

RELEVANT ISSUES OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT  
OF KAZAKHSTAN

ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ АГРАРЛЫҚ СЕКТОРЫН ДАМУДЫҢ  
ӨЗЕКТІ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ  
АГРАРНОГО СЕКТОРА КАЗАХСТАНА

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Abstract. The issues of agricultural sector development are considered. The role and significance of public support are shown. It is confirmed that effective development of agricultural production influences on the balanced State economy, and food security. On the basis of the statistical method, the volume of food production, the level of labor productivity in agriculture, investments to the fixed assets, the support of agro-industrial complex from the State budget, the systematic approach to scientific research in agricultural sector as a priority direction of the national economy are shown. The issues related to the development of livestock and crop production have been updated. The directions of solving the problems of agro-industrial production development in Kazakhstan are determined, and well-grounded conclusions are drawn.

Аңдатпа. Аграрлық секторды дамытудың мәселелері қарастырылған. Оны мемлекеттік қолдаудың ролі мен мәні көрсетілген. Ауыл шаруашылығын тиімді дамыту мемлекеттің теңгерімді экономикасына, азық-түлікпен қамтылуына әсер ететіні дәлелденген. Статистикалық әдіс негізінде азық-түлік өндірісінің көлемі, ауыл шаруашылығындағы еңбек өнімділігінің деңгейі, негізгі капиталдың инвестициясы, мемлекеттік бюджеттен агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді қолдау, ұлттық экономиканың басым бағыттары ретінде ауыл шаруашылығы саласына ғылыми зерттеулерді жүйелі түрде жүргізу тәсілдері көрсетілген. Мал шаруашылығы және өсімдік шаруашылығын дамытумен байланысты мәселелер өзектендірілді. Қазақстандағы



## Аграрная политика: механизм реализации



activities in the sphere of agriculture, then the main share falls on the peasant farms - 93.5% of all economic entities (figure 1).

**Results and their discussion.** Given the above, priority should be given to state regulation, which creates conditions for the adaptation of producers to the market, ensuring both the efficiency of their production and the saturation of the market with domestic food.

According to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, gross agricultural products (services) in 2015 amounted to KZT3,307 billion, which is 38.6% more than in 2013 (figure 2).

The volume of food production in 2015 was KZT1074.8 billion and increased by 10.8% compared to 2013 (figure 3).

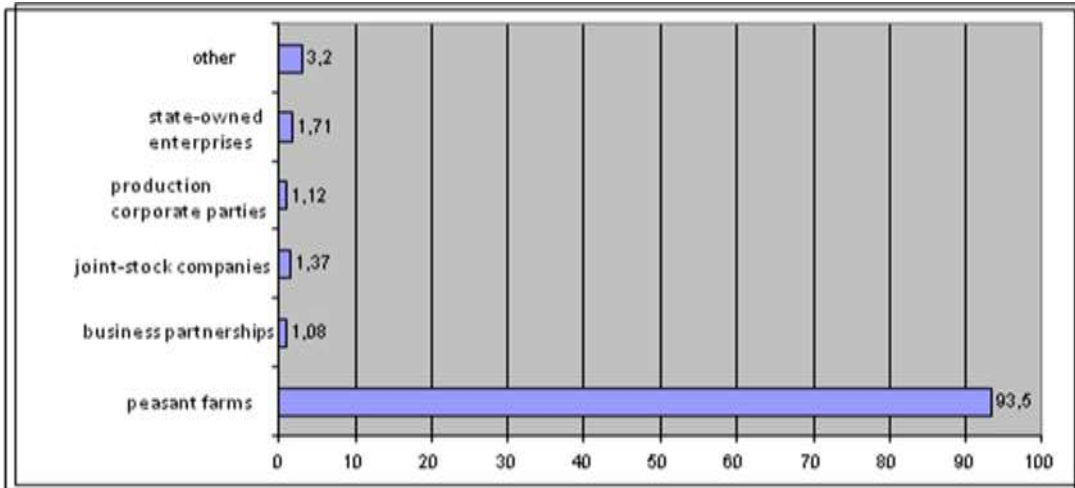


Figure 1- Structure of grain market entities in the Republic of Kazakhstan, %  
Note - is based on the source [3].

