

# **SECTORAL MARKET REVIEW**

**Enterprises Survey Results in the Real Sector of the Economy**

**(Sectors: Mining, Manufacturing, Construction, Trade, Transportation and Warehousing,  
Agriculture)**

**Q1 2022**



**Monetary Policy Department  
National Bank of Kazakhstan**

## General

### I. Assessment of economic conditions:

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### II. Assessment of real performance indicators of enterprises

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- debt burden in industries (p. 14)
- production and labor costs (p. 15)

## Conclusions

## Survey details

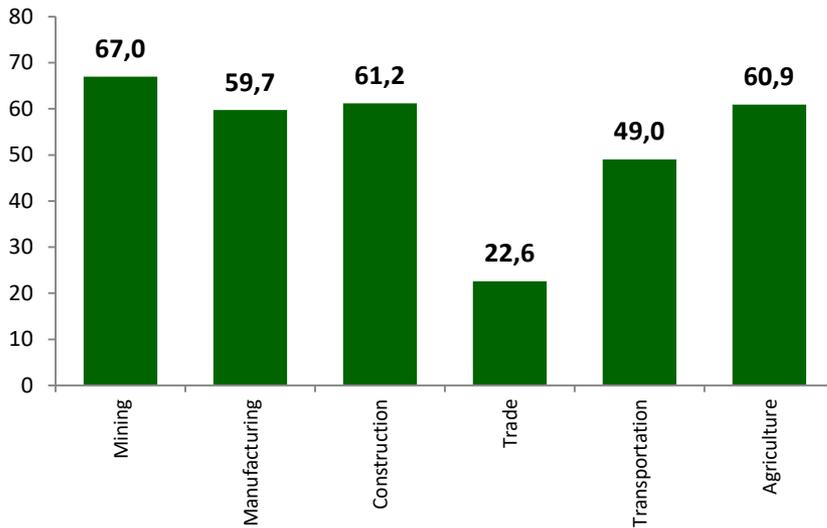
The purpose of the survey	➤ Identification of the main trends in the business environment in industries
Respondents	➤ Heads of enterprises, employees of financial departments
Survey method	➤ Questionnaire
Period of the survey	➤ 1Q 2022
<b>Total monitoring participants</b>	<b>➤ 3334</b>

## Sample details

Mining enterprises	➤ 203
Manufacturing enterprises	➤ 720
Construction enterprises	➤ 340
Trade enterprises	➤ 939
Transport and warehouse enterprises	➤ 255
Agricultural enterprises	➤ 197
<b>Total respondents for the sample</b>	<b>➤ 2 654</b>

# Assessing Economic Conditions: Competitive Environment

**Chart 1. Share of large and medium-sized enterprises, %**



In Q1 2022, the importance of competition has decreased in transport and warehousing, agriculture, slightly decreased in trade and construction, but remains high in many industries.

**Trade** remains the most affected industry by market competition, with **41,0%** of enterprises feeling the impact of market competition on their business. The share of enterprises affected by completion in **manufacturing** reached **33,9%**, in **construction** – **25,6%**, in **transport and warehousing** – **22,7%**. The smallest share is in **agriculture** and **mining industry** (**15,7%** and **14,8%**, respectively).

The sample for the **mining industry** is represented mainly by large and medium-sized enterprises (**67,0%**), among which the largest share consists of companies extracting oil and natural gas, metal ores, as well as enterprises providing technical services in the industry.

Large and medium-sized enterprises in the **manufacturing industry** make up **59,7%** of the total number of surveyed enterprises in the industry. The largest volume in the industry are produced by enterprises of the metallurgical industry.

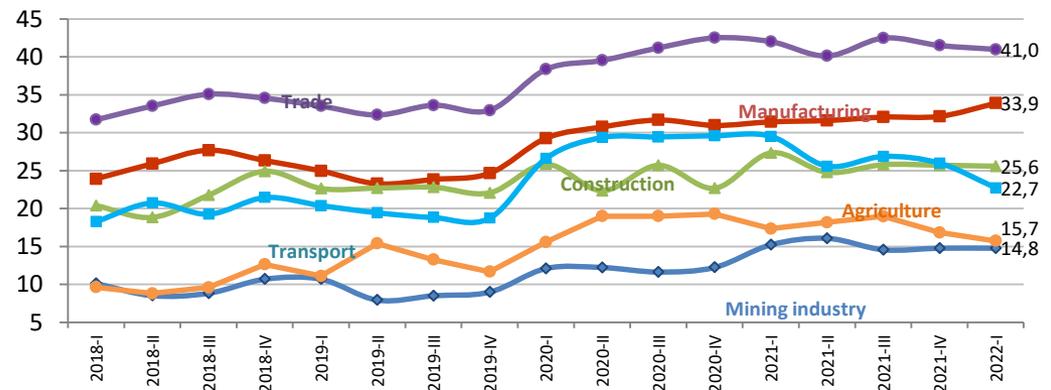
Large and medium-sized enterprises prevail also in **agriculture and construction** (**61,2%** and **60,9%**, respectively).

**In transport and warehousing** almost half of the sample is represented by large and medium-sized enterprises (**49,0%**), most of which provide services for the transportation of oil and oil products via pipelines. Among them there are many enterprises from the register of natural monopoly entities.

**In trade** the share of large and medium-sized enterprises in the sample, as well as in the general population, is low (**22,6%**).

The **representativeness\*** of the sample for these industries is 43,5%.

**Chart 2. The share of enterprises whose further development opportunities are limited by market competition from other enterprises (%)**

