

STIMULATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
OF THE ZHAMBYL REGION OF KAZAKHSTAN

ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ЖАМБЫЛ ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ АГРОӨНЕРКӘСІПТІК КЕШЕНІНДЕГІ
ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ӨСУДІ ҮНТАЛАНДЫРУ

СТИМУЛИРОВАНИЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РОСТА В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ
КОМПЛЕКСЕ ЖАМБЫЛСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ КАЗАХСТАНА

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Abstract. Issues of government support for agricultural sector, types of subsidies and procedure for their distribution are considered, as well as the role of subsidies in the development of agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan. *The goal* is to develop theoretical and practical provisions for improving organizational and economic mechanism for financing agriculture in the Zhambyl region by the State. *Methods* – comparative, logical, statistical, analysis of structure and dynamics, tabular and graphical interpretation of information. *Results* – based on the analysis of the state of the main branches of agro-industrial complex, assessment of State assistance measures, factors hindering the growth in the volume of products produced by agricultural producers of the republic (concentration of production in households; unsatisfactory quality of raw materials; seasonality, low level of investment incentives; insufficient scientific and technical support). *Conclusions* – taking into account the existing problems of the small-scale nature of agro-industrial production, the need for cooperation of small forms of management is substantiated in order to bring together the efforts of all economic entities in one commodity flow, the availability of marketing agricultural products, providing consumers with quality goods, while large and small producers will have equal conditions for increasing their own, joint and State income. The article identifies such priority areas as the possibility of creating retail outlets in the markets and in trading houses for domestic food products, organization of scientific and industrial schools in order to improve the competence of individual entrepreneurs in agribusiness. The authors note that State regulation and support of agricultural economy is one of the strategic goals of the policy of effective protectionism and ensuring free competition in the agri-food market.

Introduction. The agro-industrial complex of Zhambyl region has been receiving special attention of the state in recent years: the elimination of food dependence and the increase in exports are deservedly among the successes of the economic policy. The assessment of the impact of state financial support as the main component of incentive measures, its internal content and the resulting effects in these conditions are of interest both from the perspective of prospects for further development of agriculture and from the standpoint of economic policy in relation to other economic area.

In the late 90s, the primary aim of the internal range of economic measures in agro-industrial complex was the food security insurance of Kazakhstan, which was effectively done by developing domestic production. The success of the aim was due to the maintenance of profitability needs of all forms of agricultural enterprises' ownership. One of the most important reasons for the crisis situation in agro-industrial complex of the country is the lack of these conditions. The absence of these conditions is one of the main reasons for the crisis situation in the agro-industrial complex of the country.

The measures taken by the state do not yet represent an effective system of regulating economic relations between the main subjects of the agricultural market: agricultural producers, enterprises processing agricultural raw materials, service and trade organizations. The relevance of research on this topic is also due to the special importance of developing specific ways to stabilize and develop the effectiveness of the regional agroindustrial complex, finding alternative directions for the rational development of agricultural production, improving the economic mechanism of regulation of agriculture as a whole.

This necessitates the implementation of a set of socio-economic measures, the formation of a mechanism for their implementation in entering socially-oriented market economy and targeting to the growth and evolution of the economic mechanism of regulation of regional agro-industrial complex.

Material and methods of research. Quantitative and qualitative methods of assessing state support for agricultural producers were used as research tools in the performance of the work.

A variety of natural and climatic conditions, the vastness of its territory, the availability of water and labor resources, allow the development of various branches of agriculture: production of plant and cattle breeding. Ac-

ording to natural conditions, the territory of Zhambyl region is divided into three zones: desert, desert-steppe and mountain-steppe. The area of the desert zone is 10 975 thousand hectares, which is 70.5% of the total area of the region [1]. Basically, this is a zone of cattle breeding. The irrigation lands of the lower reaches of the Shu River and the churt places of the Moyinkum sands are used for agriculture. In this zone, gray-brown soils, light, meadow, and so-called gray soils are common. The area of the desert-steppe zone is 2 563 thousand hectares, or 17.4% of the entire territory of the region. It is a narrow strip of the foothills of the Karatau, the Kyrgyz Ridge and the Chu-Ili Mountains.

