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**PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF MEAT
AND MEAT PRODUCTS EXPORT IN KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. The article discusses modern problems in the development of the livestock sector, provides analytical information on specific areas of animal husbandry and suggests measures to improve the production and export of meat and meat products in accordance with the adopted state programs for the development of AIC for 2017-2021.

Key words: state program, animal husbandry, cattle, sheep and goats, poultry, peasant and farm enterprises, agricultural enterprises, agroformations, personal households, export, import, breeding cattle, bulls, cows, bred heifers, heifers, breed, feed, zonal distribution, natural-climatic conditions, specialization, concentration, economic relations, production costs, production organization, cooperation, integrated farms, management.

Introduction. The problem of food security is always of paramount importance for any state of the world community. This problem has been exacerbated in recent years by the rapidly changing situation on the world market. The influence of various natural-climatic factors, an extended production cycle, resource immobility, the social orientation of the agricultural market, the consistent relationship of production structures in the agricultural production system, the relative homogeneity of the external environment for enterprises of one natural-economic zone, as well as the versatility of agricultural enterprises, is constantly changing legislative and regulatory-legal framework of the business, the influence of the pressure of monopoly structures of the first and third sectors of AIC to the various forms of organizational-legal forms of managing in agrarian production and destruction of the productive forces and production relations in AIC, inadequate breaking of the established system of farming, have a negative impact on the economic activities of agricultural production entities. At the same time, today, an important priority for Kazakhstan is the development of AIC sector, solving the problem of forming competitive strategies for agricultural enterprises based on various organizational-legal forms of agricultural production, production size, methods of distribution of income and other distinctive features affecting agricultural systems production.

The successful geopolitical location of Kazakhstan and great opportunities in the field of agricultural production today require the adoption of a new agricultural policy aimed at increasing meat exports, expanding production capacities and diversifying agricultural production, using new modern resource-saving technologies, cultivating thoroughbred animals that can increase the volume of meat, meat and dairy products for delivery to the domestic and foreign market.

Along with manufacturing products, Kazakhstan today supplies various types of crop products and livestock products. The processes of diversification and modernization of agricultural production, in accordance with the urgent requirements of the world market, require the formation of an effective mechanism of economic relations, considerable investments and attraction of investments, and most importantly-highly productive technologies, methods and experience of their implementation, which will increase the export of livestock products and successfully solve social problems of village. All this determines the relevance of the research topic and the practical significance of the problem under consideration, both at the regional level and throughout the country.

The main part of the study:

During the years of independence in Kazakhstan, nine program documents were developed, which were the basis for ensuring the state agrarian policy in the field of the country's agro-industrial complex. At the present stage of development of the national economy, the agricultural policy pursued is based on the State Program for the Development of AIC RK for 2017-2021, developed in accordance with the order of the Leader of the nation given at an expanded meeting of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 9, 2016, in accordance with strategic development goals of RK, identified in the Plan of the nation "100 concrete steps" and the Strategy "Kazakhstan – 2050".

The main goal of this state program is to ensure the production of competitive agricultural products demanded in the markets. At the same time, the following priority tasks are set:

- involvement of small and medium-sized enterprises in agricultural cooperation;
- saturation of the domestic market and the development of the export potential of domestic products;
- effective use of financial measures of state support;
- effective use of water resources;
- creating conditions for the effective use of land resources;
- increasing the providing with equipment and chemicals producers of agricultural products;
- development of trade and logistics infrastructure;
- scientific-technological, personnel and information-marketing support of AIC sector [1].

To ensure the implementation of this program, financing is provided from the republican and local budgets for 2017-2021 in the amount of 2374,2 billion tenge, including from the republican budget – 1216 billion tenge, local budgets – 904 billion tenge and other sources – 306,2 billion tenge.

Despite the financial assistance provided by the state, the livestock sector today is not in a position to resolve on its own many of the pressing problems of production and the solution of social problems in rural areas. In the export of agricultural products, the share of meat and meat, dairy products is very low compared to other types of agricultural products. Therefore, to solve the problems in the field of beef cattle breeding, it is necessary to create a system of complex support for the production activities of integrated and cooperative large agricultural enterprises, peasant and farm enterprises, as well as the personal economy of rural citizens.