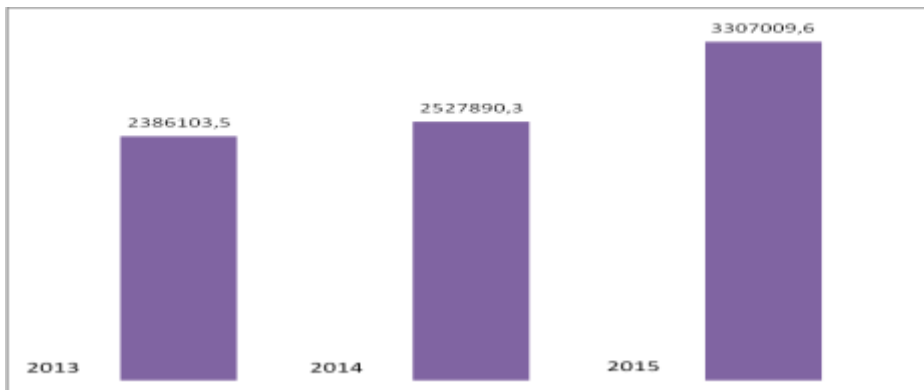


Figure 2- Gross agricultural production, mln. tenge  
Note - is based on the source [4].

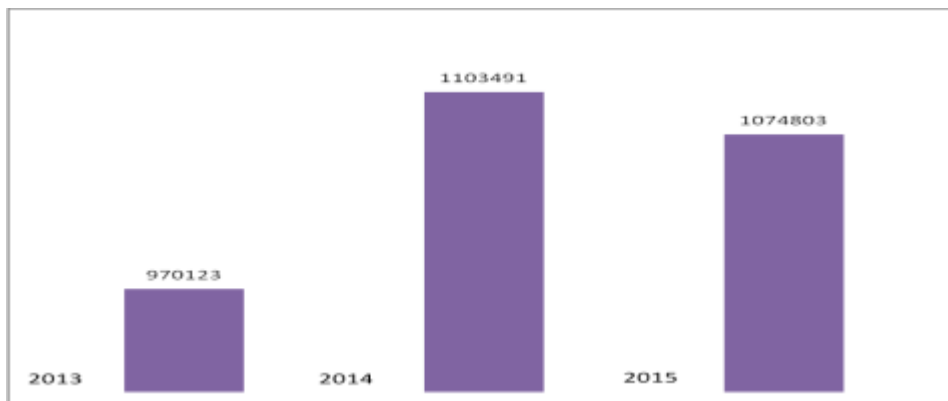


Figure 3- Production of food products, mln. tenge  
Note - is based on the source [5].



## Аграрная политика: механизм реализации

Labor productivity in agriculture in 2015 amounted to 1239.8 thousand tenge and increased compared to 2013 by 457.9 thousand tenge.

The inflow of investments into the fixed capital of agriculture in 2015 compared with 2013 increased by 19.7% and amounted to 167.1 billion tenge (figure 4).

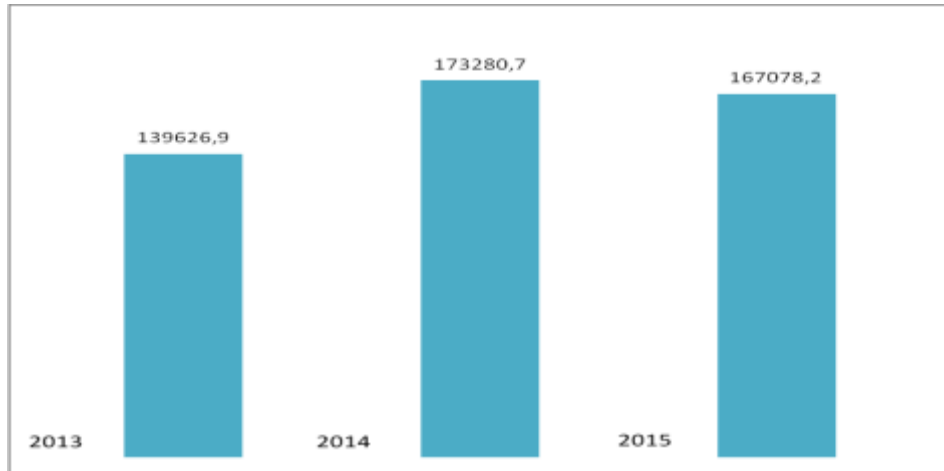


Figure 4- Investments in the fixed capital of agriculture, mln. tenge

Note - based on the source [see 5].

The volume of investments in the fixed capital of food production in 2015 increased

by 65.2% compared to 2013 and amounted to 55.9 billion tenge (figure 5).

