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инвестицияларды тарту арқылы азық-түлік базасын дамытуға, мал басын арттыруға, ауыл шаруашылығы шикізаты мен азық-түліктің әлемдік нарығында республиканың мал шаруашылығы өнімдерінің экспорттық әлеуетін арттыру үшін жайылымдық алқаптардың көлемін кеңейтуге мүмкіндік беретіні белгіленген. Мемлекеттік қолдау кезінде Қазақстан мен Түркияның тікелей сауда-экономикалық және инвестициялық ынтымақтастығы жүзеге асырылуда, оның маңызды құрамдас бөлігі – түрік капиталының қатысуымен "КТИА" қазақстан-түрік индустриялық аймақтарын құру жөніндегі жобаларды іске асыру, екі мемлекеттің инвестициялық климатын және аграрлық азық-түлік секторын дамытуды жақсартатыны көрсетілген. "АкТеп" және INALCO Eurasia қазақстандық компаниясының инвестициялық келісім бойынша ынтымақтастығы отандық мал шаруашылығы өнімдерінің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыруға мүмкіндік береді.

Аннотация: Развитие межрегионального и межгосударственного рынков определяется условиями свободного передвижения капиталов, перемещения товарных потоков, конкуренции, системы сельскохозяйственных рынков, рынка капиталов, рабочей силы. Выявлено, что построение торгово-экономических отношений на многосторонней основе обеспечивает государствам конкурентную среду, эффективные условия торговли. Зона свободной торговли способствует получению ощутимого эффекта участникам внешнеэкономической деятельности. Отмечается, что реализация программ по повышению конкурентоспособности продукции животноводства, с привлечением значительных иностранных инвестиций, даст возможность развивать кормовую базу, увеличить поголовье скота, расширить площади пастбищных угодий для роста экспортного потенциала животноводческой продукции республики на мировом рынке сельскохозяйственного сырья и продовольствия. Показано, что при государственной поддержке осуществляется прямое торгово-экономическое и инвестиционное сотрудничество Казахстана и Турции, важная составляющая – реализация проектов по созданию казахстанско-турецких индустриальных зон «КТИЗ», с участием турецкого капитала, улучшит инвестиционный климат и развитие агропродовольственного сектора обоих государств. Сотрудничество казахстанской компании «АкТеп» и INALKO Eurasia по инвестиционному соглашению позволит повысить конкурентоспособность продукции отечественного животноводства.

Keywords: agricultural sector, livestock sector, food market, foreign investment, commodity flows, capital and labor markets, competitiveness.

Түйінді сөздер: аграрлық сектор, мал шаруашылығы саласы, азық-түлік нарығы, шетел инвестициялары, тауар ағындары, капитал және жұмыс күші нарығы, бәсекеге қабілеттілік.

Ключевые слова: аграрный сектор, отрасль животноводства, продовольственный рынок, иностранные инвестиции, товарные потоки, рынки капитала и рабочей силы, конкурентоспособность.

Introduction. The current period of development of agri-food sectors requires the introduction of significant changes in the forms of interstate agri-food systems. In the new economic conditions, the importance of local food markets increases significantly, also increases the independence and the powers of countries and regions to form and regulate their food markets expanding [1].

The development of interregional as well as intergovernmental markets is determined by the presence of the following conditions: free movement of capital, cooperative dissemination of commercial information, movement of commodity flows through an efficient system of transportation and distribution of products, competition, availability of a system of interacting markets, as well as a commodity market of capital, labor and others [2].

An analysis of world practice shows that bringing trade and economic relations on a multilateral basis provides the participating of states with equal rights and competitive environment, also civilized terms of trade and opportunities for collective legal protection. The free trade zone provides guarantees that the introduction of new restrictions in trade will be possible only on the basis of the negotiation process and multilateral consultations of the parties, which will allow to get a tangible effect and benefit for all participants in foreign economic activity [3].

The important accomplishment of this task should be broad intergovernmental cooperation among countries in utilizing the achievements of scientific and technological progress through the integration of scientific research and development work. It appears

that these measures will ensure competitiveness and stable profitability of all specialized farms operating in the common market.

Material and methods of research. The implementation of these measures is a prerequisite for improving the efficiency of the territorial division of labor in the agri-food sector and interstate relations based on it, and consequently, the effective development of agri-food systems, which will positively affect the development of national markets [4].