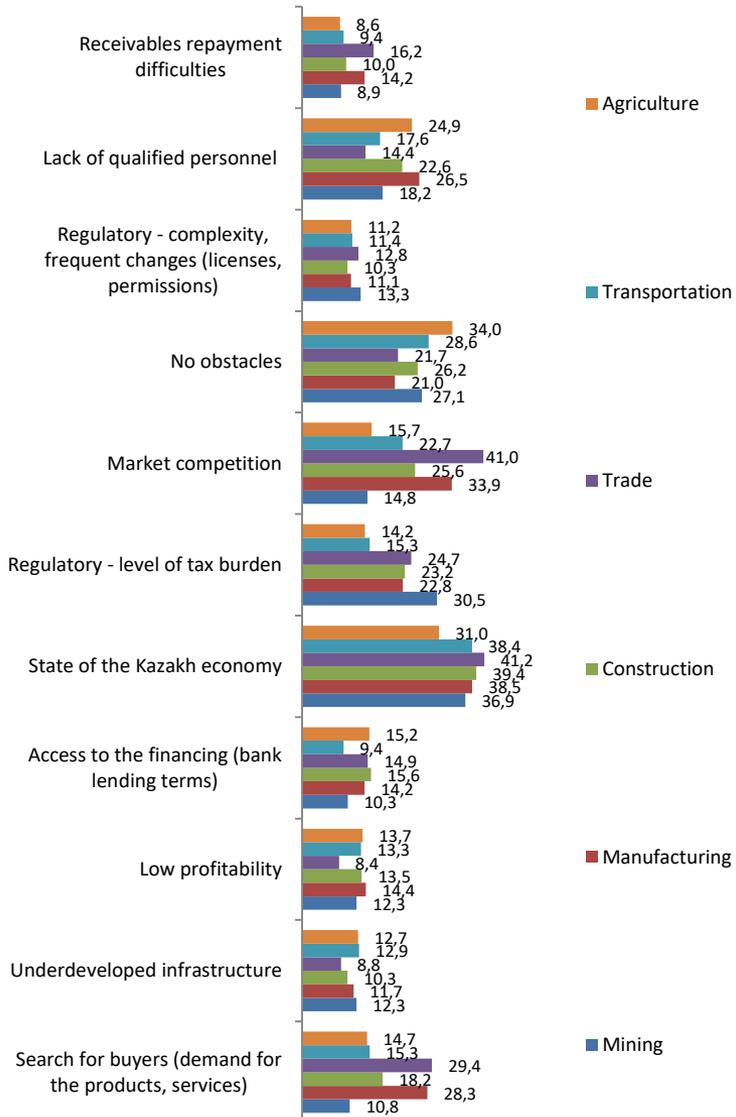


\* Representativeness in the monitoring of enterprises is assessed by the formula:  $SI_{ME} / SI_{SC} * 100$ , where  $SI_{ME}$  is the income from product sales ( $SI$ ) of enterprises participating in the NBRK monitoring;  $SI_{SC}$  – sales income according to Statistics Committee.

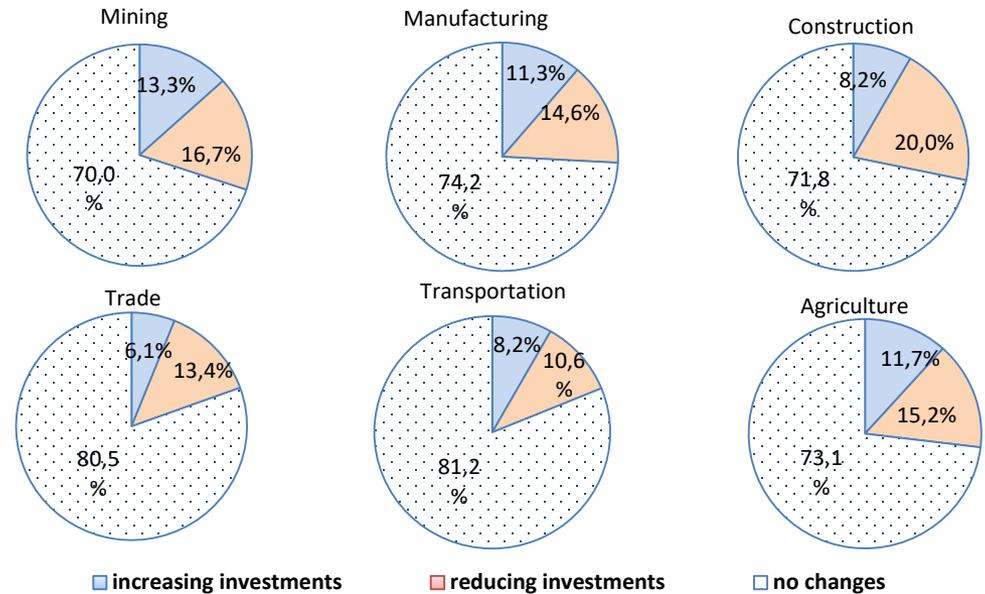
The representativeness\* of the sample is given for 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2021.

# Assessment of Economic Conditions: Conditions for Investment Activity

**Chart 3. Restrictions on investment activity of enterprises**



**Chart 4. Expectations of enterprises for changes in investments in the next 12 months, %  
График 4.**



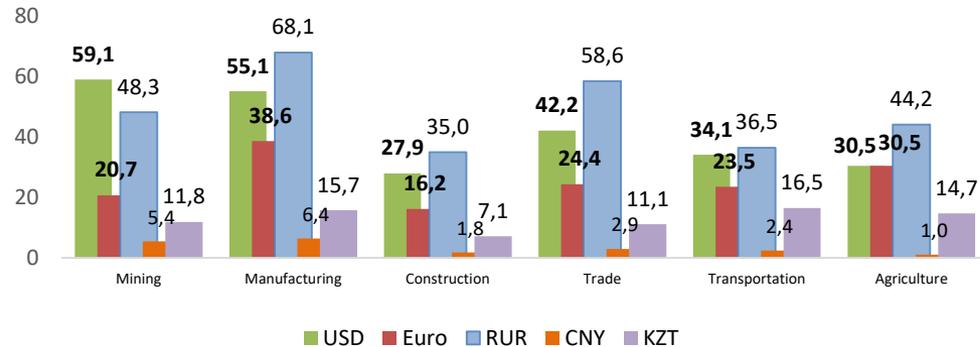
In Q1 of 2022, according to many enterprises, **the state of the economy of Kazakhstan** was the main obstacle to doing business.

For trade enterprises, the most important factor is **competition** from other businesses. For manufacturing and trade enterprises, an important factor hindering business development is **insufficient demand** for products, **26,5%** enterprises of manufacturing and **24,9%** of agricultural enterprises note the lack of qualified **personnel**.

In the next 12 months, financing across all sectors will remain mainly unchanged, the largest increase in financing is planned in the mining, manufacturing and agriculture, and the smallest – in trade. The largest reduction in investment is expected in construction, the smallest - in transportation. In all the industries under consideration except agriculture, the share of enterprises planning to reduce investments is greater than the share of those planning to increase them.

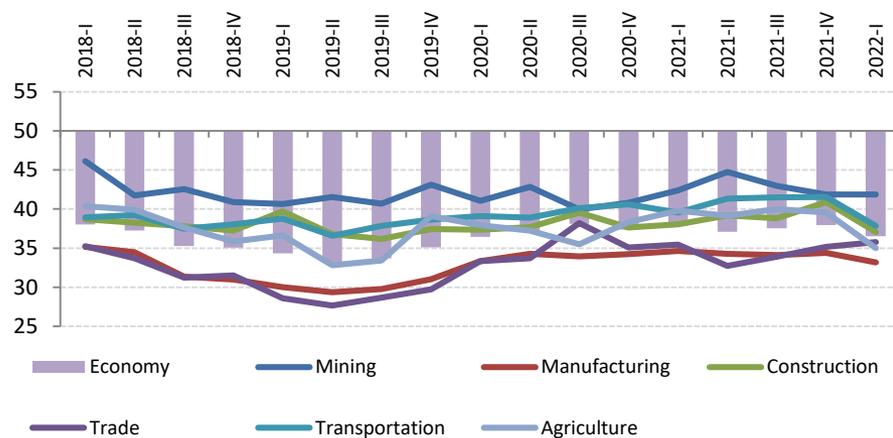
The main source of financing is still the **own funds of enterprises**.

