

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

2019 • 2

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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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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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>

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

ISSN 2224-5227

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2518-1483.52>

Volume 2, Number 324 (2019), 149 – 154

UDC 631.145

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**STATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF AGROINDUSTRIAL
COMPLEX IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. The authors described the importance of state financial support for the agro-industrial complex in accordance with the example of foreign countries leading in the field of agriculture. The modern world is set for economic integration, namely, in the context of globalization, increased competition, instability of consumer demand, the organizations of the Kazakhstani agro-industrial complex need to use modern development strategies and ideas and ensure financial and economic stability and reduce commercial risks. Management based on the strategy of diversification of production is important because the process of diversification is innovative, leading to the use of a new type of systemic technology and technology, new organization of labor and production with the support of the state.

Keywords: agriculture, finance, support, agribusiness, modernization, innovation, business.

In the Message of the President N.Nazarbayev “New Decade - New Economic Growth - New Opportunities of Kazakhstan”, an important segment of economic diversification will be the modernization of the country's agro-industrial complex. The head of state highlighted three main areas of development of the agro-industrial sector (hereinafter referred to as the agro-industrial complex): increasing labor productivity through the introduction of new technologies and the growth of processing of agricultural raw materials; ensuring food security of the country; realization of the export potential of the agricultural industry.

Public finances currently have a starting character, spending on the new program until 2020 increased from 1.1 trillion. tenge to 1.7 trillion tenge (2.4 trillion tenge, the total cost of 2017-2021) compared with the previous program - “Agribusiness 2020”, for which in 2017-2020, it was required to allocate 2.8 trillion tenge. Based on the calculation of the data of the action plan for the implementation of the state program for the development of the agro-industrial sector for 2017–2021, a decision on it was made in March 2017 and the concept of the overall program shown in November 2016.

If we exclude the costs of water management, then the new program accounts for 72% of all expenses for subsidies, as opposed to 56% in the previous program, which means that subsidies are not reduced. direct support for agriculture is the state with all its consequences. The effect of the state remains doubtful, while before the crisis of 2008–2009, agriculture increased by 5% on average per year, then from 2009 by 4% on average per year, with a comparable level of support. [46-49]

The support of the agrarian sector is essentially visible, that is, it takes place to shift indicators to an intermediate link between the producer and the consumer, i.e. infrastructure: roads, points of processing, distribution and storage of agricultural products, marketing, research centers. In this way, the value chain will expand. In market competition, weak structures will give way to more productive forms of farming. Comprehensive care for agricultural producers from the state will lead to the effect of an inconsistent system, to have state aid, this means reducing incentives for a responsible business conduct (moral hazard), which distorts market signals.

The trend of the present world is such that there is a reduction in direct support of manufacturers for supporting scientific research and their application in general, which in turn lead to more stable and high rates of increase in production efficiency.

The level of agricultural support in Kazakhstan exceeds annually 1% of GDP, while the agricultural sector itself either stagnates or has a high formation rate. It is worth considering that the part of agriculture in the economy is at the level of 5%, the issue of support brings clarity. Table 1 presents the State program to support the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Table 1 - State Programs in the APC RK

	Agribusiness 2020	APK 2017-2021*	Change, %
Financial instruments	462	360	-22%
Crediting	-	240	-
Livestock	374	316	-15%
Crop production	423	255	-40%
Veterinarian / phytosan. Control	220	100	-54%
Science, education, etc.	120	50	-58%
Water resources	1 231	423	-66%
Total costs, billion tenge	2 851	1 746	-39%
Including subsidies	909	954	5%
A note compiled by the author based on source data of Ministry of Agriculture			

Given the performance and financial instruments expected, subsidized interest rates, which will provide guarantees to increase the volume of loans and leasing.

With the exception of subsidies in crop production, for wheat, subsidies for other grains, oilseeds, and sugar beet are increasing. Fictitious increase in areas by firms recipients abolished hectare subsidies due to abuse, are partially only for forage crops, cotton and rice, which in our opinion are the best option. Obtaining subsidies is now focused on the final result, i.e. in relation to the products delivered, with a focus on promoting the use of quality seeds. Livestock is very much shifted to the actual result: the offspring of livestock, the acquisition of domestic breeding livestock, increasing the productivity of livestock, etc. Agricultural cooperation in the new program stands alone. Namely, by gradually involving half a million subsidiary and small peasant farms in agricultural cooperation, it will be possible to increase the marketability of the production of agri-food products, which will already increase the availability of financial resources.

It is expected that by increasing the use of fertilizers, pesticides, high-quality seeds, increasing mechanization, efficiency in crop production will increase, in contrast to the previous program, a more significant decrease in the area of wheat crops is expected. In animal husbandry, improvements are associated with improvement of pastures, their irrigation, increased production of animal feed, an increase in the proportion of breeding animals, etc.