The total area of the mountain-steppe zone is 1 153 thousand hectares or 7.9% of the total area of the region. The main activities of the inhabitants of the desert-steppe and mountain-steppe zones are production of plant and cattle breeding [lk. 1]. In the structure of agricultural production of the population is 41.5%, 32.2% – the products of farms, while the number of farms is 97% of all agricultural formations of the region, 26.3% – the products of agricultural enterprises.

Results and their discussion. It should be borne in mind that the existing potential in agriculture in the field of crop production and animal husbandry is not fully used. This is due to the following reasons:

- *unavailability and insufficient financial resources, especially during field and harvesting operations;

- *the lack of modern equipment that allows you to perform all operations for growing and harvesting with minimal losses. This will help to observe up to 40% of the losses of the grown crop;

- *small-scale production, the absence of which depletes the land;

- * the need for well-qualified agriculturists, herd manager, mechanizer, etc [2].

It is not surprising that the development of agriculture and the effectiveness of its support have been and remain the subject of close study. If in the 2 000s the subject of discussion was a relatively low level of support, then its significant growth was noted and the first assessments of its effectiveness followed, especially from regional researchers [3]. So in addition to the direct consideration of the efficiency indicator as an increase in the cost of production per one tenge of budget funds spent, the question was raised about the use of other criteria related to the growth of value added, increased labor productivity, etc [4].

The results achieved in agriculture, on the one hand, were guaranteed by subsidies within the framework of state support and the

volume of investments in fixed assets of this sector of the economy (table 1).

Table 1 - The amount of subsidies allocated for the development of the agro-industrial complex Zhambyl region

Indicators	Unit of measurement	Year				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. The amount of subsidies, including	billion tenge	2,4	2,7	3,6	7,1	8,3
- the republican budget	billion tenge	0,8	0,9	1,4	1,9	2,1
- local budget	billion tenge	1,6	1,8	2,2	5,2	6,2
- a source of financial support for subsidies for the development of production of plant and cattle breeding	%	116,7	117,4	133,3	195,8	199,6

The volume of subsidies in 2020 increased to 8.3 billion tenge, which is 3.5 times more than in 2016, including from the republican budget - 2.6 times, from the local budget - 4 times or 6.2 billion tenge. As we can

see, annual subsidies in the region tend to increase. The growth rates of subsidies are also observed in other regions of the country (table 2) [5].

Table 2- Gross output per 1 tenge of subsidies

Indicator	Unit of measurement	Year		The pace of change,%
		2016	2020	
1. The amount of subsidies for the development of the agro-industrial complex,	bln.tg	2.4	8.30	3.5
2. Gross agricultural output of Zhambyl region	bln.tg	237.1	391.40	1.6
3. Gross output per 1 tg. Subsidies	tg	68.6	26.78	0.39

Note: according to the data of the Bureau of National Statistics of the ASPR RK compiled by the authors [6]

As can be seen from the table data, the volume of subsidies in 2016 is 2.4 billion tenge, and in 2020 it is 8.3 billion tenge, which is 3.5 times more. The volume of gross agricultural output increased from 237.1 to 391.4 billion. tg or 1.6 times more compared to 2016. The gross product output per 1 tenge of subsidies in 2016 is equal to 68.6 tenge, but already in 2020 this indicator decreased by 61%, i.e. by 41.82 tenge.

Consider the dynamics of crop subsidies and dynamics of subsidizing livestock industries (figure 1, 2).

Despite the increase in subsidies, indicators assessing the level of agricultural development remain low. For example, such indicators include labor productivity, the marginal rate of technological replacement of labor with capital, return on capital, etc. Thus, for the three quarters of 2020, the labor productivity of one employee employed in the agro-industrial complex was equal to 1 127 thousand tenge, and in the manufacturing industry – 7 738 thousand tenge. The difference is 6.9 times [7, 8].

Subsidy instruments in crop production are aimed at per-hectare subsidization of agricultural priority crops and orchards. Whilst, the analysis showed inefficiency of such subsidy: firstly, it does not motivate agricultural producers to raise the level of agricultural technologies, productivity and quality of products; secondly, the members of the commission make their decisions on hectare subsidies without actually checking the crops availability; thirdly, agricultural producers reevaluate the performed work volume (the size of the area of crops).

