

Аграрная политика: механизм реализации

Table 2 - Indicators of active SMEs in Akmola region*

Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Production output by all SMEs, KZT million, including:	290559	270817	301092	398010	481256
- Enterprises of the SME, units	230219	218495	224976	321440	362959
- Individual business, units	27613	32987	37520	39443	77403
- P(F)E, units	32727	19335	38596	37236	40894
The number of active SMEs, units, including:	33050	32046	35097	36271	46256
- Enterprises of the SME, units	2471	2535	2605	2961	4953
- Individual business, units	26719	26142	29074	29757	37770
- P(F)E, units	3860	3369	3418	3553	3533
Number of employed, ths. man including:	112,9	108,4	115,6	123	134
- Enterprises of the SME, units	62,6	59,6	63,4	64,7	67,4
- Individual business, units	39,1	40,7	44,7	50,8	59,9
- P(F)E, units	11,2	8,1	7,5	7,5	6,7

*The table is compiled according to the Committee on statistics of MNE of RK

Production output by all subjects of small and medium business in the region for the period from 2011 to 2015 increased by a total of 65.6%, including in the case of SME subjects, the growth was: by enterprises of SMEs - 157.7%; for individual entrepreneurs - 180.3%; by peasant (farmer) farms - 25%. The share of peasant farms production in the general issue tends to decrease from 11.3% in 2011 to 8.5% in 2015.

As for changing the number of operating SMEs, there are also an increasing number of actors at 13206 units, or 40%. The greatest increase is observed for SMEs - 2 times. As for

farms, here the opposite is true – there was a reduction in the number of on 327 units, or 8.4%.

The growth of employment in SMEs in the analyzed period amounted to 21.1 thousand people, with most of that growth according to this SME as individual entrepreneurs (20.8 thousand persons or 53.2 %). The decline in employment occurred in the peasant (farmer) households – by 4.5 thousand people (or 40 %).

For the period from 2011 to 2016, the gross produce of the peasant (farmer) farms of the region increased by 58.2 per cent (figure 2).

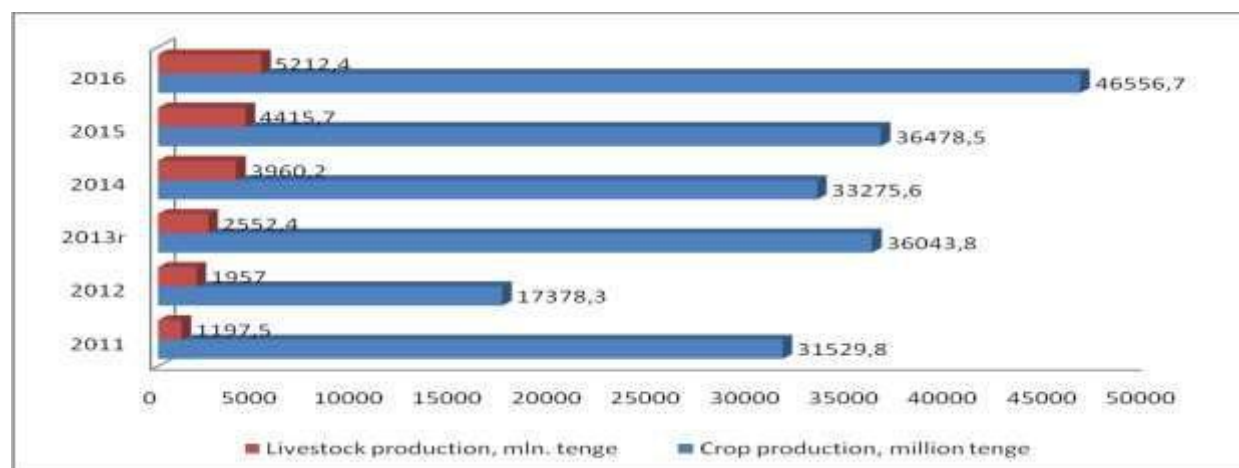


Figure 2 - Gross production of agriculture produced (peasant) farms of the region, mln tenge

The structure of agricultural production has undergone some changes in industries. In 2011 crop production accounted for 96.3% of the total volume of production, and in 2016 this figure amounted to 90%. This situation has arisen due to the fact that the peasant (farmer) economy began to increase livestock production, while production growth in 2016 compared to 2011 was 4014,9 million tenge.

For the last 6 years the growth rate of crop production increased 1.48 times and animal products - 4.35 times. This led to a change in the structure of products produced by farmers. Thus, the share of crop production decreased from 96,3% to 90%, while the proportion of live-stock products, on the contrary, increased from 3.7% to 10%. That is, the farmers started to change their specialization, paying tribute to the farming [4].

