provided for the development of the chemical industry.

The first project is a factory for the production of mineral fertilizers in Zhambyl region. Its production capacity is about 1 mln tons of phosphorus, nitrogen and complex fertilizers per year.

The implementation of the project is carried out within the framework of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and JSC "EuroChem" on building a plant for the production of complex fertilizers and phosphorite mining base "Karatau" in the Republic of Kazakhstan".

The second project is the construction of a sulfuric acid plant in Akmola region. Currently, in the framework of the project the installation works on the harness of technological tubes, ventilation equipment installation and commissioning of ventilation systems are being carried out. Readiness of the project to date is 87%.

The third project is the construction of a sulfuric acid plant in Zhambyl region. In December 2013 on the basis of LLP "Kazphosphate" sulfuric acid plant was launched with the capacity of 500 ths tons. The aim of this project is to ensure stable production of mineral fertilizers, where the main raw material is sulfuric acid. By the end of 2013, 45.4 ths tons of acid were produced.

The fourth project is the study of possible organization of production of nitrogen-phosphorus fertilizers (Ushbas and Geres fields in South Kazakhstan). The mineral resource base of phosphoritesare set fields of "Ushbas-1" and "Geres" in the Suzak region of the country's South have confirmed reserves of more than 500 mln tons. Geological conditions of these deposits are characterized as favorable. Enriched phosphorite concentrate will contain 29–31% of active P_2O_5 element.

The last project is to ensure the production of caustic soda by membrane method of 30 ths tons per year and other products – chlorine, sodium hypochlorite (Pavlodar region). Chlorine production is carried out by a membrane method which is an environmentally safe way of exploring such products. Production capacity is 30 ths tons of caustic soda, 45 ths tons of hydrochloric acid, 9.6 ths tons of chlorine, 6.6 ths tons of sodium hypochlorite. In 2013, the production volumes were as follows: caustic soda – 27.3 ths tons, chlorine – 18.7 ths tons, sodium hypochlorite – 4.5 ths tons.

Conclusions and recommendations. The country is facing new industrialization, which is a very complex and demanding issue. To solve the problems of the new economic policy, the basic principles of which should be "profitability, return on investment and competitiveness", as stated in the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050", there is a big demand for scientific support of the new policy in manufacturing. The effectiveness of neo-industrialization policy and of economic pragmatism depends on business and

state consolidated efforts, the mechanisms of their interaction, which largely rely on the level of scientific substantiation and adequate assessment of the potential for identifying the objectives and key performance indicators in the manufacturing industry. Accordingly, when building a new model having a rather complex configuration, it is necessary to determine the key purposes and place them by importance. The emphasis should be made on further development of internal resources, as well as intellectual, scientific, technological, industrial and innovative potential.

It is possible to create a new neo-industrial economy only on the basis of the new "competitive model" of development, the main engines of which should be the internal market mechanisms, private initiative and competition, stimulated and regulated by the state, primarily by creating incentives. At the same time, the main driver of economic development should not be the external demand for raw materials, but formation of consumer and industrial demand at domestic markets on the basis of natural resource revenues redistribution. The main objective of this neo-industrialization policy is the development of productive forces and the growth of aggregate labor productivity.

At the present stage of economic development, innovative activities serve as the main tool for improving the competitiveness of industries, the level of innovation development that forms the basis for sustainable economic growth, determining the prospects for industrial enhancement.

Thus, the assessment of competitiveness of various objects (including industrial enterprises) is challenging for several reasons: firstly, too many various indicators of quality and resourcefulness are hidden behind competitiveness; secondly, there are currently no standards for evaluating competitiveness. This indicates, on the one hand, the extreme importance and complexity of the problem, on the other hand – the incompleteness of methodological development and the need for further research in this area.

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