Развитие кооперации, рынок средств производства

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STRATEGY OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION DEVELOPMENT IN KAZAKHSTAN

ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫН КООПЕРАЦИЯЛАУДЫҢ ДАМУ СТРАТЕГИЯСЫ

СТРАТЕГИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

G.U. AKIMBEKOVA,

Doctor of Economics, Professor

G. YEGIZBAYEVA

PhD student

Kazakh Research Institute of AIC Economy and Rural Development

Abstract. Organizational and economic preconditions of association of small economic entities into agricultural cooperatives, the necessity of using new approaches to agricultural cooperation development in Kazakhstan have been justified. Taking into account the adopted normative legal acts and program documents on agricultural cooperation, the strategic directions of functioning of agricultural cooperatives in the republic have been disclosed, including the improvement of the regulatory and legal framework, the system of State financial and credit support, establishment of information-advisory services, improvement of training system for cooperative personnel, formulation of a unified system of agricultural economic cooperation, etc.

Аңдатпа. Қазақстанда ауыл шаруашылығын кооперациялаудың дамуына жаңа тәсілдерді қолдану қажеттілігі, шағын шаруашылықтарды ауыл шаруашылығы кооперативтеріне біріктірудің ұйымдастырушылық және экономикалық алғышарттары негізделген.Ауыл шаруашылығы кооперациялауға байланысты нормативтік-құқықтық актілерді және бағдарламалық құжаттарды ескере отырып, нормативтік-құқықтық базны жетілдіру, мемлекеттік қаржылық-несиелік қолдау жүйесін, ақпараттық-консультациялық қызметтерді қалыптастыруды, кооперативтік кадрларды оқыту жүйесін жетілдіру, ауыл шаруашылығын кооперациялаудың бірыңғай жүйесін құру және т.б. елімізде ауыл шаруашылығын кооперациялау қызметінің стратегиялық бағыты ашық көрсетеді.

Аннотация. Обоснованы организационно-экономические предпосылки объединения малых форм хозяйствования в сельскохозяйственные кооперативы, необходимость использования новых подходов к развитию сельскохозяйственной кооперации в Казахстане. С учетом принятых нормативно-правовых актов и программных документов, касающихся сельскохозяйственной кооперации, раскрыты стратегические направления функционирования сельскохозяйственных кооперативов в республике, включающие совершенствование нормативно-правовой базы, систему государственной финансово-кредитной поддержки, формирование информационно-консультационного обслуживания, совершенствование системы подготовки кооперативных кадров, создание единой системы селькохозяйственной кооперации и др.

Keywords: agricultural cooperation, agri-business, small forms of management, infrastructure, procurement, storage, processing, marketing, agricultural producers, consumers, legislative base, State support.

Тұтқалы сөздер: ауыл шаруашылығын кооперациялау, агробизнес, шаруашылықтың кіші нысандары, инфрақұрылым, сатып алу жүйесі, сақтау, өңдеу, өткізу, ауыл шаруашылық тауар өндірушісі, тұтынушы, заңнамалық база, мемлекеттік қолдау.

⁹² Проблемы агрорынка, январь – март / 2017 г.

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The analysis of the situation in AIC of Kazakhstan shows that opportunities and advantages of cooperative principles are yet insignificantly realized, and the role and importance of cooperative sector in the country's socioeconomic development is underestimated. As a result, the adopted measures of public support and other decisions on the development of cooperation in the country have not provided the proper effect of protection of the interests of small businesses by means of their unification. Unfortunately, the potential reserve of agricultural co-operation in formation of food stock is still weakly used.

World experience confirms high efficiency of agricultural cooperatives, their significant share in agribusiness in the industrialized countries. The main socio-economic task of agricultural cooperation is to create organizational and legal system of protection of agricultural producers' interests in terms of market economy by creating self-management forms of the entities on democratic basis.

Currently the development of cooperation in agricultural sector of the RK requires new approaches that ensure stabilization of AIC economy. First of all, it is necessary to develop the Agricultural Cooperation Development Strategy, which will justify the strategic directions of this process for the nearest future, mechanism of public support and regulation of cooperation in small entities within the framework of the State Program on AIC Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021 adopted on February 14, 2017. This Strategy should take into account market conditions, choosing of various forms of cooperation, as well as the existing legal character based on local and State regulation.

The organizational and economic preconditions for the development of agricultural cooperation in the Republic of Kazakhstan include the following:

1. Small-scale character of agricultural production:

• high share of total gross output of agricultural production, especially in livestock production (the share of households in the Republic of Kazakhstan is 70%, in the southern region 81%);

• The trend of decreasing land plots of agricultural producers (65% of peasant farms have land plots up to 50 ha, average size of land tenure (AO, LLP, PK) decreased (in eastern region-2.8 times, in central - 2.3 times, in southern - 6 times).

