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DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
IN AKTOBE REGION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ АҚТӨБЕ ОБЛЫСЫНДАҒЫ
АГРАРЛЫҚ ӨНІМ ӨНДІРІСІНІҢ ДАМУ ҮРДІСТЕРІ

ТЕНДЕНЦИИ РАЗВИТИЯ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА АГРАРНОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ
В АКТЮБИНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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Abstract. The current state and problems of agricultural sector of Aktobe region are shown. The authors state that currently only 2-3% of the total turnover in vegetable and fruit growing industry is processed in the country. According to the Committee on Statistics of the MNE RK, in 2019 the gross output of agricultural, forestry and fishery products in Kazakhstan amounted to 4.41 trillion tenge. It is noted that it is required to improve the mechanisms of public support for agricultural

sector of the republic. On the basis of statistical method, a positive trend in gross production volume was revealed. Taking into account the effective demand of local population for agricultural products, regional food stocks are monitored, while the reasons for the large fluctuations in yield in certain years are not only unfavorable climatic conditions, but also low technological equipment of the industry at all production stages, including harvesting. In this regard, the authors believe that the use of innovative post-harvest technologies and improved storage conditions are required. It has been justified that sustainable development of the country's agro-industrial complex largely depends on its financial condition: subsidies and affordable lending to the subjects of agricultural sector. The problems of agro-industrial complex of the republic are analyzed and measures are considered that contribute to the achievement of the main goal - to increase the living standards of the region's population through the effective use of the available raw material potential, expansion of high-tech processing industries.

Аңдатпа. Ақтөбе облысының аграрлық секторының ағымдағы жағдайы мен мәселелері көрсетілген. Авторлардың айтуынша, қазіргі уақытта елімізде көкөніс және жеміс шаруашылығы саласындағы барлық тауар айналымының 2-3% ғана қайта өңделеді. ҚР ҰЭМ Статистика комитетінің мәліметінше, 2019 жылы Қазақстанда ауыл, орман және балық шаруашылығы өнімдерінің жалпы шығарылымы 4,41 трлн. теңгені құрады. Республиканың аграрлық саласын мемлекеттік қолдау тетіктерін жетілдіру қажеттігі атап өтілген. Статистикалық әдіс негізінде жалпы өндіріс көлемінің оң динамикасы анықталған. Жергілікті халықтың аграрлық өнімге төлем қабілеті бар сұранысын ескере отырып, өңірдің азық-түлік тауарлары қорына мониторинг жүргізіледі, бұл ретте жекелеген жылдары өнімділіктің үлкен ауытқуының себебі тек қолайсыз табиғи-климаттық жағдайлар ғана емес, сонымен қатар егін жинауды қоса алғанда, барлық өндірістік кезеңдерде саланың төмен технологиялық жабдықтауы болып табылады. Осыған байланысты авторлар жинаудан кейінгі инновациялық технологияларды пайдалану және оны сақтау шарттарын жақсарту қажет деп санайды. Елдің АӨК-нің тұрақты дамуы көбінесе оның қаржылық жағдайына байланысты: аграрлық сектор субъектілерін субсидиялау мен қолжетімді несие беруге негізделген. Республиканың агроөнеркәсіптік кешенінің проблемалары талданды және қолда бар шикізат әлеуетін тиімді пайдалану, жоғары технологиялық қайта өңдеу өндірістерін кеңейту есебінен облыс халқының өмір сүру деңгейін арттыру басты мақсатты орындауға ықпал ететін іс – шаралар қарастырылды.

