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IMPROVING ECONOMIC METHODS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. The article is devoted to modern trends and relevant problem-specific aspects of the development of the agricultural industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Particular attention is focused on the modern sectoral structure of the agricultural sector, the dynamics of gross output in agriculture, the structure of agricultural production, and budgeting for the agricultural sector. As part of the analysis and research, a SWOT analysis of the trends in the functioning of the agricultural sector of the economy of Kazakhstan was developed. The purpose of the article is to develop a set of systemic economic tools for agricultural reform in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The priorities of the target software, the need for the formation of high-quality staffing for the agricultural industry, the pursuit of an effective migration policy, the introduction of effective rental relations in the system of functioning of agricultural territories, the maximum involvement of agricultural land in the circulation with their subsequent intensive development are identified as the main priorities of agricultural development. The main research methods were - comparison, analogy, analysis and synthesis, a systematic approach, a forecasting method, induction and deduction methods, a statistical method, a hypothesis design method. The results of scientific research can find practical application at the national level and in the system of functioning of regional agrarian territories and agricultural clusters, focused on the application of innovations and new technologies.

Key words: agriculture, agricultural sector of the economy, agro-industrial complex, agricultural products, agricultural programs, economic policy.

Introduction

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a state, which is situated in the depth of the Eurasian continent, at the turn of two continents, such as Europe and Asia. The independence of the country was declared on the 16th of December in 1991, and on the 21st of December in the same year it joined the CIS.

The territory of Kazakhstan extends from the lower Volga in the west to the Altai Mts. in the east, covering two time zones, and also ranging from the West Siberian Lowland in the north to the Kyzylkum desert and the Tien Shan chain of mountains in the south, stretching from the east westwards for over 3,000 kilometres and from the south northwards for 1,700 kilometres.

Kazakhstan territory covers 2724,9 thousands of square kilometers, it takes the second place in the CIS and the 9th place in the world. Kazakhstan borders on Russia to the west, north and north-east, in the south it neighbours upon the states of Cenral Asia, such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, and in the south-east Kazakhstan's borders are contiguous with China. In the south-west it is washed by the Caspian sea. The total length of Kazakhstan's borders is almost 11,6 thousands of square kilometres, and the length of its sea borders amounts to 600 kilometres.

The agro-industrial complex has complicated industrial composition (Figure 1); there are nearly 80 economic sectors involved in it, directly or indirectly.

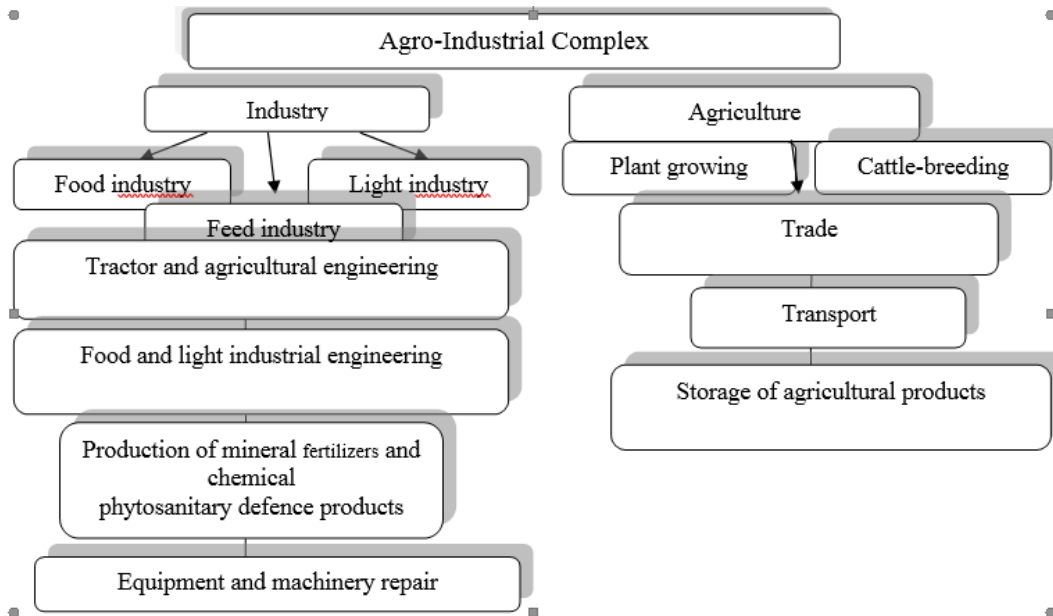


Figure 1 – Sectoral structure of the AIC (agro-industrial complex)

An illustration of great potential of the agrarian sector is considerable area of cropland, which amounts to 222,24 millions ha.