2. The underdeveloped infrastructure in the system of purchase, storage, processing,

marketing of agricultural products and economic relations between AIC enterprises:

• strengthening the role of intermediaries in the process of promoting agricultural products from producer to consumer, completely eliminating interaction between agricultural, processing, trade and marketing companies;

• low purchase prices, which do not cover the invested costs of agricultural producers, which do not stimulate increase of production volumes and product quality;

• low share of agricultural processing (milk - 29%, meat - 24%, fruits and vegetables - 8%), which results in low load of processing enterprises, as well as high import share and low competitiveness of agricultural products.

3. Financial insolvency of small entities:

• Lack of financial resources for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, fodder, fuel, agricultural machinery, etc.;

• inaccessibility of provided government support measures to small entities (subsidies, preferential lending, taxation) due to the orientation of public support for large-scale production, as well as lack of liquid collateral of farmers to receive a loan;

• low incomes of rural residents, lack of favorable conditions for the development of own business, limited scope of employment in rural areas, especially youth, and their migration to large cities.

In view of addressing the above problems, the necessity of elaborating the Strategy of agricultural cooperation development in the Republic of Kazakhstan has been justified, including the following main directions:

- improvement of regulatory and legal framework for operation of agricultural co-operatives;

- development of public financial and credit support system for agricultural co operatives;

- formation of information and consulting services and scientific support for agricultural cooperatives;

- development of co-operative personnel training system;

- establishment of a unified system of agricultural economic co-operation, unification into cooperative unions (associations) at various management levels.

Improvement of regulatory and legal framework for the development of agricultural cooperation is characterized by the development of a new Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Agricultural Cooperatives", adopted by the Majilis of the Parliament on October 29, 2015 [1].

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The new provisions of this Law, which differ from the previous laws include the following:

· agricultural cooperative is a commercial organization that has legal opportunity to distribute co-operative payments to the cooperative members proportionally to their participation in production and (or) other economic activities of the cooperative, as well as net income of cooperative among its members;

· various types of agricultural cooperatives' activity have been revealed (production, storage, processing, marketing of agricultural products, supply of production means and other services to agricultural producers) which made it possible to combine all types of agricultural cooperation into independent group of legal entities, to give a single concept that distinguish them from other forms of management which is characterized by a special form of production management, aimed at meeting the needs of its members;

special tax regime STR for agricultural cooperatives has been introduced which provides a special procedure of calculation of certain taxes types (income tax, VAT, transport tax, land tax, property tax), subject to 70 percent reduction, areas of activity of agricultural cooperatives have been extended, restrictions on the use of STR were eliminated, membership of aqricultural cooperative has been extended;

 the role of the State in the development of agricultural co-operatives and competence of the authorized and local authorities has been revealed in order to stimulate the establishment of agricultural cooperatives, provide information, consultancy, methodological assistance, formulate favorable tax, financial and investment policies, assist in personnel professional development, scientific research, organization of regional exhibitions, fairs with provision of trade places to agricultural cooperatives and their members on preferential terms on public markets, etc. [2].

The development of public financial and credit support system for agricultural cooperatives is confirmed by the development of a new State Program on AIC Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021, adopted on February 14, 2017, one of the main tasks of which is the involvement of small and mediumsized farms into agricultural cooperation [3].

According to this Program, agricultural cooperatives are given the priority right to receive all public support measures:

*leasing of agricultural machinery and equipment;

* investment subsidizing of agricultural machinery and equipment purchase costs;

subsidizing of interest rates of loans for AIC entities, leasing of agricultural machinery and animals, technological equipment;

Table - Indicators of Program Results

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* subsidizing of costs of audit unions of agricultural cooperatives for conducting internal audit of cooperatives;

* simplification of procedures on provision of loans and leasing under the terms of the subsidiaries of JSC "NUH "KazAgro" with repayment of the initial loan payment by means of investment subsidies and providing loans for subsequent lending of its members.

Within the framework of public support of agricultural cooperatives, priority areas are as follows:

* development of crop production, stimulation of construction of infrastructure for procurement, storage, processing, transpor-tation, sale of agricultural products, creation of a network of wholesale distribution centers, production and use of high-reproduction seeds on the basis of cooperation; subsidizing of fruit and vegetable farms, taking into account actual production volumes, by providing the possibility of receiving subsidies through unification into cooperatives; Subsidizing of investment costs to stimulate fruit and grapes production, production of vegetable products in the off-season in greenhouse complexes, the use of water-saving technologies, as well as reimbursement of costs of growing Aport variety apple orchards;

' livestock production development: in dairy cattle production- to promote the establishment of family and industrial dairy farms, to stimulate the increased level of production mechanization; In selection and breeding work - creation of breeding reproducers; In horse breeding and camel breeding - creation of agricultural cooperatives on provision of services, procurement and processing;

development of processing industry - ensuring maximum loading of processing enterprises, increased share of processing agricultural raw products and increased competitiveness of AIC products by creating a system of procurement and delivery of products of private farms and small peasant farms to processing enterprises through cooperatives, subsidizing of agricultural products processing enterprises, support for the export of high value added food products in priority order; receipt of subsidies through unification into cooperatives; revision of the priority in favor of subsidizing of agricultural cooperatives which are imple-menting projects on milk receiving points, slaughter stations, points for receiving and storing fruits, vegetables, potatoes, mini-feed factories, purchase of agricultural machinery, etc. aimed to increase the coverage of small and medium-sized agricultural producers.

