

**A. Zh. Nauryzbayev, A. Zh. Bukharbayeva**

Kyzylorda State University named after Korkyt Ata, Kazakhstan.

E-mail: asil-54@mail.ru, nurai0510@mail.ru

## **THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF A GRAIN COMPLEX IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**Abstract.** The article reviews the modern state of cereal crops production in Kazakhstan, lists problems affecting the development of the grain complex, offers measures on improvement of the activity of grain producing agricultural formations and producing of cereal crops subject to regional peculiarities of the country. The key goals and improvement of the export possibilities of agro formations in the regions will be achieved only with a complex and systematic approach based on the public private partnership, which identifies priorities of the current agrarian policy of the country. And they have more advantages than other forms of farming as they will be established to perform production and sales of the grain products, to provide various services, etc.

**Keywords:** grain complex, agricultural formations, cereal crops and grain legume crops, oil-bearing crops, cultivated areas, gross collection, crop yield, cost of production, government control, government financial aid, grants, climatic-environmental and weather conditions, grain and cereal products, legal organizational forms of economy management, optimization, main and additional sectors, crop growing, livestock farming, irrigated and dry agriculture, mechanism of economic management.

**1. The modern state of cereal crops production in Kazakhstan.** Under present conditions of the world market development the problem of provision of food security has a priority meaning for any country, because various political situations strengthen disproportions in development of internal economy in various regions of world society. In Kazakhstan during sovereignty years, a certain work has been done on development of the grain complex of agro-industrial business, whereby we may emphasize strengthening of the government support measures in the sphere of agrarian production. If speaking about the grain complex of the Agrarian Financial Complex of Kazakhstan it should be noted that it commands a large part in the internal production, defining the increase of grain and cereal products export to various parts of the globe as a priority direction. If speaking about the grain complex of Kazakhstan primarily the production of corn, rice and other cereal crops should be mentioned. At this, grains are in high demand at the world market and referred to the first class that determines the growth of country exporting potential.

During the years of sovereignty in Kazakhstan, the agrarian business underwent big changes, aimed at formation of new legal organizational forms of economy management in all spheres of the agrarian business. At the same time breaking of former collective and state farms into various small and middle farm patterns based on private property, absence of corresponding mechanism of economic relations, poor material and technical base and other production problems from their part disclosed difficulties of the country's grain complex. For solving these issues, the government had to use various tools of economy management mechanism, create conditions for approach of grain and cereal crops processing enterprises and producers of grain themselves.

A certain push for the development of the grain complex of Kazakhstan was given by acceptance of the Law of RoK "About grain" dated January 19, 2001, №143-II as amended and modified later. In accordance with Clause 3 of this Law, the following objectives of the government regulation at the market of grain were defined: ensuring safety in the sphere of technical regulation, expansion of the markets of grain sale, ensuring quality of grain, maintenance of phytosanitary environment at a secure level, optimization of the structure of grain production considering climatic-environmental and weather conditions and market conditions, improvement of the technology of production, storage and sale of grain and others [1].

Thereby this Law on its part sets directions and functions of the government regulation and rendering financial aid to the grain producers, as the cereal crops bear a strategic nature for the Republic and are in a great demand on the foreign world market, from the other part they mean food security of the country. At the same time, in the conditions of the corruption and pricing by public officials and subjects of agrarian market it is required that the Law details mechanisms of the government regulation and financial aid of the grain complex based on corresponding mechanisms of their implementation, defines the strategy of cereal crops production in view of its structure and purpose, as varieties of the grain cultures have their own differential peculiarities of cultivation and regional differences, not mentioning the costs of production in irrigated and dry agricultures.

The practice of economy management in regions of the country shows that even with the implementation of the government regulation and use of various tools of economic mechanism of management, there are still many problems between goods producers and structures of “Gosprodcorporation” that sometimes can't be solved even through juridical instances. That is why in the long view it is required to improve organizational-economical and organizational-juridical mechanisms, to reinforce the supervisory responsibility of the governmental structures and as well the mechanism of economic relations among all institutional structures of the agrarian market in regards to grain complex. Unfortunately, frequent changes and additions of many legislative acts restrict capabilities of rural goods manufacturers to be aware of such changes, not mentioning difficulties and bureaucracy during the implementation of agricultural policy in the regions.