In order to support agricultural production each country takes measures to develop its own system, the main thing is that, such kind of support should inspire producers to increase the plant productivity, cattle breeding and export [lk.1].

Also in crop production, the cost of mineral fertilizers, herbicides, bioagents (entomophages) and biological products, seeds, the cost of quality control of raw cotton and cotton fiber, as well as the purchase of sugar beet for the production of white sugar is subsidized.

Subsidizing instruments in cattle breeding are aimed at reducing the cost of purchased breeding animals, the cost of conducting breeding work, artificial insemination of farm animals, reducing the livestock production cost [lk.1].

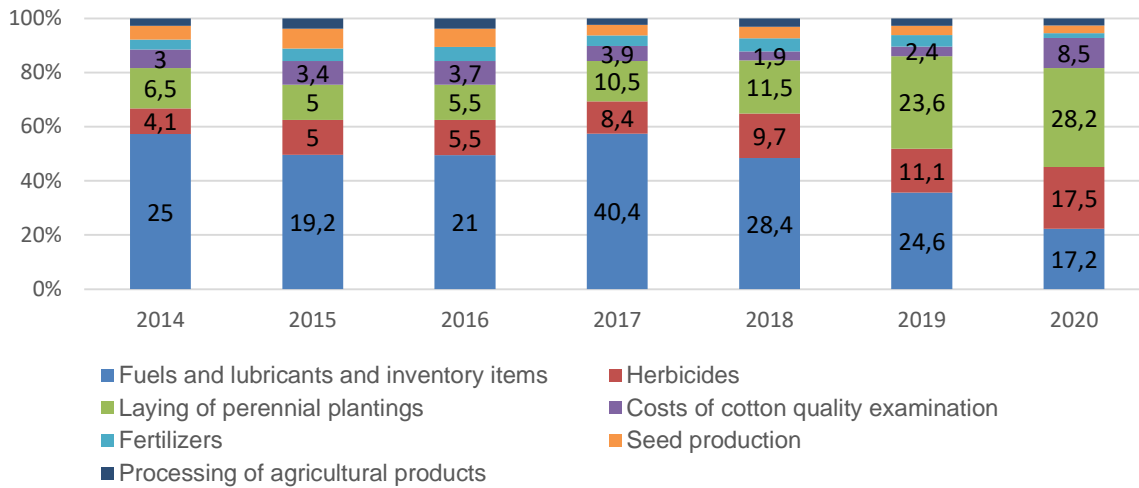


Figure 1- Dynamics of crop subsidies, billion tenge

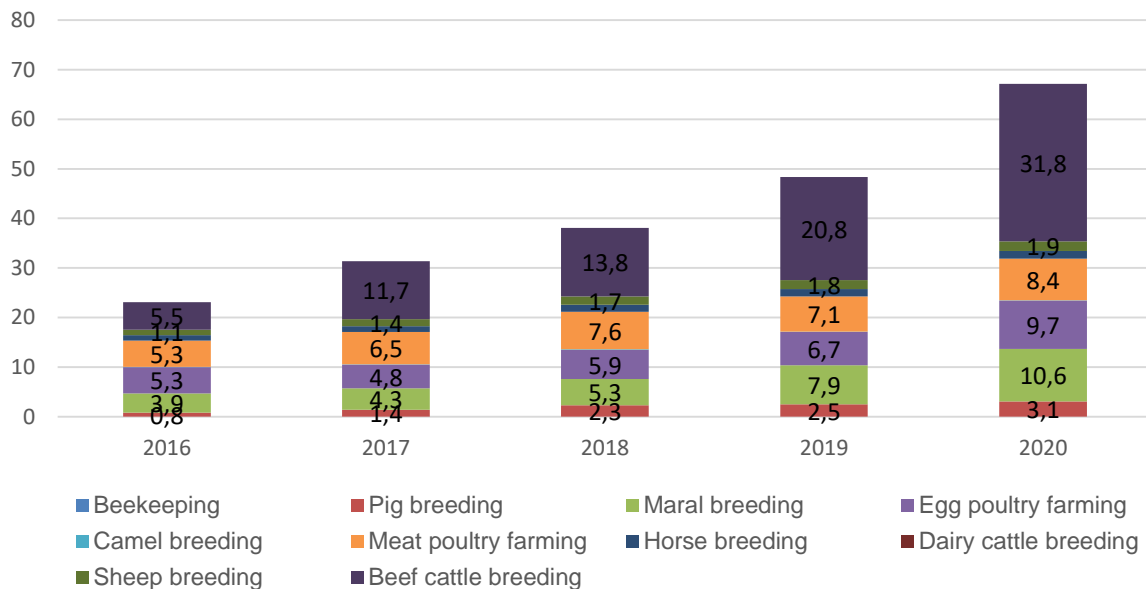


Figure 2 - Dynamics of subsidizing livestock industries, billion tenge

More than 49.9 billion tenge of the main volume of budget funds or 41% fell on subsidizing the purchase of agricultural machinery. The subsidy covers equipment purchased in 2017-2020. About 30% or 35.9 billion tenge are distributed to subsidizing investment projects in the sphere of cattle breeding. 19.7 billion tenge or 16% was distributed to support projects in the field of plant production, 13.5 billion tenge or 11%, respectively, in the field of processing. The rest 1.8 billion tenge (2%) was used to subsidize agricultural cooperatives.

Subsidizing instruments in animal husbandry are aimed at reducing the cost of purchased breeding animals, the cost of conducting breeding work, artificial farm animals, the cost of livestock products. The volume of state support for animal husbandry has increased 3 times compared to 2011. State support measures cover all areas of animal husbandry.

6% of the total beef production was subsidized. In the volume of which more than 70% of beef production is accounted for by private farms, which are not subject to subsidies.

With the growth of state support within the framework of the implementation of the state program "Agribusiness 2020" [Ik.1] in 2013, as well as with the increase in anticrisis measures for state support of small and medium-sized businesses, the lack of financing of agro-industrial complex entities was partially compensated by JSC «National Management Holding «KazAgro» and JSC "National Managing Holding "Baiterek" [9-10].

