

ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),
ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

2019 • 1

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

БАЯНДАМАЛАРЫ

ДОКЛАДЫ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

REPORTS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944



ALMATY, NAS RK

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«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының баяндамалары»

ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),

ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» Республикалық қоғамдық бірлестігі (Алматы қ.)
Қазақстан республикасының Мәдениет пен ақпарат министрлігінің Ақпарат және мұрағат комитетінде 01.06.2006 ж.
берілген №5540-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 500 дана.

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл., 220, тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18,
<http://reports-science.kz/index.php/en/archive>

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Типографияның мекенжайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Муратбаева көш., 75.

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Доклады Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан»

ISSN 2518-1483 (Online),

ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

Собственник: Республиканское общественное объединение «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы)

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан №5540-Ж, выданное 01.06.2006 г.

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 500 экземпляров

Адрес редакции: 050010, г.Алматы, ул.Шевченко, 28, ком.218-220, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://reports-science.kz/index.php/en/archive>

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Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г.Алматы, ул.Муратбаева, 75

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Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty)

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of Information and Archives of the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N 5540-Ж, issued 01.06.2006

Periodicity: 6 times a year

Circulation: 500 copies

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of 219-220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,

<http://reports-science.kz/index.php/en/archive>

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Address of printing house: ST "Aruna", 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty

**REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

ISSN 2224-5227

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2518-1483.26>

Volume 1, Number 323 (2019), 161 – 164

UDC 631.153

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kaldenova@mail.ru, bakitnur-90@mail.ru, murat--79@mail.ru zhmm1331@gmail.com**AGRARIAN SECTOR OF ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. According to the authors, the agricultural sector is a collection of sectors of the national economy engaged in the production of agricultural products, their storage, processing and bringing to the consumer. The development of the agricultural sector contributes to a more rational allocation of production, an integrated and efficient use of resources, improvement of the final results of its operation, and ensuring the country's food security. In developed countries, the agro industrial complex accounts for a significant part of workers, fixed and circulating capital, and GDP. It is on the scale of the agro-industrial complex, the perfection of its structure and the efficiency of its functioning that the increase in the standard of living of the population and the provision of food security in general largely depend. The economy of Kazakhstan is characterized by the globalization of economic relations, increasing competition in the market. Domestic experience shows that reforms in the agricultural sector are carried out with considerable difficulties. To a greater extent, this is connected with the complex processes of transformation of ownership forms in the countryside and the formation of a class of real owners, as well as their adaptation to market mechanisms of free pricing and liberalization of foreign trade.

Keywords: economy, agriculture, products, competition, animal husbandry, crop production, agrarian sector.

INTRODUCTION

Kazakhstan is one of the few countries that can both provide for itself and develop agricultural exports. Therefore, the development of the agrarian market is one of the most promising priorities of many government programs. The agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan is one of the main reproduction branches of the country's economy, it produces about 1/3 of the national income. Support for the agricultural industry, and in particular the food market, is one of the most important tasks of the state. In all developed countries, agriculture is largely supported by the state. This branch of the national economy is least adapted to the market and competition.

MAIN PART

State regulation is the main form of administrative-economic and organizational-legal intervention of the state in the socio-economic processes in order to maintain their rational balance and macroeconomic stability. State regulation of the agro-industrial complex is the economic impact of the state on the production, processing and sale of agricultural products, raw materials, foodstuffs, as well as on the production and technical maintenance and material and technical supply of agricultural production. The need for state regulation of the agro-industrial complex is caused by a number of circumstances, among which it is possible to designate:

- the impact of agro-industrial and commodity markets on the macroeconomic situation;
- market failures in ensuring an economically fair income distribution;
- the influence of natural factors on the efficiency of agricultural production;
- the demographic role of rural areas.

The main directions of state regulation of agro-industrial production in the Republic of Kazakhstan are as follows:

- 1) the formation and operation of the market for agricultural products, raw materials and food;
- 2) financing, crediting, insurance, preferential taxation;
- 3) protection of the interests of domestic producers in the implementation of foreign economic activity;

- 4) the development of science and scientific research in the field of agro-industrial production;
- 5) development of the social sphere of the village;
- 6) other areas determined by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The state finances the agro-industrial complex and agro-industrial production at the expense of the budget, the budgets of the subjects of the Republic of Kazakhstan and extra-budgetary sources. The main tasks of state regulation of the agro-industrial sector are the development of agro-industrial production (APP), ensuring food security, regulating markets and maintaining economic parity between agriculture and other sectors of the economy, creating an effective management system for the agricultural sector of the economy, and implementing a unified science and technology policy in protection of domestic producers and others.

Thus, the state policy in the field of development of the agrarian and related industries pursues short, medium and long-term goals and in the aggregate will be aimed at improving the well-being of the rural population through increasing productivity and profitability of agricultural production directly, advancing the development and support of all forms rural employment, including through the industrialization of rural areas.

For the development and modernization of the agrarian sector of the economy, in the framework of the Message it is noted - "that the state policy is focused on the development of farming and SMEs in agricultural processing, which is a key task of the state. The priority is to change the culture of farming, through the revival, taking into account new scientific, technological, managerial achievements".

So, to eliminate barriers that prevent the unification of small agricultural producers, a new law "On Agricultural Cooperatives" was adopted.

Also, the law "On the production of organic products", which will create conditions for the development of the production of organic products.

Along with this, the accompanying Law includes amendments in the field of seed production, livestock breeding, state regulation of the agroindustrial complex, which will allow the agricultural farming company to use advanced breeding achievements, eliminating the time required for testing the variety, reducing administrative barriers and ensuring equal access for individuals and legal entities to the market of breeding products (material), transfer to self-regulation of breeding and breeding work.