**2. The problems of a grain complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan.** For the purposes of development of the grain complex, the “Agro Business-2020” program holds a specific place, one of the priorities of which is the establishment of conditions for enhancement of competitiveness of the enterprises of the sphere of production and processing of grain and grain products. Presently grains are the leading brand of the country, but on the other side it requires optimization of possibilities of this sphere and diversification of the agricultural production in the regions based on applying of investments and as well modernization of production possibilities by the implementation of new achievements of agrarian science and leading world experience.

As per opinion of the researchers of the agrarian sphere of economics, the farming industry is directly connected with biological actives and natural processes, which are highly correlated to climatic factors and natural resources as soil, plants and animals. Taking into account specifics of the agrarian production, many researchers think that the most typical peculiarities of the farming industry influencing on the conduct of agricultural business are land resources as irreplaceable means of the farming industry and requesting annual enhancement of fertility depending on the conduct of farming industry system. Besides, alternatively to other kinds of resources, the land as the main factor of agricultural production gets better if it is used rationally. However, to keep up with the required level of fertility it is necessary to compensate for not only used nutritional chemicals of soil, but as well to restore quality indicators by means of fertilizer treatment. Certainly, all of this requires definite material-technical and financial investments. At this payback of the main volumes of investments elongates in time and space in comparison with other spheres of industrial production.

Secondly, the efficiency of the agricultural business is related not only to climatic and natural conditions, but as well with risk which impacts on the payback of invested capital and receipt of profit. Besides, in the agrarian business, there is a quicker wear of production funds of agricultural designation, not speaking about the fact, that some of them are used just several working days in the production process. This, as a rule, includes combine harvesters, which are used only 20-25 days in the season. Meanwhile, they have a very big purchase cost that implies difficulties to agricultural formations to renew them timely at the low cost of produced agricultural products. That is why the main task of the grain complex of the country is the rational and effective use of agriculturally used areas, optimality of the structure of seeding, timely conduct of agricultural technical measures, implementation of innovative technologies and others.

Business patterns are important for the development of the grain complex defining possibilities in this area, ref. figure 1.

As per information of the Committee on statistics of the Ministry of national economics of RK the cultivated areas of agricultural crops made 21660,1 th. ha in 2016, that is by 455,1thous.ha more than in

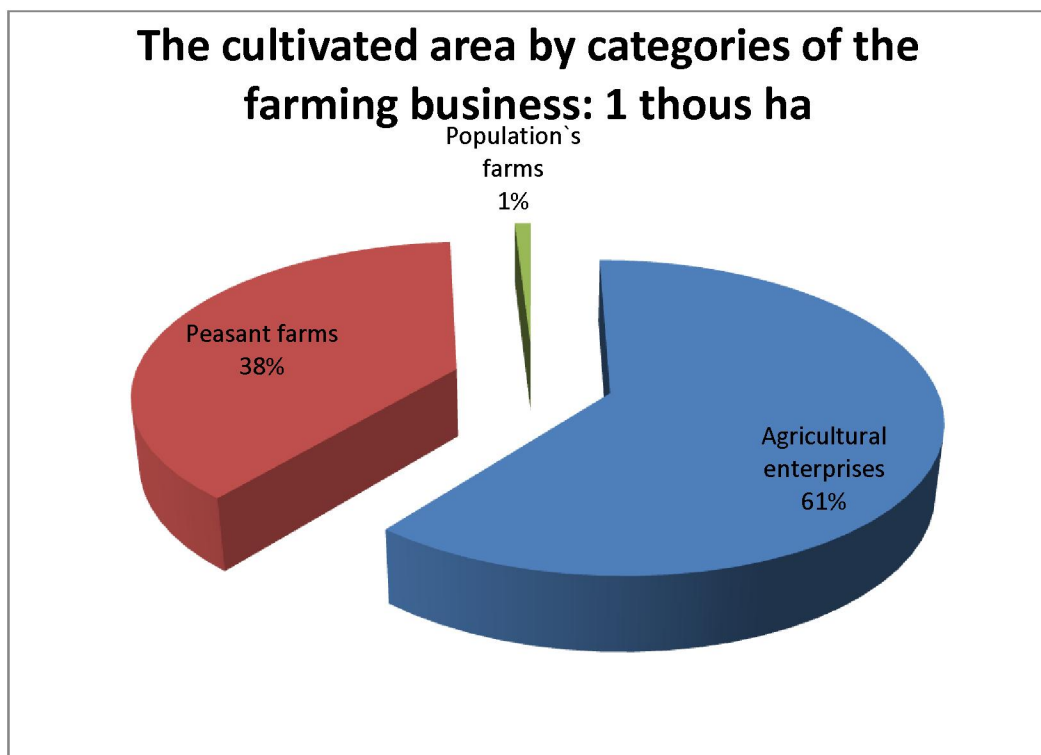


Figure 1 – The cultivated areas of agricultural crops in Kazakhstan in the view of organizational and legal business patterns. Source: The Committee on statistics of MNE RK