**Chart 5. Use of foreign currency in settlements (share of enterprises,%)**

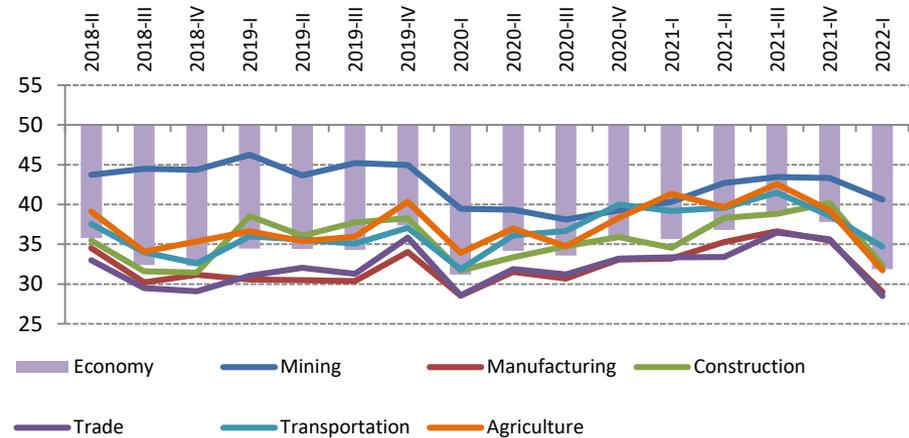


The main currency used in calculations with foreign partners for all the industries under consideration, except for the mining industry, is Russian ruble (in the manufacturing industry the share of enterprises using Russian ruble is **68,1%**, in trade – **58,6%**). The US dollar dominates only in the mining industry (**59,1%**). Tenge in the calculations was the most used by manufacturing (**15,7%**) and transportation enterprises (**16,5%**) and in.

**Chart 6. Impact of changes in the exchange rate of the tenge against the US dollar for the activities of the enterprise (DI \* by industry for the quarter)**

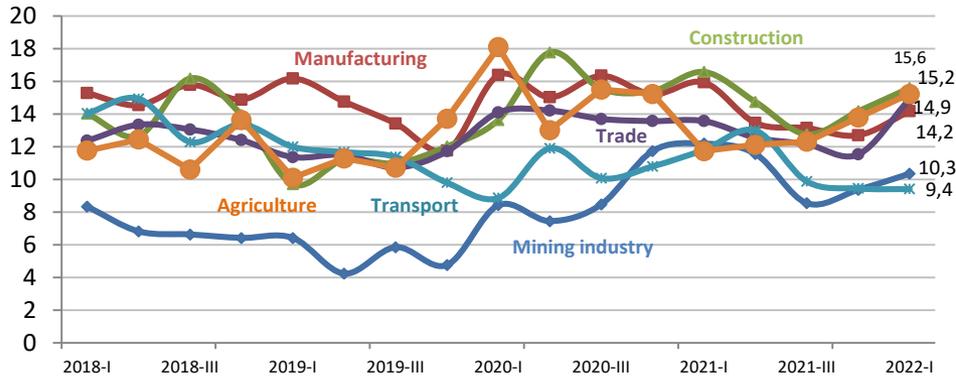


**Chart 7. Impact of changes in the exchange rate of the tenge against the Russian ruble on the activities of the enterprise (DI by industry for the quarter)**



In Q1 of 2022, the negative impact of the exchange rate of tenge **against the Russian ruble increased** in all sectors except mining and trade. The negative impact of exchange rate of the tenge **against the US dollar also increased** for all industries. As a result DI in the economy is to 31,9.

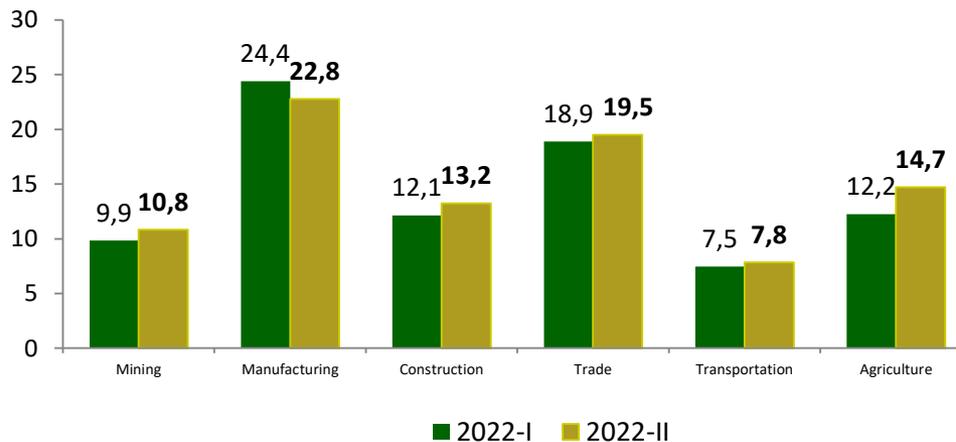
**Chart 8. Share of enterprises for which bank lending conditions are unacceptable, %**



**Table 1. Average lending rates, %**

	In tenge		In foreign currency	
	in fact	preferred	in fact	preferred
Mining	11,9	4,5	4,9	1,8
Manufacturing	11,5	5,4	6,4	2,6
Construction	13,5	5,1	6,3	2,2
Trade	12,9	6,6	6,4	3,5
Transportation	12,8	5,0	6,1	1,9
Agriculture	10,8	4,1	-	1,2

**Chart 9. Companies intending to apply for a loan in Q1 and in Q2 2022, %**

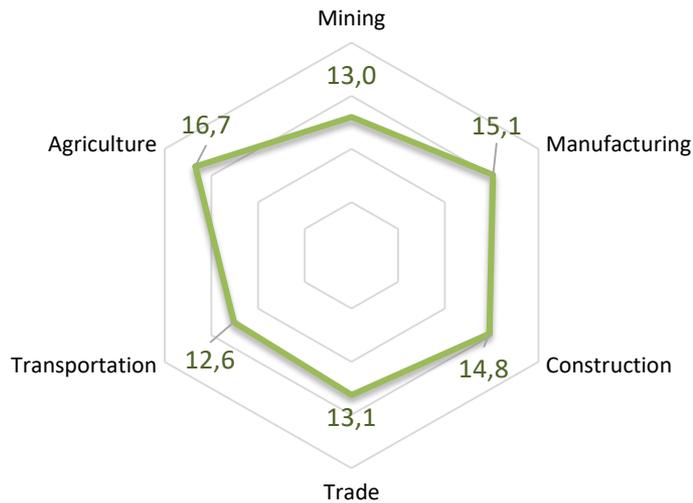


In Q1 of 2022, enterprises of all industries except transport and warehousing noted a deterioration in access to bank loans. The largest number of enterprises which claim that lending conditions are unacceptable belongs to construction and agriculture (15,6% and 15,2%). The smallest number corresponds to transportation (9,4%).