Аннотация. Показаны текущее состояние и проблемы аграрного сектора Актюбинской области. Авторы констатируют, что в настоящее время в стране перерабатывается всего лишь 2-3% всего товарооборота в отрасли овощеводства и плодоводства. По данным Комитета по статистике МНЭ РК, в 2019 г. валовый выпуск продукции сельского, лесного и рыбного хозяйства в Казахстане составил 4,41 трлн. тенге. Отмечается, что необходимо совершенствование механизмов государственной поддержки аграрной сферы республики. На основе статистического метода выявлена положительная динамика объемов валового производства. С учетом платежеспособного спроса местного населения на аграрную продукцию проводится мониторинг запасов продовольственных товаров региона, при этом причинами больших колебаний урожайности в отдельные годы являются не только неблагоприятные природно-климатические условия, но и низкая технологическая оснащенность отрасли на всех производственных этапах, включая уборку урожая. В связи с этим, считают авторы, требуется использование инновационных послеуборочных технологий и улучшение условий его хранения. Обосновано, что устойчивое развитие АПК страны во многом зависит от его финансового состояния: субсидирования и доступного кредитования субъектов аграрного сектора. Проанализированы проблемы агропромышленного комплекса республики и рассмотрены мероприятия, способствующие выполнению главной цели – повышение жизненного уровня населения области за счет эффективного использования имеющегося сырьевого потенциала, расширения высокотехнологичных перерабатывающих производств.

Key words: region, agricultural sector, production, agricultural products, yield capacity, productivity, investments, technologies, government support, food security.

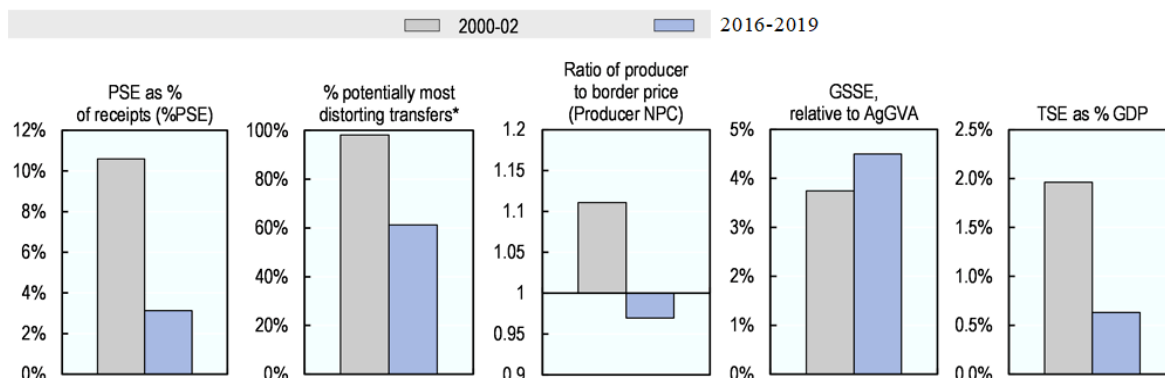
Түйінді сөздер: өңір, аграрлық сектор, өндіріс, ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері, түсімділік, өнімділік, инвестициялар, технологиялар, мемлекеттік қолдау, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі.

Аграрная политика: механизм реализации

in absolute terms) arising from potentially most distorting measures (support based on output and variable input use – without input constraints) has gone down from 98% in the early 2000s to 61% on average in 2016-2019. Domestic prices were lower than world prices for several crops, with negative MPS corresponding to -9% of gross farm receipts, but slightly higher than world prices for livestock commodities. Overall, the average prices received by farmers are 3% below world prices. In 2019 the MPS was less

negative than in 2017, driven by price changes on domestic and world markets. Reflecting individual commodity price gaps, SCTs were strongly negative for rice and sunflower and slightly positive for livestock products (figure 1) [8].

As can be seen from Figure 1, on the basis of the statistical method, a positive dynamics of gross output in the country was revealed, despite the fact that in November 2019 there was a slight decline in output, but this is due to seasonality.



Source: OECD, "Producer and Consumer Support Estimates" [Ik. 7]

