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**WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF THE REGIONAL
ASPECT OF MANAGING INNOVATIVE PROCESSES IN THE APC**

Abstract. Ways of development of the regional aspect of the management of innovation processes in the agro-industrial complex is a very topical issue. The innovation process is reflected in the implementation of strategic objectives in the development of agriculture, such as stimulating the growth of agricultural labor productivity, participation in ensuring the country's food security and effective regulation of the domestic food market, with the aim of promoting the development and realization of the export potential of the agricultural sector. According to the authors, one of the ways of innovative development is an agricultural cooperative is a legal entity in the organizational and legal form of a cooperative created on the basis of membership by voluntary association of individuals and (or) legal entities for the implementation of joint production and (or) other economic activities in order to meet their socio-economic needs in the production, processing, marketing, storage of agricultural products, aquaculture products (fish farming), sleep by means of production and material and technical resources, crediting, water supply or other services of cooperative members.

Keywords: agriculture, innovation, export, agriculture, business, sustainable development, cooperative.

INTRODUCTION

Also, the development of affordable financial, industrial and service infrastructure of the agro-industrial complex, which is to provide the domestic market with affordable high-quality agricultural products, occupying leading positions in foreign markets, the state pursues a systematic institutional policy. To implement the state policy, a national asset management holding company, Kazagro, was created, which has subsidiaries operating in the agricultural sector, in particular, KazAgroFinance JSC; JSC Food Contract Corporation; Agrarian Credit Corporation JSC; JSC Fund for Financial Support of Agriculture; "Mal Onimderikorporatsiyasy" JSC; Kazagromarketing JSC; JSC "Fund guaranteeing the fulfillment of obligations for grain receipts." The state program provides for the unification of personal subsidiary farms into agricultural cooperatives for the purpose of centralized organization of activities in the production and marketing of agricultural products through:

- creation of a network of milk receiving points;
- creation of family feedlots.

In addition, the established agricultural cooperatives may additionally engage in the harvesting of wool and hides, fruit and vegetable crops, beekeeping, family poultry farming, commercial fish farming, etc.

MAIN PART

In order to strengthen measures to involve small farms and private farms in cooperatives, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan has taken the following steps:

- concluded tripartite plans between the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and akimats with specific indicators in the context of regions. In particular, it is planned to create 467 agricultural cooperatives by the end of 2017;

- Subsidies are provided for a unit of milk sold (10 tenge per liter) and for the livestock delivered for slaughter (fattening of gobies 20 thousand tenge per head, fattening of lambs 1,500 tenge per head), as well as reducing the cost of purchased feeds and reducing prices to 50 % of the cost of equipment and equipment (milk receiving stations from 1 ton per day, slaughter points from 5 heads of slaughter per day, incubator stations, cellular equipment, feed production shop, items for harvesting fruits and vegetables, refrigerators and milk tankers);

- new credit products of the development institutions of KazAgro Holding, aimed at additional financing the development of cooperatives, were approved. In particular, such as "Yntymak" - the development of cooperatives, "Igilik" - breeding of agricultural animals, "Bereke" and "Yrys" - creating family feedlots and dairy commodity farms; "Eginzhay" - for spring field and harvesting, "Kasipker" - lending to other agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

In order to ensure the availability of microcredit, the loan size has been increased to 18 million tenge and the loan period to 7 years.

- A scheme has been developed for the acquisition of modular milk receiving and slaughter stations without a down payment by leasing them through subsidiaries of KazAgro Holding. At the same time, it is foreseen that the initial payment will be an investment subsidy (50%) and the purchased equipment will be taken as a pledge. For this purpose, in the current year, KZT 52 billion was allocated to support agricultural cooperation, including KZT 27 billion under the Productive Employment Program and KZT 25 billion at the expense of the authorized capital of the Fund for Financial Support of Agriculture JSC;

- in order to solve the problems, on the security of the issued microcredits, measures are envisaged for their partial guaranteeing up to 85% for start-up entrepreneurs and up to 50% for existing ones. For this purpose, the budget of 2017 provides for 2.8 billion tenge, which allows to guarantee microcredits in the amount of about 11 billion tenge;

- among the rural population is actively carried out explanatory work on the principles and mechanisms of cooperation. To organize this work, a working group was formed from the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a free single Call Center and an farmers.kz portal were created for consultations on cooperation issues, an expert group was trained on the basis of LLP "Center of Competence" NPP RK Atameken, information materials were prepared, booklets, videos for training in the regions.