Y2015 or by 2,1%. At this, the major part of the areas are cereal crops that make up 15400,7 th. ha, or 71,1% of cultivated area, feed crops - 3671,3 th. ha, or 16,9% of the cultivated area, oil-bearing crops - 2037,5 th. ha, or 9,4% of cultivated area. Among cereal crops the biggest share is taken by wheat, 12 430 th. ha, or 57%.

In comparison with 2015, in 2016 cultivated areas of legume crops went up by 1,9 times, sugar beet by 37,2%, cotton by 10,5%, vegetables of outdoor planting by 3,8%, oil-bearing crops by 1,5%, wheat by 5,9%.

At the same time in 2017, cultivated areas of tobacco decreased by 22,5%, rice by 3,9%, corn by 3,4%, potato by 1,9% and cucurbits crops by 0,7%. The biggest cultivated areas of cereal crops are in Kostanay (24%), Akmola (23%) and North Kazakhstan (20%) Oblasts. It should be mentioned that the specific weight of cultivated areas as per categories of the economies remained unchanged in comparison with the last year. The portion of agricultural enterprises amounts to 13179 th. ha, or 61% of all cultivated area, peasant and farm enterprises 8273 th. ha, or 38% and population's farms 207 thousand ha, or 1% [2].

Insurance of agricultural crops plays a critical role for decreasing negative influence of various natural and climatic conditions, as well as other negative factors to the cultivation of cereal crops and to cover a part of production expenses in unfavorable years. In view of this, obligatory insurance of agricultural crops in plant growing was legally adopted in Kazakhstan. The state of insured cultivated areas of agricultural crops is given in table 1.

As per data of the Committee of statistics of RK in 2016 the area of insured crops was 9 860 th. ha or 46% of the total cultivated area. Majority of cultivated lands, 74% (3 784 th. ha), is insured in Kostanay oblast, and the lowest share of insured lands is in South Kazakhstan oblast, 2 % of total cultivated area, or 17,6 th. ha.

The practice shows that in the conditions of the open market economy from year to year propagation of various kinds of plant and animals decreases, not speaking about worsening of phytosanitary conditions and spreading of blights as locusts, etc. Taking into account negative effects of such facts for cultivation of cereal and rotating crops of the grain complex it is required to define supervisory responsibility of the local executive bodies of rural regions and heads of all kinds of economies for untimely treatment and concealing of such facts and not taking proper measures on non-spreading of nidus of infection.

Table 1 – The areas of insured cultivated areas of agricultural crops

Oblasts	Insured cultivated areas, th. hectares	Specific weight to total cultivated area, %
Total in Kazakhstan	9859,5	45,5
including:		
Akmola oblast	2210,1	44,0
Aktobe oblast	91,6	16,2
Almaty oblast	111,8	12,0
West Kazakhstani oblast	154,4	34,3
Zhambyl oblast	113,4	19,2
Karaganda oblast	423,7	38,9
Kostanay oblast	3783,9	73,6
Kyzylorda oblast	77,8	46,4
South Kazakhstani oblast	17,6	2,2
Pavlodar oblast	575,4	46,5
North Kazakhstan oblast	1890,5	43,2
East Kazakhstan oblast	409,3	31,5
<i>Source:</i> The Committee on statistics of the Ministry of national economy of RK.		