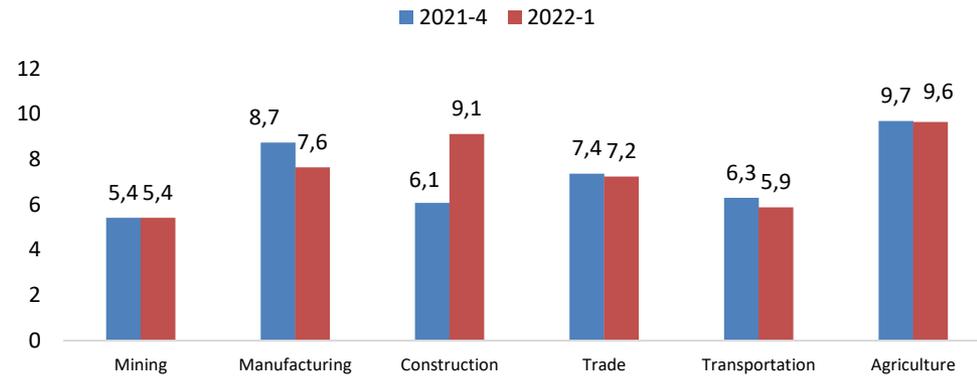
The highest interest rates on loans received in tenge (13,5%) were noted in construction, in foreign currency (6,4%) were noted in manufacturing and trade.

The largest share of enterprises intending to apply for a loan in Q2 of 2022 is in the manufacturing and trade (22,8% and 19,5%, respectively), the smallest - in the "transportation and warehousing" industry (7,8%).

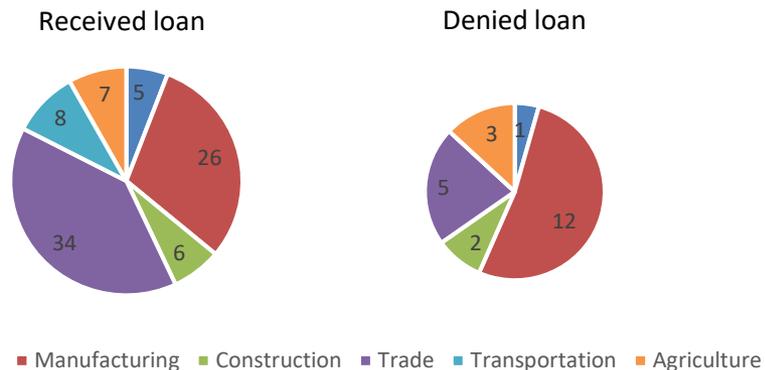
**Chart 10. Weighted average\* credit load \*\*, %**



**Chart 11. The share of enterprises with overdue \*\*\* debt on bank loans, %**



**Chart 12. Results for consideration of loan applications, number**



In Q1 2022, the weighted average credit burden in agriculture was higher than in other sectors. In agriculture, in average **16,7%** of income from sales of products is spent for debt repayment. The lowest value of this indicator was in transport and warehousing (**12,6%**).

In all sectors, except for the construction and mining, the share of enterprises with overdue (more than 90 days) debt on bank loans decreased. The largest share of such enterprises is in agriculture (**9,6%**), the smallest - in the mining industry (5,4%).

In Q1 of 2022, **23 enterprises** from the sample were denied loans, which belong to manufacturing, trade, construction, agriculture and transportation .

\* Arithmetic weighted average is the average value of the interval, weighted by the share of enterprises  
 \*\* Monthly payment / Income from product sales \* 100  
 \*\*\* more than 90 days

