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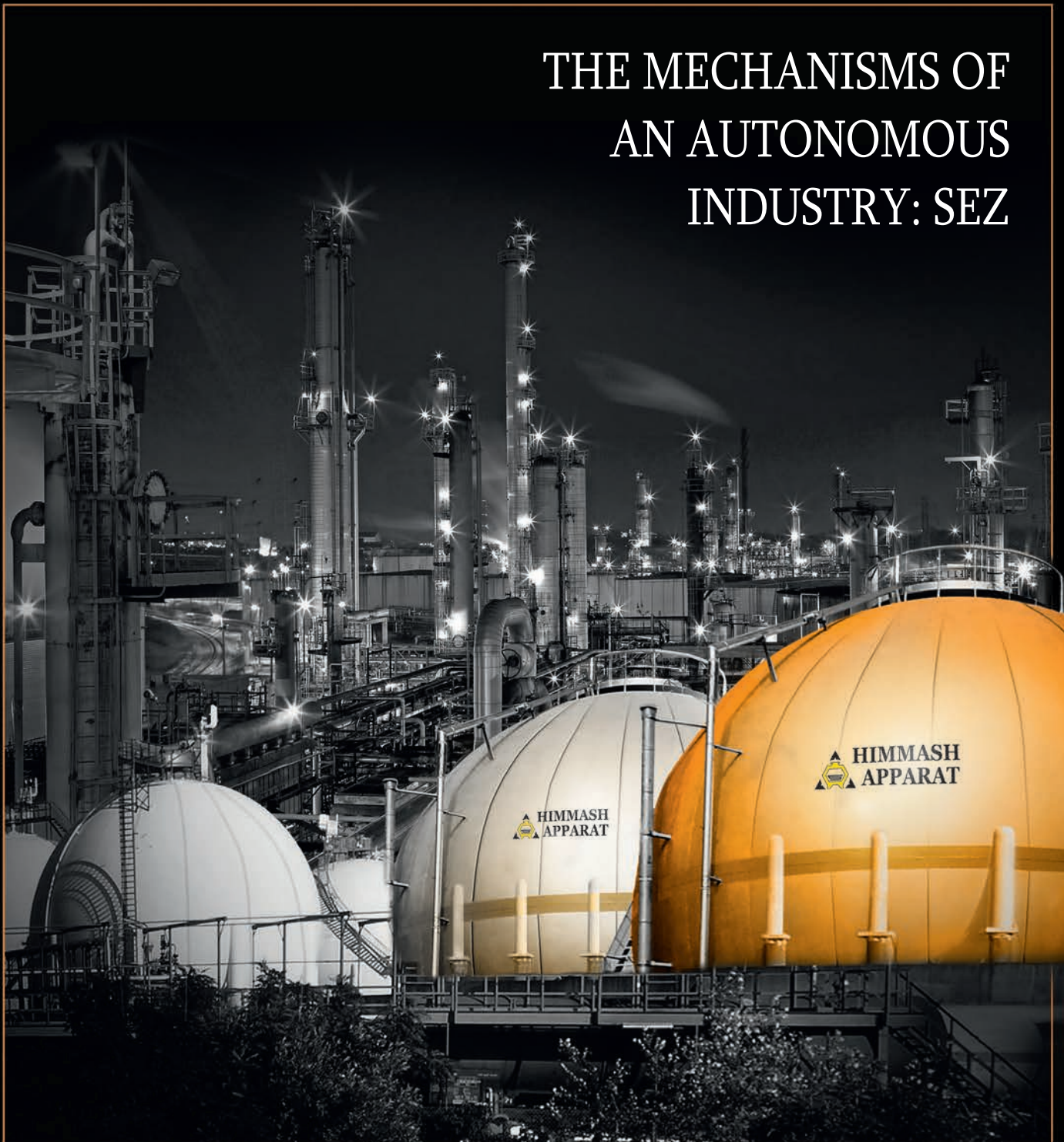
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