



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2018»
XIII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ

XIII Международная научная конференция
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2018»

The XIII International Scientific Conference
for Students and Young Scientists
«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2018»



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WAYS TO IMPROVE SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is a part of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan with precisely defined boundaries, where a specific legal regime of a special economic zone applies to the implementation of priority activities. The major objective of establishing SEZ is the economic development of a particular region or country as a whole, which is provided by productivity growth, investment and development of new high-tech industries. In addition to these main objectives, SEZs contribute to the competitiveness of the region and increase of employment.

The current economic zones were established in Kazakhstan since 2001. The law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On special economic zones in the Republic of Kazakhstan» № 469-IV on July 21, 2011 identifies primary and supporting activities in the SEZ. Primary activities - main activities which are consistent with goals of SEZ establishment. Companies that perform such activities, are members of SEZ. The support activities are necessary to ensure the activities of the participants of SEZ, and are performed in its territory by companies that are not the members of the SEZ [1].

In the second half of the 20th century in the world economic practice became widespread use the tool of state regulation of the economy as an organization in the territory of the country special and "free" zones of private equity with institutional content. Effective use of these tools represents a complex challenge for transitional economies on the former Soviet Union. Currently, whereas between countries for the world financial capital with a new force the struggle is resumed, relevance of this task is especially considerable. The purpose of this article consists in identification of a role of the special economic zones (SEZ) in development of the of Kazakhstan. economic agents.

To achieve this purpose it is necessary to solve the following tasks in sequence: first, it is necessary to review the global experience of operation the special economic zones and on this basis to highlight their key features and characteristics; second, it is necessary to examine the practice of implementation of special economic zones in Kazakhstan, to identify their role in the development of the country [2].

Some authors propose to divide the special economic zones on the basis of competitiveness into preferential and transitive. In the preferential zones enterprises possess competitiveness at the expense of privileges and public assistance available for them, but the foundations of transitive zones are innovation and operational adaptability.

The special economic zone, attracting investors with its privileges, can become the growth point and innovative core for all national economy and can lead to recovery of a certain territory from a depressive economic state, as opposed to the SEZ inefficient organization that can bring more negative effects than positive: unprofitability of public investment in infrastructure, uselessness of granting privileges and incentives, lack of innovative return, negative social consequences, etc.

Owing to written above it is impossible to make an accurate conclusion about a role of the special economic zones in the country development without specific features of their operation in specific spatial and economic conditions [3].

The SEZ control system in Kazakhstan under the existing legislation looks as follows. To ensure the best quality in the management of the economic zone in it the management company has to conduct the professional activity. The founders of the society can be not only the state and local authorities, but also private legal entities (domestic and foreign subject to availability of SEZ management experience). In the presence of the central regulatory agencies of all SEZ (now it is the Ministry of the industry and new technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan) the interdepartmental advisory body (review council) operates in the conduct of which belong functions of drawing the conclusions of advisory by nature about expediency of creation or liquidation of specific SEZ. And part of the review council includes not only government officials, but also members of the public and business communities. Public authorities of various level and private legal entities are entitled to submit the offer on creation of SEZ for consideration of review council.

Special economic zones in Kazakhstan.

For the purposes of foreign economic stimulation, regionally accelerated development, economy industries support and social problems solution, investment, technology and modern management, highly efficient and competitive industries creation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it has established 10 special economic zones by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

1) **Astana-new city, Astana city** aimed at the development of construction and industry, created in 2001, includes some areas of the city of Astana, and two industrial zones;

2) **“National Industrial Petrochemical Park”, Atyrau region** aimed at the development of petrochemicals, created in December 2007, located in Atyrau region;

3) **“Seaport Aktau”, Mangistau region** aimed at the development of logistics and transport, set up in April 2002, located in the commercial port, as well as in parts of the city of Aktau, Mangistau region;

4) **“Innovation Technologies Park”, Almaty region** aimed at the development of the IT-industry, established in August 2003, located in the village of Tau Medeuski district of Almaty and Almaty region surrounding land;

5) **“Ontustyk”, South–Kazakhstan region** aimed at the development of the textile industry, created in June 2005, located in Sairam district of South Kazakhstan region;

6) **“Burabay”, Akmola region** aimed at the development of tourism, created in January 2008, located in Burabay district of Akmola region - along the lake Shuchie;

7) **“Saryarka”, Karaganda region** aimed at the development of metallurgy and metalworking, established in November 2011, located in Karaganda and adjacent lands of Buhar-Zhyrau district of Karaganda region;

8) **“Khorgos – Eastern Gate”, Almaty region** - Eastern Gate, aimed at the development of trade and logistics, established in November 2011, located in the Almaty region;

9) **“Pavlodar”, Pavlodar region** aimed at the development of chemical and petrochemical industry, created in November 2011, located in the Northern industrial area of Pavlodar;

10) **“Chemical Park “Taraz”, Zhambyl region** aimed at the development of the chemical industry, created in April 2013, located in Shumsky district of Zhambyl region. Who can become a member of SEZ in Kazakhstan Participants of SEZs can only be legal entities, including foreign companies [4].

At present, 6 SEZs have successfully developed in Kazakhstan: Astana - New City, Aktau Sea Port, Information Technology Park, Ontustik, National Industrial Petrochemical Technopark, Burabay, as well as 2 industrial zones in the cities of Astana and Karaganda.

The SEZs are created for the purpose of: developing and supporting the sectors of the economy; accelerated development of regions and solving social problems; increase of efficiency of entrepreneurial activity; attraction of investments, technologies and modern management; creation of highly efficient and competitive productions.

In a result, it is possible to propose the following proposals for improving the investment attractiveness of the development of Kazakhstan SEZs:

- merger of administrations and management company;
- sublease of real estate for participants of FEZ;
- individual benefits for each FEZ;
- the principle of "automatic approval";
- procedure for creating and converting FEZ;
- financing scheme;
- single window service.

The analysis shows that in order to remove key barriers to creating the foundations of investment attractiveness, it is necessary to solve the above-mentioned directions, which will create all conditions for competitive FEZ in Kazakhstan.

The maximum possible period of operation of a special economic zone in Kazakhstan is 25 years. All types of entrepreneurial activity in the SEZ are divided into the priority and auxiliary activities. Basic distinction between the two is that agents of auxiliary activity not covered by the special economic zone regime. Priority activity types are that answer the purpose of creation of this particular zone [5].

Conclusion: The level of development of the above SEZs and their effectiveness in Kazakhstan are different: some of them are very successful and already fully repaid or close to a total return of budgetary investments, while the others are not that developed. At the same time, despite a new and more progressive legislative act, the government still states that attraction of investors into SEZs is not performed well, and some analysts argue that because of imperfections in the functioning of the institutional mechanism, SEZs develop slowly. In this connection, the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies of the Republic of Kazakhstan intends to bring the Singapore company Jurong Consultants to the management, which, in turn, will develop a strategy for each SEZ. Creation of special economic zones can be effective tool of the state economic policy. Though the contribution of SEZs in the Republic of Kazakhstan's economy is not so great yet, but their role in attraction of direct investments in non-raw material resources and innovative productions, as well as integration into the global trading system is extremely important. Considering the high efficiency of the majority of special economic zones of Kazakhstan, in the long term their number and role in the development of the country will only increase.

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