There is well-developed cattle-breeding, particularly sheep-breeding, in Kazakhstan. Also corn, cotton, meat, wool, leather raw materials, deer antlers and other types of agricultural products are exported from the country.

In the north of Kazakhstan climatic conditions are favorable for spring wheat, oats, barley and other grain crops cultivation; it is also possible to develop vegetable-growing and melon-growing, and to cultivate a range of technical crops, such as sunflower, crown flax, tobacco, etc. In the south of the country in submontane zone and in the valleys of the rivers, where it is quite warm, with artificial irrigation installed a good yield of cotton, sugar-beet, yellow tobacco and rice is achieved; vineyards and gardens bear high quality fruits.

The agrarian sector of Kazakhstan has the following characteristics:

- the total area of agricultural lands is 222,24 millions ha, of which 29,41 millions ha are arable lands (10,8%), 5,16 millions ha are hayfields (2,2 %), 187,55 millions ha are pastures (85%);

- the number of rural population is 7,3 million people, or 47,2 % of the total number of the country's population;

- horizontal/vertical soil and vegetation zonality is sharply pronounced. 10% of agricultural lands is situated in the forest-steppe and steppe zones, about 60% is located in the semi desert and desert zones, approximately 5 % is situated in the mountain area;

- the absence of an outlet to the sea causes considerable difficulties with access to external markets;

- food self-sufficiency is fully ensured, with the exception of such products as sugar, vegetable oil, poultry meat, vegetables and fruits (in the off-season periods);

- there is determined specialization on grain-crops growing and animal husbandry in the northern regions; in the southern regions irrigation is of great importance, and also there is considerable diversification of cultivated crops (for instance, grain crops, oil-bearing crops, fruit and vegetable crops, cotton);

- Kazakhstan is a major exporter of wheat and flour (it is among the top 10 world exporters), cotton (15%), leather and wool (25%) constitute a substantial share in the export of the country's agricultural production;

- the animal husbandry sector is traditional for Kazakhstan, at the same time almost 90% of cattle is in households of the country.

Gross output of the country's agro-industrial complex demonstrates the stable tendency to growth: from the level of KZT 1089,4 bn. in 2013 to KZT 1999 bn. in 2018. Over the last 5 years the growth rate

of gross agricultural output has been 20% on average, the growth rate of food production has amounted to 12,2 %. (see the Table 1).

Table 1 – Gross agricultural output real-time prices, KZT million

Years	Gross agricultural output	including:		
		Plant growing output	Animal husbandry output	subsidiary activity in the field of agricultural crops cultivation and animal breeding
All categories of economy				
2013	1089384,0	608392,3	476276,0	4715,7
2014	1404492,6	770239,6	628601,0	5652,0
2015	1641352,4	932305,1	703174,5	5872,8
2016	1442630,1	662652,6	774105,8	5871,7
2017	2286042,3	1337194,4	942384,3	6463,6
2018	1999046,6	981190,0	1011191,9	6664,7

Over the last years the annual gross output of key refined products has amounted to more than KZT 650 bn. The production of the main animal breeding products is shown in Table 2

Table 2-The production of the main animal breeding products

Years	Meat (in live weight), thousand tonnes	Meat (in slaughter weight), thousand tonnes	Milk, thousand tonnes	Eggs, million pieces	Wool (in physical weight), thousand tonnes	Karakul, thousand pieces
2013	1 571,1	874,2	5 198,0	2 989,1	35,2	115,0
2014	1 598,8	896,3	5 303,9	3 306,4	36,4	78,8
2015	1 648,4	937,4	5 381,2	3 720,3	37,6	49,4
2016	1 656,4	939,4	5 232,5	3 718,5	38,5	42,0
2017	1509,4	844,7	4 851,6	3 673,4	38,4	43,6
2018	1 548,7	871,0	4 930,3	3 879,4	37,6	24,3

The analysis of self-sufficiency of basic food products has shown that for the last years the share of basic foodstuffs production for domestic consumption has overridden 80%.