In the structure of seeding of agricultural crops, in 1990 oil-bearing crops grew on 266,5 th. ha only against 23355,9 th. ha given for cereal crops and grain legume crops. Severe conditions of reforming and privatization in the sphere of agrarian business affected growth of oil-bearing and grain legume crops, but starting from 2003 due to increase of state support to agrarian sphere it went up to 638,9 th. ha. The announcement of diversification of agricultural production by the government allowed increasing of oil-bearing crops cultivated areas to 913,7 th. ha. In 2012 cultivated areas of oil-bearing crops achieved 1853,9 th. ha, and in 2014 - 2299,5 th. ha, but in 2015 oil-bearing crops decreased first time down to 2009,7 th. ha. Overall, for last 5 years seeding of oil-bearing crops has increased to 10,6 th. ha. The necessity to increase production of oil-bearing crops was mainly conditioned by needs of internal market in vegetable oil, as the state was dependent on import of this product. Nowadays Kazakhstan fully covers needs of internal market, but exceeds its import possibilities. Therefore since 2017, China imports Kazakhstani vegetable oil, which indicates to competitiveness of this product at the world market and allows optimization of cultivated areas of this crop.

One of the main indicators of the development of agrarian production is a gross output of cereal crops, as demonstrated in table 2.

At the same time in Kyzylorda, South Kazakhstani, Almaty and East Kazakhstani Oblasts the gross output includes rice, legume and oil-bearing crops due to the structure of cultivated areas of cereal crops. As it is seen from data in the Table the gross output of cereal crops including rice and legume crops in Kazakhstan goes up from year to year and amounted to 20634,4 th. t in 2016, that is by 60,4% more than in Y2012. Among Oblasts the biggest gross output comes to North Kazakhstani Oblast, which collected 5051,2 th. t, or 24,5% of all cereal crops, Akmola Oblast – 5023,8 th. t, or 24,3% of all cereal crops, Kostanay Oblast – 4535,9 th. t, or 22,0% of all cereal crops, Almaty Oblast – 1265,5 th. t, or 6,1% of all cereal crops, Karaganda Oblast – 884,8 th. t, or 4,3% of all cereal crops and East Kazakhstan Oblast – 782,9 th. t, or 3,8% of all cereal crops.

Among cereal crops important place belongs to strong and hard wheat, cultivated in the conditions of dry agriculture, that is widely spread in northern regions of Kazakhstan. The gross output of wheat in the view of administrative oblasts is given in table 3.

As it is seen above the highest yield of wheat was in 2016 amounting to 14985,4 th. tn., or 72,6% of all harvested cereal crops. In 2016 the gross output of wheat increased by 52,3% comparing to 2012, and by 9,0% comparing to 2015. Among administrative oblasts of Kazakhstan, the biggest gross output was collected in Akmola Oblast - 4261,6 th. t, or 28,4% of all produced wheat, Kostanay Oblast – 3991,3 th. t, or 26,6%, North Kazakhstan Oblast – 3654,1 thous.tn, or 24,4%. So the biggest portion of wheat gross output comes to Akmola, Kostanay and North-Kazakhstan Oblasts, which have the biggest seeding than in other oblasts.

Table 2 – Gross output of cereal crops including rice and legume crops

(th. tons)

Indicators	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Kazakhstan, total	12 864,8	18 231,1	17 162,2	18 672,8	20 634,4
Akmola oblast	2 822,0	4 411,7	4 502,6	4 434,7	5 023,8
Aktobe oblast	94,7	212,	143,4	164,9	408,2
Almaty oblast	1 021,7	1 103,9	1 046,5	1 172,2	1 265,5
Atyrau oblast	–	0,1	–	0,3	1,6
West Kazakhstani oblast	129,3	198,	223,8	95,4	309,8
Zhambyl oblast	229,5	480,0	288,6	452,6	651,5
Karaganda oblast	403,4	758,9	599,5	591,6	884,8
Kostanay oblast	2449,5	4267,5	3987,5	4541,9	4535,9
Kyzylorda oblast	291,0	295,1	323,8	368,6	404,9
South Kazakhstani oblast	282,6	471,4	421,3	581,1	633,4
Pavlodar oblast	168,5	696,7	364,4	575,5	679,2
North Kazakhstani oblast	4391,3	4544,0	4547,0	5047,1	5051,2
East Kazakhstani oblast	580,9	790,2	713,4	646,7	782,9
Astana	0,5	0,6	0,3	0,1	1,0
Almaty	0,1	–	0,1	0,1	0,7

*Source:* The Committee on statistics of the Ministry of national economy of RK.

