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Finance and International Trade**FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
AS A GUARANTEE OF FOOD SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC
OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Annotation. This article refers to the need to ensure the country's food security and the dependence of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the amount of financing. The analysis of the current state of the industry for the period from 2011 to 2015 was carried out, weak and strong sides, opportunities and threats were studied. Attention is given to the sources of financial support for the AIC and their structure. The share of financing of the gross output of agricultural products is presented. The availability of the domestic food market is assessed. The coefficients of food dependence of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015 are calculated. The current trends in the development of the industry are being considered, which pose new tasks for state bodies. These tasks require the development of appropriate measures to ensure the production of demand in the markets of competitive agricultural products in the medium term. On the basis of the conducted assessment of the dependence of the industry development on the volumes of financial support to agriculture, it can be concluded that the development of the agricultural sector depends on financing the activities of agribusiness entities and this dependence is high enough to influence the development of the industry. Indicators showing that the country needs to develop an internal market that can limit the import of food and agricultural products is shown. At the same time, it is necessary to direct efforts to expand the range and increase production of locally produced goods, which will contribute to the development of the internal turnover of funds and increase the profitability of rural commodity producers and ensure employment of the population.

Key words: agro-industrial complex, food security, financial security, agriculture, agricultural products, profitability of agricultural producers, sources of financing, investment growth.

The agro-industrial complex (APC) is one of the important sectors of the economy that forms the food and economic security of the country, as well as the labor and settlement capacities of rural areas. The Law "On State Regulation of the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex and Rural Territories" provides an interpretation of the concept, that is, the agro-industrial complex - a set of sectors of the economy, including the production, collection, storage, transportation, processing and sale of agricultural and fishery products, as well as food industry, related industries and spheres of activity that provide them with modern technologies, technological equipment, money, information and other resources, veterinary and sanitary and phytosanitary security, scientific support and training [1].

S.N. Umirzakov in his article notes that more than 70 branches of the national economy directly or indirectly participate in the creation of the final products of the agro-industrial complex at different stages of production and circulation. The structure of the agro-industrial complex includes only industries that

are technologically and economically interconnected and directly involved both in the production process and in the output of the final product to the consumer. The ratio of industries engaged in the production of food products and direct consumer goods is the branch structure of the agro-industrial complex [2].

As shown by NA Umbetaliev, the socio-economic situation of the Kazakh agrarian sector, despite measures taken, remains difficult [3].

In coordination with R.Dulambayev, we also believe that the goal of the state policy for development of the agrarian sector today is to concentrate on economic modernization and the introduction of innovative programs [4].

In A.Zh. Rakhimzhanova's article is written that the development of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan in recent years has shown positive results, but with the growing influence of external threats, the preservation of internal risks, the emergence of the prospects of the world agro-food market, it is necessary to optimize the measures of state support, stimulate processes of integration and cooperation. In agricultural production, and diversify production in accordance with natural, climatic and socio-economic factors [5].

According to A.P. Zinchenko, relevance does not lose the topic of reproduction problem in agriculture in Russia after the collapse of the union [6].

Obolentsev I. in his article argues that Russia's agriculture should become a permanent priority of state policy as one of the priority areas [7].

In his own article, V.F. Bashmachkov cited examples of Asian countries in the basis of structure, where were large landowning commodity farms, in symbiosis with where small peasant farms of a consumer nature worked. Now the emphasis is on development of family-type farms, which enabled them to increase agricultural production and provide the population with food [8].

For Kazakhstan, the problem of strengthening national sovereignty and territorial integrity, forming an effectively functioning system of national security, including interconnected subsystems of military, information, public, environmental, economic and food security is very urgent. In this regard, the study of organizational and economic mechanism of the economic and food security systems of Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the development of recommendations for improving the management system of the national economy and its structural component - the agro-industrial complex at the stage of transition of the Kazakh economy to sustainable development become especially urgent [9].

When forming an agrarian policy, it is impossible not to take into consideration the global trends in development of agriculture in developed countries. In most countries of the world, support for agriculture is recognized as a national priority, and effective systems of state financial regulation are implemented. In recent years, developed countries have been paying increased attention to the problems of their own food security. Every year, funds allocated for financial support for agriculture are increasing. The experience of developed countries in the field of financial support of the national economy and creation of new competitive industries, including the agro-industrial complex, deserves a lot of attention. Each country chooses its own way of regulating the economy, developing and determining for itself the most optimal forms and methods [10].