In particular, the share of domestic production and consumption of such products as processed rice, red beet, wheaten flour, bread, has reached 100%. Self-sufficiency for beef, pork, mutton and horse meat has made more than 90%. As a whole, during the time period of 2016-2018 positive changes have been marked in production of foodstuffs: in 2018 the volume of production amounted to KZT 973 billion, which is 4,2% more than in 2017. At the same time, the share of domestic production of such products as apples, vegetable crops, poultry meat, sausages, dairy butter, cheese and cottage cheese, fish still remains very low. The production of these products is defined as major priority of government support and regulation measures.

Currently the policy of government regulation of the agro-industrial complex development is realized in the following forms:

- 1) government support of entities of the agro-industrial complex in the form of subsidies, public purchases etc.;
- 2) implementation of financial instruments, which favor the renewal of the main industrial facilities, agricultural engineering park, equipment and livestock population;
- 3) ensuring of financial credit instruments accessibility for entities of the agro-industrial complex;
- 4) arrangement of necessary conditions for mobilization of the agro-industrial development projects investment;
- 5) support of production export;

- 6) rendering of government service in the field of veterinary and phytosanitary safety;
- 7) growth and maintenance of infrastructure, which is essential for development of the country's agro-industrial complex (such as transport, water, warehouse and reclamation industries et al.);
- 8) development of a branch-wise science and agro-technological knowledge diffusion;
- 9) control over budgetary funds expenditure.

Monetary and financial support instruments generally dominate in Kazakhstan.

The structure of budgetary funds allocated to development of the agro-industrial complex during the time period of 2008-2016 is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 - The structure of budgetary funds allocated to development of the agro-industrial complex during the time period of 2008-2016

Types of Financing	Share, %
Subsidies	28%
Loans	20%
Investment and investment projects	30%
Services for plant growing, animal husbandry and processing	20%
R&D and consultation	2%
Total	100%

At the same time great attention is paid to development of other priority sectors of agriculture, and competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex for food safety ensuring purposes.

In particular within the bounds of Agribusiness 2020 Program adopted in 2016, 15 development master plans concerning the main subindustries of the agro-industrial complex, such as agricultural production processing industry, vegetable growing industry, meat poultry farming et al., are realized. Let us note the highlights of the master plans.

According to the processing industry development master plan investment subsidies are to be allocated to build more than 200 milk collection centers at individual subsidiary farms in order to solve the problem of raw materials insufficiency of dairy processing enterprises. It is planned to allocate about KZT 563 million for these purposes up to 2020. It is scheduled to finance the purchase of cattle trucks and refrigerators for the purpose of provision of meat processing enterprises with raw materials. It is planned to allocate about KZT 398 million for these purposes up to 2020. According to the master plan in order to solve the problem of high cost of raw materials it is scheduled to launch a new financing mechanism for processing enterprises concerning the purchase of raw materials for dairy butter/cheese production – it is planned to allocate KZT 42 billion up to 2020, and for sugar production (out of sugar beet) – it is planned to allocate about KZT 10 billion up to 2020. It should be noted that the realization of these measures was restrained previously by the absence of legislative frameworks. At the present time corresponding changes have been made to the legislation.

Besides, according to the guidelines it is planned to finance interest rates of loans on replenishment of circulating assets and on raw materials purchase. The problem of physical and functional depreciation of production equipment of processing enterprises is to be solved by means of investment subsidies allocation and financing of interest rates of loans. It is planned to finance construction of 5 meat-packing plants, modernization and reconstruction of 135 dairy processing enterprises, 56 meat processing enterprises, 5 vegetable and fruit processing enterprises, 7 sugar plants, 7 oil and fat enterprises, 7 macaroni manufacturing enterprises and 35 cereals manufacturing enterprises up to 2020.

According the vegetable-growing development master plan it is scheduled to increase the area of highly productive intensive gardens and vineyards by 30,5 thousands ha – therefore it will be 39 thousands ha up to 2020. Besides, it is planned to recover expenditures for perennial fruit crops and grapes plantations with the area of 12,9 ha, and service of unfinished production of indicated crops of previous years with the area of 28,4 ha.