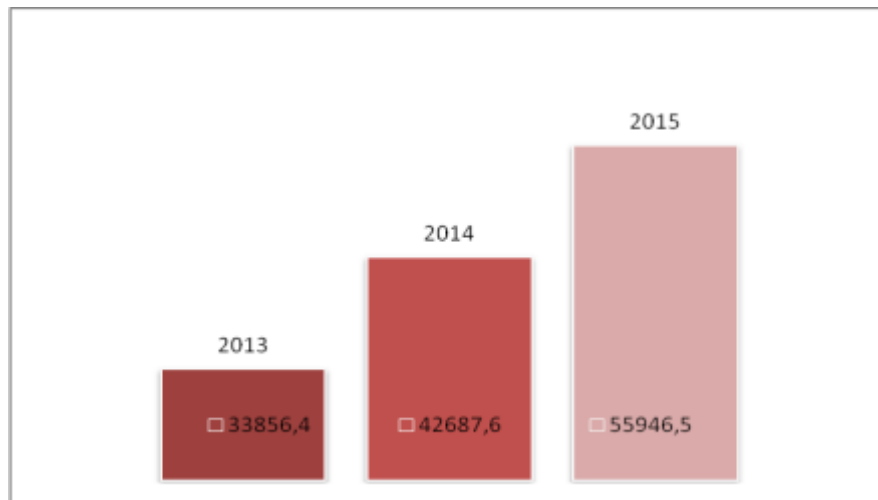


Figure 5- Investments in fixed assets in food production, mln. tenge

Note - is based on the source [see 5].

The increase in investment in fixed assets was influenced for the first time by the measure introduced in 2016 to recover part of the costs incurred by the subjects of the agro-industrial complex with investment investments.

The agrarian sector is becoming more competitive and export-oriented. Thus, exports of agricultural products and products of its processing in 2015 amounted to \$2,026.8 million, including agricultural products -

\$ 1,109.1 million, processed products - \$ 917.7 million.

In 2015, 337.6 billion tenge was allocated from the state budget for the support of the agro-industrial complex, in 2016 - 301.0 billion tenge, in 2013 - 239.2 billion tenge.

At the same time, state support for the main consumers (beneficiaries), which are agricultural commodity product producers (hereinafter- ACPP) and the population, was carried out through subsidies, concessional

lending, preferential taxation, rendering services free of charge, etc. [see 5].

The volume of production of livestock products in 2015 amounted to 1.2 trillion tenge and comparing with 2013 increased by 18.5%. By the end of 2015, the number of cattle was 6.2 million head, which is 332.6 thousand head higher than the head in 2013. The number of sheep and goats in comparison with 2013 increased by 454.9 thousand heads and in 2015 amounted to 18.0 million heads. The number of horses increased in comparison with 2013 by 285.8 thousand heads and in 2015 amounted to 2.1 million head. The number of birds of all species increased by 1.5 million head compared to 2013 and amounted to 35.6 million heads in 2015.

At the end of 2015, meat production in slaughter weight was 931,0 thousand tons, which is more than in 2013 by 60 thousand tons or by 6.9%. Milk production in 2015 amounted to 5.2 million tons and increased compared to 2013 (4.9 million tons) by 5.1%. The production of eggs in 2015 compared with 2013 increased by 21.6% and amounted to 4.7 billion pieces.

In general, there is the positive dynamics of the increase in the number of livestock and poultry, as well as the volume of livestock production in agro-formations.

So for the period from 2013 to 2015 there is an increase in the production of meat in organized farms by 22.4%, which is 354.7 thousand tons in 2015; milk - respectively 1,056.5 thousand tons or 31.9%, eggs - 3,501.4 million pieces or 35.0%.

According to the results of 2015 compared to 2013, in all categories of farms in the republic the share of the cattle breeding stock increased by 10.6%, sheep by 12.3%, pigs by 20%, horses by 29%, camels by 13.1% of birds by 17.1%.

Epizootic situation for especially dangerous animal diseases in 2015 the country remains stable, except for a single outbreak of acute and chronic infection.

Since early 2015, 247 core of especially dangerous animal diseases have been registered, including 141 core of rabies, 13 core of pasteurellosis, 3 core of epizootic lymphangitis, 6 core of smallpox, 44 core of emphysematous carbuncle, 3 core of tuberculosis, 5 core of enterotoxemia, 4 core of leukemia, 7 core of listeriosis, 4 core of rinopneumonia, 13 core of infectious epididymitis, 2 core of viral diarrhea, 1 core of infectious rhinotracheitis, and 1 core of anthrax [6].

All centers were liquidated and closed by the decision of local executive bodies.