Agriculture in Kazakhstan is one of the most important branches of the economy, which allows almost completely to ensure food security, as well as export significant amounts of agricultural products abroad. The share of agriculture in the GDP of Kazakhstan for 2011-2015. varies insignificantly and is 8%.

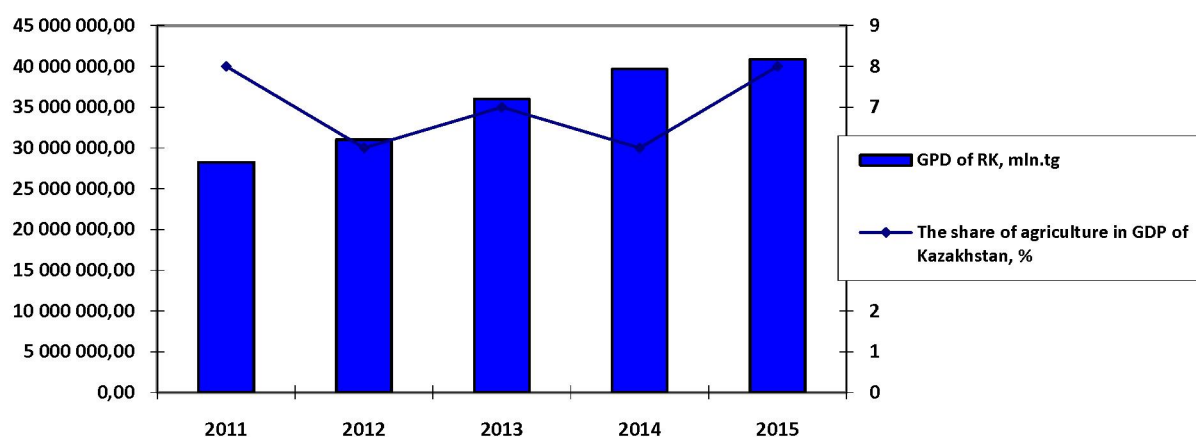


Figure 1- Dynamics of the share of agriculture in the GDP of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the period from 2011 to 2015, in% [11]

In 2015, the gross output of agriculture amounted to 3.3 trillion. KZT, which in real terms is 21.6% higher than in 2011. In the gross harvest there is a high share of production of personal subsidiary plots. About 80% of agricultural products produced in Kazakhstan are sold as raw materials, without processing, and finished products have weak competitiveness.

The average annual growth rates of food production in general do not keep pace with the growth rates of consumption and income of the population, as a result of which the free niche in the market is filled by imports and its share in domestic consumption remains very significant. Gross output of food production in 2015 amounted to 1.1 trillion. KZT, which in real terms is 13% higher than in 2011. The main share in the structure of food production is occupied by the grain processing industry (22.3%), (16.7%), bread and bakery (15%), meat processing (13.6%), fruit and vegetable (7.6%), fat and oil (7.9%) and other industries (16.9%). In total, production of food products amounted to KZT1,122,041.4 million [12].

In general, under utilization of an export potential of agriculture, a high share of imports of processed products led to a negative balance in foreign trade in food products - minus 1.3 billion US dollars. In rural areas, agricultural products are available in sufficient quantities. At the same time, processing companies are experiencing a shortage of these products. The main problem is the lack of infrastructure for purchase of products from agricultural producers and its further promotion to the sales markets, including enterprises for processing it. Solving this problem requires an integrated approach involving the potential of cooperation of personal subsidiary and small peasant farms [13].

Among the strengths of Kazakhstan's agro-industrial complex, it should be noted that Kazakhstan occupies the ninth place in the world in terms of area; In terms of arable land per capita, Kazakhstan ranks second in the world; Kazakhstan is one of the largest exporters of grain and flour; the large rural population (43% of the total population), a high proportion of the employed; large potential demand for food products of CIS and Central Asian markets; constant growth of the gross product of the agroindustrial complex; high potential for production and export of organic products. Weak aspects of the development of the agroindustrial complex are: a low share in the country's GDP; low level of implementation of research and development work; insufficient level of veterinary and food safety; high capital intensity; long payback period; dependence on natural and climatic conditions; low labor productivity; low profitability of SHPP. [14].