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On their cultivated areas farmers grew predominant cereals and legumes, forage crops and oilseeds. However, priority was given to crops. This culture is occupied more than 93% of the acreage of peasant farms. During the analyzed period, the peasant (farmer) farms is constantly increasing livestock numbers.

Thus in farming the major part of livestock were sheep and goats, whose numbers for 2011-2016 increased from 41.5 to 72.1 thousand heads, or by 73,7%. Second place in livestock is cattle, the number of which in the peasant (farmer) farms of Akmola region increased from 23.8 thousand heads to 58.6 million, or 146,2%. In recent years significantly increased the number of horses - from 16.9 to 36.6 thousand heads, or 116,6%.

The increase in livestock in the region has affected the growth of production of basic livestock products.

(Peasant) farms of the region in 2011, it produced 1.4 thousand tonnes of meat in slaughter weight. In subsequent years, the production of this type of livestock production has grown every year. As a result, in 2016, the farmers produced meat in the amount of 3.8 thousand tons, increasing its production at 171,4%. Milk production has primarily reflected growth in the number of cows. For the analyzed

period, milk production increased by 13.2 thousand tons.

The most production of wool rapidly increased. So, in recent years it has increased from 43.6 to 126 thousand tons, or 189 %, due primarily to pre-emptive breeding in peasant (farmer) farms sheep and goat [5].

The statistics show the effectiveness of the functioning of the SME sector, which is the consequence of the state policy implemented in the region in support of agrarian entrepreneurship. It must be said that in the conditions of acute internal and external competition, effective development of small and medium business is practically impossible without state support.

By 2050, the share of small and medium-sized businesses in the domestic economy should be at least 50%, and this is called for the authorities, development institutes and entrepreneurship support funds to promote.

Currently, the Regional Development Program, Roadmap for Business, Roadmap for Employment, etc. are operating in Kazakhstan.

Of the republican budget in 2017, 7.8 billion tenge was allocated for all instruments of business support in the Akmola region.

Table 3 presents a description of some tools to support business in the country.

Table 3- Some tools support the business

Name	Descriptions of subjects
Interest rate of subsidies	In the framework of the Program "Business Road map" enlarged corridor subsidized projects in tenge by 19% per annum. Entrepreneurs of single-industry towns, small cities and rural areas have no industry restrictions, and the amount of the subsidies is 10%. Even less is it for entrepreneurs within the priority sectors of the "Business Road map " and the manufacturing industry. The leading sector by amount of loans: agriculture.
Partial credit guarantees	The entrepreneur in case of insufficient collateral can obtain a guarantee of the "Damu" Fund: for beginners the amount of the guarantee is 85 %; for existing is 50% of the loan amount. The leading sector by amount of loans: manufacturing industry.
Receipt of funding from the local Executive bodies	In Akmola region is 150 million tenge from the local Executive bodies and the same from the "Damu"Fund. Priority sectors of the economy will be financed through the banks of the second level with the interest rate to 8.5% per annum.
Non-financial support measures for the population with entrepreneurial initiative, as well as for existing business	The regional chamber is provided non-financial support of business through the business support centres, where they can receive free services in the field of accounting and marketing, explanations of the lawyer and specialist on public procurement.

Since 2010 when we began implementing the Program "Business Road map-2020" in Akmola region allocated more than 11 billion tenge.

This year from the Republican budget for support of small and medium business in Akmola region within "Business Road map" is highlighted 1.21 billion tenge for the following

purposes: to subsidize the interest rate on partial credit guarantees, grants.

2017 running the state program of development of productive employment and mass entrepreneurship, which highlighted 679,8 million tenge. These funds will be provided with microcredit in the cities and villages, and entrepreneurship training project "Bastau Business", guaranteeing micro-loans.



In the framework of this program in Akmola region will be allocated credits to increase the number of livestock and poultry and their fattening for the purpose of receiving products. The agribusiness entities will get loans for replenishment of working capital for carrying out spring field and harvest works.

The number of implemented from 2017 credit products - the creation and development of service-procurement and processing organizations, the establishment and expansion of dairy farms, entrepreneurship development.

However, small and medium agribusiness continues to experience serious difficulties to overcome, which required consistent work on the further improvement of legislation, financial support, enhancing the effectiveness of regional development programs, elimination of administrative barriers, to improve innovation potential.

The development of small and medium agribusiness plays a huge role in stable economic development of the state in General and rural areas in particular.

Further the development of this sector will be largely determined by conditions, which create and will create the state. During the years of independence the country had made important steps in creating an attractive business climate for this sector has become a real "locomotive" of the economy, the state should continue to provide comprehensive support.

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