As a result of the explanatory work on the organization of agricultural cooperatives in the Akmola region for agricultural producers and employees of local and regional authorities (akims) for the period 2016-2017. identified positive and negative directions for the development of agricultural cooperation, as well as the main risks and measures to reduce them.

Target indicators of the program "Agribusiness 2020" [2]:

- increase in the volume of state support for agriculture due to subsidizing of agribusiness entities by 4.5 times in 2020;

- the volume of non-state credit funds raised in the agro-industrial sector through measures to increase the availability of loans and leasing up to 2 trillion. tenge for 2013–2020;

- prolongation of the debt burden of the subjects of the agro-industrial complex due to refinancing and restructuring of loans for at least 8 years for a total amount of 300 billion tenge;

- the share of public services converted to electronic format is 62% in 2015;

- coefficient of the threat of spread of quarantine and especially dangerous pests 0.88 in 2020;

- share of food products subject to monitoring laboratory research 0.4% in 2020.

Today, it can be said that a new stage of creation and development of agricultural cooperatives is taking place, so according to the Yntymak, Bereke, Yrys, Yntymak Crediting Programs, financing is provided to agricultural producers for the following conditions (Table 5)

Table 5 - Crediting Programs

Options	Bereke	Birlik	Yntymak	Yrys
Special purpose	- the purchase of livestock of cattle, small cattle, horses, other agricultural animals and birds, with the aim of fattening and obtaining agricultural products; - purchase of feed	- purchase of equipment for milk receiving points and / or milk tanker; - replenishment of working capital in the total amount of not more than 20% of the loan amount	the purchase of equipment and / or equipment for service-procuring organizations for meat, dairy and horticultural products; - replenishment of working capital	- acquisition of mongrel breeding stock - replenishment of working capital in the amount of not more than 15% of the loan / credit line for the purchase of feed
Maximum loan amount	- individuals, farm, farm, entrepreneur - 4 000 000 tenge - Legal entities, farm, farm, IP - from 4,000,001 tenge to 40,000,000 tenge	- no more than 4 000 000 tenge - no more than 5 500 00 tenge for the purchase of a modular milk receiving station	50 000 000 tenge	- up to 20 heads of cattle - 5 000 000 tg From 21 to 49 heads of cattle - 13 000 000 tg
Interest rate	6% per annum	6% per annum	6% per annum	6% per annum
Loan terms	The main debt, remuneration - no more than 6 months.	No more than 54 months	Up to 84 (eighty-four) months for the purchase of equipment or / and equipment; Up to 60 (sixty) months for working capital replenishment	No more than 84 months
Grace period	The main debt, remuneration - no more than 6 months.	The main debt - no more than 12 months. Reward - no more than 6 months.	The main debt is not more than 9 months. Remuneration - no more than 6 months.	The main debt is not more than 24 months. Remuneration - no more than 12 months.
Compiled by the author based on data from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan				

According to the table, we see that the lending rate for all types of loans is 6%, and has a livestock bias, which indicates support for farming in Kazakhstan. The innovation course is implemented in investment projects under the state programs "Business Road Map 2020", "Agribusiness 2020", the state program of accelerated industrial and innovative development (SPIIDI) in order to implement the strategic objectives of the development of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan.

Directions of state support of cooperatives:

- product subsidies
- investment subsidies

The following national companies are external investors of the cooperatives: KazAgro National Holding, JSC Fund for Financial Support of Agriculture, JSC KazAgroFinance, JSC Agrarian Credit Corporation, JSC KazAgroGarant, JSC KazAgroMarketing, JSC Entrepreneurship Development Fund "Damu", second-tier banks.