Livestock in Kazakhstan has always been considered as one of the main areas in the agro-industrial sector. It is also an important economic lever for Kazakhstan, because for the rural population, livestock, and a generator of employment and income. In the past decade, it was the persistent development of the agro-industrial sector that helped rural areas improve their economic position. Kazakhstan has great potential in this area, as there are plenty of territories for the development of this sector. Moreover, currently livestock development programs are being implemented, where most of substantial funds have been allocated. The result of these programs should be an increase in forage base, an increase in livestock numbers, as well as expansion of land for pastures and their equipment (including the provision of seeds, equipment, and an increase in the quality of specialist work). In addition, as a result of the implementation of all the tasks of the programs, the export potential of Kazakhstan will significantly increase. Also, the internal demand for meat and dairy products will be met for the most part by own production [5].

Results and their discussion. The fact that almost all farms are in private hands, the state is not able to fully control the whole situation. However, it seeks to provide all possible support and assistance, allocating money for it, introducing various development programs, as well as carrying out preventive work, such as vaccination and veterinary services for livestock. The allocation of money as subsidies stimulates cattle breeders to expand their own flocks, conditions for livestock and forage base [6].

Breeding work on breeding cattle is being conducted very carefully, which contributes to the production of quality products, as well as the breeding of pedigreed animals. Along with high-intensity farms in large and strong farms, given the presence of good pastures and cheap natural forage resources, especially in the south of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to place more strategic emphasis on the grazing

of cattle, using "Red-steppe", "Alatau" and other cow breeds.

It is necessary to develop their own approaches for creating competitive agricultural products [7]. For example, to grow the most unpretentious, but at the same time, nutritious varieties of fodder crops. The volume of state support for agriculture needs to be increased to the volume of partners in the Customs Union: this work was started under the "Agribusiness 2020" program, with the result that by 2020 the state support in Kazakhstan will reach 9%.

The favorable geographical location of Turkey and its climate enable it to be considered one of the leading countries in the agri-food sector. The first attempts to restructure agriculture took place in the early eighties - a series of reforms were carried out, like privatization and reduction of trade restrictions in the agricultural sector, which contributed to the development of the domestic market and its integration into the world economy.

The agriculture of Turkey has significant volumes and continues to grow. It gives the country 9% gross value added and 25% of jobs in the country. It should be noted the strengths of the industry - the size of the market relative to the size of the country's young population, the dynamic economy of the private sector, significant income from tourism and a favorable climate. The food industry in Turkey has recorded significant growth in recent years.

Influenced by the wide selection offered by the many food retail outlets, consumers are becoming increasingly demanding. The growth in disposable incomes and the changing patterns of consumer behavior, along with the increase in the number of women working full time, have led to an increase in demand for packaged and processed foods, such as frozen foods and ready-to-eat foods. Turkey is the world leader in the production of dried figs, hazelnuts, raisins and dried apricots and has the largest production of milk and dairy products in the region. In addition, about 11,000 plant species grow in Turkey, while the total number of plant species in Europe is about 11,500.

Also Turkey occupies a leading position in the production and export of many agricultural products. In addition, the agri-food sector of Turkey is much more developed than in neighboring countries. Due to these factors, Turkey - one of the largest exporters of agricultural products in the Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa (EMEA), its trade balance is positive and reaches a substantial amount. With the growth of exports of

agricultural products, Turkey received \$ 5 billion in trading profits.

Livestock is the second most important branch of the agrarian sector of the Republic of Turkey. In contrast to farming, animal husbandry (excluding poultry farming) developed almost exclusively on an extensive basis, due to the increase in the number of livestock. Since the country is surrounded on three sides by the seas, there is great potential for progress in fisheries. This is facilitated by the presence of inland waters: lakes and reservoirs. However, due to the backwardness of fishing equipment, this industry has not yet achieved the desired result. The main fish species are hamsa, horse mackerel, sardines, mullets, mackerel, tuna. The main breeds of freshwater ichthe fauna: carp, trout, mullet, etc. In general, the number per capita for 1 year accounts for 11 kg of fish.