The experience of many developed market countries, in particular the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, France and Finland, shows that cooperatives and large forms of farms provide 45-50 % of the volume of food products in the markets of these countries [2].

One of the basic conditions for the development of agribusiness is access to financial resources. Accordingly, the agribusiness sector, receiving timely financing, continues to generate additional income in the form of tax deductions, creates new jobs. This is a social component of any economic transformation and directs the efforts of rural producers to the development of the economy [3].

Today, Kazakhstan is 90 % dependent on imports of dried and partially cheese, but in recent years, the production of Kazakhstan cheese and durable milk has doubled. Despite this, many pressing problems, which in some part depend on the legislative framework, require solving.

The instability of the national currency, the impact of the economic sanctions of Western countries on Russia have a certain impact on economic relations between the countries of the EAEU, including Kazakhstan. In addition, from January 1, 2020, the annual delay in accepting milk that does not comply with the technical regulations of the Customs Union, which was provided to Kazakhstan at the EEC, ends. This will lead to the acceptance by processing plants of raw materials that fully meet the requirements of the standards. Thus, it is necessary to tighten veterinary requirements for both milk suppliers and processors, the shadow circulation of milk through unincorporated channels [4].

In this aspect, it is urgently necessary to tighten the veterinary and sanitary requirements for individual producers and private individuals in the production of conditional milk, and if it is impossible for farmers or private owners to ensure that the factories themselves can solve this problem, since they have the technological capabilities to bring milk to a conditional level.

The location and specialization of agriculture in natural-economic zones, which determine the main content of the territorial organization of production, in the conditions of specific agricultural enterprises need to be supplemented with other elements of the organization of production, although here they also serve as the basis for the spatial organization of production within the land use of these farms. At the district and region level, the category of location and specialization, taken together, is more inclined to the

concept of “organization of production”, almost coinciding with it, implying zonal or some other large-scale territorial organization of agricultural production. Within the framework of individual agricultural enterprises, the location and specialization of production are dominated by the organizational and technological aspects of its development. Under these conditions, these processes represent the starting point and the necessary element of the organization of production, putting forward certain requirements for the material and technical support of production, labor organization, production technology and others [5].

The modern geopolitics of Kazakhstan has great potential for developing the export potential of the livestock sector. Today, the development of civilization defines various types of geopolitics – marine or Atlantic (American), continental or European and Eurasian. Kazakhstan belongs to the latter type, based on its geopolitical position, which determines the conduct of agricultural policy in the integration of the states of the Eurasian continent, which have similar characteristics and conditions [6].

Kazakhstan’s participation in the EAEU should be a stimulating factor in the development of animal husbandry; accordingly, the priorities for the development of animal husbandry should come from within the zonal conditions of the regions, and the adopted state programs should be tied to them. Along with this, internal regional integration between Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation is important.

Private property, according to many scientist-economists of agrarians, should always stimulate the development of agricultural production and be an incentive for motivating peasants to highly productive labor. However, with all the praise of private property today it does not provide an increase in labor productivity, does not stimulate rural producers, does not provide a reduction in production costs. As a rule, the production costs incurred are partially covered by the subsidies received. At the same time, in the regions there is no specialization in animal husbandry, especially sheep husbandry, which does not provide optimal management parameters [7].

In the livestock sector, the necessary direct and indirect tools of the mechanism of state regulation and support of rural producers, poor material and technical base and financial support, high leasing transaction rates (17 %) are not working up to the mark, which leads to low competitiveness of rural producers. Domestic scientific research, poor infrastructure for innovation and the introduction of foreign and advanced experience do not adequately meet the production requirements, which affects the export opportunities of the regions of the republic. Along with this, there are no public-private partnership projects in agriculture, motivation of producers to implement innovations as a way to compete, unity of the adopted regulatory-legal acts and creation of favorable conditions for increasing competition of rural producers on the basis of rapidly recouping innovative projects with the participation of private investors and state support.