Table 3 – Gross output of wheat in the view of administrative oblasts of Kazakhstan

(th. Tons)

Indicators	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Kazakhstan, total	9841,1	13940,8	12996,9	13747,0	14985,4
Akmola oblast	2552,5	3786,8	3936,6	3872,6	4261,6
Aktobe oblast	72,8	176,5	115,0	129,8	298,9
Almaty oblast	305,7	305,9	237,1	264,0	295,7
Atyrau oblast	–	0,0	–	–	–
West Kazakhstan oblast	101,1	145,6	172,0	85,6	242,2
Zhambyl oblast	84,3	163,5	90,9	158,0	220,3
Karaganda oblast	332,2	593,2	467,7	469,7	688,4
Kostanay oblast	2 246,1	3 844,9	3 616,7	4 061,3	3 991,3
Kyzylorda oblast	2,7	2,5	3,5	2,2	8,3
South Kazakhstan oblast	137,2	308,5	200,7	277,8	369,9
Pavlodar oblast	123,7	470,3	252,5	418,4	466,0
North Kazakhstan oblast	3 505,8	3 635,0	3 445,4	3 595,8	3 654,1
East Kazakhstan oblast	376,6	507,7	458,5	411,6	487,6
Astana	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,1	1,0
Almaty	–	–	0,0	0,1	0,1

*Source:* The Committee on statistics of the Ministry of national economy of RK.

One of the main indicators of the effectiveness of wheat producing is an average yield, which characterizes product output from the unit of cultivated area, the level is given in table 4.

Table 4 – Average yield of cereal crops in the view of administrative oblasts of Kazakhstan

(metric centners per hectare)

Indicators	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Kazakhstan, total	<b>8,6</b>	<b>11,6</b>	<b>11,7</b>	<b>12,7</b>	<b>13,5</b>
Akmola oblast	7,0	10,4	11,0	10,8	11,6
Aktobe oblast	2,9	5,0	4,7	5,6	11,9
Almaty oblast	23,4	24,8	23,5	26,1	27,9
Atyrau oblast	2,3	5,4	–	7,6	47,0
West Kazakhstan oblast	5,4	6,6	7,9	6,6	14,5
Zhambyl oblast	11,0	20,2	11,6	17,9	24,6
Karaganda oblast	6,5	11,4	9,2	9,0	12,3
Kostanay oblast	6,1	9,7	9,9	11,4	10,8
Kyzylorda oblast	34,6	37,3	38,2	42,3	46,6
South Kazakhstan oblast	15,4	21,8	17,7	23,2	24,3
Pavlodar oblast	3,7	11,7	5,9	8,7	10,3
North Kazakhstan oblast	11,7	12,8	14,6	15,8	15,7
East Kazakhstan oblast	11,0	14,2	12,6	11,3	13,7
Astana	5,7	7,4	5,0	3,3	7,4
Almaty	4,9	–	13,5	13,2	9,4

*Source:* The Committee on statistics of the Ministry of national economy of RK.

Table 5 –The average yield of wheat in administrative oblasts of Kazakhstan

(metric centners per hectare)

Indicators	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Republic of Kazakhstan, total	<b>7,9</b>	<b>10,8</b>	<b>10,9</b>	<b>11,9</b>	<b>12,1</b>
Akmola oblast	7,0	10,0	10,9	10,8	11,1
Aktobe oblast	2,8	5,2	4,8	5,8	11,7
Almaty oblast	16,3	18,2	14,7	18,8	20,0
Atyrau oblast	–	2,9	–	–	–
West Kazakhstan oblast	5,8	7,1	8,8	7,8	15,6
Zhambyl oblast	8,6	16,5	8,5	15,6	21,3
Karaganda oblast	6,5	11,5	9,4	9,2	11,9
Kostanay oblast	6,1	9,6	9,9	11,4	10,5
Kyzylorda oblast	4,7	7,1	8,8	11,0	14,9
South Kazakhstan oblast	10,9	19,4	13,2	18,3	21,1
Pavlodar oblast	3,8	12,0	5,8	8,8	10,1
North Kazakhstan oblast	11,5	12,4	13,8	15,5	14,8
East Kazakhstan oblast	10,9	14,2	12,4	11,0	12,7
Astana	6,1	7,4	5,8	3,3	7,4
Almaty	–	–	13,0	17,7	8,0

*Source:* The Committee on statistics of the Ministry of national economy of RK.

As it is seen from the table data in 2016 the average yield of the cereal crops overall by Republic amounted to 13,5 metric centners/ha, which is higher than the level of previous years. Among Oblasts the biggest output of grain crops from the unit of seeding areas is in Atyrau – 47 centners/ha, Kyzylorda – 46,6 c/ha, Almaty – 27,9 centners/ha, Zhambyl – 24,3 centners/ha and South-Kazakhstani Oblast – 24,3 centners/ha that is related to the yield of rice, grain-legume, oil bearing and other cereal crops.

