



**Түйінді сөздер:** ұлттық экономика, аграрлық нарық, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, салалық және аймақтық құрылымдар, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, мемлекеттік реттеу, субсидиялау, несие беру, кластер.

**Ключевые слова:** национальная экономика, аграрный рынок, агропромышленный комплекс, отраслевая и территориальная структуры, продовольственная безопасность, государственное регулирование, субсидирование, кредитование, кластер.

cioeconomic relations between producers and consumers of agricultural products in the sphere of exchange through which sales and purchase of goods are carried out. In this regard, it seems reasonable to consider the agrarian market as a system of production relations, including organizational and legal, arising among people about the production of agricultural products and their bringing to the place of consumption.

Within the framework of a market economy, the agrarian market is a technologically closed system that is open to use conditions that increase systemic efficiency. This system includes the following components: agrarian products market, labor market, land market, capital goods and finance market.

The market of agrarian products is the sphere of the exchange of agrarian products between producers and consumers, formed on the basis of the division of labor. The agrarian market is characterized by certain features arising from the characteristics of the agricultural production itself:

- √ dependence of the supply of agrarian products on weather conditions, which limit the possibility of control by the peasant economy for the quantity and quality of products;

√ guaranteed demand for agrarian products, which is due to its ability to meet the needs of the population in food products:

√ the large volume and perishable nature of the product necessitates, on the one hand, the availability of its storage facilities, and on the other hand, the farmer's desire to realize such products as soon as possible;

√ concentration of consumption of agricultural products in cities, which causes the need for its sale, mainly through various intermediaries;

✓ The persistence of the functioning of the agrarian products market, conditioned by the constant consumption of food by the population for the purpose of the continuity of the production of labor.

The national economy of the country is an open, integrated socio-economic system consisting of organically interrelated structure-forming elements, the functioning of each of which mutually encourages the development of the remaining elements and the entire system as a whole. The place of any structure-forming element in the national economy of a country is determined by the functional load that each of them carries in social reproduction and the social division of labor.

When disclosing the essence of the agrarian market, a significant number of authors dealing with the problems of economic theory consider it a subsystem of the agro-industrial com-

The main means of production in agriculture is land, which differs radically from other means of production (for example, machines, buildings, equipment) by the fact that with its proper use, a high crop culture, soil fertility not only does not decrease, but also increases continuously. Some means of production in the agricultural sector are used only for a short time, and not all-the-year-round. Many production processes in agriculture, especially in crop production, depend on the season, which leads to a seasonal nature of agricultural production. In these conditions, the time factor, which requires the fulfillment of production processes in the optimal terms, acquires special significance [2].

Factors and peculiarities of agro-industrial production in the RK include the following:

- less favorable natural and climatic conditions of agriculture in comparison with the most important countries-exporters;
- low utilization of production capacities of processing enterprises due to small-scale raw materials sources;
- the unresolved consequences of the protracted systemic crisis of the 1990s;
- weak development of the industrial and market infrastructure in the agro-industrial complex and the APC;
- low science-intensive domestic agriculture;
- the paramount political importance of the agrarian sector as a guarantor of national food security and development of export potential;
- an important social and territorially-forming function of agricultural production.

Factors restraining the development of food production include:

- △ low level of industrial processing;
- △ low level of access of agricultural producers to credit resources;
- △ the underdevelopment of the social sphere in rural areas;
- △ the acute problem of staffing.

Insufficiency of production and noncompetitiveness of many types of domestic food products determine the expansion of food products from foreign countries and exacerbate the problem of selling agricultural products. Part of the income created in the agricultural sector of the economy is redistributed and realized in other sectors. Due to the specific nature of the functioning of agro-industrial production in market conditions, it needs state support.

State regulation of the activities of the subjects of agriculture and agro-industrial complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on legislative and regulatory acts, Resolutions of the Government of the RK, Resolutions of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Regulation of the agricultural sector should be considered in a comprehensive manner, taking into account the entire system of agribusiness.

Since gaining independence, Kazakhstan, like other post-Soviet states, has embarked on modernizing the economy and reforming all sectors of the economy. In the market economy, the agrarian sphere requires an optimal combination of state regulation and market levers, which necessitates the development of a theory of stabilization and improvement of the practice of state influence on macro- and microeconomic processes in agriculture and related industries [see 1].