Plant cultivation preserves the monoculture of wheat, its sown areas occupy 57-60% with a scientifically justified norm of 45%. As a result, according to statistics, 2-3 million tons of wheat are accumulated annually in transitional reserves. This volume, on the one hand, puts pressure on the market,

reducing the price of the product. On the other hand, there is some pressure on the budget - the need for subsidies in the declared areas. At the same time, due to the lack of production of barley, oilseeds, corn, oats and sugar beet, there is a shortage of raw materials for the production of mixed fodders and products with high added value. In addition, due to the low level of application of mineral fertilizers (11% of the normative) and varietal seeds (3% of all sown areas), there is a decline in the quality of domestic crop production. The solution of these problems lies in the plane of stimulating the diversification of cultivated areas, increasing the use of fertilizers and varietal seeds. [15].

Kazakhstan almost fully meets its domestic needs for livestock products - in meat and milk. Moreover, for lamb, beef, pork, there is potential for increasing exports. The exception is poultry and fish, for which the share of imports is 54% and 67%. In addition, agricultural producers are experiencing a shortage of raw materials of the appropriate quality. The productivity of agricultural animals and birds remains low. The main reasons for this circumstance are a low proportion of breeding animals and birds, a lack of a country feed balance, a low level of application of mixed fodders, and a lack of use of pasture potential.

Low rates of growth in labor productivity in the industry are associated with a high level of wear (54-88%) with low annual rates of renewal by main types of agricultural machinery and equipment (1-2%). Terms of operation of a significant proportion of equipment exceed the normative by 10-15 years. Due to these reasons, the level of technical serviceability of machines during the field works is reduced to 65-75% with an acceptable level of 85-95%. This situation has arisen as a result of the priority direction in recent years of state measures support for leasing large agricultural producers to purchase expensive equipment and . As a result, the acquisition of inexpensive equipment for most small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises became inaccessible.

A significant proportion of agribusiness entities do not have access to credit resources, due to a lack of proper liquid collateral and an unreliable financial condition, especially this issue is relevant for small and medium-sized entities of the agro-industrial complex. In the insurance system, a negative role is played by the OVS, whose activities nullify insurance as a financial tool to control the effective production and protection of the property interests of the SSP. The subsidy policy does not fully stimulate the growth of production efficiency in the agro-industrial complex.

The trade and logistics infrastructure of the agricultural sector is poorly developed. The rise in price of goods from "farm to table" reaches 100% or more. As a result, high price fluctuations occur during off-season, the inability to form large lots and ensure the continuous supply of agricultural and food products. Thus, the above tendencies put new tasks before the state bodies. They require development of appropriate measures to ensure the production of competitive products of the agro-industrial complex in demand in markets for the medium term. At the present stage of development of Kazakhstan, when the state has taken a course in the number of the most economically developed countries of the world, the biggest and most important task is to raise the agrarian sector of the economy to a qualitatively new level of development, such as agriculture that allows ensuring the country's food security. During the period from 2011 to 2015, state support programs were implemented, such as the Business Road Map 2020, Performance 2020, Agribusiness 2020. In 2015, there is a significant increase in the share of agriculture in GDP, due to a sharp decline in exports in nominal terms due to fluctuations in the national currency rate [16].

One of the problems of market regulation of the economy is the implementation of financial support for the agro-industrial complex. The problem is formed by the specifics of the AIC, i.e. high riskiness of the industry due to the large gap between the processes: investing and obtaining finished products. Thus, it becomes necessary to study financing of the agro-industrial complex, especially in the context of ensuring country's food security. The structure and sources of financing of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the dynamics are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 - Sources of capital funding of agriculture in the period from 2011 to 2015