Among cereal crops wheat is on a prominent position having yield below other cereal crops as given in table 5.

As it is seen above in 2016 overall yield of wheat in Kazakhstan was 12,1 metric centners/ha, and it has a tendency of dynamical growth comparing to previous analyzed years. Among Oblasts the biggest yield is in Zhambyl Oblast – 21,3 centners/ha, South Kazakhstan – 21,1 centners/ha, Almaty – 20,0 centners/ha, West Kazakhstan – 15,6 centners/ha and Kyzylorda Oblast – 14,9 centners/ha, which is related to application of relevant sprinkling systems, as well as irrigation of this culture. In the conditions of dry agriculture, the wheat yield is mainly lower than in irrigated agriculture, but the quality is worse than in north oblasts.

**3. Improvement of grain production in Kazakhstan.** Researches of grain growing agrarian formations in north oblasts of Kazakhstan show that due to unfavorable weather conditions for recent years a part of the grown yield of grain remained under snow that firstly had an impact on their financing and operating activities. Secondly, it brought to loss of part of the grown harvest. Thirdly, strong and hard salable wheat was used for feeding cattle, as it was unsuitable for production needs. Fourthly, such practice brought to deterioration of agriculturally used areas. Fifthly, reduced efficiency of financial aid rendered by the government, as the state did not help to collect harvest, although the government allocated big amounts of subsidies to compensate for the part of production costs. That is why the government shall conduct a purposeful agricultural policy in regards to grain complex, and grain growing agrarian formations shall implement innovative technologies contributory to the improvement of both the quality of cereal crops and crop areas, as well optimize crop areas of the cereal crops by means of mechanisms of governmental regulation of this sphere.

In recent years in the world community, the climate warming has occurred that is related to a disorder of the natural disbalance and increase of production emissions to the atmosphere. It has a great impact on further development of grain farming of many counties of the world community. So, the Russian climate researcher - Andrey Kisilev, says that as per forecasts in 50 years the average ambient temperature on the planet will increase by 4-5 degrees due to global warming, affecting the precipitation pattern. That is why in many countries rainfalls instead of warm rains are predicted, however, Kazakhstan and Central Asia countries are not in danger. At the same time, the Deputy Director of the scientific-research center of the Hydrometeorological center of Russia thinks that it is most likely that even today many countries of Central Asia, as well as many world countries, are in danger of lack of water that is related to the strengthening of aridity in recent years in the global universe. Moreover, we have to agree with opinions of these famous Russian climate researchers, because in recent years hot weather in summer time gets longer with an increase of some diseases and crop pests [3].

Director of scientific research center Republican state enterprise “Kazgidromet” - Paizkhan Kozhakhmetov, has the same opinion saying that in recent years climate became more arid, and in future this may bring to the risk of loss of producing of cereal crops in northern parts of Kazakhstan, which are the main regions of producing strong and hard wheat. Thus, Kazakhstan may lose grain oblasts and the Balkhash Lake. According to the climate researches, in several decades a part of the country may turn into a dreary waterless region [4].

So the risk zone will include northern and western regions, center of Kazakhstan, also the Balkhash Lake. In the result of ice streams melting, the Balkhash Lake may face the same problem as the Aral Sea. Along with this negative moment for Kazakhstan, there is a risk of reduction of throughput capacity of the Irtysh River, which was partially turned into inside part of the Black Irtysh River in China for the needs of this country contradicting to international norms and rules of transbordering rivers.

Another problem of the grain complex development in Kazakhstan is non-usage of organic fertilizers and usage of chemical fertilizers and plants protection. While since the beginning of the XX century, most agronomists, biologists and farmers of the world started moving from treatment of the plants with fertilizers and pesticides. Such approach in land treatment is called as organic and directed first at improving

natural fertility and structure of the soil. And nowadays for the fertilizers, it is required to apply organic remainders, and against vermins – biological means of protection.

Organic planting helps to save temporary and energy resources; however, it doesn't mean that there is no absolute need in human interference. Here it is important to properly prepare the soil and plants for planting, and further only to control their state.

