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aimed at developing livestock production in the republic, which significantly contribute to solving the problems of purchasing breeding animals and improving the results of breeding work. According to the authors, despite the increase in livestock production, its volumes are insufficient, due to the increase in the population's consumption of meat and meat products. A significant number of livestock population are in private farms with a low level of veterinary and zootechnical services, low-productive genetic properties of animals. The volumes of investment in agricultural production of the region are shown, which allow annually commissioning new enterprises for production of agricultural raw materials and their processing. The stages of small business development in agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its main driving factors are presented. Small enterprises should play a significant role in the import substitution of goods, especially livestock products, contribute to the expansion of competition. Being more flexible in responding to changes in consumer demand, they can use local sources of raw materials, more fully take into account regional needs, and create favorable conditions for the employment of all groups of the population.

**Аңдатпа.** Аграрлық секторды мемлекеттік реттеудің экономикалық тетігінің теориялық негіздері және Қазақстандағы аграрлық өнім өндірісінің табиғи және экономикалық жағдайларын ескере отырып, оны мемлекеттік қолдаудың қажеттілігі жинақталған. Шетелдік және отандық тәжірибе қарастырылған. Мақалада Ақтөбе облысында мал басының өсу серпіні, бюджеттік субсидияның артуы талданған. Осы зерттеу негізінде "Құлан", "Алтын асық", "Сыбаға", "Ырыс" салалық бағдарламалары бойынша республикадағы мал шаруашылығын дамытуға бағытталған субсидиялар үлесі, асыл тұқымды малдарды сатып алудың мәселелерінің шешіміне, асылдандыру жұмыстарының нәтижелерін жақсартуға елеулі дәрежеде ықпал ететіні анықталған. Авторлардың мәліметтері бойынша, мал шаруашылығы өнімдерін өндірудің ұлғаюына қарамастан, халықтың ет және ет өнімдерін тұтынуының өсуіне байланысты оның көлемі жеткіліксіз. Мал басының едәуір саны мал дәрігерлік және зоотехникалық қызмет көрсету деңгейі төмен, малдардың өнімділігі төмен генетикалық қасиеттері бар жеке қосалқы шаруашылықтарда орналасқан. Жыл сайын ауыл шаруашылығы шикізатын өндіру және оны қайта өңдеу бойынша жаңа кәсіпорындарды пайдалануды енгізуге мүмкіндік беретін облыстың агроөнеркәсіптік өндірісіне инвестициялау көлемі көрсетілген. Қазақстан Республикасының ауыл шаруашылығында шағын бизнесті дамыту кезеңдері және оның негізгі қозғаушы факторлары ұсынылған. Шағын кәсіпорындар тауарлардың, әсіресе мал шаруашылығы өнімдерінің импортын алмастыруда елеулі рөл атқаруы тиіс, бәсекелестікті кеңейтуге ықпал етеді. Тұтыну сұранысының өзгеруіне неғұрлым икемді әрекет ете отырып, олар жергілікті шикізат көздерін пайдалана алады, өңірлік қажеттіліктерді толық есепке алады, халықтың барлық топтарын жұмысқа орналастыру үшін қолайлы алғышарттар жасайды.

**Аннотация.** Обобщены теоретические основы экономического механизма государственного регулирования аграрного сектора и необходимость его господдержки, с учетом природных и экономических условий производства аграрной продукции в Казахстане. Рассмотрен зарубежный и отечественный опыт. В статье проанализирована динамика роста поголовья скота, увеличения бюджетного субсидирования в Актюбинской области. На основе данного исследования определена доля субсидий по отраслевым программам «Кулан», «Алтын Асык», «Сыбага», «Ырыс», направленных на развитие животноводства в республике, в значительной степени способствующих решению проблем приобретения племенных животных, улучшению результатов селекционной работы. По данным авторов, несмотря на увеличение производства животноводческой продукции, объемы его недостаточны, в связи с ростом потребления населением мяса и мясопродуктов. Значительное количество скотопоголовья находится в личных подсобных хозяйствах с низким уровнем ветеринарного и зоотехнического обслуживания, низкопродуктивными генетическими свойствами животных. Показаны объемы инвестирования в агропромышленное производство области, позволяющие ежегодно вводить в эксплуатацию новые предприятия по производству сельскохозяйственного сырья и его переработке. Представлены этапы развития малого бизнеса в сельском хозяйстве Республики Казахстан и основные его движущие факторы. Малые предприятия должны сыграть существенную роль в импортозамещении товаров, особенно продукции животноводства, способствовать расширению конкуренции. Более гибко реагируя на изменение потребительского спроса, они могут использовать местные источники сырья, полнее учитывать региональные потребности, создавать благоприятные предпосылки для трудоустройства всех групп населения.