In recent years, the state has put on an appropriate level the accounting of acquired and used breeding cattle in peasant and farm enterprises and other agricultural enterprises on the basis of automation of ongoing operations and the submission of annual reports to the relevant state structures. However, in practice, when allocating subsidies, the state requires the full preservation of the existing breeding stock, which is sometimes impossible to ensure for rural producers in view of the death of individual livestock and young cattle. At the same time, in some regions of the republic, natural-climatic and other economic conditions do not allow ensuring the absolute safety of livestock, which leads to distortion of credentials. Therefore, the state should determine the norms of natural death in the allocation of subsidies and strengthen the responsibility of producers for maintaining offspring and livestock gain, taking into account regional and zonal characteristics of agricultural production. In addition, the information provided on the livestock sector by the Ministry of Agriculture and state statistics bodies does not reflect the real situation in view of the overestimation of two or more times these indicators by the ministry. Therefore, the legislature needs to strengthen the requirements for distortion of reporting, to increase the role of state statistics and statistical accounting. Despite the definition in the Law "On State Statistics" on the implementation of the functions of monitoring the information provided in reality, such work is not carried out. As a result of this, akims (governors) of various levels require the presentation of overestimated agricultural statistics.

Researches of grain growing agrarian formations in north oblasts of Kazakhstan show that due to unfavorable weather conditions for recent years a part of 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 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 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 [8].

Large problems in the field of animal husbandry are set in the state AIC digitalization program. When implementing these tasks of the Program for five years, it is envisaged to increase labor productivity in AIC and export of processed agricultural products by at least 2.5 times. As part of AIC digitalization, it is planned to create at least 20 digital farms and 4000 advanced farms throughout Kazakhstan and provide 100 % automation of processes and public services. Digitalization of agricultural production is focused on the farmer and simplifies its activities from the start of production to the marketing of manufactured products. In accordance with the State Program of AIC due to these measures it is planned to ensure a GDP growth of more than 3 trillion tenge, in which the effect of the digitalization of AIC should be 30 % or about 1 trillion tenge [9].

Today in Kazakhstan, approximately 45 % of the population lives in rural areas, incomes of almost 30 % of the economically active population are generated through employment in the agricultural sector. According to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2018, out of a total of 8,5 million employees, 2 million people work in agricultural production.

Currently, there are three main forms of management in agricultural production: agricultural enterprises (large farms), farm and peasant farms (medium-sized farms), and personal subsidiary farms of the population (small farms). Large farms, where the most rationally concentrated land, water, material and financial resources. Their production activities cover the main and additional sectors; they, as legal entities, have great opportunities for the share of increasing the production and export of agricultural products. Whereas peasant and farm enterprises according to the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan belong to individuals, have average land sizes, are not adequately provided with material, production and financial resources, which affects the possibility of updating the material and technical base and solving social problems of labor collectives. Personal subsidiary farms (personal households) of the population do not belong to the management-economic form of a legal entity, but despite this they remain important producers of agricultural products, especially livestock products.

As a rule, larger peasant and farm enterprises are most common in the northern regions, whose land may be more than 5000 hectares. Medium and small peasant and farm enterprises are mainly concentrated in the southern regions, where irrigated agriculture is most common, on which grain, fodder, technical, vegetable and melon, fruit and berry and other crops are cultivated. In the southern regions, the size of these farms can vary from 3 to 500 ha and above. This farming practice is associated with the geographical location, the availability of land and the agricultural production system, as well as the population density.

Personal households of the population are represented by families living in rural areas, in a personal farmstead who have an average of 1 to 3 cows, sheep and goats, poultry, small plots of land or vegetable gardens, the area of which can vary from a few hundred to 0.25-1 ha. Despite their small scale, these farms today produce up to 70 % of all livestock products in the republic, fully satisfy their needs, and sell surplus in the consumer market.

In Kazakhstan in 2018, more than 15 thousand organizations engaged in the agricultural sector were registered, which is 3.5 % of all registered organizations.

Studies show that in 2018, 1278 new organizations engaged in agricultural production were registered in Kazakhstan (excluding forestry and fisheries). At the same time, ensuring the maintenance of mixed branches of agriculture – 447, in livestock – 343, growing seasonal crops – 282, auxiliary activities – 158 and growing perennial grasses – 48.