Researches show that in 2007 approximately 30,5 mln. hectares in the world were used in accordance with principles of the organic agriculture. While positive moment is ecological compatibility and self-sufficiency, and negative factors are impossibility to sell large products amounts. However, the experience of previous years shows that organic fertilizers were used in seeding areas by collective and state farms during planned economy era at that each farm was reporting to oblast agricultural departments. Today single side orientation of specialization of the majority of grain cropping agro formations doesn't allow to implement such norms of organic fertilizers, and the reason is absence of additional branches of cattle breeding in those farms and lack of organic fertilizers. Therefore, in the agro formations of the grain complex it is required to develop additional branches of cattle breeding of meat and meat and dairy direction, which will assist in rational and efficient usage of the human resources and agriculturally used areas of those industries.

Considering perspectives of the grain complex development in Kazakhstan in the grain cropping industry, it is required to develop large organizational legal forms of business which will concentrate all production resources and timely provide agro-technical actions in vegetation period, as well as collect grown products. In this aspect, the most efficient options are cooperative unions. And they have more advantages than other forms of farming as they will be established to perform production and sales of the grain products, to provide various services, etc.

Today the state conducts goal seeking and productive works on the development of relevant grain complex infrastructure as inside of country as well as abroad. Kazakhstan works on development of logistics and establishment of transportation logistical centers with an access to the Near East countries, China and other South-East Asia countries and near abroad countries. Positive fact is the completion of construction of grain terminals in Aktau city, also the construction of a terminal in Azerbaijan which will allow to expand export potentials of the country. Construction of the "West China – West Europe" High-road will also expand possibilities of transporting grain by vehicles through the whole country.

Today the state has identified development of the large-scale agricultural production as a top priority, which may successfully resolve many production problems and improve resource productivity of the grain cropping industry of the country. At the same time, presently the other problem lies in lack of qualified personnel for the agrarian production sphere, who may successfully resolve various innovative solutions having modern computer programs, not speaking of the management, accounting and budgeting projects in accordance with present requirements of development of market relations.

In order to these goals in the agrarian sphere, it is required to identify state procedure for preparation of the human resources needed in rural areas, to create a mechanism of motivation of young specialists of agrarian and medical institutions, to improve quality of educational services in the universities, to apply new educational technologies and improve equipping of the educational institutions with new laboratories, agricultural units and technologies with consideration of the future development of the agrarian production.

Considering the strategy of grain complex development and increase of export potentials of the country, the grain producing agro formations must apply not just cooperation, but also horizontal and vertical integration with grain producing, processing, storage, transportation and agricultural products sales enterprises. The key goals and improvement of the export possibilities of agro formations in the regions will be achieved only with a complex and systematic approach based on the public private partnership, which identifies priorities of the current agrarian policy of the country. Along with it the state shall optimize seeding of the grain, conduct diversification of the agricultural production considering sizes of seeds, stimulate implementation of new technologies and stiffen non-observance of agro-technical measures which cause non-usability of the agriculturally used areas.



## REFERENCES

- [1] RK Law “About grain” dated January 19, 2001 №143 with further changes and additions dated 13.10. 2003 № 231-I; dated 29.12. 2006 № 488-II; dated 11.12.09 № 229-IV and dated 04.12.15 № 435-V.
- [2] Business portal Kapital.kz. energyprom.kz. 19.09.2016.
- [3] Source: Tengrinews 22.07.2017.
- [4] “КТК” commercial television channel.
- [5] Nauryzbayev A.Zh. The problems of agricultural policy of Kazakhstan in the sphere of the grain complex of Agro industrial complex // The collection of publications of the center of economic researches as per materials of XXXIX international research to practice conference: “Modern economics and finances: researches and developments”, St. Petersburg: collection with articles (standard, academic level). SPb.: The center of economic researches, 2015. P. 43-46.
- [6] The problems of enhancement of effectiveness of agricultural policy under conditions of strengthening the role of the government during regulation of market relations. Materials of research to practice conference, Internet conference of Orenburg state university, 2011.
- [7] Ospanov M.T., Autov R.R., Yertazin Kh. The theory and practice of agro business. Almaty, 1997. P. 360.
- [8] Bachelutkov P.P. Essence and functions of selling infrastructure of Agro Industrial Complex // The bulletin of Rostov state university. 2008. Vol. 6, N 3, part 2. P. 253-256.