During the period of implementation of state programs, there is a tendency to increase the interest of STBs in them as a result of providing favorable interest rates of borrowing. Whilst, it is possible to curb the growth of the share of lending to agriculture at the ex-

pense of banks by using long-term state funding sources.

The loan portfolio of STB increased by 23.3% from 2016 to 2020, amounting to 490.0 billion tenge. A significant increase in the loan portfolio is noted from 2017 to 2018, increasing by 26%. The share of small agribusiness entities in the loan portfolio of agriculture from 2013 to 2018 varied in the range of 11.4% - 2.6%. The increase in the share of small entities in the loan portfolio of STBs in agriculture by 30.4% in 2019 is explained by the growth of state anticrisis support aimed at reducing the effects of devaluation, expressed in an increase in the risk of insolvency of agricultural entities [11].

Until the end of 2020, agricultural producers were exempted from the land tax on agricultural land. For all taxes, the accrual of penalties for outstanding tax obligations has been suspended until August 15, 2020 and the deadline for submitting tax reports has been postponed to the 3rd quarter of 2020. Until October 1, 2020, the VAT rate for socially significant food products is set at 8%.

In addition, for all subjects of small, medium, and microbusiness: a deferral of taxes and social payments has been granted until June 1, 2020; all measures of compulsory collection of tax and customs debts have been suspended until June 1, 2020. From January 1, 2020 to January 1, 2023, persons applying special tax regimes and recognized as subjects of micro-entrepreneurship or small entrepreneurship, including payers of the unified land tax, are exempt from income taxes.

In order to support the agro-industrial complex, the program of preferential lending "Economy of simple things" provided funds in the following areas: processing processing up to 300 billion tenge; production up to 300 billion tenge, including no more than 30 billion tenge for spring field and harvesting operations.

