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Adresa vydavatele a redakce:  
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**Davidenko L.M.**

*Graduate student of OMSK STATE UNIVERSITY n.a. F.M. Dostoevskiy,  
Russian Federation*

*Master of management of Innovative University of Eurasia,  
Republic of Kazakhstan*

## **FORMATION OF THE EFFECTIVE INTEGRATED ECONOMIC STRUCTURES: MODERN CALLS, WAYS OF REALIZATION**

***Summary:** Industrial integration is one of major factors of a sustainable development of economy in the conditions of change of environment. Topical issue is research of inte-gration with participation of economic entities of fuel and energy complex. It is promoted by a condition of the market of oil production in the world, a difficult economic situation round the Russian and Kazakhstan enterprises of a petrochemical complex.*

***Key words:** industrial economy, economic integration, industrial integration, diversification, innovations, taxation.*

### **I. Introduction.**

Industrial economics and its modernization are also based on the integration that is a combination of technological processes of the manufacture participants. Stable development of the national economy is based on efficient functioning of integrated companies that unite all technological processes of the manufacture participants in a single chain. Organizational and economic approaches to industrial integration are constantly improved including by means of the current challenges of the business environment.

For the Russian and Kazakhstan economy important branch is the oil complex. In oil production, oil processing the large industrial companies work. Changes in the market of production and oil refining caused change of operating conditions of the integrated complexes.

### **II. Problem definition.**

Change of environment belongs to factors which depend on work of firms a little. Therefore it is necessary to develop own strategy of development of the enterprise. This strategy can lean on the following key parameters:

- balance of factors of production;
- formation of integration communications as industrial clusters with merger of the large, medium-sized industrial companies, subjects of small and medium business, the scientific and research centers;

- transition to repartitions of higher level due to development and application of new technologies, production modernization.

As methods of scientific research the general methods of scientific knowledge (comparison, the analysis), statistical information on branches of economy are used.

### III. Results.

The analysis of statistical information of an oil complex of Russia for 2014 showed the following picture (Table 1).

**Table 1 The volume of production, primary oil refining, production of oil products in the Russian Federation in 2013 – 2014 years (one million tons)**

Indicator	2013			2014		
	year fact	by 2012		year fact	by 2013	
		+/-	%		+/-	%
Oil production with gas condensate	523,47	0,55	101,1	526,32	2,85	100,54
Delivery of oil raw materials to processing in Russia	273,99	7,9	103,0	267,70	-6,29	97,70
Export of the Russian oil	233,99	-5,4	97,7	221,16	-12,83	94,52
Primary processing of oil raw materials at oil refinery of Russia	271,9	6,2	102,3	288,03	16,13	105,93
Autogasoline	38,53	0,37	101,0	35,10	-3,43	91,10
Diesel fuel	71,67	2,03	102,9	70,50	-1,17	98,37
Fuel oil	74,84	0,41	100,6	73,23	-1,61	97,85
Aviation fuel	9,94	-0,19	98,2	9,79	-0,15	98,49

Source: Statistics of an oil complex according to the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation <http://minenergo.gov.ru/activity/oil/> [1].

For 2014 oil and gas production made 526, 32 million tons (+2, 85%). Primary processing of raw materials reached the volume of 288,025 million tons (+16, 13%) that makes 54, 73% of production volume. Export of the Russian oil for 2014 reached the level of 221,159 million tons (-12, 83%) that makes 42, 02% of the volume of production (table 1). The main reason for decrease in volumes of export of oil: in decrease in world demand for oil; emergence of new ways of oil production.

The modern structure of oil branch is made by the large vertically integrated oil companies. The most powerful of them are corporations «Rosneft», «Gazprom Neft», «Lukoil», «Surgutneftegas», «Slavneft», «Russneft». Transportation of oil and oil products is carried out by the enterprises of Transneft and Transnefteproduct joint stock companies.

