

Structural Reforms and Achieved Results of Increasing Goods Construction Materials

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ABSTRACT

The paper studies the main priorities for attracting and improving investment activities in the conditions of diversification of production of the construction materials industry and increasing of its export potential. To attract and use investments effectively, a certain investment climate is needed. Characterized by a significant increase in recent years in attracting foreign investment and a steady increase in production volumes. Further developments of investment activities ensure a stable development of the construction materials industry; deepen cooperation and integration activities, competitiveness and diversification of products in the sector.

The country's leadership always pays great attention to developing construction, adopted long-term national program on preparation of specialists (construction of colleges and lyceums), school education (construction of new schools and major repairing of existing ones), support of individual dwellings (individual dwelling construction in rural areas), of course, developing of the construction materials industry is of great importance for all these areas.

Alongside with all spheres of the national economy the construction materials industry followed the most right way of developing, which is known all over the world as "Russian model", and made an important step to the gradual developing of the branch.

The main aim of the branch is to implement the republican economic policy into producing construction materials:

- providing the construction market with locally produced construction materials;
- participating in drawing up state programs on localization, modernization, technical and technological re-equipping of the enterprises of the construction materials industry, in the investment and territorial programs of the republic, system of managing the quality and others, and monitoring of implementation of these programs;
- conducting the marketing of the construction materials (export, import, study of demand for construction materials on territorial levels);

- implementing a unique technical policy in modernization of existing and creating of new production facilities, assisting in implementing modern, effective, energy-saving technologies and equipment into production process and holding marketing of facilities;
- conducting activities on attracting foreign investments and credits for implementing projects via creating joint stock and foreign enterprises.

In the line with the State Programs on investment and modernization projects over 500 projects on producing construction materials with the volume of expenditure due to all sources of financing equivalent to 897,5m US dollars, including due to attracting foreign investments and credits equal to 249,73m US dollars, have been implemented during the years of Independence.

During this period annual average growth rate of investments in comparable prices into economy, industry, construction and assembly works totaled 12,2 %, pace of investment growth into the construction materials industry totaled 45,8%.

Currently existing capacities on producing stoneware tile in the republic totals 11,0m cubic meters, with reaching the production capacity up to 25,0m cubic meters till 2018-2019 years.

Over 50 enterprises on producing various dry building mixes work currently in the republic. The production capacity of the enterprises is more than 400m cubic meters. The mixes provide new, significantly qualified level of conducting construction and assembly works.

Organization of producing of import-substituting products is under particular attention, market demand in construction materials is regularly studied and monitoring and analysis of import of construction materials is carried out.

During the years of Independence in accordance with the Program on localization of producing ready products the enterprises of the branch mastered the production of more than 50 forms of import-substituting materials: chmotte and siliceous refractory, stone wire tile, wood particle boards, welding electrode, ceramic tile, PVC window profile, aluminum plastic composite panel, gypsum board, dry mixes, linoleum, metal tile roofing, sanitary-technical products, laminate and flooring materials, roofing materials (polyizol, bicrom), cutoff disks, wall papers and others.

Construction materials imported into the country conditionally divided into three groups:

- common construction materials produced in the republic;
- construction materials composed of cellulose – MDF, lamin-board, board lumber, WDB;
- metal products – flat-rolled products, gage materials, wire, rolled wire, tubes, connector bend, connecting piece.

Construction materials totaling 1 532,7m US dollars were imported into the republic in 2015, the tempus of growth was 70,3%.

The volume of import of construction materials into the republic totaled 310,8m US dollars: boards from natural stone, ceramic tile, ceramic granite, glass plate, ceramic bathroom fittings, paints and varnishes, wallpapers, wallpapers for ceilings, thermal insulting materials and others.

Implementation of projects on organization of production is carried out on these 15 forms of products.

The list of exporting construction materials is increasing every year. In 1991-2000 the list was composed of 9 forms of products, in 2016 the list reached 40 forms of products. The geography of exporting products also expanded. The number of new sales markets in 1991-2016 increased from 7 up to 14 countries, in 2013 products with the entire volume of 1804,000 US dollars were exported to new markets; 2204,000 US dollars in 2014; 2304,000 US dollars in 2015, and in the volume of 3561,000 US dollars in 2016. It is planned to exports products to Poland, Belarus and others.