# Assessment of real performance indicators of enterprises:

Chart 13. Mining industry, DI\*

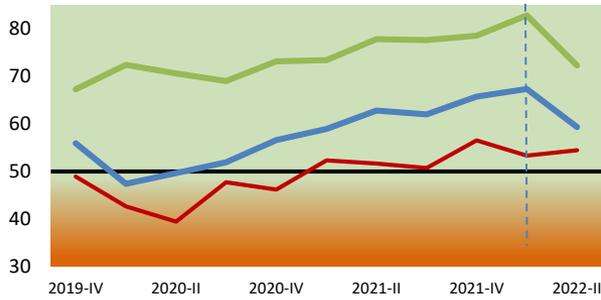


Chart 14. Manufacturing, DI\*

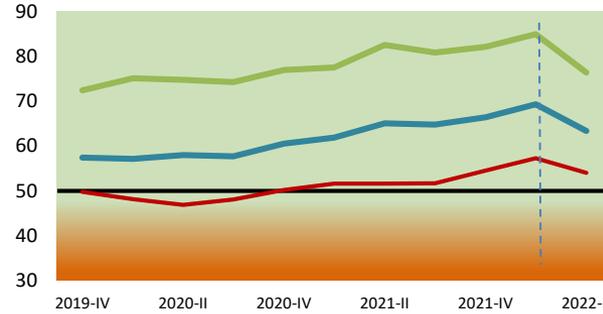


Chart 15. Construction, DI\*

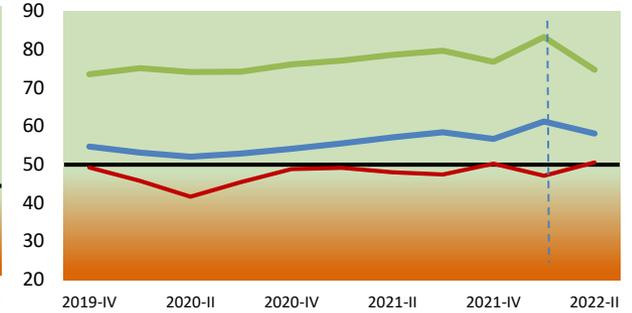


Chart 16. Trade, DI\*

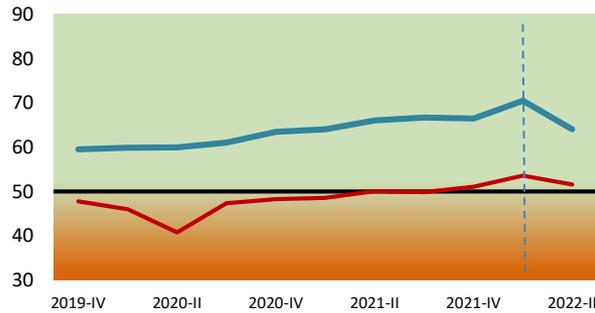


Chart 17. Transportation and warehousing, DI\*

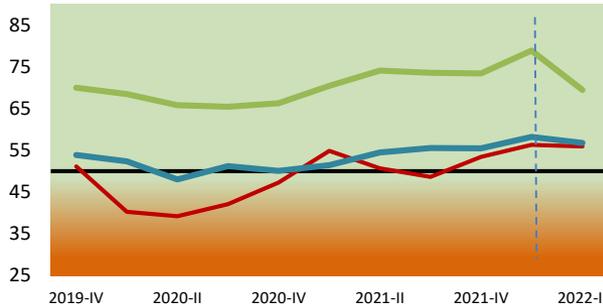
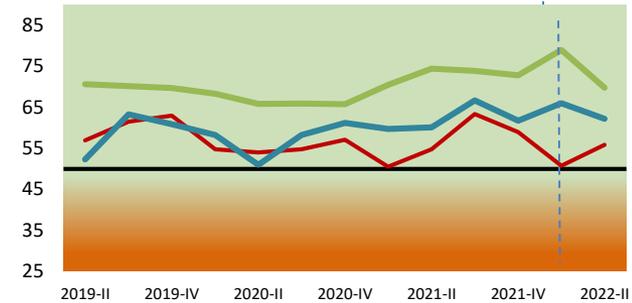


Chart 18. Agriculture, DI\*



— Demand

— Production prices

— Prices for raw materials

In Q1 of 2022, a slight improvement in the situation with **the demand for final products** noted in all sectors, except agriculture, mining and construction. In the construction the indicator remains in the negative area. In Q2 of 2022 demand in construction, agriculture and mining industries is expected to improve, a decrease is expected in the manufacturing industry and trade.

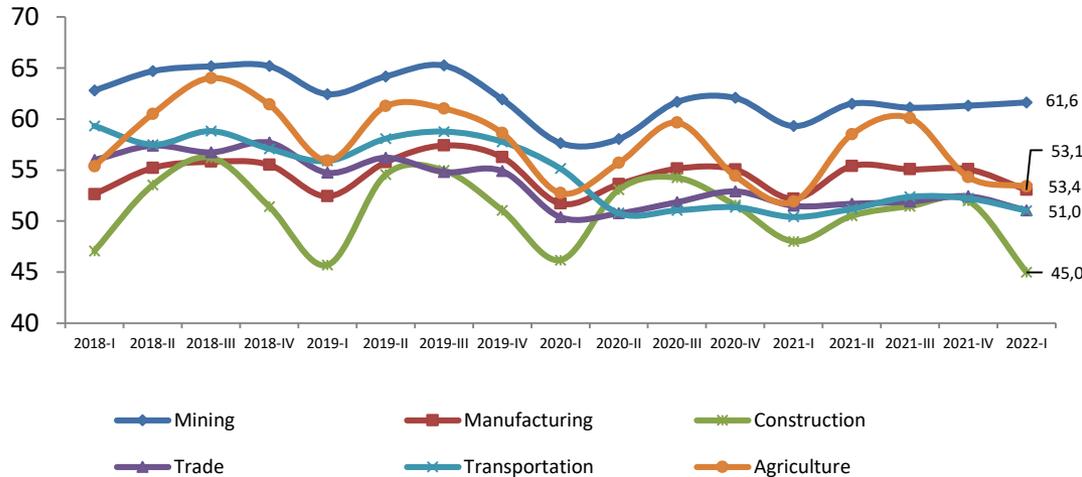
Acceleration of the growth rate of prices for raw materials and for final products in Q1 of 2021 was noted in all industries. In Q2 of 2022, some slowdown is expected in all the industries under consideration.

\* DI, diffusion index, the higher (lower) the level of 50, the more positive (negative) the influence of the indicator, level 50 means no influence

\*\* The graphs reflect the expectations of enterprises for the change in the parameter in the Q2 of 2022

# Assessment of real performance indicators of enterprises: Capacity utilization rate

Chart 19. Weighted average utilization of production capacities by industry, \*%

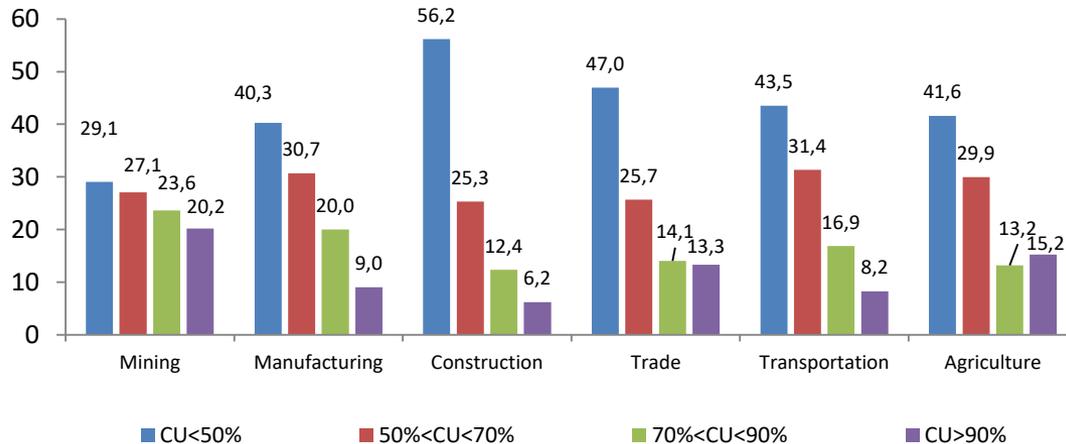


In Q1 of 2021, a decrease in the level of **capacity utilization (CU)** was noted in all industries except mining.

The best situation is in the mining industry, where the share of enterprises with the maximum CU (**CU >= 90%**) is higher than in other sectors, and the share of enterprises with **CU < 50%** is less than in others. The worst situation with CU is in the construction.

The highest weighted average CU remains in the mining industry (**61,6%**). The construction, trade and transportation sector turned to be the industry with the lowest level of utilization. The volatility of the dynamics in the weighted average CU in construction and agriculture shows a strong dependence of the indicator on the seasonality.

Chart 20. The level of utilization of production capacities in the 3rd quarter of 2021, the share of enterprises in %



\* The arithmetic weighted average is the average value of the interval, weighted by the share of answers to the question about the level of utilization of production facilities.

# Assessment of real performance indicators of enterprises:

## Financial performance of enterprises

**Table 2. Median\* value of main indicators**

	CLR	SR	ATR	ROS**	SFR	SWCA
Mining	1,51	1,57	0,17	43,6	0,58	54,7
Manufacturing	1,43	1,42	0,21	20,5	0,39	64,7
Construction	1,14	1,14	0,11	18,1	0,27	67,0
Trade	1,16	1,20	0,36	19,9	0,20	84,0
Transportation	1,11	1,48	0,14	24,5	0,46	34,5
Agriculture	1,43	1,36	0,09	24,2	0,48	40,1

The main **indicators of the financial and economic activities of enterprises** in the Q1 of 2022 were as follows:

- mining companies have the highest liquidity (**CLR = 1,51**);
- mining and transportation and warehousing companies are the most solvent (**SR = 1,57** and **1,48** respectively);
- business activity in trade is significantly higher than in other industries (**ATR=0,36**);
- mining companies are the most profitable (**ROS = 43,6%**), the least profitable – construction and trade (**ROS = 18,1** and **19,9%**);
- the opportunity of financing investments on their own funds in the mining industry is higher than in other industries (**SFR = 0,58**);
- most of the assets of trade enterprises are current assets (**SWCA = 84,0%**).