In the field of veterinary medicine, the status of a country free from foot and mouth disease without vaccination in 9 regions of the republic (Akmola, Atyrau, Mangistau, Aktyubinsk, Pavlodar, Kostanay, Karaganda, North Kazakhstan and West Kazakhstan) was obtained, which allows domestic agricultural producers to freely export livestock products outside of Kazakhstan.

As part of the reform of agrarian science, a non-commercial joint-stock company, the National Agrarian Research and Education Center, has been established, the purpose of which is to ensure accelerated innovative development of the agrarian sector through training and retraining highly qualified specialists, developing and implementing research results, transferring efficient foreign technologies to the agro-industrial complex.

There are gaps in the solution of a number of issues directly related to the management of the development of the agrarian complex as an economic system in a market economy. In the area of managing the development of the agricultural sector, the processing of agricultural products is relevant and the issues of technical and technological re-equipment of production, the transition to international quality standards, in order to improve the quality of domestic products, expanding the range of food products remain paramount.

To do this, it is necessary to make adjustments to the strategic documents of state bodies in matters of technical regulation, trade, protection of competition, information, customs and border services. In order to increase the internal and expansion of the foreign market of domestic food and processing industries, in cooperation with the relevant authorities, it is necessary to take measures to:

- protection of the domestic market from hidden dumping of imported goods;
- strengthening control over compliance with legislation in the field of technical regulation;
- ensuring compliance with the requirements of the legislation in terms of the priority purchase of domestic food products;
- Improving the mechanism of access of domestic products to the shelves of retail chains;
- development of trade and logistics infrastructure;

- promotion of domestic products to foreign markets; development of related industries; awareness raising.

In order to improve solvency, reduce credit load and minimize the risks of bankruptcy of agribusiness entities, it is possible to take one-time financial recovery measures by restructuring, refinancing, and financing agribusiness entities to pay off existing debts.

CONCLUSION

Along with the current subsidies for resources and work in crop and livestock production, the Program contains a number of new tools to support the industry, such as financial rehabilitation, lower interest rates on loans and leasing, subsidies for guarantee costs and loan insurance. Among the new areas - investment subsidies, through which businessmen can reimburse part of their spending on investments in agriculture.

Thus, the development of the agrarian sector of the economy will significantly mitigate the impact of negative external factors of the global economic crisis on enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex and will create an objective basis for food security, which is the main task of the state policy of the country.

УДК 631.153

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНЫҢ АГРАРЛЫҚ СЕКТОРЫ

Аннотация. Авторлардың пікірінше, агроөнеркәсіп кешені ауыл шаруашылық өнімдерін өндірумен, оларды сақтаумен, өндеумен және тұтынушыға жеткізумен айналысатын ұлттық экономиканың секторларының жиынтығы болып табылады. Агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді дамыту өндірісті неғұрлым ұтымды бөлуді, ресурстарды кешенді және тиімді пайдалануды, оның қызметінің түпкілікті нәтижелерін жетілдіруді және елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етуге ықпал етеді. Дамыған елдерде агроөнеркәсіптік кешен жұмысшылардың айтарлықтай бөлігі, тіркелген және айналым капиталы, ЖІӨ саналады. Агроөнеркәсіптік кешен ауқымында, оның құрылымын жетілдіру және оның жұмыс істеу тиімділігі халықтың өмір сүру деңгейін көтеру және азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету негізінен тәуелді. Қазақстанның экономикасы экономикалық қатынастардың жаһандануы, нарықтағы бәсекелестікті күшейту арқылы сипатталады. Отандық тәжірибе көрсеткендей, аграрлық сектордағы реформалар елеулі қиындықтармен жүзеге асырылады. Бұл, негізінен, ауылдық жерлердегі меншік нысандарын трансформациялау және нақты меншік иелерінің сыныптарын қалыптастырудың күрделі процестерімен, сондай-ақ олардың еркін нарықтық тетіктеріне бейімделуімен және сыртқы сауданы ырықтандырумен байланысты.

Түйін сөздер: экономика, ауыл шаруашылығы, өнімдер, бәсекелестік, мал шаруашылығы, өсімдік шаруашылығы, аграрлық сектор.

УДК 631.153

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АГРАРНЫЙ СЕКТОР ЭКОНОМИКИ КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация. По мнению авторов, аграрный сектор представляет собой совокупность отраслей национальной экономики, занятых производством сельскохозяйственной продукции, её хранением, переработкой и доведением до потребителя. Развитие аграрного сектора способствуют более рациональному размещению производства, комплексному и эффективному использованию ресурсов, улучшению конечных результатов его функционирования, обеспечению продовольственной безопасности страны. В развитых странах на АПК приходится значительная часть работников, основного и оборотного капитала, ВВП. Именно от масштабов АПК, совершенства его структуры и эффективности функционирования во многом зависят повышение уровня жизни населения и обеспечение продовольственной безопасности в целом. Экономика Казахстана

характеризуется глобализацией экономических отношений, повышением конкуренции на рынке. Отечественный опыт свидетельствует о том, что реформы в аграрном секторе осуществляются со значительными трудностями. В большей мере это связано со сложными процессами преобразования форм собственности на селе и формирования класса реальных собственников, а также их адаптации к рыночным механизмам свободного ценообразования и либерализации внешней торговли.

Ключевые слова: экономика, сельское хозяйство, продукция, конкуренция, животноводство, растениеводство, аграрный сектор.

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ISSN 2518-1483 (Online), ISSN 2224-5227 (Print)

<http://reports-science.kz/index.php/en/archive>

Редакторы *М. С. Ахметова, Т.А. Апендиев, Д.С. Аленов*
Верстка на компьютере *А.М. Кульгинбаевой*

Подписано в печать 07.02.2019.
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.
10,5 п.л. Тираж 500. Заказ 1.