As of December 10, 2021, 1 606 projects in the amount of 125 billion tenge were covered by loans for production in the agro-industrial complex, 1 494 projects in the amount of 105.5 billion tenge were subsidized. 441 projects in the amount of 19.9 billion tenge have been credited in the direction of carrying out spring field and harvesting works. In the field of agricultural processing, loans were issued in the amount of 225.2 billion tenge for 178 projects, of which 173 projects were subsidized in the amount of 139.9 billion tenge [12].

The disbursement of funds under the program continues. Since the beginning of 2020, a new insurance system has come into effect in the agro-industrial complex, which,

unlike the previous one, is voluntary. Under the new voluntary insurance system, the state provides support in the form of subsidizing 50% of insurance premiums. To date, a number of insurance products have been approved. In the field of crop production – insurance against lack and excess of moisture in the soil. Here, cereals (wheat, barley, corn, oats) and oilseeds (sunflower, rapeseed, flax) crops are subject to insurance. In the crop industry, agricultural producers have already received state subsidies under concluded contracts in the amount of 99 million tenge. At the same time, as a result of the occurrence of an insured event, payments in the amount of 518.2 million tenge were made this year.

In the livestock industry – insurance of cattle against diseases, accidents, natural hazards, fire, malicious actions of third parties. Insurance in the livestock industry is a relatively new product. To date, 1 893 heads of cattle have been insured, the insurance premium has been subsidized in the amount of 7.4 million tenge. The annual financing under the Investment project subsidy program is growing, which provides for the reimbursement of 25% of the costs of investment to the subjects of the agro-industrial complex [13].

In general, despite the ongoing global processes related to the pandemic, there is an increase in the dynamics of annual financing under the investment subsidy program. So, in 2019, 107.6 billion tenge was allocated from the republican budget for these purposes, in 2020 – 112.3 billion tenge. The increase in the volume of investment subsidies allowed to increase the number of applications for subsidies from 22.7 thousand in 2019 to 26.2 thousand in 2020, and also had a positive impact on the growth of investments in the industry. For 11 months of this year, the volume of investments in the agricultural sector amounted to 454 billion tenge, which is 4.7% higher than the same period last year, in food production – 86.5 billion tenge, or 18.6% more [1k.3].

In 2020, 37.7 billion tenge was allocated for the purchase of farm animals, machinery and technological equipment in order to implement the Program of subsidizing interest rates for lending to agro-industrial complex entities, as well as leasing. As a result, 8 105 loan agreements were subsidized, borrowed funds in the amount of 327.3 billion tenge were attracted. Of these, 2 511 loan agreements in the amount of 126.6 billion tenge are within the framework of the "Economy of simple things" program.

During the pandemic, changes were made to the Rules for Subsidizing Remuneration Rates in terms of increasing the subsidy rate under working capital loan agreements

from 5% to 7%, and subsidizing remuneration rates in the amount of 9% under loan agreements for spring field and harvesting works is also provided. In 2020, during the coronavirus pandemic, a number of measures were implemented to maintain socio-economic stability in the country, including a new mechanism for guaranteeing loans from second-tier banks for agricultural entities, which will allow banks to share credit risks and increase the attractiveness of financing the industry [Ik. 13].

The guarantor for this program is JSC "Fund of Financial Support for Agriculture". The guarantee is provided for the fulfillment of investment projects in the agro-industrial complex, which also suffered during the pandemic and needed to develop measures to increase their financing against the background of insufficient collateral. The terms of the guarantee include: the loan amount of up to 3 billion tenge at a rate of no more than 17% per annum, for a period of no more than 10 years.

The commission for the guarantee is 30% of the amount of the guarantee, of which 29.9% is paid by the local executive body, 0.1% is paid by the subject of the agro-industrial complex. Since this program is new, the insurance of a guarantee in the amount of 650 million tenge for the amount of a loan of 1.3 billion tenge through JSC «Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan» has now been approved under this mechanism [Ik. 13].

Within the framework of the State program for the development of productive employment and mass entrepreneurship for 2017-2021 "Enbek", the Ministry, through subsidiaries of JSC «National Management Holding «KazAgro», is working to provide loans and microcredits for the implementation of business projects in rural settlements and small towns [14]. 43.2 billion tenge was allocated from the republican budget for microcredit in 2020, with a plan to issue 11 294 microcredits. These funds have been disbursed by 99.9%, a total of 11 106 microloans have been issued in rural settlements and small towns, and about 11.9 thousand jobs have been created.