On the whole, the total sum allocated for implementation of the program during the time period of 2016-2020 amounts to KZT 3 122,2 billion. Macro economical and social benefits from program implementation are forecasted in following rates:

- 1) increase in physical volume of agricultural production by 1.5 times;
- 2) increase in productivity per worker in agriculture by 3 times;

- 3) increase in export earnings from the sale of agricultural products by 20%;
- 4) provision of food independence on basic foodstuffs at the level of 80% of domestic market needs;
- 5) attraction of individual monetary funds into the sector totaling KZT 10 trillion.

Kazakhstan's potential enables domestic agriculture to become a world-class one. President Nursultan Nazarbayev sets great hopes on the agrarian sector of the country and encourages realization of the sector's huge potential.

It is necessary to:

- change the model of agriculture and revive the country's animal husbandry traditions regarding the latest scientific, technological and administrative achievements;
- specify the types of products to be produced, in order to work up large-scale export markets;
- reveal new market niches, where Kazakhstan may possess equal business rights;
- create new points of economic growth.

Another urgent problem is unemployment. Today power authorities are concerned with creation of new working places for the unemployed. Ministry of Labour predicts decrease of the number of those employed in agriculture (from 26,5% in 2014 to 23% in 2017). The program will create favorable conditions for business development in rural areas, encourage investment into the sector and increase the efficiency of budgetary funds.

What is the reason? There are many projects on agriculture revival. Nowadays the annual number of rural population amounts to 7,3 million people or 47,2% of the country's population. 3930 thousand people out of the total number of rural population are capable of working, among them the share of the self-employed is 1 731,3 thousand, who are most likely to become out of work in current situation.

Today strengths of the country's agro-industrial complex development are government support of development programs and great experience in the sphere of agro technologies application. Weaknesses of the agro-industrial complex development are deficiency in storage areas, the lack of logistic facilities, insufficient research-and-development activities implementation, the imperfection of veterinary safety and other unbalanced development manifestations (Table 4).

Table 4 - SWOT analysis of the agro-industrial complex

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable growth of gross output of the agro-industrial complex; - Kazakhstan is the world leader in wheat and wheaten flour production; - The agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan obtains considerable government support; - Self-sufficiency in land and water resources; - High potential of production and export of organic products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low productivity of animals; - Low productivity of basic crops growing; - Low labor productivity; - Low profitability of entrepreneurs; - Insufficient R&D activities implementation; - Low-level expansion of contemporary agro-technological knowledge; - Low effectiveness of financing and insurance systems.
Possibilities	Threats and risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of import substitution and export potential implementation in the range of agro-industrial complex sectors; - Formation of effective government support of the sector; - Development of commodity fish breeding, cattle meat export, distant-pasture animal husbandry, apple production, production of oil and other types of products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Macro economical risks related to deterioration of world internal and external market prices of sector's production; - Unfavorable changes of climatic conditions, both short-term and long-term (global warming and related problems such as increase of desert and semi-desert lands, widening of deficit of water resources, instability of weather conditions et al.); - Environment pollution, the spread of animal and plant diseases, increase of parasitic types of plants, animals, fish and insects, that may cause the accessibility decrease of land, water and other resources, deterioration of productivity of the sector as a whole, possible decrease of the export potential of the country's agro-industrial complex

According to the statistics of the Agency of Kazakhstan the number of the unemployed constituted 466 thousand people in December 2016. May be the number referred only to city population. No, it is not quite right. About 20% or more of those unemployed would agree to move to the rural area and work there on the condition that full infrastructure is provided.

There are many villages and auls (the word “aul” means a small population aggregate outside a city), where fields have been cultivated for more than ten years; pastures lie fallow. 20% of 466 thousand people constitutes 93 thousand workers. It is not necessary for everyone to work directly on a farm, for instance, drivers and mechanization experts would be eligible to work in agricultural cooperatives. Farming machines, fuel, seeds and fertilizers would be required for the land work. Also young animals, forage and premises would be needed for animal breeding and poultry farming work. It would be essential for farmers to have an initial capital. At the present time all these problems are solved by means of various programs.