**Table 3. Financial indicators overview**

	Formula	Short description
CLR (current liquidity ratio)	Current assets / Current liabilities	It characterizes the company's ability to repay current (short-term) liabilities using only current assets. The higher the indicator, the better the company's solvency. The standard is 1.2-2.0
SR (solvency ratio)	Assets / Liabilities	Shows the ability to cover all the liabilities of the enterprise (short-term and long-term) with all of its assets
ATR (asset turnover ratio)	SI / Assets SI - income from product sales	Shows the intensity of use (rate of turnover) of assets. It serves as an indicator of the business activity of the enterprise
ROS (return on sales)	(SI – COGS) / SI * 100 COGS - cost of goods sold	An indicator of the financial performance of the organization, showing what part of the organization's revenue is profit (before tax)
SFR (self-financing ratio)	E / (E + Liabilities) E – equity	The ratio of own investment funds to the total amount of funds required for investment
SWCA (share of working capital in assets)	Short-term assets / Assets * 100	Allows to judge the liquidity of the balance as a whole

\* The median values are presented due to the lower degree of exposure to the influence of extreme values, in contrast to the arithmetic mean.

\*\* Sales before deducting interest, taxes and depreciation expenses

# Assessment of enterprises real performance indicators:

## Financial performance of enterprises

Chart 21. Current liquidity ratio dynamics (CLR)

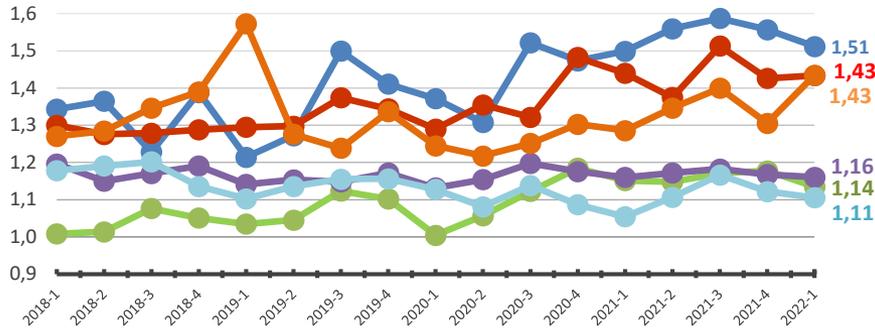


Chart 23. Self-financing ratio dynamics (SFR)

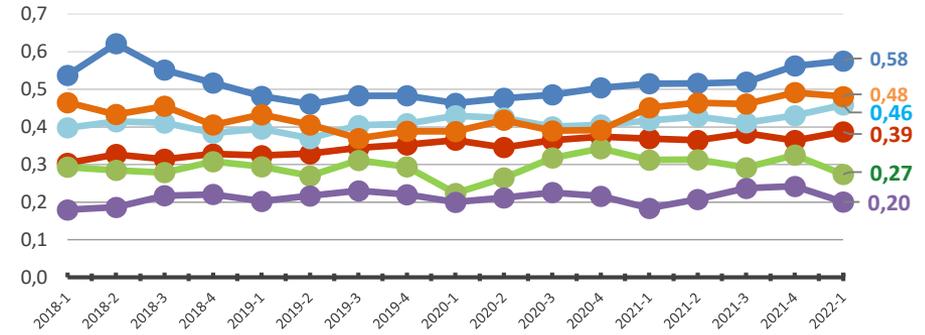


Chart 22. Asset turnover ratio dynamics (ATR)

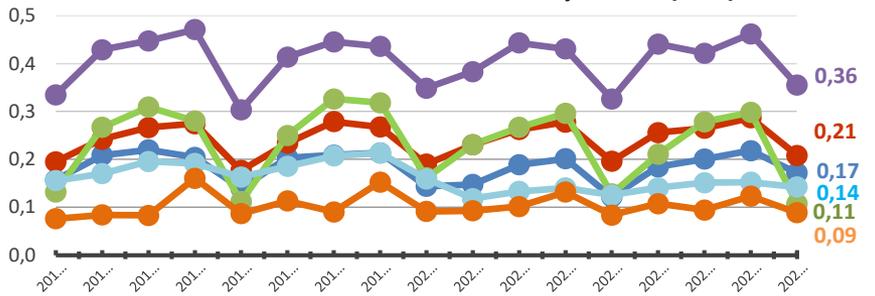
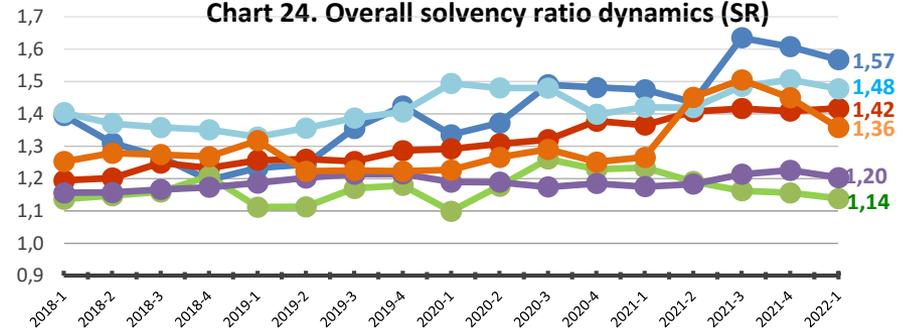


Chart 24. Overall solvency ratio dynamics (SR)



— Mining — Manufacturing — Construction

— Trade — Transportation — Agriculture

In Q1 2022, the ability of enterprises to pay off their short-term liabilities deteriorated in all industries (except manufacturing and agriculture). There was a deterioration in the business activity in all sectors. The biggest deterioration was in construction (ATR decreased from 0,30 to 0,11). The ability to cover liabilities of enterprises slightly increased in manufacturing and decreased in all others. The largest decrease was noted in agriculture (SR=1.36).

The ability to finance investments from their own funds has decreased for the trade, construction and agriculture, while transportation, manufacturing and mining industry enterprises have seen an increase in the indicator.