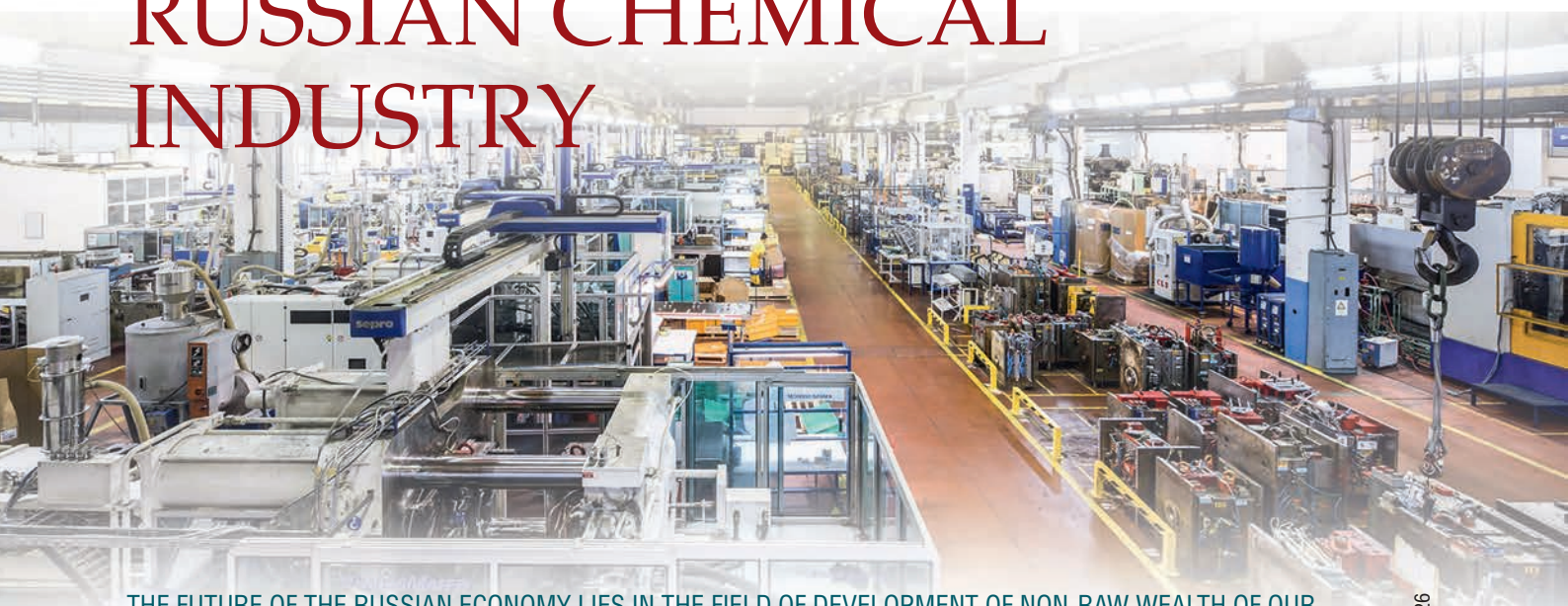
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THE MECHANISMS OF
AN AUTONOMOUS
INDUSTRY: SEZ



