

development program, the prognosis for the future, the economy break out of the commodity sector in the international division of economic spheres to the service and technology one, improving the welfare of citizens, the formation of a systematic approach and the scientific basis for enhancing national competitive brands. [2]

According to international experts, in modern times, the most important change in the macroeconomic theory was the strengthening of the relationship between the economies of individual countries. Now it makes no sense to study, for example, the economy of Kazakhstan or the United States, European countries or Japan, without regard to their great interdependence. A new approach to the study of macroeconomics is needed, that corresponds to the latest theoretical advances and changes in the global economy. The main attention should be focused on the issues of the world economy and international aspects of the macroeconomic theory, as all countries are linked with each other by means of the international market for goods, services and capital [3, p.16].

The results of aggregate economic activity in the country are measured by the gross domestic product (GDP). GDP can be defined with the help of production, cost and income approaches. These three methods give the same result, although each of them considers the GDP from different points of view. Using all three approaches together provides a more complete picture of economic activity in the country than any of them, taken separately [4, p.57].

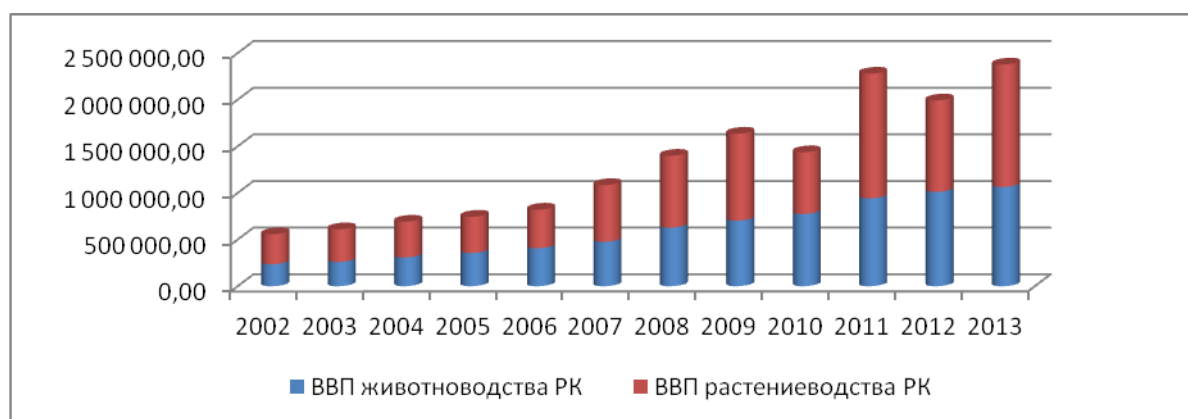
The production approach defines GDP as the aggregate market value of all final goods

and services produced in the country again for a fixed period of time. The share of agriculture in aggregate economic activity is 7% of GDP in Kazakhstan, including the crop production- sector that is 55%, and the livestock sector is 45%, which is clearly reflected in Figure 1.

The percentage ratio of the share of product release of the two sectors: crop and livestock production, is due to the nature of the climatic zone in which Kazakhstan is located.

A variety of natural resources of the country contribute to the development of a diversified economy. The population is characterized by high rates of growth, uneven distribution across the territory, due to climatic peculiarities and socio-economic conditions. On the basis of economic indicators, let us consider the practical situation of the agrarian sector (Table 1).

On the whole, in the country there is now a positive dynamics of the basic economic indicators (Table 1). Growth in the gross domestic product at constant prices has averaged 80% over the period 2011-2014 in relation to the period 2006-2010, and the growth is 3.6 times more in relation to the period 2001-2005. Value (at current prices) of gross products of agriculture during the analyzed period shows high results. At the same time, the growth trend in recent years is slight - an increase of 0.8% in 2014 relative to 2013 [6, p. 3]. In the crop production over the period of 2011-2014 the gross harvest of grain in volume terms has increased on average: by 11% in relation to the period 2006-2010; by 29% in relation to the period 2001-2005. During the analyzed periods yields of grain crops increased by 10% and 14% respectively.



Note: compiled according to the source [5]

Figure 1. Dynamics of the gross domestic product of agriculture of Kazakhstan, million tenge

Table 1 - The basic indicators of agriculture development for 2001-2014.

	On average for the years	2011-2014, %
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Экономический механизм хозяйствования

	2001-2005	2006-2010	2011-2014	2006-2010	2001-2005
The production volume of gross agricultural products, bln. tenge	630,4	1280,7	2299,8	180	3,6 times
Gross grain harvest, million t	14,6	17,0	18,8	111	129
Yields of grain crops, dt / ha	10,7	11,1	12,2	110	114
Milk production, thousand t	4331,1	5176,5	5008,6	96,7	115,6
Meat, thousand t	1261,3	1524,6	1542,7	101,2	122,3
Note: gross agricultural products grew by 0.8% in 2014 to 2013 (at constant prices) [6, p. 3]					

In the livestock production, over the period 2011-2014, milk production (in thousand KZT.) on average: has decreased by 3.3% in relation to the period 2006-2010 and has a tendency to growth of 15.6% in relation to the period of 2001-2005. The volume of meat production in live weight (in thousand KZT), on average, over the period 2011-2014 was 1.2% increase, 22.3%, respectively.

The economic activity of the agricultural enterprises of various forms of farming is crucial to increase the production of efficient competitive products. In Table 2 let us consider the sizes and structure of the output of finished products over the period from 2000 to 2014 with the sample of indicators for 2000, 2010, 2014 by various forms of farming.

Table 2 - The sizes and structure of the gross products of agriculture by forms of farming for 2000, 2010, 2014.