According to information from state statistics bodies, export meat production in Kazakhstan cannot be concentrated solely on the production of beef meat. Kazakhstan has great opportunities for the supply of horse meat, lamb, pork, as well as various poultry. However, today the republic's capabilities are not fully ensured in view of the unresolved many urgent problems of various producers and the imbalance of agricultural export policy.

As a result of this practice, the income received per 1 hectare of cultivated land is low in Kazakhstan, at the same time this indicator is very high in developed countries of the near and far abroad. Having large areas of agricultural land, Kazakhstan provides these advantages and essentially cannot compete with other developed countries of near and far abroad. Unfortunately, today meat and coarse-haired sheep breeding, pig breeding, horse breeding, poultry farming are not getting proper development, not to mention the development of feed production sectors. Mistakes in the period of privatization and reform of the agricultural sector, the concentration of most livestock in private ownership did not essentially ensure the use of cooperation and integration in the livestock sector due to the lack of an effective mechanism of economic relations, as well as the motivation of livestock owners to enter into cooperative forms of farms.

To increase the production of meat and dairy products and their exports, breeding in agricultural formations and the improvement of the animal gene pool are important. In this regard, breeding cattle of various breeds in the countries of near and far abroad are annually purchased in Kazakhstan. The purchase of breeding cattle is carried out on their own by the farms and through “Kazagrofinance” JSC, “Fund for Financial Support of Agriculture” JSC, “AKK” JSC and regional SEC, part of the cattle is purchased by farmers through the “Sybaga” loan program.

As of January 1, 2019, breeding dairy, dairy-beef and beef cattle were purchased in 122 agricultural formations from 12 regions in the amount of 21859 animals, including 4022 animals of the dairy direction, or 18.4 %, 2826 animals of the dairy-beef direction, or 12.9 % and 15011 animals of beef direction, which is 68.7 %. Among the purchased cattle, the Holstein, the steppe red, the black-motley dairy breeds, the Simmental, Schwyz, Montbeliard dairy-beef breeds predominate, in beef directions – Angus, Hereford, Kazakh white-headed and Kalmyk breeds, as can be seen from table 1.

Table 1 – The purchase of imported cattle in the context of areas of productivity and age groups

Breed	Imported breeding cattle				
	total, animals	Including by age and sex groups			
		bulls	cows	bred heifers	heifers
Dairy cattle					
Simmental	2 502	8		1 175	1 319
Steppe red	287			287	
Black-motley	171				171
Total in dairy directions	4 022			3 591	431
Dairy-beef cattle					
Simmental	2 502	8		1 175	1 319
Schwyz	200			200	
Montbeliard	124			124	
Total dairy-beef breeds	2 826	8		1 499	1 319
Beef cattle					
Angus	8 078	11		402	7 665
Hereford	3 115	88	0	697	2 330
Kazakh white-headed	3 107	20		0	3 087
Kalmyk	711			591	120
Total beef breeds	15 011	119	0	1 690	13 202
Total in the republic	21 859	127	0	6 780	14 952
Source: data from the regional territorial inspections of the State Inspection Committee of AIC.					

The main exporting countries of breeding cattle to Kazakhstan are Russia, Ukraine, Hungary, Germany, the Netherlands. At the same time, cattle of the Russian Federation and Ukraine, Belarus, are most adapted for almost all regions of the country, since they successfully undergo adaptation to the harsh local conditions of the south of the country.

In the context of regions, the purchase of imported breeding cattle is clearly visible in table 2.

Table 2 – Purchased imported breeding cattle in the context of the regions of Kazakhstan

Regions	Imported breeding cattle				
	total, animals	Including by age and sex groups			
		bulls	cows	bred heifers	heifers
Akmola	648	2	-	335	311
Aktobe	6307	34	-	428	5845
Almaty	3125		-	-	3125
East Kazakhstan	3101	62	-	-	3039
Zhambyl	1426	-	-	200	1226
West Kazakhstan	311	-	-	75	236
Karaganda	1481	13	-	293	1175
Kostanay	2196	9	-	-	2187
Kyzylorda	1403	1	-	1189	213
North Kazakhstan	1499	6	-	893	600
Turkistan	152	-	-	152	-
Total in the republic	21 859	127	0	6 780	14 952

Source: data from the regional territorial inspections of the State Inspection Committee of AIC.