Prisoners’ involvement in work at the agrarian sector can be considered as another variant of rural territories assimilation. Many world powers have used these human resources to encourage the economy development. According to representatives of corrective labor colonies administration their main problem is job placement. Why do people struggling to raise families have to “pay” for those who commit crime? Prisoners should earn their stay in jail. It is necessary for prisoners themselves, as they have to repay claims. Prisoners would earn a piece-rate wage, i.e. they would be paid on basis of quantity of work done, for example, if a prisoner has 90 calves from 100 cows, 120 lambs from a flock of 100 ewes, 1200 piglets from 100 sows, manages to raise and fatten offspring, he will get a relatively good wage. Thus, prisoners would be able to repay claims, support the government and their relatives. Not without reason the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev says that claims should be repaid, in order to do this, prisoners have to work. Payment of compensations to an aggrieved person and the state is one of the proofs of prisoner correction.

Conclusion

Within the framework of the “Business Road Map-2020” program the state would grant all persons wishing to work in agriculture a land plot on 5-year lease with the right of redemption, build a house with well-developed infrastructure, make a road and bring water. The government would also give all the necessary equipment, commercial cattle for leasing within the framework of family farming development programs, such as “Sybagha” and “Zhailau”.

According to the data reported by the Agency on Land Resources Management of Kazakhstan reserve lands constitute about 108 millions ha, or 41% of the country’s land fund, including regions with favorable natural and economic conditions.

Even a firmly convinced pessimist agrees that Kazakhstan’s agriculture has a great deal of potential. But will the domestic agrarian sector be able to fully realize it? The question refers not only to the liable state authorities, who determine the agrarian policy, but it is mainly addressed to agricultural products manufacturers. Whereas various programs are adopted, a great deal depends on the entrepreneurial spirit of peasants, farmers, agro-organizations’ managers themselves. Nowadays agriculture is the main supporter of mankind. Foodstuffs, raw materials for significant industrial sectors are supplied chiefly by it.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫН ДАМУДЫҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ӘДІСТЕРІН ЖЕТІЛДІРУ

Аннотация. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасының Ауыл шаруашылығы саласын дамытудың қазіргі тенденциялары мен өзекті проблемалық-мақсатты аспектілеріне арналған.

АӨК-нің қазіргі заманғы салалық құрылымына, ауыл шаруашылығында жалпы өнім шығару серпініне, ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің құрылымына, ауыл шаруашылығы саласын бюджеттеуге ерекше назар аударылды.

Жүргізілген талдау мен зерттеу шеңберінде Қазақстан экономикасының аграрлық секторының жұмыс істеу үрдістеріне SWOT-талдау жасалды.

Мақаланың мақсаты-Қазақстан Республикасының Ауыл шаруашылығын реформалаудың жүйелі экономикалық құралдарының кешенін әзірлеу.

Елдің ауыл шаруашылығы саласын және оның жұмыс істеу үрдістерін талдау кезінде аграрлық сектордың еңбек әлеуетін қалыптастыру мен дамытудың қазіргі заманғы ұйымдастырушылық факторлары және еңбек ресурстары қызметінің экономикалық нәтижелері анықталды.

Ауыл шаруашылығын дамытудың негізгі басымдықтары ретінде мақсатты бағдарламалық қамтамасыз етудің басымдықтары, ауыл шаруашылығы саласын сапалы кадрлық қамтамасыз етуді қалыптастыру қажеттілігі, тиімді көші-қон саясатын жүргізу, аграрлық аумақтардың жұмыс істеу жүйесінде тиімді жалдау қатынастарын енгізу, ауыл шаруашылығы алқаптарын кейіннен қарқынды игере отырып, айналымға барынша тарту белгіленген.

АӨК дамытуға бөлінетін бюджет қаражатының құрылымы соның ішінде ауылшаруашылық өнімдерінің пайыздық түрде жіктеліп берілген.

Азық-түліктің негізгі түрлерінің қол жетімділігіне жүргізілген талдау көрсеткендей, соңғы жылдары барлық негізгі тамақ түрлері үшін ішкі тұтынудағы отандық өндірістің үлесі 80 %-дан асқандығы сонымен қатар мал шаруашылығы өнімдерінің негізгі түрлерін өндіру жолдары жылдарға сәйкес көрсетілген.

