COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MARKET CONDITIONS
OF GRAIN ECONOMY OF RK AND MONGOLIA

Abstract. According to the authors, the agriculture of both Kazakh and Mongolian peoples since ancient times was cattle breeding. Agriculture played a minor role, however, the agro-industrial complex is the leading sector of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Mongolia, whose main task is the cultivation of crops and the breeding of farm animals for the production of crop and livestock products. At the same time, implementation of state policy plays a major role in the development of livestock in two countries. Currently, the majority of Kazakhstani corporations are experiencing a lack of funds, as they are not able to update their production facilities, introduce the achievements of scientific and technological progress, and are forced to turn for help to the state.

Keywords: agriculture, grain, export, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, comparative analysis, business, sustainable development

INTRODUCTION

Today, Kazakhstan occupies the third place in grain production in the CIS after Russia and Ukraine, is among the top ten countries in the world exporters of wheat and flour, and a significant share in the total exports of agricultural products of the country is occupied by cotton (15%), leather and wool (25%). The presence of a huge land fund with vast areas of agricultural land, which includes arable land, pastures, and pastures, is a major factor in the successful development of the agricultural sector in Kazakhstan.

Agriculture at the present stage is one of the priority sectors of the national economy of Mongolia and ensures the proper economic and export development of the country in the context of globalization. The transition to market relations since the beginning of the 90s in Mongolia, in addition to certain transformational processes in the political system, allowed the use of market mechanisms for the formation of the national agro-industrial complex as a key factor in the socio-economic development of the country. As the first important steps of market transformations, phased privatization of state property was undertaken in the country's agro-industrial complex, where at the initial stage livestock was transferred to private ownership, and at the next stage assets such as buildings and structures, agricultural machinery and equipment, etc. were privatized. [five]. As a result, at the present stage, on the basis of former state-owned agricultural enterprises, various organizational forms of private agricultural enterprises and separate personal subsidiary farms, which own more than 85% of the livestock in the country, are functioning.

MAIN PART

One of the main directions of agricultural development, the crop industry in Mongolia is relatively less developed than animal husbandry, which is the main branch of the agro-industrial complex specialization. Until the 1990s, Mongolia fully provided for the needs of crop production at the expense of domestic production, but as a result of market reforms that led to the privatization of large state-owned agricultural producers and the emergence on their basis of small private agricultural enterprises, the situation in the field of agriculture deteriorated sharply. To solve this problem in the agricultural sector of the country, targeted state programs “Revival of agricultural production”, “Green revolution”, “Journey through virgin lands III”, etc., have been developed and are being implemented. [6]. As a result of this, beginning in 2005, the indicators of grain production began to grow steadily, and since 2009 the growth
rates of grain production have sharply accelerated (see table). During the study period, we can note the
predominance of the trend of increasing the yield of grain, as well as the collection of grain and potatoes.

In Mongolia and Kazakhstan, almost all farms are in private hands, the state is not able to fully
control the whole situation. However, it seeks to provide all possible support and assistance, allocating
funds for this, introducing various development programs, as well as carrying out preventive work, such as
vaccination and veterinary services for livestock. Mongolia and Kazakhstan imports milk and dairy
products, vegetables, flour and flour products, which could fully supply domestic production to the
country's population. In Mongolia, there are 2.8 million people, and the number of livestock is more than
40 million, while the average annual milk production is more than 400.0 thousand tons, of which more
than 70% is supplied to the market, of which about 10% is processed by industrial means. Currently,
Mongolia is among the leading countries in the world in terms of livestock per capita (approximately 12
heads per person). Milk stocks are sufficient in rural Mongolia, but the regional market is too small, so
each family is the producer itself and as a result the realization is very poor.

Mongolia in the world acts as a major supplier of livestock products, and also occupies one of the first
places in the world in the number of livestock per capital.

In order to solve the problems of agriculture in Mongolia, the following areas will be interesting in
general, the positive experience of Kazakhstan in the institutional support of the agricultural sector
through the operation of the National Holding "KazAgro":

1. Despite the consequences of the financial and economic crisis in the global economy, the
investment potential of the Holding is not decreasing, but tends to increase, which will positively affect
the financial and investment support of the agro-industrial complex and will allow in such conditions to
increase the future potential.

2. The creation of a state development institute in the form of a holding company will expand the
range of tools and areas for investing financial and investment resources into the country's agro-industrial
complex.

3. The holding form of institutional support for the agricultural sector will increase the level of
responsibility of officials through the mechanism of corporate governance, as well as ensure the
transparency and efficiency of the use of limited budgetary financial and investment resources allocated to
support agricultural producers.