In general, an increase in agricultural production, logistics planning, should ultimately increase the processing of agricultural products. Together with this introduction, we expect a decrease in dependence on imports of finished products. The program for the development of the agro-industrial sector, whose main goal is to ensure the production of competitive agro-industrial products in demand in the markets, with particular attention to the growth of labor productivity in agriculture by 38% in real terms to the 2018 level; growth of gross output (services) of agriculture by 30% in real terms to the level of 2018. These criteria look quite convincing. The period from 2010 to 2018 shows that labor productivity increased by

30%, to which, among other things, contributed to the reduction in the number of employees in the CX by 36%. The growth rate of gross output by 30% also looks more stable, i.e. implies an increase of 4.5% on average per year. At the same time, over the previous decade, CX grew at an average rate of 3.5% per year. Growth in agriculture for the period of the program will be 3.5-4% per year or 25% during the program.

We know that in previous programs, the main emphasis was on extensive quantitative indicators: expanding the sown area (by about 3%), increasing the production of food resources, irrigating pastures, increasing the harvest, and getting a share of imports in the market. It is obvious that the administrative approach to the management of a large part of the economy and the basic agro-industrial complex prevails, while the private initiative does not have the appropriate conditions for stable development. However, it is worth noting that with the available potential, the agricultural sector of the country is underdeveloped, import-dependent, the risks of a sharply continental climate, land degradation and their blowing.

For example, the World Bank has prospects for the development of the agricultural sector, it is based on 5 key areas:

1) Long-term competitiveness is the introduction of a key point for foreign trade and investment, which stimulates growth by increasing competition, promoting the growth of more productive forms and creating opportunities for technological acceleration;

2) Productivity growth based on scientific knowledge makes a major contribution to output growth;

3) post-production operations are processing, logistics, etc. potentially can create more jobs and incomes;

4) personal subsidiary farms; this comprehensive support can improve the quality of agricultural production;

5) state support should play the role of a stimulator and market transformations, improve the final indicators and other objectives of the problem. However, the necessary support for agriculture has not yet been achieved, and the structural changes necessary to improve competitiveness have not been achieved. In fact, the population is forced to pay twice for the low efficiency of resource use for measures of state agricultural production — first as taxpayers and then as consumers, paying for higher prices, which in turn causes the state to focus on a low coefficient of subsidies for production.

Countries that have achieved success, in agriculture, when reviewing the analysis, tells us about the significant and increasing costs of supporting research and innovation, irrigation, infrastructure, and food safety by the state. Support for the agricultural sector in these countries has led to increased competition, productivity growth, diversification of production, expansion of exports and the flow of rural populations into the agricultural industry.

One of the strategic sectors of the republic is the production of grain crops, the level of turnover of which depends on the country's food security, incomes and employment of the population, development of related industries (animal husbandry, poultry farming, food and processing industry).

The positioning of Kazakhstan as one of the world's leading exporters of wheat grain and flour, allows you to show the qualitative characteristics of Kazakhstan wheat. In addition, in recent years there has been a favorable market environment for increasing the turnover of export of fodder crops, in particular, barley, oilseeds (curly flax, rape, soybean).

The master plan for the "Stabilization of the grain market" should be a fundamental tool to induce the right course, taking into account the climatic features of the region to diversify crop production with an increase in the area of oilseeds, legumes, cereals, fodder and vegetable crops, to increase and stabilize crop yields, taking into account grain crops, stabilization of the grain market by creating a single grain holding company on the basis of AO NK "Food Contract". In the field of crop production in recent years, including in grain production, the main vector is to stimulate business for the introduction of new technologies, increase land productivity through diversification of crop production, chemicalization, technical re-equipment, including in the framework of budget programs to reduce the purchase price of fuel and lubricants and other inventory items necessary for reproduction of spring field and harvesting

works. In the field of seed subsidies, to reduce the cost of mineral fertilizers, herbicides, irrigation water delivery services, determine seed quality, as well as through credit programs through the National Holding KazAgro JSC.

Table 2 - State support of the crop industry

	million tenge				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Reducing the cost of fuel and TMC	20 244	16 263	14 206	18 098	20 114
Reducing the cost of mineral fertilizers	2 616	2 929	3 215	4 095	5 013
Reducing the cost of herbicides			600	1 859	1 859
Subsidizing the cost of elite seeds	2 096	1 911	2 088	2 422	2 451
Reimbursement of leasing equipment remuneration rate	119	79	40		
Subsidizing the cost of water delivery services	1 175	1 358	1 492	1 566	1 566
Subsidizing bookmarks and growing, perennial plantations of fruit crops and grapes	1 552	2 480	1 513	1 520	1 836
Subsidizing the examination of the quality of Kazakhstan cotton	179	54	54	247	387
Crop Insurance Support	100	100	100	1 203	65
Cheaper transportation costs when exporting grain			11 828	5 000	20 091
Determination of varietal and sowing qualities of seeds	216	236	257	271	292
Purchase of grain in state resources	11 829	11 178	11 250	12 750	6 750
Storage and movement of grain of the state reserve of food grain	831	1 153	851	911	943
Movement of food grains (for release of HSP)		303	1 135	1 700	1 745
Lending for the organization of spring field work			42 600	64 339	57 398
Total:	40 957	38 143	91 328	115 981	120 509
The note is compiled by the author on the basis of data from the source of the master plan "Stabilization of the grain market"					