Years	Total investments		Budget resources		Own funds		Bank loans		Other sources	
	million tenge	Ud.the weight, %	Million tenge	Ud.the weight, %	Million tenge	Ud. the weight, %	Million tenge	Ud. the weight, %	Million tenge	Ud. the weight, %
2011	109423,5	100	2265,9	2,1	80090,4	73,1	-	-	27067,2	24,7
2012	133944,4	100	792,3	0,5	103564,4	77,3	-	-	29587,7	22,1
2013	139626,7	100	2976,1	2,1	105754,7	75,7	6180,8	4,4	24715,1	17,7
2014	173208,5	100	2518,0	1,4	132303,8	76,3	10086,2	5,8	28372,5	16,3
2015	163907,7	100	109,6	0,1	134073,2	81,7	5609,8	3,4	24115,1	14,7
Note - calculated by the authors on the basis of data from the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan										

In the structure of sources of financing of agriculture, the main share is occupied by own resources, in addition, by 5 years there has been a tendency to increase the share of own means of financing. There is a decrease in the share of other sources of financing, despite the general picture of growth in the volume of investment in agriculture, and the volumes of bank lending are insignificant.

The share of annual government subsidies is extremely low and tends to decrease. According to the Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2015, state funds allocated from the republican and local budgets amounted to about 109.6 million tenge or 0.1% of the total investment. The volume of annual investments is increasing, with the exception of 2015, where the reduction was 3.6%. In 2015, agriculture received an investment of about 164.1 billion tenge. [12]

In comparison with other branches of the republic, agriculture in Kazakhstan is profitable, although in different periods the values of this indicator are uneven. At the same time, the profitability of the crop sector, the average annual value of which is about 27%, is much higher than in the livestock sector, where profitability varies at a level of 14% for the period from 2010 to 2014.

In our opinion, the key to the structure of the agricultural sector is the development of agriculture, livestock and crop production represented, as they allow for the production of agricultural raw materials, its safety and recycling. We calculate the share of funding in the gross output of agriculture in the context of 5 years.

Table 2 - Share of financing in the gross output of agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the period from 2011 to 2015

Years	The volume of financing of crop and livestock production, mln. tenge	The gross output of crops and livestock in agricultural enterprises, mln. tenge	The share of funding in the gross output of crop and livestock production, %
2011	109,423.5	664,554.4	16.4
2012	133,944.4	389,464.2	34.4
2013	139,626.7	563,241.3	24.7
2014	173,208.5	576,372.9	30.1
2015	163,907.7	668,552.6	24.5
Note - Calculate the authors on the basis of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan			

The share of financing of the gross output of agriculture is quite high is 26.1% on average, this indicator shows the release of the dependence of agricultural production on funding.

Based on the analysis carried out between domestic investments and the gross output of agricultural products (services), a correlation is observed. The correlation analysis was conducted using the official website of the Committee of Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, namely using the Taldau information and analytical system. Coefficient of correlation was 0.85.

This indicator is quite high for humanities, and characterizes a rather high dependence between volumes of domestic investment and grosses output of agricultural products. Thus, on the strength of the evaluation of development of this branch from the volume of financial support for agriculture, we can make a conclusion, that development of agricultural sector depends from the financing of the activities of the subjects of the agro-industrial complex, and this dependence is high enough to influence the development of the industry.