As can be seen from the table, the largest share of purchased livestock is in the Aktobe region – 28,9 %, Almaty region – 14,3 %, East Kazakhstan region – 14,2 % and Kostanay region – 10 %. The lowest level is in the West Kazakhstan region – 1,4 % and the Turkestan region (formerly South Kazakhstan) – 0,7 %.

Equally important when buying breeding cattle of exporting countries, i.e. livestock suppliers, as it is often difficult to adapt livestock, as well as their incidence and other causes, as can be seen from table 3.

Table 3 – Procurement of breeding cattle in the context of supplier countries

Cattle exporting countries	Purchased, animals	The specific weight of the purchased cattle, %
Russia	9 418	43,1
USA	6 843	31,3
Germany	2 842	13,0
Netherlands	1 414	6,5
Hungary	665	3,0
Ukraine	371	1,7
Czech Republic	256	1,2
Belarus	50	0,2
Total	21 859	100

Source: data from the regional territorial inspections of the State Inspection Committee of AIC.

Despite some financial support from the state, the livestock sector is not yet able to increase the volume of exports of meat, meat and dairy products. To date, exports of agricultural products are strong and hard wheat, rice, flour, sunflower oil, dairy products. Therefore, Kazakhstan should realize all opportunities to increase the production of various meat products on the basis of the effectiveness of the implemented state programs, as well as targeted funding from local budgets of certain areas of animal husbandry development. At the same time, modern agricultural policy should determine a rational system of agricultural production management on the basis of consolidation of farms, which is based on the priority tasks of the Program of development of AIC sector.

Today, Kazakhstan dairy producers work only at 60% of their design capacity due to a lack of raw materials. With a gross milk yield of more than 5 million tons in the country, the share of existing agricultural units is only 1 million tons, and the remaining 4 million tons are produced in personal subsidiary plots of the population. At the same time, 1,5 million tons of milk are supplied for processing, which requires integration and cooperation between producers and processing plants on the basis of mutually beneficial prices and an effective mechanism for distributing profit. An important role is also played by solving the problems of providing concentrated feed, pastures and hayfields, since an increase in the sowing of certain crops due to agricultural lands led to an increase in the area of arable land due to hayfields and pastures. This problem is acute in the southern regions, where plantations of various agricultural crops are located around rural settlements. In this aspect, local executive bodies must comply with the agricultural production management system based on the strategic goals of the regions and the zonal distribution of cultivated plants and the zoned development of livestock breeding. Unfortunately, the various government programs adopted do not reflect the systematic approach and the integrated nature of agricultural production. As a result of this, in the regions, in most cases, ineffective and irrational research projects that do not allow the development of certain agricultural sectors are financed.

One of the branches of cattle breeding providing for the needs of the domestic market is sheep breeding. Today, the republic's sheep breeding cannot provide for reaching the livestock of the Soviet economic period. The presence of a livestock of sheep and goats in private ownership also does not allow solving the problems of this sphere. Most of the problems of sheep breeding are similar to cattle, but at the same time it needs to be addressed with questions of zonal specialization, which is essentially violated and does not allow for the organization and management of this sphere in a systematic way on a scientific approach. Therefore, the state should determine the location of sheep breeds, based on the specialization and concentration of agricultural enterprises and the presence of a livestock of sheep of one breed or another, taking into account the natural-climatic conditions of management. The lack of such practice today does not allow the opening of wool processing enterprises, which leads to the non-use of wool in various regions, although they are reflected in the production cost of livestock products and reduce the income received by peasant and farm enterprises.

Studies of the livestock sector of the Kyzylorda region show that the largest part of cattle, as well as throughout the country, is privately owned by the population of rural areas. However, despite this, in the region, on average, one cow receives from two to three and a half liters of milk, which is due to the lack of feed, hayfields and pastures, as well as the lack of breeding among private traders.