Turkey reached the 7th place among the countries of the world and the first in Europe in terms of agricultural production, 10 years ago, the agricultural production of Turkey was estimated at \$ 23 billion. The country ranked 11th in the world in the ranking and 4th in Europe. Over the past 10 years, Turkey has overtaken Spain, Italy and France in the list of countries with developed agricultural production. Meanwhile, the financial assessment of Turkish agricultural products tripled and valued at \$ 62 billion. In addition, 6 million 200 thousand workers are involved in the agricultural sector of the state, and about 24 million hectares of land are cultivated. Also, all these areas are distributed between the increasing number of farms. There are about 7.5 million in the neighboring country. In Great Britain, the average farm land is 45 hectares, in the USA - 181 hectares, in Turkey this figure is 5-6 hectares. Over the past 10 years, the agricultural sector has received subsidies from the state in the amount of \$ 30 billion. Over the past year they amounted to \$ 5 billion. At the same time, the share of Turkish agriculture in the world was only 2%. On livestock of sheep Turkey is in the top ten countries of the world (50 million). The wool trimmed reaches 62 thousand tons, but the semi-coarse wool of local breeds (kyvyr-jyk, daglich, karaman) are not suitable for high-quality fabrics. Therefore, despite the large number of sheep, a large part of the raw materials for wool-weaving factories are imported from Australia.

Sheep breeding is the leading livestock industry in central, eastern, and southeastern Anatolia, although sheep are bred everywhere. Ordinary goats (15 million heads) graze in the mountains of Southern Anatolia,

and long-haired Angora goats (3.5 million), giving thin tifik (mohair) - on the plateau of Central Anatolia. In terms of the Angora goat population, Turkey ranks second in the world. The country values lamb more, from which a significant number of Turkish traditional dishes are made, including various kebabs. No beginning of a new business (for example, opening a factory or a hospital) does not do without stabbing a ram. Up to 1.5 million small ruminants are slaughtered during Kurban Bairam.

Turkey proposes a number of factors to assist potential investors in the agri-food sector. The support mechanism from the Turkish authorities includes enabling legislation, a tax structure, a competitive and inexpensive labor force and incentives for investors. Turkey offers significant investment opportunities, especially in the sub-sectors of the processing of vegetables and fruits, animal feed, animal husbandry, dairy and functional products, fish farms and related (in particular, cold chains, greenhouses, irrigation and fertilizer). On the basis of and with state support, direct trade, economic and investment cooperation of the regions of Kazakhstan and the provinces of Turkey is carried out. An important component is the implementation of projects to create Kazakh-Turkish industrial zones (KTIZ). The Republic of Turkey has extensive and successful experience in creating organized industrial zones that serve as the engine of industrial development and the economy as a whole.

The opening in Kazakhstan the industrial zones with the participation of Turkish capital provides an additional opportunity for the systemic entry of Turkish business into the domestic market and the improvement of the investment climate in our country and the development of the agri-food sector of the two countries. Turkey intends to increase the volume of investments in Kazakhstan by 5 times - from 2 billion to 10 billion dollars, to financially support the project of building the Aktau-Baku-Tbilisi-Akhalkalaki-Kars railway. This route will connect Kazakhstan with Turkey through the new railway tunnel under the Bosphorus Strait and integrates the domestic network with the South European railway network. For this, about \$ 2 billion in Kazakhstan was invested by Turkish investors and about \$ 1 billion in Turkey by Kazakhstani businessmen. Aktau's route through Baku and Tbilisi and further to Turkish Kars requires combined logistics and Turkish investment in logistics for all projects and directions amount to \$ 200 billion. Both large Turkish holdings and representatives of small and medium businesses work in Kazakhstan. An effective platform for the implementation of the

Kazakh-Turkish initiatives is the Kazakh-Turkish industrial zone in the South Kazakhstan region, 8 investment projects worth a total of \$ 40 million are being implemented on the territory of this trade zone.

Kazakhstan has created the conditions for a profitable investment [8]. In China was signed a memorandum for the implementation of the project on the meat cluster in the territory of the East Kazakhstan region. The Chinese company "Rifa Holding Group" invests a total of more than 11 million American dollars in this project. Within this cluster, it is planned to build a meat processing complex for the production of lamb and mutton with a total annual capacity of 17 thousand tons and the creation of feedlots with a network of farms with transhumance.