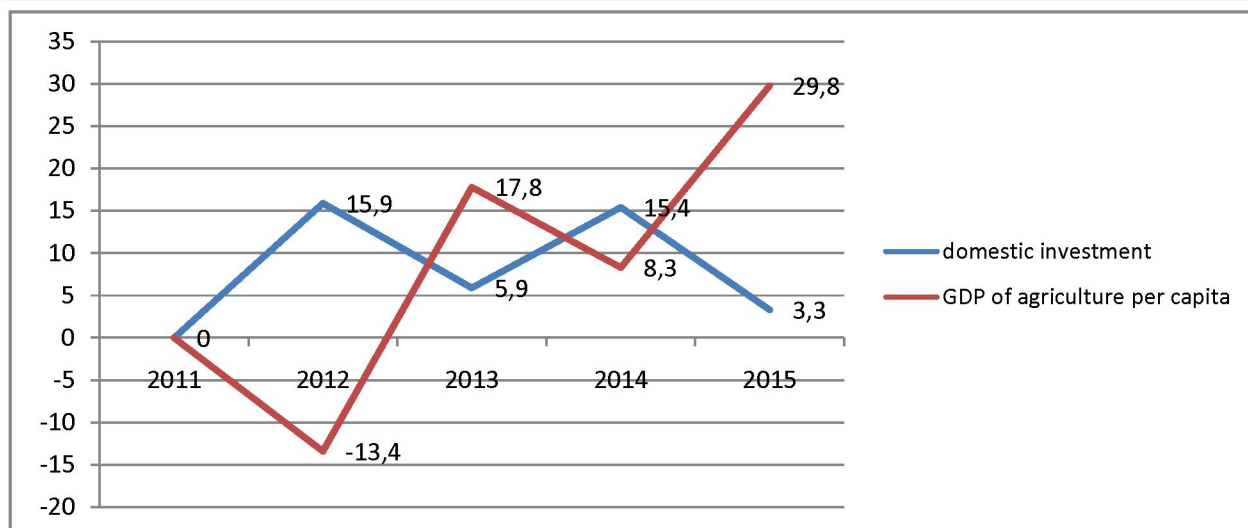


Figure 2 - Dependence between domestic investments of the Republic of Kazakhstan and gross output of agricultural products (services) per capita [15].

Economic security is traditionally considered as the most important qualitative characteristic of the economic system, which determines her ability to support normal conditions of vital activity of population sustainable provision of resources for the development of the national economy, and also the realization of national-state interests.

One of the main directions of ensuring the economic security of the state is ensuring food security. However, in many works dealing with problems of economic security, food security is not even included in the components of national security. It can also be said that there is no multilateral definition of food security with well-defined quantitative parameters. In the economic literature, food security is a relatively new economic category. In 1974, the UN General Assembly approved the "International Commitments to Ensure Food Security in the World" developed on the basis of the recommendations of FAO, where there is a definition: "Food security is a system of measures to ensure the production and satisfaction of the quantitative and qualitative needs of the country's population in highly competitive domestic food products of a wide range" [17].

According to FAO standards, the country's food security is ensured if it produces about 80% of consumed food, or when the country specializes in the production of a particular type of food, the export of which allows it to receive a surplus of the foreign trade balance for food i.e. the volumes of world trade largely depend on the realization of this commodity and the country can influence the world market. Food security is considered to be secured if, in addition to producing the required amount of food, also there is an additional output, which made in the amount of the replenished insurance stock at the level of the developed countries of the world (20%). In the event that certain types of food are not produced in the country or their production is limited, food security in them is ensured by purchasing in other countries. At the same time, it is important to prevent the emergence of food, political or other dependence on exporting countries with regard to missing food [18].

As can be seen, from the information in Table 3, almost all types of agricultural products, domestic needs are fully provided. Problematic are the production of vegetables, potatoes, fruit and berry crops and vineyards, sugar beet, fresh, chilled and frozen fish, livestock products. The availability of these types of agricultural products ranges from 43% to 98% in 2015.

In 2015, the sown area of potatoes was 190 thousand hectares, the gross harvest - 3 521.0 thousand tons, which is more than the level of 2011 by 3.4% and 14.5%, respectively. Internal demand of the republic is provided by 98% due to large agricultural producers. At the same time, potatoes of industrial production completely go to the markets of cities, processing, seeds and for export. The production capacities of potato processing enterprises are loaded by 23%. In 2015, the sown area of sugar beet was 9.2 thousand hectares, which is 49% less than in 2011. Over the period 2011-2015, the average annual sugar beet production amounted to 122.9 thousand tons, which is 99.5 thousand tons or 45% less compared to 2006-2010. Due to the inadequate volumes of sugar beet production, an average of 255,000

tons of cane sugar is imported annually to the republic. In 2015, the share of sugar production from imported raw sugar cane in domestic consumption was 55%, the share of imports of finished sugar - 42%. Production capacities of existing sugar mills are loaded by 37.1%. In 2015, the area of fruit and berry crops and vineyards amounted to 57.1 thousand hectares, gross harvest - 280.3 thousand tons, which is more than in 2011 by 4.6% and 20.1%, respectively. This volume allows to meet the demand of the population of the republic by 43%, the deficit is covered by import products. No garden areas are identified, with reference to the regions.