Ауыл шаруашылығын тиімді дамыту мақсатында, шағын ауыл шаруашылық құрылымдарын ірілендірудің мақсаттылығын, ірі тауарлы аграрлық өндірістің артықшылықтары және АӨК-тің барлық кешенін біріктірудің мәнін түсіндіру жөнінде тұрақты жұмыс жүргізілген.

Анықталған проблемаларды ескере отырып, қазіргі заманғы агроқұрылымдардың жұмыс істеу жүйесінде еңбек ресурстарын пайдалану тиімділігін арттырудың іргелі қағидаттары мен стратегиялық басымдықтары белгіленді.

Зерттеудің негізгі әдістері-салыстыру, аналогия, талдау және синтез, жүйелік тәсіл, болжау әдісі, индукция және дедукция әдістері, статистикалық әдіс, гипотезаларды жобалау әдісі.

Жүргізілген зерттеулер жеңілдік ауылшаруашылығын дамыту саласына байланысты үкімет тапрапынан көптеген жеңілдіктер жасалып жатқанын тереңдете көрсете білген сонымен қатар салық салу жағдайларында несие кооперациясын ұйымдастыру қажеттілігін анықталды.

Ғылыми зерттеу нәтижелері ұлттық деңгейде және инновациялар мен жаңа технологияларды қолдануға бағытталған аймақтық аграрлық аумақтар мен ауыл шаруашылығы кластерлерінің жұмыс істеу жүйесінде практикалық қолдануды таба алады.

Түйін сөздер: ауыл шаруашылығы, экономиканың аграрлық секторы, агроөнеркәсіп кешені, ауыл шаруашылығы өнімі, ауыл шаруашылығы бағдарламалары, экономикалық саясат.

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СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИХ МЕТОДОВ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. Статья посвящена современным тенденциям и актуальным проблемно-целевым аспектам развития сельскохозяйственной отрасли Республики Казахстан.

Особое внимание акцентировано на современную отраслевую структуру АПК, динамику валового выпуска продукции в сельском хозяйстве, структуру сельскохозяйственного производства, бюджетирование сельскохозяйственной отрасли.

В рамках проведенного анализа и исследования разработан SWOT-анализ тенденций функционирования аграрного сектора экономики Казахстана.

Цель статьи – разработать комплекс системного экономического инструментария реформирования сельского хозяйства Республики Казахстан.

При анализе сельскохозяйственной отрасли страны и тенденций ее функционирования, выявлены современные организационные факторы формирования и развития трудового потенциала аграрного сектора и экономические результаты деятельности трудовых ресурсов.

В качестве основных приоритетов развития сельского хозяйства обозначены приоритеты целевого программного обеспечения, необходимость формирования качественного кадрового обеспечения сельскохозяйственной отрасли, следование эффективной миграционной политики, внедрение эффективных арендных отношений в системе функционирования аграрных территорий, максимальное вовлечение в оборот сельскохозяйственных угодий с последующим их интенсивным освоением.

Основными методами исследования послужили – сравнение, аналогия, анализ и синтез, системный подход, метод прогнозирования, методы индукции и дедукции, статистический метод, метод проектирования гипотез.

Структура бюджетных средств, выделяемых на развитие АПК, в том числе сельскохозяйственной продукции, классифицируется в процентах.

Анализ доступности основных видов продуктов питания показал, что в последние годы доля внутреннего производства во внутреннем потреблении по всем основным видам продуктов питания превысила 80%, а также способы производства основных видов продуктов животноводства по годам.

Для эффективного развития сельского хозяйства предпринимаются постоянные усилия по объяснению целесообразности объединения мелких фермерских хозяйств, преимуществ крупномасштабного сельскохозяйственного производства и важности интеграции всей АПК.

С учетом выявленных проблем, обозначены фундаментальные принципы и стратегические приоритеты повышения эффективности использования трудовых ресурсов в системе функционирования современных агроформирований.

В исследованиях четко говорится, что у правительства есть много преимуществ в отношении развития сельского хозяйства, но также и необходимость создания кредитного союза в контексте налоговых льгот.

Результаты научного исследования могут найти практическое применение на национальном уровне и в системе функционирования региональных аграрных территорий и сельскохозяйственных кластеров, ориентированных на применения инноваций и новых технологий.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, аграрный сектор экономики, агропромышленный комплекс, продукция сельского хозяйства, сельскохозяйственные программы, экономическая политика.

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