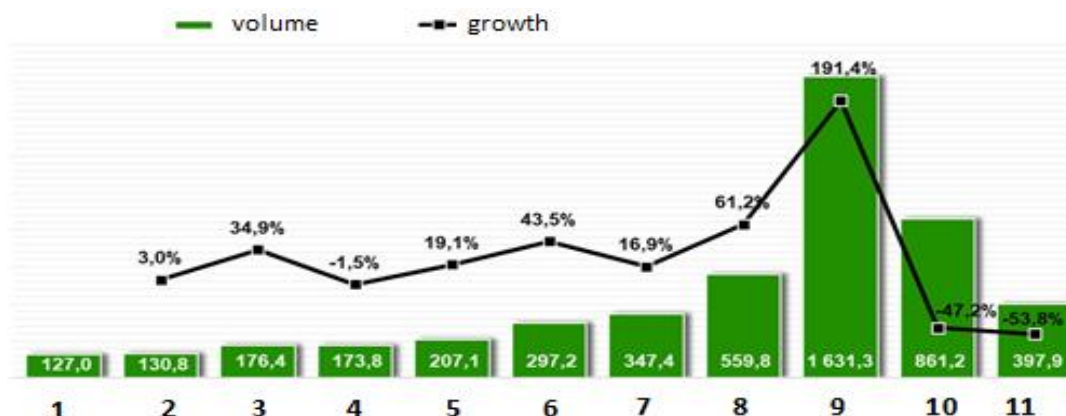
Figure 1 - Kazakhstan: Development of support to agriculture

In 2019 according to the results of eleven months, the total gross output in the country reached 4.9 trillion. tenge, which is 17% higher than in 2018 (figure 2) [Ik. 9]. The growth in output in 2019 compared to 2018 was observed in three regions of the country - Almaty region (798.5 billion tenge), North Kazakhstan region (625.2 billion tenge) and Turkestan region (591.1 billion tenge).

As for the Aktope region, it has great opportunities for the development of the

agricultural sector. In 2019, as a result of government support measures on the dynamics of growth in gross agricultural output, the region took 1st place in the country.

The volume of gross agricultural production in the region in 2019 amounted to 228.2 billion tenge, which is more than 26.8 billion tenge in comparison with 2017, the volume index increased by 106.2%.



Note: compiled by the authors according to the source [9]

Figure 2- Gross agricultural output for 11 months of 2019 (billion tenge)

Аграрная политика: механизм реализации

As statistics show (figure 3), agricultural producers are forced to invest in fixed assets through self-financing. For eight months of 2019, the volume of investments in fixed assets in the sphere in the republic amounted to 263.7 billion tenge, an increase of 50.1% compared to the same period in 2018 [Ik. 9].

For 2016-2019 investments in fixed assets of agriculture in the amount of 38.8 billion tenge were attracted, and 8.5 billion tenge in food production. At the same time, according to the results of December 2019, in

the Aktope region, the gross agricultural output amounted to 274.5 billion tenge (table 1). Due to the implementation of investment projects using modern technology, updating machinery and equipment, labor productivity in the agricultural sector is increased [Ik. 9]. In order to increase labor productivity and export processed products of the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan, a special program for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Aktope region was developed.



Note: compiled by the authors according to the source [Ik. 9]

Figure 3- Fixed capital investments in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, billion tenge

Table 1 - Gross output of agricultural products (services) by periods of the year, 2019

Region	2019				
	January	April	June	August	December
Akmola	20 768,3	47 656,4	81 962,6	137 331,0	515 804,4
Aktope	17 922,7	47 825,9	86 157,3	145 800,7	274 534,2
Almaty	40 184,8	98 758,6	178 015,6	333 583,8	851 975,4
Atyrau	4 923,2	11 386,7	21 427,4	35 672,6	78 387,8
West Kazakhstan	7 982,3	21 623,9	48 484,0	85 395,4	169 517,7
Pavlodar	15 050,2	33 773,6	59 157,5	96 688,8	251 433,5
North Kazakhstan	16 523,4	36 603,0	65 797,7	157 014,4	631 917,5
Turkestan	42 816,8	93 202,9	157 992,7	288 870,5	627 518,0
East Kazakhstan	30 141,3	75 850,4	141 850,9	245 396,8	590 516,6
Nur Sultan	62,3	136,6	208,7	414,1	761,1
Almaty city	780,7	1 601,7	2 221,4	3 342,1	6 967,4
Shymkent	2 730,2	6 463,2	12 187,2	19 701,1	29 439,7

Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Taking into account the solvent demand of the local population for agricultural products, from March 16, 2020, from the date of quarantine, the region has intensified

monitoring of the region's food stocks (potatoes, onions, cabbage). The local leadership sets the task not only to increase the profitability of the turnover of agricultural

products by 2.5 times by 2022, but also to solve the problem of providing the population with agricultural products during the difficult period for the country.