Table 3 - Provision of the domestic market with food products

Years	Domestic production	Import	Export	Demand by the population	Provision of domestic production, in%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Refined products, thousand tons					
2011	5296,7	597,6	2010,13	3884,17	136
2012	5469,7	624,3	2364,59	3729,41	147
2013	5687,3	511,1	2007,33	4191,07	136
2014	5841,6	560,1	2000,9	4400,8	133
2015	5565,6	623,1	1955,54	4233,16	131
Cereals thousand tons					
2011	26 547,10	94,10	3 493,20	23 148,00	115
2012	12 426,40	88,40	7 880,40	4 634,40	268
2013	17 772,30	42,60	5 330,40	12 484,50	142
2014	16 726,90	56,20	5 008,00	11 775,10	142
2015	17 910,80	129,60	4 298,30	13 742,01	130
Oilseeds, thousands tons					
2011	2 257,00	19,40	340,90	1 935,50	117
2012	1 948,90	193,20	879,50	1 262,60	154
2013	2 985,70	64,20	650,00	2 399,90	124
2014	3 075,20	71,00	1 122,70	2 023,50	152
2015	3 080,40	50,20	1 101,00	2 029,60	152
Vegetables, thousands tons					
2011	2 877,7	292,2	24,6	3 145,3	91
2012	3 061,5	281,9	65,9	3 277,5	93
2013	3 241,5	517,1	39,5	3 719,1	87
2014	3 469,9	445,8	42,6	3 873,1	90
2015	3 564,9	438,9	48,8	3 955,0	90
Potatoes, thousand tons					
2011	3 076,10	165,8	1,3	3 240,60	95
2012	3 126,40	78,7	5,1	3 200	98
2013	3 343,60	112,3	8,4	3 447,50	97
2014	3 410,50	57,4	6,3	3 461,60	99
2015	3 521,00	78,4	2,9	3 596,50	98
Fruit and berry crops and vineyards, thousand tons					
2011	233,3	440,4	4,3	669,4	35
2012	276,1	510,8	5,4	781,5	35
2013	280,5	407,3	3,1	684,7	41
2014	303,3	432,4	6,9	728,8	42
2015	280,3	371	4,7	646,6	43
Sugar beet, thousand tons					
2011	200,4	224,0	-	424,4	47
2012	151,6	135,3	-	286,9	53
2013	64,6	362,2	-	426,8	15
2014	23,9	326,2	-	350,1	7
2015	174,1	226,0	-	400,1	44
Cotton, thousand tons					
2011	336,0	6,0	82,6	259,4	130
2012	379,7	14,9	150,0	244,6	155

Продолжение таблицы 3					
1	2	3	4	5	6
2013	396,7	0,03	194,6	202,2	196
2014	320,7	2,0	47,9	274,8	117
2015	273,9	9,1	112,6	170,5	161
Fresh, chilled and frozen fish, tons					
2011	35754	61998	25425,5	72326,5	49
2012	37365	61426	25356	73435	51
2013	35503	59094,7	24092,2	70505,5	50
2014	37547	48432,7	24798,9	61180,4	61
2015	42219	52234,3	24879,4	69573,7	61
Livestock products, thousands tons					
2011	933,2	184,77	0,528	1117,6	84
2012	927,9	231,2	1,5007	1157,8	80
2013	864,7	210	1,6	1073,1	81
2014	892,7	189,2	12,8	1069,1	84
2015	903,3	183,1	16,2	1070,2	84
Egg of chicken, mln.					
2011	3718,4	56,8	0,126	3775,2	98
2012	3673,4	39,2	0,303	3712,4	99
2013	3 895,9	42,9	0	3 938,8	99
2014	4 272,5	43,2	50,2	4 265,5	100
2015	4 719,4	34,8	112,4	4 641,8	102
Note - calculated by the authors on the basis of data from the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan					

There is a threat of loss of the gene pool of the wild apple tree - the progenitor of all cultivars due to poor accounting, control and penetration of especially dangerous pests. The workload of enterprises for processing fruits and vegetables was 27%. The domestic market for fresh, chilled and frozen fish is estimated at 70,000 tons. The share of imports in domestic consumption is 75%. The capacity of fish processing plants for fish processing is 64 thousand tons per year. The workload is 43%. Placing of processing capacities is confined to large fishing reservoirs. The bulk of the output falls on the Atyrau and Kyzylorda oblasts [19].

The production of raw cotton is concentrated in the South-Kazakhstan region. As part of the measures taken to diversify the period from 2011 to 2015, the reduction of cotton planted areas amounted to 61.3 thousand hectares or 38.2%, the gross harvest of raw cotton decreased by 62.1 thousand tonnes or 18.5% yield of 26 centner / ha.

