



International Scientific Conference “Environmental and Climate Technologies”, CONECT 2016,
12–14 October 2016, Riga, Latvia

Assessment of approaches to industrialization issues in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China

Larissa Leonidovna Bozhko*

Rudny Industrial Institute, 50 let Oktyabrya Str. 38, Rudniy 111500, Kazakhstan

Abstract

This article presents the results of study which purpose was to conduct a comparative analysis of economic methods for state regulation in the field of industrial development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China. The study identified the stages of industrial policy in Kazakhstan and China, a comparison of approaches “China Manufacturing 2025” State Program of China and the State program of industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, identified specific and common mechanisms. The specific methodological approach is the use of complex criteria analysis of industrial and innovation policy of the states at the present stage, taking into account the country context, development and external calls. The empirical basis for the analysis were the results of investigations conducted within the research “Development of theoretical and methodological foundations of corporate governance by regional technical higher educational institution in the conditions of industrial-innovative development of Kazakhstan”, performed by grant funding from the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

© 2017 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

Peer-review under responsibility of the scientific committee of the International Scientific Conference “Environmental and Climate Technologies”.

Keywords: state program; industrial-innovative development; innovations; investments; manufacturing industry; state support; approaches

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: bogkoll@rii.kz

1. Introduction

Over the years, the industry remains an important sector of production goods, provides logistics development of other economy sectors. It is in the industry in the first accumulate the most important scientific and technological achievements and implemented high-tech accumulation of capital.

Economic development of the industry determine the impact on the increasing globalization of industrial firms as a result of increasing the efficiency and functioning of markets, improving the business environment and corporate governance, reducing the computer, communications, transportation and logistics costs, trade and investment liberalization; increase the effectiveness of NTO directions based on new generic technologies, especially information that can be shared across all sectors and industries; nucleation and growth of new and emerging sectors and industries, as well as the replacement of dead branches.

A big role in the development of industry in the country aspect is given to industrial policy of the state. In industrialized countries, the essence of industrial policy is formulated as implemented using state purposeful systematic work on the direct (administrated) and indirect (financial and economic) regulation of development innovative industry [1–5]. An integrated approach to industrial policy assumes its consideration, as a package of interrelated and complementary documents, including the concept of a coordinated industrial policy, program implementation industrial policy, package of legal acts providing realization of the state macroeconomic decisions [6, 7].

2. Features of industrial policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan

In 2003, in the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted a Strategy for Industrial and Innovation Development of Kazakhstan for 2003–2015, which was a system-wide instrument, forming a coherent and comprehensive economic policy of the state in the period up to 2015, and specifying the specific areas of industrial-innovative development. The strategy is aimed at achieving sustainable development of the country through rapid modernization and diversification of the economy, the formation of high-tech industry and the use of available potential benefits in order to move away from the export-raw material orientation of the economy and increase the competitiveness of Kazakhstan's permanent. A strategy is a set of main directions of economic, organizational and legal activities of the state, based on the efficient use of available resource capacity of the state to ensure qualitative changes in the structure of the economy towards a post-industrial and innovative development forward [8, 9].

In 2014 in the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted a State program for accelerated industrial-innovative development for 2010–2014 aimed at ensuring sustainable and balanced economic growth through diversification and enhancing its competitiveness.. The program is a logical continuation of the policy of economic diversification, and integrated basic approaches of industrial-innovative development strategy for 2003–2015, the Program “30 Corporate Leaders of Kazakhstan” and other program documents in the sphere of industrialization.

For the period up to 2015 the main priority of the forced industrialization policy was the implementation of major investment projects in traditional export-oriented sectors of the economy, with the animation of new business opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses through the purposeful development of local content, subsequent redistribution and recycling.

Great prospects appeared for the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan in connection with the adoption of the Industrialization Map, prepared within the framework of the State program for accelerated industrial-innovative development of Kazakhstan for 2010–2014 years.

With the implementation of the State program for accelerated industrial-innovative development of Kazakhstan for 2010–2014 years following results were achieved:

- Real GDP growth was about 30 % (from 16.1 to 34.1 bln. tenge);
- There is a tendency of advanced production growth in the manufacturing industry – (22.5 %), in the mining sector – (20.1 %);
- Real growth of GVA of the manufacturing industry amounted to 24.5 % (from 1.8 to 3.7 bln. tenge);
- A growth of labor productivity in the manufacturing sector – 1.6 times (from 37.3 to 57.5 US \$ /per person).

متن کامل مقاله

دریافت فوری ←

ISIArticles

مرجع مقالات تخصصی ایران

- ✓ امکان دانلود نسخه تمام متن مقالات انگلیسی
- ✓ امکان دانلود نسخه ترجمه شده مقالات
- ✓ پذیرش سفارش ترجمه تخصصی
- ✓ امکان جستجو در آرشیو جامعی از صدها موضوع و هزاران مقاله
- ✓ امکان دانلود رایگان ۲ صفحه اول هر مقاله
- ✓ امکان پرداخت اینترنتی با کلیه کارت های عضو شتاب
- ✓ دانلود فوری مقاله پس از پرداخت آنلاین
- ✓ پشتیبانی کامل خرید با بهره مندی از سیستم هوشمند رهگیری سفارشات