The main task of the entire AIC of Kazakhstan is to increase meat production, as well as supply of processed products abroad 2,5 times. In 2018, Kazakhstan for the first time exported meat over ten and a half thousand tons. In this case, only beef abroad delivered more than ten thousand tons. In this direction, young bulls are purchased in significant quantities for their fattening. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, about 1 thousand bulls are fed on a specialized platform in Uzbekistan. Similar feed mills operate domestically [9].

Unfortunately, the number of pigs in the republic has decreased, especially in the southern regions. At the same time, the demand for horse meat and beef is growing in the southern regions, which has led to higher prices for meat and meat products. In this aspect, it is necessary to comprehensively solve the problems of these sectors, to optimize the parameters of farms and improve the feed base of integrated farms, to create additional industries along with the main industries.

One way to increase meat and meat products is to develop poultry farming. Unfortunately, today poultry farming has not been developed in all regional centers, as it was during the years of Soviet power. Therefore, the republic is not able to export poultry and chicken eggs. Kyzylorda region belongs to the regions absent by its industrial poultry farm. Unfortunately, despite the allocation of large financial resources for the construction of a poultry farm in the regional center for over twenty years, this area has not been developed. The needs of the regional center are provided by private owners and delivery from other regions of the country. At the same time, in Soviet times, the poultry industry of Kazakhstan brought large amounts of profit, not to mention the full provision of the local population in poultry meat and other poultry products.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ЕТ ЖӘНЕ ЕТ ӨНІМДЕРІ ЭКСПОРТЫН ДАМУ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ

Аннотация. Мақалада Қазақстандағы ауыл шаруашылығы алқаптарының болуы, мал шаруашылығының проблемаларын көтеретін және географиялық орналасуы мен табиғи ресурстардың, елдің экспорттық әлеуетін арттыратын мал шаруашылығы саласын зерттеу нәтижелері талқыланады. Сонымен қатар мақалада мал шаруашылығы саласын дамытуды құқықтық қолдау, мемлекеттік реттеу және қаржылық қолдаудың маңызы назарға алынған. Мал шаруашылығы саласының дамуына әсер ететін факторлар көрсетілген және мал шаруашылығының нақты бағыттары туралы аналитикалық ақпарат келтірілген. Автор, өз кезегінде, мемлекеттік бағдарламаның бәсекелес нарықтардағы өнімді қамтамасыз ету үшін мал шаруашылығы өнімдерін өндірудегі талаптарға негізделген басым бағыттардың міндеттерін анықтайды. Өртүрлі салаларға үлкен инвестициялар мен инвестицияларды қажет ететін мал шаруашылығы өнімдерін өндіру мен өңдеуде жоғары өнімді заманауи технологиялардың рөлін көрсетеді. Сондай-ақ мақалада мал шаруашылығында ішкі тұтыну нарығының қауіпсіздігі, атап айтқанда, сүт және қышқыл сүт өнімдерінің жетіспеушілігі және ішкі нарықтың осы өнімдердің түрлеріне үлкен тәуелділігі туралы айтылған. Мақалада мал шаруашылығы саласында мемлекеттік реттеу мен ауыл шаруашылығы тауарларын өндірушілерді қолдау тетіктері және жанама құралдары қажетті деңгейде жұмыс істемейді. Ауылдың бәсекеге қабілеттілігінің төмен деңгейде болуы материалдық-техникалық база және қаржылық қауіпсіздік, лизингтің жоғары ставкаларының (17 %) болуына әкеледі. Тауар өндірушілер, сондай-ақ, отандық ғылыми зерттеулер, инновациялар үшін инфрақұрылымның әлсіздігі, шетелдік және алдыңғы қатарлы тәжірибені енгізу өндіріс талаптарына сәйкес келмейді. Бұл республика аймақтарының экспорттық мүмкіндіктеріне әсер етеді.

Зерттеулерге сүйене отырып, автор, сонымен қатар елдің мал шаруашылығындағы өртүрлі шаруашылық (шаруа) қожалықтарының дамуын, осы шаруашылықтарда әлсіз өсіруді анықтайды және осы елдерде агробизнеснің дамуы мен олардың экспорттық мүмкіндіктері ескере отырып, мал шаруашылығын дамытудың халықаралық тәжірибесін ұсынады.