Name of indicators	2000		2010		2014	
	Gross products, mln KZT	Share, %	Gross products, mln KZT	Share, %	Gross products, mln KZT	Share, %
Totally in all categories of businesses	402047	100	1442630	100	2527890	100
Including agricultural enterprises	99081	24,6	277508,1	19,2	586853	23,2
Peasant (farm) businesses	87567	21,8	345676,1	24,0	786084	31,1
Businesses of the population	215399	53,6	819445,9	56,8	1154954	45,7
Note: compiled according to the source [5]						

Distribution of gross output, depending on the forms of farming in Table 2 shows that the large agricultural enterprises have a tendency of stable production in the total output over the past 15 years: 24.6% in 2000, 19.2% in 2010, 23.2 % in 2014. Production of gross products in the peasant (farm) businesses has increased from 21.8% in 2000 to 31.1% in 2014. The share of gross production in businesses of the population of small forms has decreased from 53.6% in 2000 to 45.7% in 2014. In this case, there is a general tendency to reduce the effectiveness of the results of labor in agricultural enterprises of small forms that confirms the need to establish the foundations of the labor co-operation.

The positive dynamics of the basic economic indicators of agriculture in terms of value is much higher than the dynamics of growth of production in volume terms. Let us consider the tendencies of the financial market that have a direct impact on the formation of prices of agricultural products. In the currency market, during 2014, there was a decline of the national currency against the US dollar and the single European currency. Decline of the national currency has a direct impact on the growth of consumer prices. The growth of consumer prices in general in 2014 was higher than in 2013 and amounted to 7.4% (December to December of the previous year) against 4.8% in 2013 (Table 3).

Table 3 – Indices of consumer prices for goods and services in December 2013-2014 (in % to December of the previous year)

Years	All goods and services	Including		
		Food products	Non-food products	services
2013	104,8	103,3	103,3	108
2014	107,4	108	107,8	106,4

Note: compiled according to the source [6, p. 35]

In December 2014 compared to December 2013, prices of all goods and services went up. One of the problems with agriculture is that the main economic indicators of production in value and real terms have different tendencies. Due to the increase in the price indices of gross output in terms of value are always higher than that produced in their natural form.

Another problem with agriculture is that the small farms of the population are unable to compete with large agricultural enterprises. They do not have sufficient financial resources to maintain a modern, efficient production of competitive products, using the latest achievements of science and technology in crop and livestock production. In this regard, it is necessary to introduce effective forms of cooperation, lay the foundations for the unification of small farms of the population into larger enterprises.

The existing bureaucratic problems between the actors of the agricultural market do not cause particular desire for entrepreneurs to strive to unifying cooperative unions. As of June 1, 2015, the republic registered: 1481 rural consumer cooperatives, 489 rural consumer cooperatives of water users, 43 agricultural associations, 1843 production cooperatives in agriculture, which is less than 2% of the total number of agricultural enterprises. It is not enough for the principles of labor cooperation to work in agriculture with an effective return.

To stimulate the movement of agricultural entrepreneurs to unite in larger enterprises, the Parliament of Kazakhstan adopted a law on October 8, 2015 "On Agricultural Cooperation", that defined all kinds of agricultural cooperatives as commercial entities in the legal form of the production cooperative.

The purpose of the law is to define all kinds of agricultural cooperatives as commercial entities in the legal form of the production cooperative. Today, most types of agricultural cooperatives, except for agricultural production cooperative, are non-profit organizations, and therefore are not entitled to distribute profit among its members. Agricultural cooperative will be a legal entity created by the voluntary association of individuals and legal entities, for the implementation of joint activities in order to meet the diverse interests of its members.

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Ministry of Agriculture) and the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs "Atameken" signed a memorandum on further development of agricultural cooperatives. Within the framework of the memorandum, during 2016 the Ministry of Agriculture will organize the activities of

four pilot cooperatives: cooperative organization of fruit and vegetable areas is planned in Almaty region; milk is in Zhambyl region; meat is in Ak-tobe region; oilseeds are in North Kazakhstan region. At the same time, in the regions full-scale work to explain the basic principles and benefits of cooperation will be done.

In the agrarian sector of the economy since 1 January 2016 the Laws "On agricultural cooperatives"; "On amendments and additions to some legislative acts on the issues of agricultural cooperatives" shall come into force. The essence of these laws provides the transition of the status of agricultural production cooperatives (APC) from the category of non-commercial to commercial enterprises. The laws open up new possibilities of profit distribution in the agricultural cooperative, cooperatives will join the auditions for the annual internal audit.

The APC will maintain the principles of democracy (one member - one vote), it introduced the principles of the sale of goods (works, services) to its members at cost price, and it will eliminate the excessive detailing of regulation of relationships with non-mandatory standards. Unification into the single law of previous draft laws on the organizational and legal relations in agriculture will allow the introduction of a system of standard documentation. For members of the audit union of agricultural cooperatives there is a special tax regime with the expansion of the list of activities in its application, and subsidies from the state budget to 50% of the entity's internal audit.

Cooperation is an economic (not a physical) integration of agricultural producers. Benefits for agricultural producers from a cooperation is an increase in labor productivity; stabilization of demand for products due to the formation of large batches of goods for sale; deepening of specialization with an increase in the quality of products; full and effective use of production facilities; optimization of costs of agricultural producers (cheaper by the dozen); the availability of marketing information; the availability of government support measures; increase in profits of agricultural producers by reducing the cost of agricultural products and increasing revenue of agricultural producers.

To stimulate the development of cooperation, the Ministry of Agriculture plans to review the current subsidy mechanisms in the agricultural sector in terms of raising standards of subsidies for cooperatives. The Ministry together with JSC "National Holding "KazAgro" plans to develop a new product at a reduced lending of agricultural cooperatives. The law sets out the basic principles of cooperation, such as volun-