**Түйінді сөздер:** агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, мемлекеттік реттеу, өңір, агробизнес, ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері, баға тепе-теңдігі, технологиялық жабдықтар, лизинг, сүт фермасы.

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Agro-industrial complex is a set of sectors of the national economy associated with the development of agriculture, maintenance of its production and bringing agricultural products to the consumer. The agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan is the largest national economic complex [2].

In case of insufficient financial resources, it is necessary to find additional sources of financing, since in practice the formation of agriculture is mainly a credit system. In recent years, the development of agricultural production has been good. Thus, as a result of reforms in agriculture, including the adoption of state and sectoral development programs "state program of forced industrial and innovative development", etc.

In the practice of Western countries, industries related to agriculture are called agribusiness.

The structure of the agro-industrial complex includes industries that have only technological and economic relationships and are directly involved in the production process and deliver the final products to the consumer.

In the course of solution of research tasks was based on data from legislative and regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan, decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, mass media and other sources of information.

At the same time, the state supports the development of sheep, horse, camel and poultry farming, which helps to increase the share of livestock in the total herd of the economy and increase their productivity. Subsidizing livestock breeding will ensure the further implementation of the project to increase the export potential of cattle meat, launched in 2011.

## Экономический механизм хозяйствования

Within the framework of this project, work continues on the creation of reproductive farms, feedlots and farms for cattle breeding.

In the region there are feedlots for 23,7 thousand heads, including feedlots of the 1st level – 21,0 thousand heads.

From 2016 to 2018, the number of farm animals increased from 1 518,1 thousand

heads to 1 620,3 thousand heads or the growth of the population was 7% (table 1) the number of farm animals from 2016 to 2018 increased from 1 518,1 thousand heads to 1 620,3 thousand heads or the growth of the population was 7% [lk.5] (table 1).

Table 1 - Dynamics of growth of livestock in Aktope region, thousand heads

Type of pet	2016	2017	2018
Big pet	378,4	384,9	405,9
Little pet	1 007,3	1 030,3	1 053,0
Pig	30,2	41,2	41,2
Horse	86,6	96,1	103,4
Camel	15,6	15,9	16,8
Total	1 518,1	1 568,4	1 620,3
Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of statistical data			

Subsidies were provided for such sectoral programs as "Kulan", "Altyn Asyk", "Sybaga", "Yrys", which contributed to the acquisition of breeding animals, breeding work. The funds

allocated in this direction increase annually (table 2).

In 2016, the allocated budget was us 1 973,6 million. tenge in 2018 – 3 254,8 million tenge and amounted to 65% [lk. 5].

Table 2 - Dynamics of growth of budget subsidies, mln. tenge

Subsidy programme	2016	2017	2018
«Sybaga»	902,1	984, 5	1 173,2
«Altyn Asyk»	129,7	161, 3	233,4
«Kulan»	1,2	7, 2	10,5
«Yrys»	21,3	31, 3	59,8
For the purchase of breeding cattle	16,9	22, 8	37,2
For breeding	902,4	1 041,8	1 740,7
Total	1 973,6	2 248,9	3 254,8
Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of statistical data			

According to the program "Sybaga", "Altyn asyk" and "Kulan", aimed at the development of animal husbandry, there is an annual over-fulfillment of plans. Thus, according to the programs since 2011, more than 23 thousand heads of cattle, 23 thousand heads of sheep and 4,2 thousand heads of horses have been purchased.

According to the program "Yrys" for the last 3 years, 10 dairy farms were put into operation.

At the same time, the allocated funds for subsidizing livestock in 2016 amounted to 1 802,0, 2018 – 2 200,6 million tenge in 2018, the milk production plant amounted to 307,1 tons, 64,8 tons of meat and 177,0 thousand eggs (table.3).

Table 3 - Dynamics of livestock production and growth of budget subsidies, mln. tenge

Type of product	2016		2017		2018	
	Amount of subsidies, million us dollars tenge	Produced products, tons / thousand pieces	Amount of subsidies, million us dollars tenge	Produced products, tons / thousand pieces	Amount of subsidies, million us dollars tenge	Produced products, tons / thousand pieces
Milk	218,6	301,8	267,8	302,0	200,0	307,1
Meat	1258,4	63,9	1575,7	63,8	1730,6	64,8
Eggs	325,0	173,3	298,7	173,4	270,0	177,0
Total	1802,0	x	2142,2	x	2200,6	x
Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of statistical data						

Despite the fact that there is an increase in animal husbandry, it does not correspond to the volume of subsidies allocated. Thus, in 2016-2018, the volume of subsidies paid to agriculture increased by 22%, livestock products by an average of 2%. This indicates the inefficiency of state support for animal husbandry.

