



РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ СИСТЕМА КАК ИНСТИТУТ В ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ЭКОНОМИКИ

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Резюме. Исследование посвящено вопросам системы региона, эффективное и устойчивое развитие которой имеет особое значение в огромном пространстве национальной экономики Казахстана.

Оригинальность исследования. При рассмотрении трансформации экономических систем не всегда уделяется должное внимание взаимосвязи и взаимодополнению процессов формирования экономических отношений и развития институтов. С большим трудом проникают в сложившиеся излишне экономизированные модели трансформации экономики институциональные, социокультурные, постиндустриальные характеристики. Относительно слабо разработаны вопросы адаптации тенденций экономического развития высокоразвитых стран к национальным, социокультурным условиям постсоциалистических государств, переживающих системную трансформацию.

Результаты исследования заключаются в концептуальном анализе и теоретическом определении трансформации экономических систем в контексте глобализационных процессов, с учетом современных тенденций развития национальной экономики.

Ключевые слова: региональная экономика, региональная система, системное качество, глобализация, процессы развития.

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BUSINESS STRUCTURES IN THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AS A FACTOR OF INCREASING COMPETITIVENESS

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Annotation. The purpose of the research is to develop theoretical, scientific, methodological and practical provisions for the formation of a production management system of innovative potential based on increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural industry, aimed at ensuring food security in Kazakhstan.

Originality of the research. The article shows that the innovative type of economic development requires the development of a competitive innovative potential product, the implementation of the principles of continuous improvement, the search and use of production organization for its effective production. The necessity of forming mechanisms for identifying and using organizational reserves to increase the efficiency of production of innovative potential products is also determined. This opened up the possibility of creating and developing conditions conducive to the mobilization of domestic reserves.

Research result. Despite the solution of many theoretical and applied problems reflected in the works of these authors, a General approach to the classification of organizational reserves for improving the efficiency of production of scientific-intensive products is not currently formed, and the issues of forming a mezzanine for identifying and using, and evaluating the level of production efficiency require further improvement.

Key words: sustainable development, competitiveness, agro-industrial complex, entrepreneurship, development mechanism, efficiency.

Basic provisions. On the basis of generalization of theoretical approaches to the study of entrepreneurship and the characteristics of activities on the market the notion of "enterprise structure" and defined organizational, functional, economic, and social principles to ensure the competitiveness of business structures; developed recommendations for improving the mechanism of competitiveness, including analysis of competitive position, the formation and implementation of competitive advantages that contribute to effective management of the enterprise.

Introduction. In the areas of regulation of agricultural development, ensuring structural shifts, we can distinguish several important areas of regulation. First, it is necessary to significantly improve the mobility of the main factors of production. Labor on agricultural land, capital, immobility of land itself are important obstacles, such as the



rational placement of reserves, to increase the rural economy, as well as the timely supervision of market forces in changes in the impact of economic efficiency.

In this regard, another criterion for the classification of state regulatory measures is the step of influence on production and trade [1,2]. The same criteria are registered in the liberalization trade and the World Trade Organization (WTO) agricultural agreement, which was used in Uruguay. There is no influence or influence in the production of minimal stepene and trade under the name of the «green box». The criterion for this green box is specified in the 2nd determinant in the agricultural agreement. This has an immutable meaning, such measures are not subject to transfer from consumers, there is no price quality in maintaining production, and there is no attachment to the type or volume of products, domestic or world prices, factors of production. Specific criteria for special measures are set and must be observed.

Materials and methods. The trend of transition to an innovative way of development and the formation of a national innovation system is currently an important direction in economic science. This makes it especially important to theoretically understand the essence of the entrepreneurial process in the agro-industrial complex and ways to improve the effectiveness of state regulation of innovation activities.

Thus, the development of a mechanism for activating innovation activities within the framework of the state regulation system is one of the most acute socio-economic problems. The obvious relevance, great practical significance and lack of development of the indicated problem led to the choice of the topic of the dissertation research, its goals and objectives.

Results and discussion. For the further development of the agricultural economy of the Turkestan region, large amounts of domestic and foreign investment should be received in various entrepreneurial projects. From our point of view, investments are investments or goods in various forms and are directed to production services in order to increase capital or value added.

In the economic literature, public, private, mixed and foreign investments are distinguished. However, the desire for domestic investment is less expressed. If we are talking about attracting investments, first of all, the formation of a favorable external environment for foreign investment is taken into account [3].