According to the adopted new State program on AIC development for 2017-2021, it has been planned to achieve the following indicators (table) [3]:

Проблемы агрорынка, январь – март / 2017 г.

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of members of agricultural cooperatives (PF	-	135	267	353	434	500
and H), thous.						
Number of operating agricultural cooperatives, units	150	326	644	851	1046	1204
The volume of meat purchased by cooperatives,	-	13,2	34,2	49,7	66,2	81,7
thous.tons						
The volume of milk produced by cooperatives,	-	258,0	378,0	432,6	477,0	500,4
thous.tons						
The volume of fruits procured by cooperatives, thous.	-	7,5	16,5	19,5	19,5	19,5
tons						
The volume of vegetables procured by cooperatives,	-	15	33	39	39	39
thous.tons						

With the purpose of formation of information and consulting services and scientific support to agricultural cooperatives, two-level model of information and consulting service for cooperation development has been proposed. The established Republican educational and methodological center for development of small entities in AIC and agricultural cooperation can be the point of the first (highest) level which is responsible for the content, methodological support and whole cooperation system development strategy.

The main tasks of the Center are as follows: implementation of pilot projects on development of agricultural cooperation and consolidation of their results, training consulting of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan and other ministries and depart-ments on the organization of regulation of cooperative movement, training and advice of workers of regional information and consultation system and regional educational and metho-dological centers.

At the second (lower) level, there are regional services and regional educational and methodological centers directly implementing the program of educational, information and advisory assistance in the development of cooperation movement of the region. Consul-tative and organizational work should be aimed at: creating new cooperatives where necessary, expanding the number of members in existing cooperatives. assisting members of coopera-tives to participate more actively in decision-making and managing cooperative affairs, assisting members and workers of cooperatives in establishing an economic mechanism based on cooperative values and principles adequate to the modern economic system [4].

For the successful development of agricultural cooperation, constant training and upgrading of the skills of cooperative personnel is necessary.

According to the State Program on Development of AIC of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021, the State will provide non-financial support measures, in particular: • development of educational and methodological materials for agricultural educational institutions for training of managers and specialists for cooperatives and centers for professional training;

• introduction of a course on economics and organization of agricultural cooperatives as compulsory disciplines in agricultural higher education institutions and colleges;

• inclusion of owners of households and peasant farms into the program on informational provision of AIC entities on noncharge basis as participants of courses and seminars on upgrading level of skills and advanced training of managers and specia-lists in agribusinesses, central and local executive bodies on agricultural cooperation through professional development system at agricultural educational institutions, comprehensive universities and extension centers.

The creation of a unified system of agricultural cooperation, their association into cooperative unions (associations) at various levels of management is one of the conditions for the successful development of agricultural cooperatives in rural places, which is a combination of cooperatives of various types and levels, in organizational- legal and functional aspects, united at the State, regional and district levels. It is recommended to gradually establish a multilevel system of agricultural cooperatives, which interacts with government (local) bodies through the formation of a Coordinating Council and work groups of consultants on organization of agricultural cooperation forms at district level, as well as their interaction with financial, public organizations etc [5].

The main tasks of the district Coordinating Council:

• defining the strategy for establishing agricultural cooperative system;

 development of normative documents for the establishment of agricultural cooperative system and submission for approval to the legislative and executive bodies;

• organization of information work at district level, organization of training seminars for coor-

dination councils, work groups, specialists of agricultural cooperatives;

• providing advice to the work group on establishment of agricultural cooperatives system, and participation in the main activities on establishment of this system:

• ensuring interaction and coordination of participants' activities;

• generalizing and dissemination of experience in establishing agricultural cooperative system.

As a result of implementation of the recommended Strategy for Development of Agricultural Cooperatives, a sufficient legal basis for the development of small entities and agricultural cooperatives will be formed, and legal conditions for public support will be defined. The access to financial and credit resources will be significantly expanded for farmers, owners of private small farms, rural entrepreneurs. An effective system of providing services to P (P) F, small farms, small businesses, and sales of their products will be established, including through cooperatives. The rural population will significantly expand access to market information, advisory services, services on professional development.

The establishment of agricultural cooperatives contributes to the solution of not only economic, but also social problems: through organization of agricultural cooperatives in the areas of production, storage, marketing, processing of agricultural products, logistics and services for agricultural commodity producers, it is possible to increase the employment of rural population, and create additional job places. In terms of employment, these subsystems are mutually complementing each other. The labor force which is released from the farms as a result of introduction of new machinery and efficient technologies will relatively easy transfer to the cooperative sector of management and, on the contrary, the latter will give its labor resources to the large-scale production as it expands and diversifies.

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