In general, the development and productivity of agriculture in the Aktobe region of the region shows good results.

Despite the positive aspects of agricultural development, there are problems in the region with ensuring the food security of the population. In particular, there are problems with the production of local products (garlic, potatoes, tomatoes, etc.), which are not enough on local shelves to meet the needs of the population. At the same time, more than 90% of investments in fixed assets in the industry are directed specifically to growing seasonal crops (58.3%) and livestock (32.4%). As a result, the republic annually loses \$ 1.5 billion. In addition, in the republic, in particular, in the Aktobe region, there are problems with the storage and marketing of agricultural products that directly affect the level of competitiveness of the agricultural sector. To solve this problem, investment in fixed assets is required.

Of the measures to increase the sustainability of the development of the Aktobe region, it is possible to propose just a statement of tasks, the solution of which will help to eliminate the problems of managing the agricultural sector in the face of crisis situations in the region, in particular:

- ensuring increased productivity by introducing new capacities, introducing advanced technology and intensifying agricultural production through investments in fixed assets;
- supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural sector through the implementation of state programs, such as "Business Roadmap - 2020", "Agribusiness";
- expanding the scope of research funding in solving the problems of the development of the agricultural sector by involving investors, scientists.

The implementation of the 2021 State Programme began in 2017. In 2019 area payments for crop production, and output and headage payments for livestock production were reduced, eliminating 20 out of 54 types of the payments. The remaining payments were simplified in order to shorten the application process for subsidies and reduce corruption risks. In 2019 a new seed subsidisation mechanism was introduced, which covers 100% of farmers' expenses to purchase seeds that meet quality standards.

The programme reimburses seed producers the full cost of producing the quality seeds distributed to farmers. In return, the farmers are required to return 30% of the subsidies to the Seed Development Fund, which finances the acquisition and modernisation of machinery and equipment for certified seed producers at preferential interest rates. Kazakhstan restructured the agricultural R&D system on January 1, 2020, consolidating 23 Research Institutes (SRI) to 12 and increasing the number of agricultural experimental stations. In addition, business associations have participated in making decisions on the financing of R&D projects with a view to introduce a co-financing scheme in R&D projects. The transition period for replacing value-added tax preferences for domestic producers and processors in agriculture to a WTO compatible subsidy mechanism came to an end on 1 January 2018. As a member of the EAEU, efforts to harmonise veterinary and phytosanitary standards are on-going with several export destinations, including the People's Republic of China (hereafter "China"), Iran and Saudi Arabia. Future harmonisation negotiations are planned with Israel, Kuwait, Malaysia, Japan, South Korea and the European Union. The harmonisation of veterinary requirements relates to beef, sheep and camels, to varieties of honey and to fish. The harmonisation of phytosanitary requirements relates to flax, beans, peas, safflower, melon seeds, alfalfa and oil cake. On January 1, 2020, Kazakhstan and China signed a number of sanitary and phytosanitary protocols on the export of agricultural products, including beef, rapeseed and alfalfa [1k. 8].

The Ministry of Agriculture has the main task - the wise use of funds allocated for agriculture for 2020. It is necessary to make sure that fuel and lubricants, fertilizers and toxic chemicals do not go up. It is necessary to compensate for inflationary processes. Until the harvest, the state must keep abreast, the year for all producers is very difficult. Plus, you need strict daily monitoring of prices and the availability of particularly significant food in quarantined cities. The market in this situation will not regulate itself, state intervention is inevitable [10].

Conclusion. Given that the Aktobe region acts as an agrarian region, it should be noted that increasing the sustainability of the development of agricultural production in the region should be carried out in the following ways:

1. Development of a competitive market for agricultural production.

2. Optimization of state assistance to the agricultural sector and increase its incentives.

3. Deep restructuring and gradual optimization of agricultural production, based on the concentration of the productive forces of the agricultural industry and the creation of effective optimization in areas with a favorable natural climate.

4. Increasing the technological level of agricultural production and introducing resource-saving and environmentally friendly technology, expanding the scope of financing research and introducing a consulting system in the agricultural sector.

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