As of January 1, 2016, the production of all types of meat amounted to 931.0 thousand tonnes, a decrease of 0.9% compared to 2011. In the structure of consumption, by the end of 2015, the share of beef imports was 3.7%, pork - 3.9%, horse meat - 3%, mutton - 0.01%, which indicates a high export potential of these products. Despite the growth in poultry meat production, the degree of import dependence on this product remains high [15]. To calculate the dependence of Kazakhstan on imports and imported food products from other regions, we calculate the coefficient of food dependence (K):

$$K = I / D, \quad (1)$$

where I - the volume of imports of these products;

D is the volume of the demand for this product.

To calculate the dependence, we used statistical data on the volume of imported basic food products, including imports, and the republic's demand for this product. At the same time, four levels of food dependence if the coefficient of food dependence is in the range from 0.1 to 0.2, then the level of food dependence is safe;

- If the coefficient of food dependence is from 0.2 to 0.5, then the level of food dependence is proposed to be called a threshold

- If the coefficient of food dependence is from 0.5 to 0.6, then the level of dependence is dangerous
- If the coefficient of food dependence is higher than 0.6, then the level of dependence is critical [20].

Table 4- Coefficients of food dependence of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015

Name	Import	Volume of demand	Coefficient of food dependence
Refined products, thousand tons	623,1	4233,16	0,15
Cereals thousand tons	129,60	13 742,01	0,01
Oilseeds, thousands tons	50,20	2 029,60	0,02
Vegetables, thousand tons	438,9	3 955,0	0,11
Potatoes, thousand tons	78,4	3 596,50	0,02
Fruit and berry crops and vineyards, thousand tons	371	646,6	0,57
Sugar beet, thousand tons	226,0	400,1	0,56
Cotton, thousand tons	9,1	170,5	0,05
Fresh, chilled and frozen fish, tons	52234,3	69573,7	0,75
Livestock products	183,1	1070,2	0,17
Egg of chicken, mln.	34,8	4 641,8	0,01
Note - calculated by the authors on the basis of data from the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.			

Consequently, in the Republic of Kazakhstan there is a high degree of dependence of the region on imported food products on three of the considered indicators (fruit and berry crops and vineyards, sugar beet, fresh, chilled and frozen fish) and approaches a critical value (1.0). Dependence of the region on a safe level is found in the following products: cereals, olive crops, potatoes, chicken eggs. The dependence of the region on other indicators can be considered average or threshold. All these phenomena and indicators indicate that the country needs to develop an internal market that can limit the import of food and agricultural products. At the same time, it is necessary to direct efforts to expand the range and increase production of locally produced goods, which will contribute to the development of internal turnover of funds and increase the profitability of rural commodity producers and to ensure employment of the population.

Thus, following the results of the conducted research, the following conclusions are formed:

- in the light of the country's integration into the world economic space, as well as the historical aspect of the development of the agro-industrial complex, is one of the most important tasks facing the Government. Moreover, one can not ignore the fact that the agricultural sector plays an important role in ensuring the country's food security, as it forms raw materials, processes and ensures its safety for further processing.

- taking into account the specifics of the development of the agro-industrial sector, its dependence on natural and climatic conditions and the large production gap between financing and obtaining finished products, it can be said that, on the basis of the study, there is a correlation between the gross output of agricultural products and the amount of financing. The correlation coefficient was 0.85, which is a sufficiently high index, and the share of financing in gross output is very high.

- in the Republic of Kazakhstan there is a high degree of dependence of the region on imported food products on three of the considered indicators (fruit and berry crops and vineyards, sugar beet, fresh, chilled and frozen fish) and approaches a critical value (1.0). Dependence of the region on a safe level is on the following products: cereals, olive crops, potatoes, chicken eggs. The dependence of the region on other indicators can be considered average or threshold.

All these phenomena and indicators indicate that the country needs to develop an internal market that can limit the import of food and agricultural products. At the same time, it is necessary to direct efforts to expand the range and increase production of locally produced goods, which will contribute to the development of internal turnover of funds and increase the profitability of rural commodity producers and to ensure employment of the population.

