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**AN OVERVIEW ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN KAZAKHSTAN**

**ОБЗОР ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ**

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*Cotton is one of the major agricultural crops in Kazakhstan that has an export importance. In addition, the cotton is a basis for the development of the own cotton-textile industry, which has become the one of seven major clusters of Kazakhstan economic development. A free economic zone (FEZ) "Ontustik" has been established and a program of "Ontustik" FEZ development has been adopted for developing the cotton and textile cluster in Kazakhstan. In this paper reviewed a brief overview of textile industry in Kazakhstan, focusing on cotton production and output textile products. The main output products of textile industry in Kazakhstan are carded or combed cotton fibre, fabrics, cotton fabrics, knitted or crocheted socks and knitted or crocheted jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles.*

*Хлопок является одной из основных сельскохозяйственных культур в Казахстане, имеющей экспортное значение. Кроме того, хлопок – это основа для развития собственной базы сырья для текстильной промышленности, ставшей одним из семи основных кластеров экономического развития Казахстана.*

*Программа по созданию и развитию Свободной Экономической Зоны (СЭЗ) "Онтустик" в Южно-Казахстанской области была принята для развития хлопково-текстильного кластера в Казахстане. В статье дан краткий обзор текстильной промышленности Казахстана с ориентацией на производство хлопка и текстильных изделий из него.*

*Основными продуктами текстильной промышленности в Казахстане является кардная, или гребенная хлопчатобумажная пряжа, хлопчатобумажные ткани, чулочно-носочные изделия из трикотажа, трикотажные пуловеры, кардиганы, жилеты и аналогичные изделия.*

**Keywords: textile industry, cotton production, textile products, free economic zone (FEZ), South Kazakhstan region.**

**Ключевые слова: текстильная промышленность, производство хлопка, текстильные изделия, свободная экономическая зона (СЭЗ), Южно-Казakhstanская область.**

Kazakhstan, geographically the largest country in the Central Asia, possesses enormous fossil fuel reserves and plentiful supplies of other minerals and metals. It also has a large agricultural sector featuring livestock and grain. In recent years Kazakhstan has enjoyed considerable economic growth averaging 9.3%. Kazakhstan is therefore an example of an emerging economy in central Asia and is leaving all other countries in this region far behind [1].

Cotton is one of the major agricultural crops in Kazakhstan that has an export importance. In addition, the cotton is a basis for the development of the own cotton-textile industry, which has become the one of seven major clusters of Kazakhstan economic development. The total amount of cotton fiber production takes the next place after oil, grain and nonferrous metals, which are main export products in Kazakhstan economy [2].

A free economic zone (FEZ) "Ontustik" has been established and a program of "Ontustik" FEZ development has been adopted for developing the cotton and textile cluster in Kazakhstan. The law "About development of the cotton branch" has been adopted in Kazakhstan to provide the textile enterprises with necessary raw material and to develop the domestic cotton growing [3], [4].

All subjects SEZ investment tax preferences granted exemption from customs duties and government land grants. Provided preferential credit terms: banks and other financial institutions may also enter in the composition of the cluster, creating a financial-industrial groups. FEZ "Ontustik" should become the backbone component of the pilot cluster. Last in the long term is intended to promote the most effective targeting subsectors in which the domestic manufacturer may be the most competitive.

In this paper reviewed a brief overview of textile industry in Kazakhstan, focusing on cotton production and output textile products [5].

Cotton is grown only in South Kazakhstan region. Yields are lower than in neighboring Uzbekistan and production is hampered by a deteriorating irrigation infrastructure. Planted area doubled between 1997 and 2004, reaching a record level of 216,000 hectares, then contracted nearly as sharply over the following five years [6]. In 2011 and 2012 years sown areas of cotton were 160.6 and 147.8 thousand hectares, respectively (Table 1) (Source: Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan [7]). As seen in Table 1 (sown areas of cotton (thousand hectares) 94% of sown areas of cotton are owned by private farms.