For the successful entry of Kazakhstan into the WTO is to increase the overall level of competitiveness of the economy of the republic as a whole, including its agricultural sector, as negotiations on agriculture are among the most difficult, because this industry plays a crucial role in the economy of almost all countries of the world.

In Kazakhstan, there is a positive trend in the development of agriculture, but it is worth considering that, despite all this, the agrarian sector provides only about 5% of the republic's GDP. Due to the low level of competitiveness of agricultural products, the share of imports of basic foodstuffs on the domestic market remains high.

The government of the republic is taking many measures to improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector of the country. However, there are still problems of underdevelopment of budget funds allocated to improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector of the country, low rates of introduction of advanced technologies in agricultural production.

In terms of joining the WTO, we have a low level of competitiveness of products of the agricultural sector leads to an increase in imports of products, which complicates the implementation of the strategy for joining the 50 most competitive countries in the world. The application of the necessary measures to

improve the agrarian sector does not make sense without increasing state support for the producer if the Government of the Republic plans to implement an adequate budget, credit and tax policy to create the appropriate department, which in turn will coordinate the export of agricultural products to foreign markets. It is economically feasible to diversify in farms, because it allows us to quickly use free resources, respond to the situation on the market and significantly reduce the level of business risk.

State support for agriculture continues due to the importance of this sector, while the average cost of the mid-90 is equivalent to 1.4% of GDP, slightly higher than the current level of 1.2% of GDP. At the end of last year, the concept of a new state support program was formulated agribusiness 2017-2021. In Kazakhstan, the level of agricultural assistance annually exceeds 1% of GDP, and the agricultural sector either stagnates or high rates are the result of favorable climatic conditions. At the same time, the share of agriculture in the economy is below 5%, thereby raising the question of the proportionality of such assistance.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ АГРОӨНЕРКӘСІП КЕШЕНІҢ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІҢ ҚАРЖЫ ҚОЛДАУЫ

Аннотация. Авторлар агроөнеркәсіптік кешенге мемлекеттік қаржылай қолдаудың ауыл шаруашылығында жетекші шетел мемлекеттерінің үлгісіне сәйкес маңыздылығын атап өтті. Қазіргі заманғы әлем экономикалық интеграцияға бапталған, атап айтқанда, жаһандану, бәсекелестікті жоғарылату, қаржылық және экономикалық тұрақтылықты қамтамасыз ету және коммерциялық тәуекелдерді азайту үшін қазақстандық агроөнеркәсіптік кешен ұйымдарына тұтынушылық сұраныстың тұрақсыздығы тұрғысынан, нарықтың басқа қатысушыларымен өзара әрекеттесудің заманауи стратегиясы мен моделін пайдалану қажет. Өндірісті әртарапандыру стратегиясына негізделген менеджмент маңызды, себебі әртарапандыру үдерісі инновациялық жүйе болып табылады, ол жүйенің технологиясын және жаңа түрдегі технологияны, мемлекеттің қолдауымен еңбек пен өндірісті жаңа ұйымдастыруды тудырады.

Түйінді сөздер: ауыл шаруашылығы, қаржы, қолдау, агробизнес, жаңғырту, инновация, бизнес.

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ФИНАНСОВАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА В РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. Авторами описана важность государственной финансовой поддержки агропромышленного комплекса в соответствии с примером зарубежных стран лидирующих в области сельского хозяйства. Современный мир настроен на экономическую интеграцию, именно, в условиях мировой глобализации, усиленной конкуренции, нестабильности покупательского спроса организациям казахстанского агропромышленного комплекса для обеспечения финансово-экономической стабильности и снижения коммерческих рисков необходимо использовать современные стратегии развития и модели взаимодействия с другими участниками рынка. Управления на основе стратегии диверсификации производства важно, поскольку процесс диверсификации является инновационным, обуславливающим применение системной техники и технологии нового типа, новой организации труда и производства при поддержке государства.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, финансы, поддержка, АПК, модернизация, инновации, бизнес.

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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 12.04.2019.
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.
12,8 п.л. Тираж 500. Заказ 2.