In addition, in the registered 258 dysfunctional points for brucellosis (114 items moving from 2016 and 144 points identified in 2015), health-improving measures are carried out, of which 171 health centers were recuperated at registered unsatisfactory points and health work is continuing in 87 outbreaks of unsuccessful brucellosis.

The volume of production of plant growing in 2015 amounted to 1.8 trillion tenge and increased in comparison with 2013 by 39.0%.

Gross grain harvest in weight after completion in 2015 amounted to 18.7 million tons and increased compared to 2016 by 1.5 million tons (17.2 million tons) or by 8.8%.

In crop production, work continues on the implementation of structural and technological diversification.

In 2015 crop areas of agricultural crops amounted to 21.0 million hectares and decreased by 0.2 thousand hectares in comparison with 2016 (21.2 million hectares).

In 2015, sown areas of cereals amounted to 15.0 million hectares, including wheat - 11.8 million hectares. In general, the area under wheat in comparison with the "peak" in 2009 decreased by 3 million hectares, which allowed to balance the supply and demand for wheat, excluding the prerequisites for dumping prices, improve crop rotation and expand the area of grain, oilseeds, fodder and vegetable crops.

The yield of cereals in 2015 was 12.7 c / ha and increased compared to 2013 by 9.5% (11.6 c / ha).

According to the data of the regional departments of agriculture in 2015, moisture-resource-saving technologies were applied on an area of 12.6 million hectares, incl. minimum processing - by 9.6 million hectares, zero processing - by 3.0 million hectares.

In 2015, according to the forecast, the development and distribution of especially dangerous pests was expected on an area of 7,288.7 thousand hectares, including 3,871,400 hectares of locust pests (Italian prus - 3229,300 ha, Asian locusts - 541 , 9 thousand hectares, Moroccan locusts - 100.1 thousand hectares), gray grain scoop - 870.0 thousand hectares, Hessian fly - 7,1 thousand hectares, bug-harmful turtle - 82,6 thousand hectares, grain beetles - 20.0 thousand hectares, cereal crops diseases (rust and septoriosis) - 2 329.1 thousand hectares, cotton scoops - 52.2 thousand ha, spider mites - 43.1 thousand ha, Colorado beetle - 8.1 thousand hectares, with Ushikov - 3,6 thousand hectares, mouse-shaped rodents - 1,5 thousand hectares.

In fact, chemical treatments were carried out on an area of 5,720.8 thousand hectares, including 3,284.9 thousand hectares against locust pests (Italian prus - 2,799,800 ha, Asian locusts - 384,900 ha, Moroccan locusts - 100.1 thousand hectares), gray grain scoop - 870.0 thousand hectares, Hessian fly - 7,1 thousand hectares, bug-harmful turtle - 82,6 thousand hectares, bug beetles - 20,0 thousand hectares, diseases of cereal crops (rust and septoriosis) - 1 355.4 thousand hectares, cotton scoops - 44.5 thousand hectares, spider mites - 43.1 thousand hectares, Colorado beetle - 8.1 thousand hectares, ground squirrels - 3,6 thousand hectares, mouse-like rodents - 1,5 thousand hectares.

Food products of domestic producers in the bulk are inferior to imported analogues in a whole range of characteristics. In particular, there is a low level of quality of domestic food products entering the market [7].

According to statistics, the share of domestic production in total consumption is 60%. There is a tendency to lag behind production rates from the rate of increase in food imports. Undoubtedly, a certain share of imports should be present to expand the range, to better meet the needs of consumers, to maintain a competitive environment. But if the import needs of the coating exceeds 20%, it is not complementary to domestic production, and suppresses it, leads to a narrowing of reproduction in the industry and can potentially lead to its decline. In Kazakhstan, 40% of food products are imported from abroad.

**Conclusions.** The analysis of the state of agriculture of Kazakhstan on the implementation of agricultural policy [8], including from the perspective of public-private partnership [9] suggests that the country's government to take concrete steps towards the dynamic development of the industry, the saturation of the consumer market.

At the same time, serious problems remain related to the development of agricultural competitiveness. The expansion of cheaper products from abroad, technical and technological backwardness of agriculture, lack of competitiveness of agricultural products, lim-

ited access to markets and others. Have a negative impact on the state of the agricultural sector, its competitiveness and create Kazakhstan explicit threat of loss of food sovereignty.

To sum up, the country's agriculture is going up, at the moment it is necessary to more clearly support this development, to use all mechanisms of state regulation of agriculture.

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