Today, without high-performance equipment, new technologies, a new system of economic relations, it is impossible to ensure the effectiveness and competitiveness of agricultural producers. This requires a lot of investment. However, agriculture is not an attractive industry for investors. In the total investment volume, its share does not exceed 2.3%. While in developed countries, 50–90% of GDP growth is provided by technological progress and innovation.

To conduct explanatory work in the regions of Kazakhstan on the introduction of agricultural cooperation and the implementation of measures to ensure the effectiveness of rural employment and use the potential of personal subsidiary farms, in January this year, a week-long seminar was held in the Ministry of Agriculture for experts, research institutes and universities.

And so, the role of the state in the development of agricultural cooperatives and the competence of the authorized and local authorities in order to stimulate the creation of agricultural cooperatives, the implementation of information, consulting, methodological assistance, creating favorable tax, financial and credit, investment policies, assistance in training, retraining, conducting research, organizing regional exhibitions, fairs with the provision of agricultural operatives and their members on favorable conditions on municipal markets and others.

Thus, special attention in the Rural Development Programs is paid to the creation of large commodity farms based on cooperation. It is planned to unite more than 500 thousand personal subsidiary farms into cooperatives. For this purpose, new measures of state support for the development of agricultural cooperatives are being introduced, in particular, financing of family dairy commodity farms, feedlots, service and procurement centers.

Thus, at the moment, development is proceeding at a slow pace, as a result of which agricultural producers, regardless of the form of ownership and management, while remaining in the role of suppliers of raw materials, lose up to 30-35% of the profits from the sale of the finished product, which accumulates in working enterprises, in wholesale trade and at numerous intermediaries. That is why the economic situation has led both agricultural producers and processing and service enterprises to realize the need to create vertically integrated formations.

1 - Positive and negative directions of development of agricultural cooperation in Kazakhstan

Positive Directions:	Negative Directions:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incentives were created to merge small businesses through the priority provision of SCC to state support in the form of subsidies, investment subsidies, concessional lending and taxation, etc.; - the role of state executive and local bodies, public organizations, scientific and educational institutions in conducting explanatory work on the organization of the SCC was activated; - the legislative base for the development of agricultural cooperation has been improved; - pilot projects of SCC were organized in various industries and regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the participation of various forms of management (LLP, PC, KH, LPH, etc.); - conditions for the development of infrastructure for the procurement, storage, processing and marketing of agricultural products on a cooperative basis; - the number of SCCs of different activities (production, marketing, processing, supply, multi-field, the number of their members has increased; - The attitude of SHTP to the process of cooperation has changed, there appeared a trust, a desire to unite with the aim of joint cooperation and protection of their interests, opening their own business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient funding allocated for state support of SCC in the form of concessional lending through the Federal Financial and Stock Market Association, investment subsidies for agricultural equipment, etc.; - Insufficient awareness of agricultural producers of the benefits of cooperation, their state support, the mechanism of creation and operation, the main provisions of the new Law "On Agricultural Cooperatives"; - incorrect informing of the district judicial authorities about the re-registration procedure and their deadlines for the previously operating SEC and PCOS, which led to the delay in re-registration and the need to liquidate these cooperatives, and as a result create real estate problems (with land, etc.); - the lack of awareness and their untimeliness in matters of state registration of the SCC led to the deprivation of their use of the special tax regime (-70%); - the lack of control, regulatory bodies for the creation process led to a violation of cooperative principles, when the intermediary enterprise, using the status of anchor enterprise, purchases agricultural products from a farmer at a low price, sells at a higher price, thereby appropriating the producer's income, while earning an additional income Agricultural harvesting services (agro technical, veterinary, etc.); - lack of coordinating, regulatory bodies in the form of unions, associations of agricultural cooperatives at the district, regional and republican levels protecting their interests, as well as supervisory bodies on the compliance of agricultural cooperatives with cooperative principles, their financial activities in the form of audit unions of agricultural cooperatives, which leads to violation of the principles of cooperation, distribution of income among members of the cooperative, their incorrect registration, accounting, etc.; - lack of consistency, complexity in the organization of agricultural cooperatives, currently organizing pilot projects of agricultural cooperatives are carried out by various bodies (Atameken National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, Ministry of Agriculture, regional and district authorities (Akimats and Agriculture Management), research institutes and universities, private legal organizations, etc.), which leads to a variety of approaches (not always right) to explain the principles of cooperation, the mechanism of their functioning, the development of stray documents and, accordingly, their incorrect registration, repetition of previously made mistakes with the creation of a SelPK, deprivation of land, etc.

