

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ КООПЕРАТИВОВ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

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Түйінді сөздер: ауылшаруашылық өндірістік кооперативтер, мемлекеттік қолдау, субсидиялар, сүт өндіру, өнім, сапа, жеңілдікпен берілетін несиелер, саны, құрылымы.

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prevailing cooperatives number in Akmola, Northern, Eastern and West Kazakhstan. Established cooperatives specialized mostly in livestock (83%). Plant cultivation is more popular in southern regions of the nation - Almaty, Southern Kazakhstan oblasts [1].

Table 1 shows number of agricultural cooperatives by oblasts for January-March, 2017 with

Oblasts	Number of coops			
	total	seasonal crops	perennial crops	livestock
Kazakhstan	1 583	96	11	772
Akmola	213	3	2	177
Aktobe	33	-	-	15
Almaty	127	16	3	14
Atyrau	15	-	-	2
West Kazakhstan	127	2	-	113
Zhambyl	50	4	2	7
Karagandy	62	4	1	34
Kostanay	122	-	-	103
Kyzylorda	114	13	-	22
Mangystau	7	1	-	3
Southern Kazakhstan	302	33	2	20
Pavlodar	54	4	1	34
Nothern Kazakhstan	165	4	-	132
Eastern Kazakhstan	190	12	-	96

Share fund of cooperatives in Kazakhstan is 12, 143 billion tenge where Ak-mola, Almaty and Western Kazakhstan gained the most significant amounts (2,3; 2,4; 2,3 billion tenge respectively). Smallest share funds have Atyrau and Pavlodar oblasts.

tives. Subsidies to agricultural cooperative is given for following directions [2]:

- ♦ to reduce cost of meat poultry production, with capacity from 20 tons (40 KZT per 1 kg);

- ♦ organizing the artificial insemination for sheep up to 50% per one head;

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♦ to produce agricultural commodities (20 thousand KZT for one head of feeder cattle, 1500 KZT for one head of lamb, 10 KZT per 1 liter of milk, 20 thousand KZT per 1 ton of mixed feed for cattle);

♦ for meat and milk breeding operation (1) 18 -20 thousand KZT per female cattle depending on their productivity, (2) 154 thousand KZT to purchase the local breed and 118-200 thousand KZT for import breed;

♦ for crop production (1) per 1 ha of grain crops, corn, rice, oilseed, forage crops;

♦ to reduce 50% fertilizers cost (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium);

♦ purchase the original and elite seeds.

During last five years 2011-2015, state subsidies increased to reduce cost of sowing operation 2 times, fertilizers 2 times, crop protection agents 5 times.

House holdings is the most prevailing members of cooperatives as they produce more livestock and have most cattle than other producers (table 2).

Table 2- Structure of cooperatives' members

Region	Number of members					
	legal entities	including		individuals		
		partnerships	others	farmers	Individual proprietorships	house holdings
Kazakhstan	916	902	14	16 843	775	21 441
Akmola	88	88	-	51	10	7 521
Aktobe	6	5	1	18	30	478
Almaty	428	420	8	251	75	984
Atyrau	1	1	-	6	1	19
West Kazakhstan	1	-	1	62	2	3 482
Zhambyl	125	125	-	77	77	113
Karagandy	11	11	-	21	89	281
Kostanay	11	10	1	8	11	1 110
Kyzylorda	6	6	-	108	199	184
Southern Kazakhstan	213	213	-	15 935	102	544
Pavlodar	10	10	-	151	13	289
Nothern Kazakhstan	13	13	-	23	132	5 350
Eastern Kazakhstan	3	-	3	132	34	1 086

Preferential loans cooperatives can get with 6% interest and pay back after 6 months, 9 or 12 and 24 months depending on direction of agricultural cooperative activities. A normal bank interest for others starts from 19%.

In crop production state gives forwarding loans to seeding at spring time per 1 ha depending on crop type and cultivated area.

Specialization of agricultural cooperatives by sales shows domination of the meat (figure 1). Revenue of meat sold was 610, 5 mln. tenge. Honey and milk production for the given period is similar.