Included in the list of VAC

THE POTENTIAL OF THE RUSSIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY



THE FUTURE OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMY LIES IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT OF NON-RAW WEALTH OF OUR COUNTRY, NAMELY IN THE CREATION OF HIGH-TECH INDUSTRIES AND THE MANUFACTURING OF PRODUCTS WITH HIGH ADDED VALUE. RUSSIA HAS EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO BUILD A NEW UNIQUE MODEL USING NATURAL RESOURCES AND ATTRACTING TALENTED PEOPLE TO SOLVE THE TASKS

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Maria Ivanova,
Vice President
Russian Union
of Chemists

The chemical industry is one of the main branches of the Russian economy. Today it is represented by more than one thousand large and over several thousand small and medium enterprises. The human capital of the domestic chemical industry is more than 600 thousand people. It is worth noting that the growth of chemical production comprises annually over 4% which is higher than the industrial growth rates as a whole.

In the situation of considerable global restrictions and against the background of a general

Investments in the chemical complex in the last 6 years have grown 2.7 times

reduction in investments into manufacturing, investments in the chemical complex within the past 6 years have grown 2.7 times and already amount to 1.6 trillion rubles. But despite the high performance, it is clear that investment needs to be increased

even more. It is worth recognizing that domestic chemists are dealing with strategically important tasks for the implementation of government priorities in import substitution and protection of national interests of the country.

Most of the chemical industries went bankrupt or were eliminated in the 1990s, and only in recent years there is some slow recovery of lost segments. There is a lot of work ahead, first of all on the development and launch of the production of low-tonnage chemistry. This segment of the

chemical and petrochemical complex represents the production of high-margin products of raw materials deep processing. For example, the benefits from the sale of low-tonnage chemistry products can be 5-6 times higher than in large-tonnage chemistry.

In the economies of China or the United States, the share of the chemical industry in the GDP reaches about 15%, while in Russia this figure does not exceed 1.4%. This is the point of growth for further development and support from investors and the government. Mineral fertilizers and polymer industries show vivid examples of major investment projects and it is very gratifying to observe growing production data. But we should always remember that further development of chemical technologies and industry in general is impossible without stable and robust low-tonnage chemistry. The



The share of chemical industry in Russian GDP does not exceed 1.4%

key import items are mainly products of this segment; and this puts domestic industry in a vulnerable position taking into account unstable and high prices in the global market.

The key to the development of any sector of the national economy in our country lies in high-quality domestic chemistry: reagents, catalysts, dyes, inhibitors, adhesives, paints, fuel additives, etc. Chemical products surround us everywhere both at work and at home – starting from housing and communal services to food, clothing, medicines and medical products.

The military-industrial complex of our country faces the same tasks to meet the needs of the defense complex providing a whole set of strategical substances, to keep the status of one of the most effective in the world. Many experts agree that in many respects the problem is the gap between the scientific works and the real demand from business and government. We must give credit to active universities and scientific associations who are ready in many respects to restructure their work and research to meet the specific needs of the industry.

But in addition to the introduction of the best and modern energy-efficient materials into our everyday life, huge tasks can be solved by adapting imported technologies to domestic

production conditions, so called technology transfer. This will allow us not to depend on the "mood" of the global political community, not to endanger the security of the country, to provide ourselves with all necessary materials and substances, this will also allow us to enter global markets with absolute competitive unique products.

Measures laid down by the Strategy-2030 led to an increase in consumption of products per capita from 223 kg/person to 440 kg/person; the consumption of plastics and polymers has increased 2.5 times and fibres and yarns – 3.5 times; the use of mineral fertilizers has reached 55.7 kg/ha

It is worth noting that at the federal level, the chemical industry was supported by the Strategy for the Development of Chemical and Petrochemical Complex for the period up to 2030, which was developed and approved.

A whole range of measures is planned to strengthen national security and support strategic sectors of high-quality special chemistry for the military-industrial complex. For example, the following can be indicative criteria for the implementation of this strategy: increase in consumption of products per capita from 223 kg/person to 440 kg/person; the consumption of

plastics and polymers has increased 2.5 times and fibres and yarns - 3.5 times; the use of mineral fertilizers has reached 55.7 kg/ha etc.

In addition to direct investments, one of the most effective tools for the implementation of import substitution is the so-called cluster approach which significantly optimizes the costs of product development and further scaling. These clusters unite various manufacturing facilities in all stages of production from raw materials to final product. Successful

examples are Povolozhsky cluster, Volgograd industrial hub, Dzerzhinsky petrochemical pad, etc.

Of course, it is not possible to completely replace all imports, and we do not have such a task. The focus should be on those substances without which further processing and production is not possible in order to implement a complete chain of manufacturing of the final product from the base raw material. The farther we go along the stages of raw materials processing, the stronger and more stable economy we get and the more comfortable life for the population of our country we can provide. ●