CONCLUSION

Studying the experience of developing a co-operation in foreign countries has shown that cooperative structures that unite in their composition all the links from the production of agricultural products to their realization to final consumers are more effective, adapted to the conditions of a market economy and competitive. The effectiveness of the functioning of cooperative structures also depends on the choice of the optimal way of cooperation between agrarian and processing enterprises.

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ПУТИ РАЗВИТИЯ СИСТЕМЫ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОГО АСПЕКТА УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ИННОВАЦИОННЫМИ ПРОЦЕССАМИ В АПК

Аннотация. Пути развития системы регионального аспекта управления инновационными процессами в АПК является весьма актуальной темой. Инновационный процесс отражается в реализации стратегических задач в развитии сельского хозяйства, таких как стимулирование роста производительности труда АПК, участие в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности страны и эффективного регулирования внутреннего продовольственного рынка, с целью содействие развитию и реализации экспортного потенциала АПК. По мнению авторов, один из путей инновационного развития является сельскохозяйственный кооператив является юридическим лицом в организационно-правовой форме кооператива, создаваемым на основе членства путем добровольного объединения физических и (или) юридических лиц для осуществления совместной производственной и (или) иной хозяйственной деятельности в целях удовлетворения их социально-экономических потребностей в производстве, переработке, сбыте, хранении сельскохозяйственной продукции, продукции аквакультуры (рыбоводства), снабжении средствами производства и материально-техническими ресурсами, кредитовании, водообеспечении или другом сервисном обслуживании членов кооператива.

Ключевые слова: сельское хозяйство, инновации, экспорт, АПК, бизнес, устойчивое развитие, кооператив

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**БҚО-ДА ИННОВАЦИЯЛЫҚ ҮРДІСТЕРДІ БАСҚАРУДЫҢ
АЙМАҚТЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛІГІ ЖҮЙЕСІНІҢ ДАМУДЫҢ ЖОЛДАРЫ**

Аннотация. Агроөнеркәсіптік кешендегі инновациялық процестерді басқарудың өңірлік аспектісін дамыту жолдары өте өзекті мәселе болып табылады. Инновациялық үдеріс аграрлық сектордың экспорттық әлеуетін дамыту мен іске асыруға жәрдемдесу мақсатында ауыл шаруашылығының еңбек өнімділігінің өсуін ынталандыру, елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етуге және отандық азық-түлік нарығын тиімді реттеуге қатысу сияқты ауыл шаруашылығын дамытудың стратегиялық мақсаттарын іске асыруда көрініс табады. Авторлардың пікірінше, инновациялық даму жолдарының бірі ауылшаруашылық кооперативі - жеке және (немесе) заңды тұлғалардың бірлескен өндіріс және (немесе) өзге де шаруашылық қызметті жүзеге асыру үшін ерікті қауымдастығының мүшелігі негізінде құрылған кооперативтің ұйымдық-құқықтық нысанындағы заңды тұлға болып табылады. ауылшаруашылық өнімдерін өндіру, өңдеу, маркетинг, сақтау, аквакультура өнімдерін (балық шаруашылығы), ұйқының әлеуметтік-экономикалық қажеттіліктерін өндірістік және материалдық-техникалық ресурстар, несие беру, сумен қамтамасыз ету немесе кооператив мүшелерінің басқа қызметтері арқылы жүзеге асырылады.

Түйін сөздер: ауыл шаруашылығы, инновация, экспорт, ауыл шаруашылығы, бизнес, тұрақты даму, кооператив.

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