Companies such as "AkTep" and "Inalko Eurasia" signed a memorandum on an investment agreement on the creation of a joint vertically integrated company in the field of meat cattle breeding. Within the framework of this agreement, it is planned to organize a network of feedlots with a total capacity of 44 thousand cattle places for one-time fattening, modernization of a meat processing plant with a capacity increase up to 20 thousand tons of meat per year. The market of Kazakhstan has been expanded by the large agro-industrial transnational corporation "Inalko Eurasia", which is part of the Italian "Cremonini" group. The company 'Inalko Eurasia' with a planned turnover of 5 billion euros intends to create a brand of Kazakhstani meat and ensure its export to Russia and European countries.

Also, was continues the export of Kazakhstani meat by "AkTep". Stable export of beef amounts to 200 tons per month with an increase in export volume to 12,000 tons per year of meat products. A modern meat processing plant was built with an annual capacity of 7,200 tons of meat. More than 10 billion tenges were invested in the project, they created 155 jobs, 348 farms in the Aktobe region cooperated on contractual terms, 65 thousand tons of feed was purchased. Investments of the company "Inalko Eurasia" significantly expanded the market, ensured the introduction of new technologies.

Local and foreign investors are stimulated by the task of entering the 180-millionth market of the Eurasian continent, this is possible due to the absence of customs and tax barriers in Kazakhstan. In 2019, a plant for the production of plant protection products will be built in the Almaty region in the industrial zone "Kairat". The project is planned to be implemented with the participation of Turkish inves-

tors, the Turkish holding "Agrobrest Group" will invest \$ 30 million in the production of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, seed disinfectants and glyphosate. "Kazakh Invest" accompanies this project in obtaining all necessary permits and obtaining state support measures. Thus, with the active participation of the regional representative office of the company, a land plot was selected in the "Kairat" industrial zone, located in the Talgar district of the Almaty region. More than 60% of products will cover the domestic market, the rest will be exported to the markets of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and other countries. The total production plant will be up to 12 thousand tons of pesticides per year. About 200 job place will be created at this region. In 2015, in Aktyubinsk region, under the "Sybaga" program, 4.5 were purchased thousand heads of cattle, also the breeding recruitment attracted more than 44% of the breeding stock of cattle. The volume of attracted investments in agriculture of the region amounted to 5.3 billion tenge. Also exported to the Russian Federation 2.8 thousand tons of meat and meat products, including 895.5 tons of beef.

"Inalko Eurasia" will invest more than \$ 100 million in the meat industry, which will lead to the creation of a vertically integrated company for the construction of feedlots with a total capacity of 44 thousand heads of fattening in three regions of the country, upgrading the existing meat processing plant in Aktobe region with an increase in capacities up to 20 thousand tons of meat and meat products. New directions and mechanisms for implementing state policy are reflected in the advantages of "anchor cooperation", as the example of activity of the feedlot site of "Ayteke Bi Sk" (North Kazakhstan region) engaged in the production and sale of grain crops and livestock production. The company cooperates with farmers, who rent breeding bulls from him weighing up to 900 kilograms, in exchange, local farmers sell offspring at a bargain price, and after feeding they supply it to the meat processing plant "Kazmaso Product". In the North - Kazakhstan region it is planned to create 5 such feedlots with a capacity of more than 1000 livestock. According to forecasts, the output of projects at full capacity will give additional annual meat production in slaughter weight of about 2000 tons. In the complex "Zenchenko and K" the milk yield per fodder cow at the "Karusel" installation is 8,000 kg and in the North Kazakhstan region it is planned to build new dairy complexes with a capacity of 3,700 cows, with the output of projects at full capacity will be over 14.5 thousand

tons. There are 7 dairy farms with a capacity of 3,700 cows with digitalization elements with health monitoring and daily milk production in the region.

Conclusion.

1. In order to stimulate investment activity in the agro-industrial sphere, it is necessary: to coordinate the directions of investments through taxes, loans, subsidies; to move from full budget financing of investment programs and projects to equity participation in their implementation; to carry out priority financing of development and introduction of innovative technologies.

2. Foreign investment is attracted in the form of government borrowing, forming a public debt; in the form of a contribution to the share capital of agricultural enterprises; in the form of investments in securities and as leasing loans.

3. The lack of an efficient, systemically thought-out investment policy in the agro-industrial sector led to the aging of the material and technical base, the difficulty of simple reproduction of fixed assets.

4. In the context of forming the most adequate and rational system of financing the development of the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary, first of all, to proceed from the peculiarities of the functioning of the domestic agrarian sector, taking into account foreign models of its development.

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