Table 1

Farm types/year	2011	2012
Agricultural enterprises	8.4	6.5
Peasant or private farms	152.2	141.3
Total	160.6	147.8

To improve the quality of cotton new types of fast-growing, high yielding, native varieties of cotton plant with fiber high quality were released from Kazakh Research Insti-

tute of Cotton Growing. New types of cotton Pa-30-31, Pa-3344, M-4005, M-4007 and M-4011 are shown in Fig. 1 (Source: Kazakh research institute of cotton growing [8]).

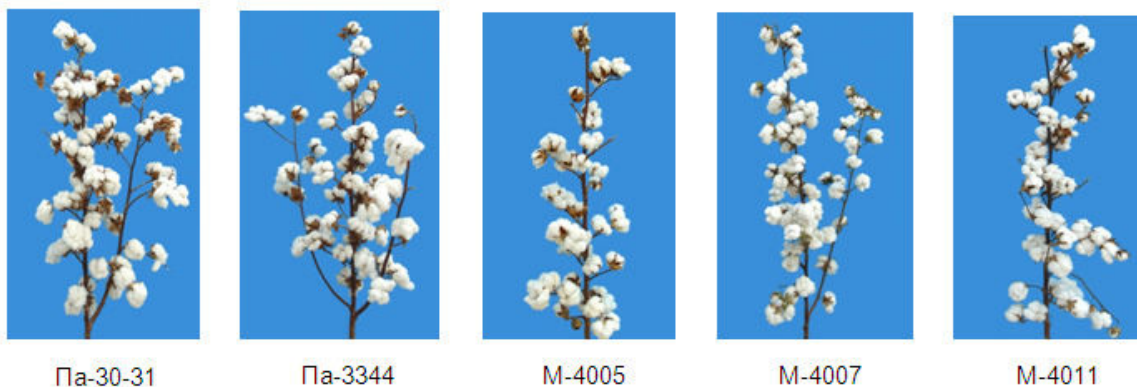


Fig. 1

According to the data of Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan in cotton production has been a decrease from 2007 to 2010, respectively 441.7 and 239 thousand tons, but has been an increase since 2011

(336.1 thousand tons) (Table 2 – produced raw cotton (thousand tons)) (Source: Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6], [8]).

Table 2

Farm types/year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agricultural enterprises	25	14.6	10.5	10.8	11.2	13
Peasant (private) farms	416	302.8	259.4	228.9	324.8	366.6
Households' plots	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Total	441.7	317.5	270	239	336.1	379.6

The main output products of textile industry in Kazakhstan are carded or combed cotton fibre, fabrics, cotton fabrics, knitted or crocheted socks and knitted or crocheted jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles. According to the data of Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Ka-

zakhstan in 2008 there was a peak in the manufacture of all of these products, however, has been a decrease from 2009 to 2011, but has increased again in 2012 (Table 3 – output products of textile industry) (Source: Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan [6], [8]).

Table 3

Years	Cotton fibre, tons	Fabrics, 1000 m <sup>2</sup>	Cotton fabrics, 1000 m <sup>2</sup>	Socks, 1000 pairs	Jerseys, 1000 pieces
2007	110 471	43 325	42 423	1 911	207
2008	133 348	43 480	42 014	1 847	223
2009	97 062	35 491	35 335	1 234	98
2010	91 404	36 840	35 435	2 539	95
2011	75 544	19 192	19 192	2 068	60
2012	99 480	23 878.1	23 534.4	2 041.3	80

## CONCLUSION

Kazakhstan in its development came to a situation where urgently needed diversification of production, in order to avoid further dependence on the oil sector. The concept of cluster development combines the concepts of quality of environment and regional economic development. In the natural economic zones

of the republic, which differ from each other specialization of the economy, should be formed separate clusters representing certain production facilities. Preparation of Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO puts the country faced with the need to take urgent measures technological nature in the light of the cluster model of economic development of the region

allows for a comparative advantage, turning it into a competitive advantage.

According to the statistical results of the textile industry in Kazakhstan, is observed a decrease in 2010, but an increase in 2012. In the textile industry of Kazakhstan is expected to be progress because of the establishment of free economic zones in Kazakhstan and the investments in these regions.

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