Мақалада құс шаруашылығы мен мал шаруашылығын дамытудағы цифрландыруды енгізудің үлкен рөлі көрсетілген. Ондағы өңірлік ерекшеліктерді ескере отырып, 2017-2021 жылдарға арналған агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді дамытудың қабылданған мемлекеттік бағдарламаларына сәйкес, ет және ет өнімдерінің өндірісі мен экспортын жақсарту шаралары ұсынылған.

Түйін сөздер: мемлекеттік бағдарлама, мал шаруашылығы, ірі қара мал, қой мен ешкі, құс шаруашылығы, шаруа және фермер қожалықтары, ауылшаруашылық кәсіпорындары, халықтың жеке үй шаруашылықтарының агроқұрылымдары, экспорт, импорт, асыл тұқымды ірі қара, бұқалар, сиырлар, тұқымдар, жемдер, зоналық бөлу, климаттық жағдайлар, мамандану, шоғырлану, экономикалық қатынастар, өндіріс шығындары, өндірісті ұйымдастыру, басқару.

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ПРОБЛЕМЫ РАЗВИТИЯ ЭКСПОРТА МЯСА И МЯСНОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются результаты исследования сферы животноводства Казахстана, при котором с учетом географического размещения и обеспеченности природными ресурсами, наличием огромных площадей сельхозугодий поднимаются проблемы производства животноводческой продукции и повышения экспортного потенциала страны. Кроме того, в статье важный акцент уделяется на нормативно-правовое обеспечение, государственное регулирование и финансовую поддержку развития сферы животноводства, указываются факторы, влияющие на развитие сферы животноводства, приводится аналитическая информация по конкретным направлениям животноводства. Автор, со своей стороны определяет задачи приоритетных направлений, исходя из требований государственной программы по обеспечению воспроизводства продукции животноводства с целью обеспечения на рынках конкуренции продукции, показывает роль высокопродуктивных современных технологий в процессе производства и переработки животноводческой продукции, при котором требуются большие капиталовложения и инвестиции в различные отрасли сферы животноводства. В статье, кроме того, важное значение уделяется обеспеченности внутреннего потребительского рынка в той или иной животноводческой продукции, в

частности выделяется нехватка молочных и кисломолочных продукции и большой зависимости внутреннего рынка в этих видах продукции.

В статье указывается, что в сфере животноводства не на должном уровне работают необходимые прямые и косвенные инструменты механизма государственной регуляции и поддержки сельских товаропроизводителей, слабая материально-техническая база и финансовое обеспечение, высокие ставки лизинговых операций (17%), что приводит к низкой конкурентоспособности сельских товаропроизводителей. Выделяется также, что не должным образом отвечают требованиям производства отечественные научные исследования, слабая инфраструктура для инновационной деятельности и внедрения зарубежного и передового опыта, что сказывается на экспортных возможностях регионов республики.

В статье также автор на основе исследований определяет развитие тех или иных типов фермерских (крестьянских) хозяйств в сфере животноводства страны, слабой племенной работы в этих хозяйствах, предлагает международный опыт развития животноводства, с учетом развития агробизнеса в этих странах и их экспортных возможностей.

В статье также указываются большая роль птицеводства в развитии животноводства, внедрению цифрализации в этой сферы и предлагаются меры по улучшению производства и экспорта мяса и мясных продуктов в соответствии с принятыми государственными программами развития сферы АПК на 2017-2021 годы с учетом региональных особенностей.

Ключевые слова: государственная программа, животноводство, крупный рогатый скот, овцы и козы, птица, крестьянские и фермерские хозяйства, сельскохозяйственные предприятия, агроформирования личные хозяйства населения, экспорт, импорт, племенной скот, быки, коровы, нетели, телки, порода, корма, зональное размещение, природно-климатические условия, специализация, концентрация, экономические взаимоотношения, издержки производства, организация производства, кооперация, интегрированные хозяйства, управление.

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