\* The median values are presented due to the lower degree of exposure to the influence of extreme values, in contrast to the arithmetic mean

\*\* Formula and the short description of the financial indicators are on the table 3 (page 11)

# Assessment of real performance indicators of enterprises:

## Financial performance of enterprises

Chart 25. Return on sales \*, %

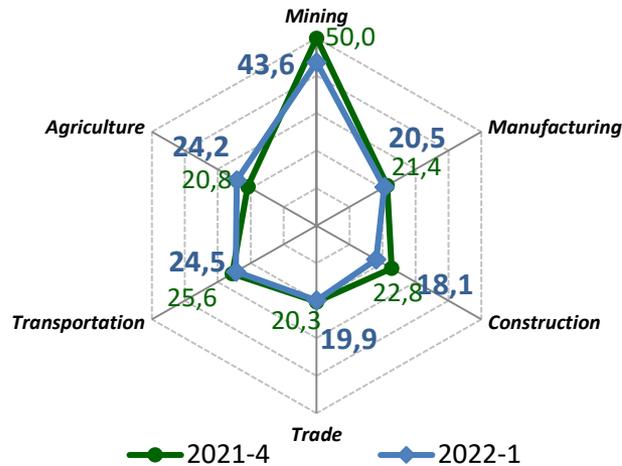


Chart 26. Dynamics of sales profitability \*, %

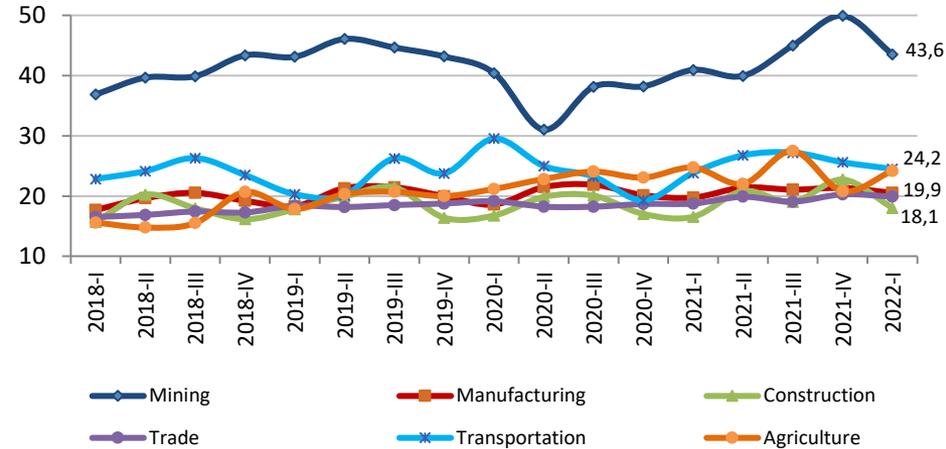
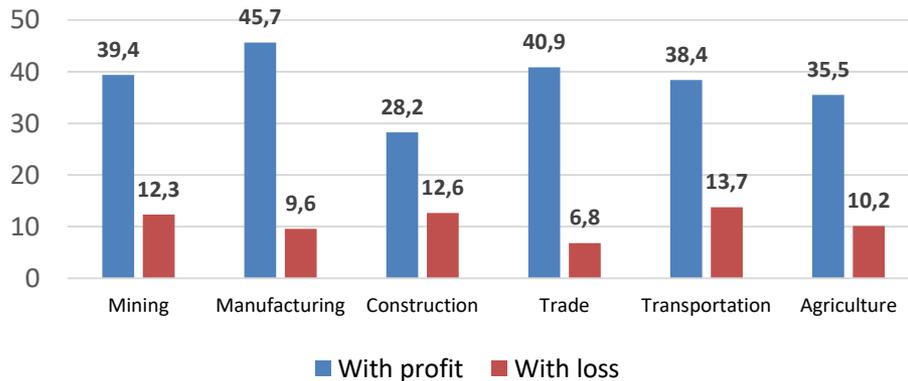


Chart 27. The share of enterprises planning to end the financial year with profit / loss, %



The return on sales (before tax and interest deduction and depreciation expenses) in Q1 of 2022 has decreased in all sectors except agriculture. The return on sales in the mining industry is significantly higher than in other industries.

The highest share of enterprises planning to close the financial year with losses was in the transport and warehousing (13,7%).

Manufacturing and trade companies are much more optimistic in their estimates: the share of enterprises planning to close the year with a profit is 45,7% and 40,9%, respectively.

In all industries under consideration, the share of enterprises planning to close the year with a profit is greater than the share of those planning to close the year with a loss.

\* The median values are presented due to the lower degree of exposure to the influence of extreme values, in contrast to the arithmetic mean.

# Assessment of real performance indicators of enterprises:

## Debt burden in industries

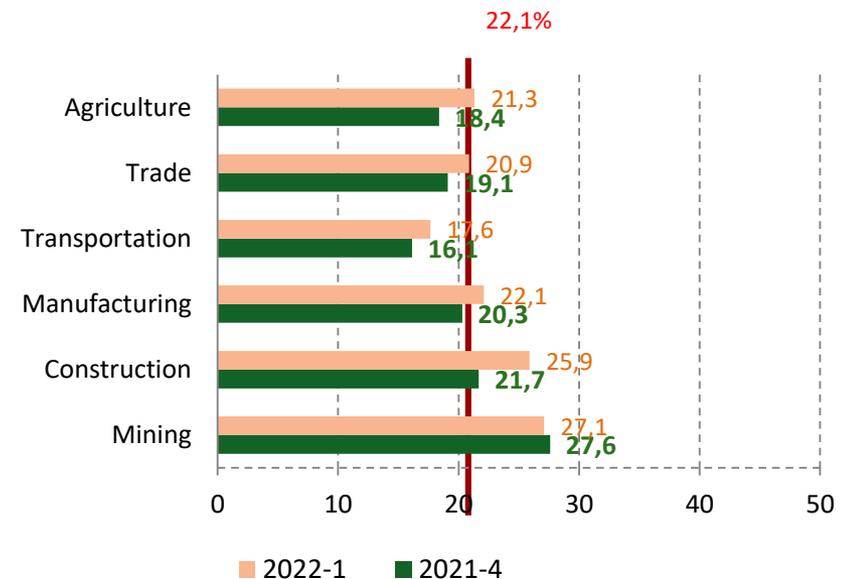
The situation with overdue debt outside the banking sector, that is, with suppliers, contractors, customers, buyers, etc. has changed. According to the results of Q1 2021, the share of enterprises with overdue (more than 90 days) **accounts receivable** increased (from **21,4%** to **23,5%**) and **accounts payable** increased (from **20,1%** to **22,1%**) on average in the economy.

In all sectors the share of enterprises with overdue accounts receivable has **increased**. The share of enterprises with overdue accounts payable **increased** in all industries except mining. The largest number of enterprises with both overdue accounts receivable and overdue accounts payable was noted in the mining industry (**27,1%**).