Kazakhstan is one of the few countries that can provide for itself, and develop exports of agricultural products. Therefore, the development of the agricultural market is one of the most promising priorities of many state programs. Program planning and forecasting of the development of the agricultural sector are a combination of the processes of determining the main production indicators in the sectoral and territorial context, the development of social infrastructure and the formation of a system of economic regulation.

The world has developed a variety of forms of planning. They are usually classified taking into account the aspect and the operational level of management. By the level of management, the plans are global, national, interstate, regional, sectoral, local and at the level of economic entities, their associations. Depending on the setting of goals, tactical and strategic planning is distinguished. Planning is characterized by multidimensionality: social, scientific and technical, environmental, production, financial and other types. Planning can be programmatic and goal-oriented.

The form of directing planning is also important, which is expressed in the regulation of taxes, credits, prices, state orders, quotas, etc. In the APC this form can be expressed in the intervention of the state in the economic relations between the main spheres of the complex. This, in turn, is due to the following circumstances:

- a sufficiently high dependence of the agricultural sphere of the agroindustrial complex on natural conditions;
- low elasticity of demand for food;
- low speed of turnover of circulating assets;
- different levels of monopolization in the main spheres of the agroindustrial complex;
- insignificant level of profitability;
- a high need for modernization of production and social structures [3].

With regard to investment activities in the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan, it should be noted that the most urgent problem and task is the renewal of the machinery and tractor fleet of agricultural production. But it is not possible to update agricultural machinery and equipment in the required volumes. This is due to the low ef-



efficiency, efficiency, purposefulness, payability, urgency, financial security of the loan and repayment. Sectoral and intra-sectoral features of agriculture that affect the organization of its lending can be summarized in a concentrated form to such important characteristics for banks that determine the access of organizations to credit resources, such as the level of creditworthiness of agricultural organizations and the degree of collateral of the loan.

The state regulation of the credit system in agriculture is understood as the organizational, economic and legal impact of the state on the procedure for the formation and functioning of institutional forms of credit support for agricultural producers, which provides returnable sources of financing for the production of agricultural products and the reproduction of public goods. All forms of state participation in agricultural lending are in one way or another subordinated to the task of implementing the developed state programs for the development of the agro-industrial complex and lead to both positive and negative results [see 1].

In our country, the state has created more simplified conditions and reduced the registration procedures, set the time limits, frequency and sequence of control checks by various bodies and structures. In addition, the President of the country has repeatedly declared a moratorium on inspections of business entities by various bodies for a certain period of time. State support in the field of subsidizing the agrarian and industrial complex in recent years amounted to over 25628 billion tenge, lending was in the amount of over 32217 billion tenge.

The experience of countries with developed economies shows that science, high technologies, active innovation activity are the initial driving force of the economic life of the agroindustrial complex, and the primary growth of agricultural production is provided through the implementation of scientific and technological achievements. At the same time, the "Agrobusiness-2020" Program noted a number of systemic problems that hamper the further development of agricultural science as a factor in increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the country's agro-industrial complex. The main ones are:

- √ insufficient funding - a multiple difference in the amount of financing in comparison with the countries - leading exporters of agricultural products;
- √ the shortage of highly skilled young personnel - researchers, support and technical personnel;
- √ moral and physical deterioration of the infrastructure - the share of research equipment used for more than 20 years is 28%, agricultural machinery and motor vehicles - 41%, operated

for more than 20 years without major repairs of buildings - 95%;

- √ undeveloped tools for introducing scientific developments and interaction with business;
- √ insufficient level of integration of domestic agrarian science into the world scientific system [see 4].

At the same time, the government pays great attention to the development of other priority sectors of agriculture, and in general, to improve the competitiveness of agriculture and food security of the country. It should be noted that before recently, the implementation of this measure was hampered by the lack of legislation. Currently, the relevant amendments to the legislation have been introduced. Besides that, the subsidies of interest rates on loans taken to finance working capital, including, in the purchase of raw materials are planned in all priority areas. The problem of physical and moral depreciation of production equipment processing enterprises will be solved by allocating investment subsidies and subsidizing interest rates on loans.

The subsidies of construction of 5 meat processing plants, upgrading and reconstruction of 135 milk processing enterprises, 56 meat processing enterprises, 5 enterprises for processing fruits and vegetables, 7 sugar factories, 7 oil and fat enterprises, 7 enterprises for the production of pasta and 35 cereal-producing companies will be provided by the state until 2020.