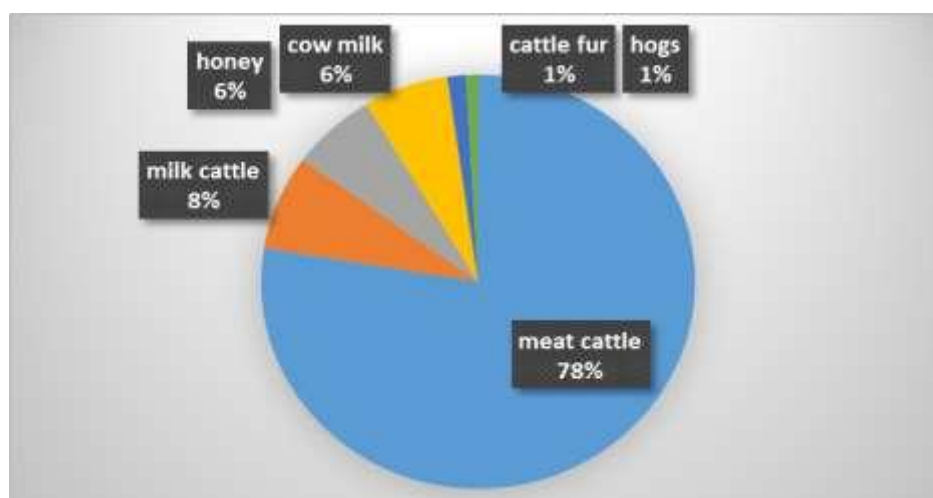


Figure 1- Agricultural commodities sold by agricultural cooperatives

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Table 3 shows dairy production by agricultural production cooperatives and others. Analysis shows share of cooperatives in milk production that is 0,7% which is not high. Producers of South, East and North of country made the most significant amount of cow milk. Agricultural producer cooperatives of Akmola, Northern Kazakhstan and Almaty were top three.

Ministry of agriculture of Kazakhstan defined to forming agricultural cooperatives next

production directions to operate in as family feed stations, family dairy farms, service and procurement (milk, slaughters and vegetables and fruits) [3,4].

Summarizing findings of investigation of cooperation in agriculture we can come to following results. In Kazakhstan agricultural cooperatives is significantly developing accounted 1583 coops by April, 2017.

Table 3- Produced cow milk for January-March 2017, thousand tons

Country and region	Produced total	Produced by APCs	Rank of APCs by volume of produced milk
Kazakhstan	863,5	10,2	-
Southern Kazakhstan	141,1	0,065	6
Eastern Kazakhstan	132,3	0,910	4
Almaty	142,6	1,041	3
North Kazakhstan	59,7	2,738	2
Kostanay	65,2	0,448	5
Karagandy	64	0,010	7
Akmola	58,5	5,019	1
Pavlodar	58,9	-	-
Zhambyl	48,3	-	-
Aktobe	47,1	0,005	8
West Kazakhstan	19,8	-	-
Kyzylorda	16,3	-	-
Atyrau	8,4	-	-
Mangystau	0,4	-	-

Notes: (1) “-” no data (2) APCs- agricultural production cooperatives

They specialized on meat, milk production and milk and feed procurement. House holdings and farmers are the main members of cooperatives. This fact can be explained by state reform and policy related to agricultural cooperatives where they were requested to have at least 20 members – small agricultural producers (house holdings and farms) in order to get state subsidies for milk production. Milk and meat production is concentrated in house holdings and farms. In 2016 was operated 176576 farms and 1 608 754 house holdings.

Share fund of cooperatives in Kazakhstan is 12, 143 billion tenge where Akmola, Almaty and Western Kazakhstan have the most significant funds. Agricultural production cooperatives developed in regions differently. Akmola, Northern, Eastern and West Kazakhstan have more cooperatives than other regions. Established cooperatives specialized mostly in livestock (83%). Plant cultivation is more popular in

southern regions of the nation. - Almaty, Southern Kazakhstan oblasts.

List of the used sources

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