Technical equipment and work to upgrade and modernize tractors and other agricultural machines is
being carried out at the proper level and achieved some results thanks to the policy pursued by the
Government of Mongolia to support the sustainable development of agriculture in Mongolia, including
accelerating the introduction of modern technologies. On the other hand, together with technical
modernization, an urgent event is the creation of an infrastructure of technical services for the regular
maintenance and support of modern machines and equipment in a technically working condition and thus
the creation of conditions for the full use of technical resources of machines. Unfortunately, neither the
government nor the dealers pay the necessary attention to the creation of repair and servicing enterprises,
and they miss considerable technical resources on the full use of powerful machines and equipment.
Therefore, we conducted studies to identify and establish the causes leading to failures and downtime of
agricultural machines and tractors.

As for the domestic leasing market, its modern history dates back to the adoption in 2000 of Law No.
78-II "On Financial Leasing", which clearly outlined the main parameters of the transaction, the presence
of which is necessary for treating it as a leasing one, and thus initiating a full-fledged regulation of
relations arising in the process of financial leasing [4].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Degree of depreciation of fixed assets</td>
<td>37,8</td>
<td>36,1</td>
<td>37,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh rate</td>
<td>17,5</td>
<td>18,1</td>
<td>15,5</td>
</tr>
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According to the FSA, the degree of depreciation of fixed assets does not exceed 40%. Considerable
depreciation of fixed assets, most of which were commissioned in the middle of the last century, as well as
A number of advantages of a leasing transaction over traditional bank lending - these were factors that contributed to the rapid development of leasing in the country.

Investments in fixed assets showed consistent growth. The average annual growth rate of the indicator was 22.2% - taking into account foreign investments, which over the past 6 years have grown by more than 5.5 times (Figure 2). The leasing market, among other segments of the financial market, has been influenced by positive macroeconomic trends, having increased many times over the last decade and reached a level of slightly less than $1.5 billion, which is about 1.3% of GDP.

The volume of the current portfolio of leasing companies increased in 2017 by 16.5% compared with the previous year. In general, the indicator of the volume of the current portfolio amounted to 298.2 billion tenge, for comparison, the value of this indicator last year amounted to 255.9 billion tenge (Figure 3).

The aggregate indicators of the leasing market show significant growth, and it is still to a large extent ensured by the presence of leasing financing in government business support programs. Last year private lessors, however, also began to feel somewhat better after the difficult 2015 year with the transition to a free floating exchange rate of the national currency. At the same time, the main problems of the market development remain unresolved.

CONCLUSION

Improvement in the course of research and widespread use in the production of methods of integrated land reclamation - the main condition for the effectiveness and sustainability of farming in the harsh specific environmental conditions of the steppe regions of southern Siberia - will prevent their desertification and create conditions for providing their own food for this general population affected by the civilization of the territory of Russia. The developed scientific foundations of integrated land reclamation will also be useful for the stabilization and development of agricultural production in the steppe regions of Mongolia and Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES


—— 104 ——
СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ РЫНОЧНЫХ УСЛОВИЙ ЗЕРНОВОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РК И МОНГОЛИИ

Аннотация. По мнению авторов, сельское хозяйство как казахского, так и монгольского народов издревле являлось сокровищем. Земледелие играло второстепенную роль, однако, агропромышленный комплекс является ведущей отраслью хозяйства Республики Казахстан и Монголии, главной задачей которого является создание сельскохозяйственных культур и разведение сельскохозяйственных животных для получения продукции растениеводства и животноводства. При этом, большую роль в развитии животноводства в двух странах играет реализация государственной политики. В настоящее время большинство монгольских корпораций ищут возможности общественных средств, так как не состоят они обновлять свои производственные мощности, внедрять достижения научно-технического прогресса и выживание, обращаться за помощью к государству.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, зерно, экспорт, Монгolia, Казахстан, сравнительный анализ, бизнес, устойчивое развитие

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КРЖЭНЕ МОНГОЛИЯНЫҢ ЖАНАРМАЙ ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНЫҢ НАРЫҚТЫҚ ШАРТТАРЫҢ САЛЫСТЫРУ

Аннотация. Авторы-анализ, сельское хозяйство как монгольского, так и сельского народов издревле являлось сокровищем. Земледелие играло второстепенную роль, однако, агропромышленный комплекс является ведущей отраслью хозяйства Республики Казахстан и Монголии, главной задачей которого является создание сельскохозяйственных культур и разведение сельскохозяйственных животных для получения продукции растениеводства и животноводства. При этом, большую роль в развитии животноводства в двух странах играет реализация государственной политики. В настоящее время большинство монгольских корпораций ищут возможности общественных средств, так как не состоят они обновлять свои производственные мощности, внедрять достижения научно-технического прогресса и выживание, обращаться за помощью к государству.

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