**Chart 28. Overdue accounts receivable debt (%)**



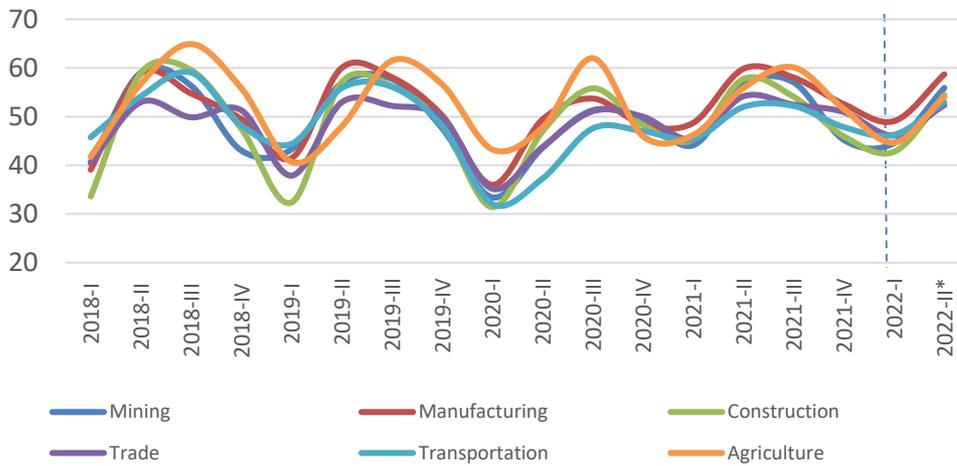
**Chart 29. Overdue payables debt (%)**



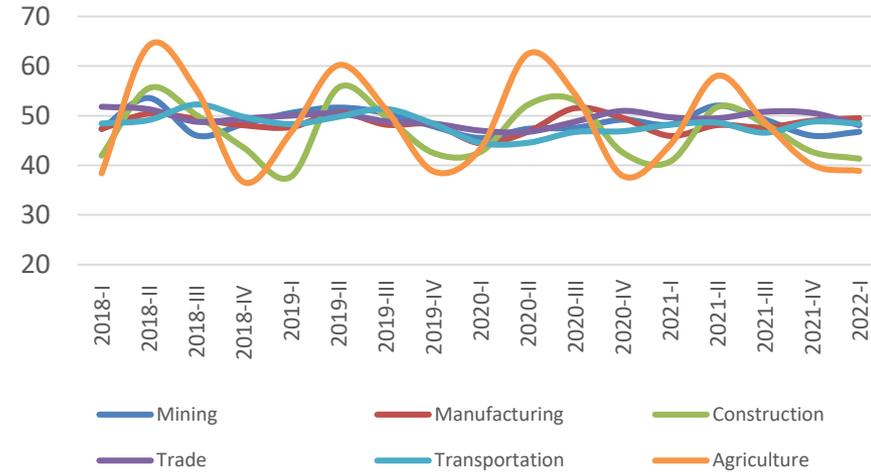
# Assessment of real performance indicators of enterprises:

## Production volumes and expenses for work force

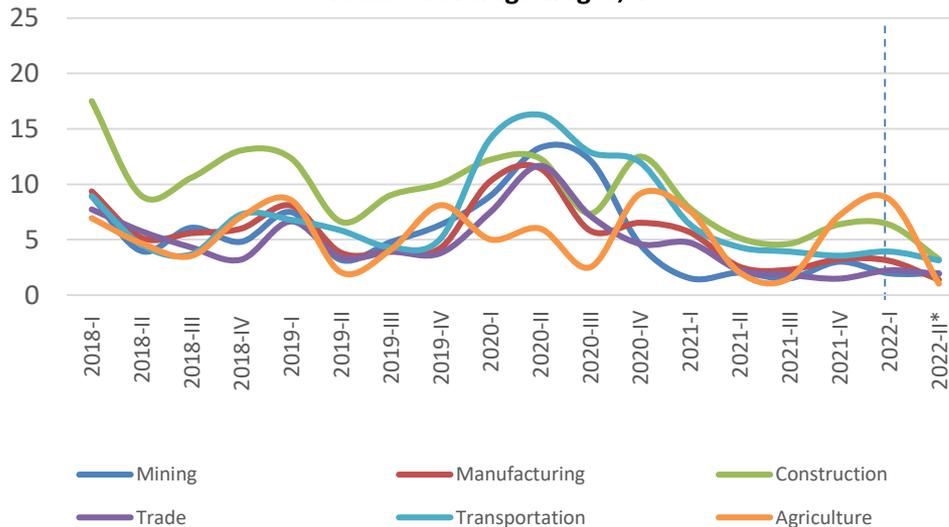
**Chart 30. Production volume dynamics, DI \***



**Chart 31. Number of employed dynamics, DI**



**Chart 32. Dynamics of the share of enterprises that reduced average wages, %**



In Q1 of 2022, in all the industries under consideration a **decrease in production volumes** was noted. In Q2 of 2022 some improvement in the production volumes is expected.

The number of employees decreased in all sectors except manufacturing, the biggest decrease was noted in agriculture and construction, which is explained by the seasonal nature of their work.

In Q1 of 2022, the number of enterprises that reduced the average wages increased in agriculture and construction. In Q2 of 2022, the situation will slightly improve.

\* DI, diffusion index, the higher (lower) the level of 50, the more positive (negative) the influence of the indicator, level 50 means no influence

\*\* The graphs reflect the expectations of enterprises for the change in the parameter in the 2nd quarter of 2022

- The highest **degree of competition remains** in trade.
- Most enterprises point out **the state of the economy of Kazakhstan** as the main obstacle to doing business.
- In Q1 of 2022, the negative impact of the exchange rate of tenge **against the Russian ruble increased** increased for all sectors except mining and trade.
- The negative impact of exchange rate of the tenge **against the US dollar increased** for all industries. The main currency used in settlements with foreign partners for all sectors except mining industry is the Russian ruble (in manufacturing – 68.1%, in trade - 58.6%).
- In all the industries under consideration a decrease in production volumes was noted. In Q2 of 2022 some improvement in the production volumes is expected. The level of capacity utilization decreased in all sectors except the mining industry. The largest decrease was noted in construction.
- The highest capacity utilization remains in the mining industry (61,6%).
- In Q1 of 2022, a slight improvement in the situation with the demand for final products was noted in all sectors, except agriculture, mining and construction. The indicator in construction remains in the negative area. In Q2 of 2022 demand in construction, agriculture and mining industries is expected to improve. The decline is expected in the manufacturing and trade, although demand in these industries, nevertheless, will remain in a positive area.
- The **Return on sales** in the mining industry is significantly higher than in other industries. A decrease was noted in all industries except agriculture .
- The share of enterprises with overdue (more than 90 days) **accounts receivable** increased (from **21,4%** to **23,5%**) and **accounts payable** increased (from **20,1%** to **22,1%**).
- The largest number of enterprises with both overdue accounts receivable and overdue accounts payable was noted in the mining industry (27,1%).
- Acceleration of the growth rate of prices for raw materials and for final products in Q1 of 2021 was noted in all industries. In Q2 of 2022, some slowdown is expected in all the industries under consideration.