Functioning of the oil companies depends on interaction of the private and state capital. In the last two years it is possible to distinguish the following from the state measures of support of growth of production of oil raw materials:

- granting preferential tax regime for new perspective fields of the Arctic part of the continental shelf, Eastern Siberia and the Far East, the Okhotsky and Black seas increasing their investment appeal and providing acceleration of rates of commissioning and building of operational performance;
- granting preferential tax regime for fields with the taken stocks to 5 million tons of oil and clarity less than 5% of small and new fields;
- expansion of transport infrastructure around new fields of Eastern Siberia and the Far East;
- preservation of level of the external prices of oil raw materials.

Besides financial interest in export of the Russian oil, it is possible to call one more powerful reason of an imbalance between production and processing of raw materials is a lack of modern capacities and investments for their modernization. In this connection, the main problems facing the domestic companies can be designated as follows: wear and aging of fixed assets; mass leaving of capacities from operation; an acute shortage of investments and, as a result, lag with introduction in production of new technological processes, the modern high-performance and reliable equipment.

So, average wear of fixed assets of the Russian companies in oil production makes about 60%, in oil processing – 80%. Wear of fixed assets of gas industry is estimated at 40% for today. Thus the share of completely worn-out fixed assets in branches of fuel and energy complex fluctuates within 22-38% [2].

From our point of view, elimination of «bottlenecks» in the organization of production of the integrated industrial complexes can be reduced to the coordinated program of modernization and re-equipment of technological process according to the international standards.

It is possible to specify the following measures as actions for improvement of business climate in oil production and oil processing. In – the first, it is necessary to intensify interaction of large, average and small subjects of managing for the purpose of formation of competitive industrial clusters. Secondly, it is necessary to modernize the available production resources.

Large industrial facilities are in close interrelation with small and medium-sized enterprises practically at all stages of production and realization of the production. At the moment in oil branch of the Russian Federation 28 large oil refineries (with power from 1 million tons of oil in a year everyone work; with a total power about 300 million tons of oil in a year), and also mini – oil refinery and plants on production of oils. Subjects of small and average business (SMSP) are the independent centers of formation of profit, economic entities which aren't affiliated with vertically – the integrated oil companies [1].

As practice shows, the Russian companies often consider possibility of development of business, both in the territory of Russia, and in the CIS countries. It is obvious

that the condition of the business environment, investment climate determine the speed and efficiency of industrial integration.

According to an assessment of usefulness of conditions of realization of the business activity presented in the report of the World Bank «Doing Business 2015: Going Beyond Efficiency», Russia was among the countries which in the period of 2012-2013 achieved considerable improvement of economic results [3]. On extent of protection of interests and the rights of investors Russia outstripped other CIS countries. Mitigation of tax burden in the Republic of Kazakhstan allows using this factor as a priority for implementation of industrial integration at its territory (table 2).

**Table 2 General characteristic of conditions of business of Russia**

Name of estimated criterion	Value of a rating of the World bank
Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises	64 место
Doing Business 2015: Going Beyond Efficiency	62 место
Paying Taxes	
«Doing Business 2014»	48 место
«Doing Business 2015»	49 место
Total tax rate (% profit)	49 %
Starting a Business	
«Doing Business 2014»	58 место
«Doing Business 2015»	34 место
Time (days)	13
Protecting Minority Investors	
«Doing Business 2014»	97 место
«Doing Business 2015»	100 место
Strength of minority investor protection index	5,1

Note: according to the resources (Doing Business 2015: Going Beyond Efficiency, 2015), [3].

#### IV. Conclusions.

It is important to note that feature of modernization of economy and industrial integration in the CIS countries is formation of competitive industrial clusters. The cluster policy contains elements of policy on support of small and average business, realization of the external economic policy, and also activization of investment processes.

The saved-up international experience allows drawing a conclusion that the petrochemistry and oil processing belong to branches which, generally are under construction on cluster model. Development of production base in regional branch clusters demands development of special mechanisms of industrial integration in clusters which have to provide quality and optimum cost of specialized engineering infrastructure, the

corresponding logistic infrastructure, access to qualitative personnel resources, possibility of additional sales of products to local processors.

The diversification based on variability of industrial technologies taking into account requirements of power management and energy efficiency, need of timely restructuring of production are actual for development of the integrated industrial enterprises.

### Literature

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