Currently practical aspects of energy saving and energy effectiveness are being implemented in industrial enterprises. Saving of fuel-energy resources is being carried out by the construction materials producing enterprises annually. Annual saving totals 2-5%.

Cement production is the main consumer of energy and fuel resources in the construction materials producing branch, it totals over 95 %.

Now cement is produced in two methods: “wet” and “dry”. It should be mentioned that 3,3m tonnes of cement was produced in the republic in 1995, only 38% of this volume fall to share of using “dry” method, which is modern and less power consuming. In 2015, the cement production reached 7,8m tonnes and the share of the dry method totaled 60%.

Starting from 2013 a project was launched in line with the program of International Association of Development (IAD) “Increase of energy effectiveness of industrial enterprises” (UZEEF) under the support of the World Bank. The aim of the project is to assist in increasing energy effectiveness of the industrial sector and decreasing the use of energy resources and fuel, as well as decreasing greenhouse gas emission.

For the first time in the world practice, it was proposed to use volcanic rock – tuffolevit as mineralizing agent and alumino-acid component of low-melting raw mix of Portland clinker.

The use of this component gave the following positive effects:

1. delivery of expensive import components was completely excluded (currency saving)
2. The coefficient of the use of furnace units significantly increased.
3. Hourly production capacity of furnace units increased up to 20 %.
4. Use of natural gas for clinker burning decreased by 8-12%.
5. The quality of producing goods is improved.

The above-mentioned positive effects brought to high economic effectiveness.

Regularly the old equipment is replaced by new modern energy saving facilities in the branch and all these gives the opportunity to decrease production costs of output, to save human, producing, fuel and energy resources.

As of late the government adopted programs on complex interaction of measures on providing employment of population via use of potentials of territories and branches of economy on creating work places, rational use of labor resources with taking into consideration demographic factors, assistance to developing effective forms of employment and entrepreneurship.

During 2011-2015 the production volumes in the branch grew 1,8 times, production of 126 forms of construction and finishing materials, such as gypsum board, dry mixes, modern roofing materials, heat-resistant polymer tubes, ceramic tile were started. Leading foreign companies Knauf (Germany), Light Barrier (UK), Djal and Bridge International (Korea) and others actively work in creating modern high-technological enterprises of the branch.

Increase of volume of dwelling construction and regular increase of its quality contributes to further growth of demand for construction and finishing materials, including ceramic tile, facade materials, sanitary ceramics, as well as various forms of ready construction boards made of wooden materials (WCB, MDF and others)

Production of modern construction materials, which meet leading technologies of construction and international standards on energy effectiveness and soundproofing of buildings (sandwich-panels, basalt fiber and reinforcement, heat-insulating materials, fixed formwork, materials for energy sufficient and “clever homes” and others) are of great demand.

- Conducting marketing researches of internal and foreign markets of construction materials, revealing necessity in modern construction materials;
- Providing implementation of the complex of measures on deepening processing of local resources, increasing the volume of and expanding assortment of producing competitive, export-oriented construction materials, as well as satisfying internal demand on new forms of high-quality construction materials;
- Conducting unique scientific-technical and investment policy, wide implementation of leading energy and resource saving technologies to producing modern high-quality construction materials;
- Wide attracting of investment, first of all direct foreign investments, for modernization, technical and technological re-equipping of the branch, organization with leading foreign companies joint companies on producing high-quality modern construction materials;
- Active implementation of modern methods of corporate managing, wide attracting highly qualified managers, including foreigners, for managing the branch;
- Providing information, marketing and other services for organizations and enterprises composing the structure of joint stock Company, organization of retraining and advanced training of specialists [1].

So, improving the organization of managing and further structural reforms will provide stable developing construction materials industry, deepening cooperative and integrative activities, competitiveness and diversification of produced materials and effective use of investment potential of the country.

Summarizing all above-mentioned we can make a conclusion that implementation of market reforms in the republic, including deepening the process of privatization, achieving macro-economic stability and providing stable economic growth directly connects with implementation of effective economic policy.

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