Also, due to the large consumption of meat and meat products of the local population, the increase in the number of livestock is insufficient, which is 55,5% (table 4) of livestock in private farms with a low level of veterinary and zootechnical work, in connection with which low-productive and weak genetics of farm animals.

Table 4 - Share of livestock in private agriculture, thousand heads

Type of pets	OPM livestock	%	Livestock KH	%	Livestock JC	%
The big pet	220,1	54,2	152,4	37,5	33,4	8,3
The little pet	537,5	51,0	283,9	27,0	46,6	4,4
Pig	4,3	10,4	1,7	4,1	33,1	80,3
Horse	27,1	25,5	68,7	66,4	10,4	10,1
Camel	7,5	44,6	9,1	54,2	0,1	0,6
Total	796,5	55,5	515,8	35,9	123,6	8,6

Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of statistical data

One of the main objectives of the development of the agro-industrial complex is to increase the volume of agricultural production by stimulating investment to create new industries or expand existing production facilities. Currently, subsidiaries of JSC "NUH "KazAgro" provide benefits for repayment of interest rates on loans for lending products and replenishment of fixed and working capital in the framework of state support programs [6].

These tools are not enough to actively stimulate agricultural entities to implement investment projects in priority sectors of the agro-industrial complex [7].

In this regard, in order to improve attracting investment in agriculture the Ministry of agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan developed and approved the rules of subsidizing on compensation of part of costs incurred by the agro-industrial complex costs when investing in investment. Subsidies are subject to all types of agricultural machinery, technological equipment, irrigation equipment, production equipment, etc. in accordance with these Rules [8].

In the period from 2016 to 2018, investments in agriculture are growing (table 5).

Table 5 - Attraction of investments, million us tenge

In accounting year	Volume of investment subsidies	Volume of attracted investments in agriculture
2016 year	399,5	5 053,7
2017 year	623,4	6 347,0
2018 year	2 049,3	11 768,9

Source: compiled by the authors on the basis of statistical data

Table 5 shows that the increase in investment subsidies will contribute to a greater attraction of investment in agriculture. Every year, new production facilities for processing agricultural products and production of raw materials were put into operation. So, in 2015, renewed dairy plant LLP "Ice", commissioned a meat processing plant LLP "Aktobe meat cluster", in 2016 put into operation a plant for the production of canned meat in APK "Aibek", this year commissioned a greenhouse complex "Greenhouse Kazakhstan" with a production capacity of 6,5 thousand tons per year, with an area of 9,5 hectares [9].

The implementation of major projects will ensure the food security of the region, as well as increase the export potential, which in

General will have a positive impact on the regional economy [10].

#### Conclusion.

1. For sustainable management of the agro-industrial complex, agribusiness entities need funds to replenish basic (leasing of agricultural machinery) and working capital, mainly attracted from borrowed funds of financial organizations. However, depending on the characteristics of agricultural production (dependence on natural resources, low productivity and low productivity compared to other sectors of the economy), financial institutions provide short-term loans to agricultural producers with high interest rates.

Thus, according to the National Bank of Kazakhstan, the average interest rate on

loans issued to agricultural entities in the period from 2010 to 2018 was from 14 to 19% per year, and in other sectors of the economy – from 10 to 13%.

As a result, agribusiness entities pay high interest on the loan to replenish stable and current assets, which leads to an increase in the cost of production in production and reduce its competitiveness.

2. The relatively small participation of second-tier banks, microcredit organizations and credit partnerships in the financing of agricultural projects is explained by their lack of long-term sources of financing and high credit risks in the field of agriculture.

3. The main link of state regulation of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan remains direct budget support for agricultural producers, the rejection of which in modern conditions is not yet feasible. However, it is important to choose the right direction of direct budget support. For example, the payment of subsidies for manufactured products, which will give a real effect, and not on production.

4. In agriculture of Kazakhstan there are such elements of the economic mechanism of state regulation as financial, credit and budget, tax, price, investment, etc., aimed at the implementation of both current and future tasks of development of the agro-industrial complex. The point is for their effective and targeted use and understanding that the development of the agricultural economy largely depends on the standard of living of the rural population. It is expected to reliably ensure the food security of the country and sustainably develop the production potential of agriculture in real market conditions.

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