Also, 6 711 startup projects worth 24 billion tenge, 1 393 start-up business projects worth 5.5 billion tenge, existing business projects worth 13.5 billion tenge, including 752 anchor cooperation projects worth 5.2 billion tenge and 3 823 projects worth 13.4 billion tenge of citizens who have been trained were financed the basics of entrepreneurship under the project "Bastau -Business" [Ik.14].

In the context of industries: 8 783 microcredits were issued for the development of animal husbandry, 338 microcredits for crop

production, 1 462 microcredits for non-agricultural businesses. As part of the overall development of agricultural production and improvement of sales, a pilot project has been launched to develop a cooperative chain in rural areas "from field to counter" in Almaty, Zhambyl and Turkestan regions. The project involves 2 500 personal subsidiary farms (PSF), 31 peasant farms (PF), 73 agricultural producers, 10 processing enterprises, 13 individual entrepreneurs (IE) and 82 retail facilities. The sale of goods between 56 suppliers and 119 retail facilities was organized without the participation of intermediaries [Ik. 14].

Since March 2021, weekly monitoring of the state of food security of the regions has been conducted. At the end of 2020, stocks totaling 3.1 million tons of various foodstuffs were created in the republic, including 2.3 million tons at manufacturing enterprises, 682.7 thousand tons in warehouses, 170 thousand tons in retail chains, 34.6 thousand tons in stable funds. In addition, there are 333.8 million eggs and 10.9 million tons of food wheat [Ik. 12].

Conclusion

Among the important problems of the agro-industrial sector of the Zhambyl region, we indicate the following:

1. Financial problems of the agricultural sector include: shortage and unavailability of credit funds for rural producers, low level of financing in the infrastructure of agricultural production, disparity in prices for agricultural and industrial products and services, raw materials and food, lack of funds and sufficient knowledge of the rural population for organizing your own business in rural areas.

According to the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, agriculture accounts for only 1.8% of the total amount of loans as of January 1, 2021 (as of January 1, 2020 - 3.7%). The low collateral value of agricultural assets, land and the lack of liquid collateral make it difficult to access the credit products of second-tier banks. There are also questions about the effectiveness of the current subsidy system. The current subsidy system does not provide for the achievement of specific predetermined results, the mandatory introduction of effective technologies, etc. In addition, recent years have been characterized by instability of the types and conditions of subsidies, its final criteria have not been worked out. All this causes discontent of agricultural producers.

2. On the other hand, business representatives in agriculture have developed a habit of focusing only on budget subsidies. Subsidies should be directed to priority areas of the agro-industrial complex related to ensuring the

country's food security and where it will be difficult to change the situation for the better without state support, ensuring the stability of the subsidy rules. At the same time, specific indicators of results should be identified, both for the recipients of subsidies and for the agricultural sector as a whole in the region.

A significant volume of the industry's products is produced in the households of the population. Due to the lack of financial resources, small and some medium-sized peasants and farmers do not have the opportunity to introduce new technologies in the development of their production. Most farms do not have at their disposal even a sown area of 500 hectares, and therefore do not acquire not only new, but also supported equipment. As a result, most agricultural producers are forced to sell their products to resellers at low prices. Only by uniting, farmers will be able to observe crop rotation, purchase advanced technologies, machinery, fertilizers or seeds in bulk, receive subsidies, set up processing and, most importantly, sell products profitably.

3. In order to solve these problems of agriculture of the republic, the following proposals are recommended:

* in order to radically change this system, it is assumed, firstly, to create agricultural cooperatives, where all economic entities of the market (large companies and small producers) would have equal conditions and opportunities for development, to increase their own, joint and state revenues. Secondly, local executive bodies need to take measures to increase the availability of retail outlets in markets and trading houses for domestic products;

* it is necessary to bring national quality standards of finished products to international standards and provide manufacturers with access to analyses. Scientific and production schools should be organized on the basis of scientific, research institutes, as well as universities in order to increase the competence of agricultural producers.

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