All government actions will help, firstly, to reduce the cost of production, and secondly, to improve the quality and enhance the competitiveness of rural - agricultural products.

Macro-economic and social effects of the implementation of the program "Agribusiness - 2020" are predicted in the following terms:

- an increase in the physical volume of agricultural production by 1.5 times;
- provision of food independence of basic food products at 80% of the domestic market;
- increase in labor productivity per person employed in agriculture by 3 times;
- an increase in export earnings from the sale of agricultural products by 20%;
- attract more than 10 billion tenge of private funds into the sector [5].

In this regard, it is necessary to reform the agrarian science in order to improve the accessibility of educational and consulting services for agricultural manufacturers. Therefore, stabilization and further accelerated development of the agro-industrial complex of our republic is impossible without the reproduction of new knowledge, the replication of the achievements of agrarian science, and their accelerated diffusion into agrarian production. The indicated directions of activity should be provided by expanding the scope of R&D, increasing the need for highly qualified scientific and engineering personnel,

According to the report of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan Myrzakhmetov A.I. "On the results of the socio-economic development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the execution of the republican budget for 11 months of 2016", the increase in agricultural production is observed in all regions of Kazakhstan. The volume of investments in agriculture

Thus, the 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, food, as well as production and technical maintenance and logistics of agro-industrial production. The

need for state regulation of the agroindustrial complex is due to a number of circumstances, among which we can designate:

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

The main directions of state regulation of agro-industrial production in Kazakhstan are the following:

- △ the formation and functioning of the market of agricultural products, raw materials and food;
- △ financing, crediting, insurance, preferential taxation;
- △ protection of interests of domestic commodity producers in the course of foreign economic activity;
- △ the development of science and the implementation of scientific activities in the field of agro-industrial production;
- △ development of the social sphere of the village;
- △ other directions defined by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan [see 1].

The state provides financing for the agro-industrial complex and agro-industrial production at the expense of budgetary funds, budgets of the subjects of the Republic of Kazakhstan and extra-budgetary sources. The main tasks of state regulation of the agroindustrial complex are the development of agro-industrial production, ensuring food security, regulating markets and maintaining economic parity between agriculture and other sectors of the economy, creating an effective system for managing the agrarian sector of the economy and implementing a unified scientific and technical policy in the sector, protection of domestic producers and others.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in accordance with the state program "Agrobusiness 2020", since 2011, the state support of the agro-industrial complex has increased from KZT 68.1 billion to KZT 176 billion in 2016 or 2.6 times. At the same time, it is necessary to note a significant increase in the share of expenditures on the agroindustrial complex transferred to the budget of local executive bodies (from KZT 32 billion in 2011 to KZT 155.2 billion in 2016, or 4.9 times). New instruments of state support are introduced, standards for effective types of subsidies are raised, and standards are ineffective [see 4].

This is especially necessary at the present time, when Kazakhstan, having joined the EEA and the WTO, assumed a number of obligations, including agriculture. When Kazakhstan joined the WTO, it was agreed to apply measures of state support to agriculture, in the form of direct

subsidies - a "yellow basket" at 8.5% of gross agricultural output. For comparison, recently entered countries such as Russia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Croatia, Georgia, after negotiations, were given the right to support the "yellow basket" in the amount of 5%. The accession of Kazakhstan to the WTO imposes certain obligations on the country. The legal framework for making commitments in the field of agriculture is the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. Support that has a distorting effect on international trade in agricultural commodities under the WTO is subject to reduction. It should be noted that for Kazakhstan 8.5% is a real opportunity to provide measures of state support to agriculture in volumes necessary for the development of the industry, since subsidies are directly proportional to the value of gross agricultural output. And as the experience of the past years shows, the gross output of agriculture is doubled every five years, which means that the maximum allowable levels of state support will also increase at the same rate.

Thus, in the development of the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan in the national economy and state regulation of agriculture in general, the state and state support play a crucial role. At the moment, the basic act of legislation in this area is the Basic Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Regulation of the Development of the Agroindustrial Complex and Rural Territories" (as amended on April 28, 16, No. 506-V), which defines both legal and economic bases for the implementation of the state Regulation of the country's agricultural sector.

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