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АГРОӨНЕРКӘСІПТІК КЕШЕНДІ ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУ ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІНІҢ КЕПІЛІ РЕТІНДЕ

Аннотация. Аталмыш мақалада елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету қажеттігі және Қазақстан Республикасы ауылшаруашылық кешенінің қаржыландыру көлеміне тәуелділігі туралы сөз жүреді. 2011-2015 жылдар аралығындағы саланың ағымдағы жағдайына талдау жүргізілген, әлсіз және күшті жақтары, мүмкіндіктері мен қатерлері зерттелген. АӨК қаржылық қамсыздандырудың қайнар көздері мен олардың құрылымына назар аударылған. Ауыл шаруашылығы өнімі жалпы өндірісіндегі қаржыландырудың үлесі көрсетілген. Қазақстан Республикасының 2015 жылға азық-түлік тәуелділігі коэффициенттері есептелген. Мемлекеттік органдар алдына жаңа міндеттер қоятын сала дамуының ағымдағы үрдістері қарастырылған. Бұл міндеттер орташа мерзімде нарықта талап етілген бәсекеге қабілетті АӨК өнімдерінің өндірісін қамтамасыз етуге мүмкіндік беретін тиісті шараларды әзірлеуді қажет етеді. Жүргізілген талдау негізінде АӨК субъектілерінің қызметін қаржыландыруға ауылшаруашылық саласының дамуы тәуелді, ал бұл

тәуелділік саланың дамуы үшін шамадан тым жоғары деген қорытынды жасауға болады. Республикада азық-түлік тауарлары мен ауылшаруашылық өнімдерін шеттен әкелуді шектеуге қабілетті ішкі нарықты дамыту қажеттігін дәлелдейтін көрсеткіштер анықталған. Сонымен қатар, жергілікті өндіріс тауарларын өндіруді жоғарылату және оның ассортиментін кеңейтуге күш салу қажет, ал бұл өз кезегінде қаражаттардың ішкі айналымының дамуына және ауылшаруашылық тауар өндірушілердің табыстылығын жоғарылатуға, халық жұмысбастылығын қамтамасыз етуге мүмкіндік береді.

Тірек сөздер: агроөнеркәсіп кешені, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, қаржылық қамтамасыз ету, ауыл шаруашылығы, ауылшаруашылық өнімі, ауылшаруашылық өндірушілердің тиімділігі, қаржыландыру көздері, инвестиция өсімі

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ФИНАНСОВОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА КАК ЗАЛОГ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Аннотация. В данной статье говорится о необходимости обеспечения продовольственной безопасности страны и зависимости агропромышленного комплекса Республики Казахстан от объемов финансирования. Проведен анализ текущего состояния отрасли за период с 2011 по 2015 год, изучены слабые и сильные стороны, возможности и угрозы. Уделено внимание источникам финансового обеспечения АПК и их структуре. Представлена доля финансирования в валовом выпуске продукции сельского хозяйства. Оценена обеспеченность внутреннего рынка продовольственными товарами. Рассчитаны коэффициенты продовольственной зависимости Республики Казахстан на 2015 год. Рассмотрены текущие тенденции развития отрасли, которые ставят перед государственными органами новые задачи. Эти задачи требуют разработку соответствующих мер, позволяющих обеспечить производство востребованной на рынках конкурентоспособной продукции АПК на среднесрочную перспективу. На основании проведенного анализа проведенного при написании статьи, зависимости развития отрасли от объемов финансового обеспечения сельского хозяйства можно сделать вывод о том, что развитие сельскохозяйственной отрасли зависит от финансирования деятельности субъектов АПК и эта зависимость достаточно высока, что бы влиять на развитие отрасли. Выявлены показатели свидетельствующие о том, что в республике необходимо развивать внутренний рынок, способный ограничить ввоз продовольственных товаров и продукции сельского хозяйства. При этом необходимо направить усилия на расширение ассортимента и увеличение производства товаров местного производства, что будет способствовать развитию внутреннего оборота средств и повышению доходности сельских товаропроизводителей, обеспечению занятости населения.

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс, продовольственная безопасность, финансовое обеспечение, сельское хозяйство, сельскохозяйственная продукция, рентабельность сельхозпроизводителей, источники финансирования, прирост инвестиций.