**А.Ж. Наурызбаев, А.Ж. Бұхарбаева**

Қорқыт Ата атындағы Қызылорда мемлекеттік университеті, Қазақстан

### **ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА АСТЫҚ ӨНДІРІСІН ДАМУЫ МЕН ПРОБЛЕМАЛАРЫ**

**Аннотация.** Мақалада Қазақстандағы дәнді дақылдарды өндірудің қазіргі жай-күйі, астық кешенінің дамуына әсер ететін проблемалар анықталып, еліміздің аймақтық ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, астықты агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді дамыту және астық дақылдарын өндіру бойынша іс-шараларды жетілдіру мәселелері қарастырылған. Аймақтардағы агроөнеркәсіптік кәсіпорындардың негізгі мақсаттары мен экспорттың мүмкіндіктерін жетілдіру, егер жүйе қазіргі және агроөнеркәсіптік саясаттың басымдықтарын айқындайтын мемлекеттік-жекеменшік әріптестік негізінде жүйелі және жүйелі болса ғана қол жеткізілетін болады. Олар ауыл шаруашылығының басқа түрлеріне қарағанда артықшылықтары бар, өйткені олар астық өнімдерін өндіру және сату, түрлі қызметтерді ұсыну және т.б. үшін құрылады.

**Түйін сөздер:** астық және дәнді-бұршақ дақылдары, егістік алаңдары, жалпы өнімділік, егістік өнімділік, өндірістік шығындар, мемлекеттік реттеу, мемлекеттік қаржылық көмек, субсидиялау, табиғи және климаттық және ауа райы жағдайлары, астық және астық өнімдері, ұйымдастырушылық-құқықтық нысандар басқару, оңтайландыру, негізгі және қосымша салалар, өсімдік шаруашылығы, мал шаруашылығы, суармалы және жанбырлы шаруа қожалықтары, басқарудың экономикалық механизмі.

**А. Ж. Наурызбаев, А. Ж. Бұхарбаева**

Кызылординский государственный университет им. Коркыт Ата, Казахстан

### **ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЗЕРНОВОГО КОМПЛЕКСА В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН**

**Аннотация.** В статье рассматриваются современное состояние производства зерновых культур в Казахстане, указываются проблемы, влияющие на развитие зернового комплекса, предлагаются меры по улучшению деятельности зернопроизводящих агроформирований и производства зерновых культур с учетом региональных особенностей страны. Основные цели и улучшение экспортных возможностей агроформирований в регионах будут достигнуты только при комплексном и систематическом подходе, основанном на государ-

ственно-частном партнерстве, определяющем приоритеты текущей аграрной политики страны. И они имеют больше преимуществ, чем другие формы фермерства, поскольку они будут созданы для производства и продажи зерновых продуктов, предоставления различных услуг и т.д.

**Ключевые слова:** зерновой комплекс, агроформирования, зерновые и зернобобовые культуры, масличные культуры, посевные площади, валовый сбор, урожайность сельскохозяйственных культур, издержки производства, государственное регулирование, финансовая помощь государства, субсидии, природно-климатические и погодные условия, зерно и зернопродукты, организационно-правовые формы хозяйствования, оптимизация, основные и дополнительные отрасли, растениеводство, животноводство, орошаемое и богарное земледелие, экономический механизм хозяйствования.

**Сведения об авторах:**

Наурызбаев Асылбек Жумабаевич – э.ғ.к., Қорқыт Ата атындағы Қызылорда мемлекеттік университетінің «Есеп және аудит» кафедрасының қауымдастырылған профессор міндетін атқарушы, asil-54@mail.ru

Бұхарбаева Ақмарал Жетібайқызы – Қорқыт Ата атындағы Қызылорда мемлекеттік университетінің «Экономика» мамандығының доктаранты, nurai0510@mail.ru

Наурызбаев Асылбек Жумабаевич – к.э.н., ассоциированный и.о. профессор кафедры «Учет и аудит» Кызылординского государственного университета имени Коркыт Ата, asil-54@mail.ru

Бұхарбаева Ақмарал Жетібайқызы – докторант по специальности «Экономика» 2 курс, Кызылординского государственного университета имени Коркыт Ата, nurai0510@mail.ru

Nauryzbayev Asilbek Zhumabaevih - candidate in economic sciences, Associated act. Professor of the Department "Accounting and Audit" Kyzylorda State University named after Korkyt Ata, asil-54@mail.ru

Bukharbayeva Akmaral Zhetebaikizi - Ph.D. doctoral student of Kyzylorda State University named after Korkyt Ata, nurai0510@mail.ru