The reasons for attracting foreign investment are: the creation of new jobs, the development of new technologies, know-how and methods of organizing production management and innovative processes, due to the improvement of the country's balance of payments, stabilization of the macroeconomics.

Innovation management (innovation) is related to investment processes. The better the management and news structure, the more attractive the project will be for potential investors.

Foreign investments loans received from an international financial organization also consist of loans, grants, and material assistance received from other countries from interstate agreements. Domestic investments consist of state funds, i.e. related state funds attracted from other funds (loans, financial assistance, temporary assistance, etc.).

Japan is one of the developed countries, which limits the inflow of direct and indirect investment and creates conditions for attracting domestic investment in the first place for the creation of new scientific technologies, know-how and qualitatively new industries on a large scale. Japan, in turn, has severely restricted purchases of foreign licenses in order to create a technically advanced export base. The volume of foreign investment in the percentage of Foreign and domestic investments in Japan is still relatively small. In this regard, due to the inflow of investments in new multi-science technologies in the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is important to equip it at the expense of internal and external investments.

World practice has shown that foreign direct investment in comparison with other types of economic assistance differs in its advantages. Another example is Argentina, which has an open economic policy, which led to the pre-revolutionary conditions and economic crisis of the International Monetary Fund in order to attract and maintain transparency in foreign investment.

According to world experience, a well - thought-out and effective policy in attracting foreign capital is a mechanism for ensuring sustainable economic growth of the country. If this not only ensures the growth of manufacturing industries, but also includes investment, processing and science-based industries, then the attracted investments are suitable for the benefit of the country. At the same time, to give an example, according to the experience of Saudi Arabia, recognized as the richest country in the world, attracting only foreign investment is not recognized enough, which stops the development of the level of processing with the sale of raw materials.

As a result of this policy, Saudi Arabia's internal state revenue amounted to 3 300 billion. more than\$.

The state should implement its own regulatory and management functions for investment in the following areas [4]:

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- Basta ndrt economicaly basundi sallerin stamatakis etu ushin of ginatta theatr;
- caspicara new intraindividually [5].

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- agronomist keshen nm ndru mmchat and basist tartarini jelks esapce Alu;

- brecelets Narita ortony and bseklecki golyy;

- respublikasy agroin Tilletia [6];

- nm NDRs ushin and nageshwaran larinna jelks Sana'a;

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The methodology for assessing the competitiveness of agricultural products is implemented through the following specific chain.

1. Market Analysis (Study of the market, the needs of potential buyers, the forecast of the demand of the population, the consideration of possible competitors, including foreign suppliers) with the aim of justifying the basis for comparing the requirements of products in their selection, of course, the competitiveness of products. The possibility of selling in a given market can only be determined by comparing commodity producers with each other [7].

2. Determination of the list of parameters based on comparison and Evaluation (Technical, Economic, as well as regulatory), their quantitative expression and determination of weighting.

3. Calculation of empty indexes for each parameter individually (natural, points, percentages, shares, weights, etc.) or taking into account selected indicators.

4. Calculation of the integral indicator of product competitiveness.

5. Election of very serious factors and measures to increase the competitiveness of agricultural products for their implementation.

When determining the competitive parameters of goods, it is necessary to determine the part that the consumer characterizes the properties of the product, and the next part to take into account the economic situation. They can be both standard (hard) and free (soft) parameters.

The issues of competition of the agro-industrial complex in the Republic will be even more acute, so the level of constructive decisions required by the state to justify an effective domestic and foreign policy in specific regions should be determined.

- The competitiveness of the national agro-industrial complex is determined by the following main factors;

- new technologies and investments based on the level of science;

- the level of investment based on «human capital»;

- the level of favorable economic conditions for innovation;

- liberalization of foreign economic relations;

- formation of an open economy based on the rules of international trade;

- high quality of products in accordance with the relevant international certification,

- economic freedom of the economy;

- state guarantees for the protection of property and capital funds of agricultural enterprises.

New intensive and high technologies play an important role in the growth of production efficiency and the formation of product competitiveness, which means that almost 80% of quality and competitiveness are created in the production sector, that is, at the stage of technological formation of product properties, and accordingly, as a result, the norm of consumer prices is formed. 20% of the quality is formed in the production, packaging and storage processes of agricultural products, etc.

The level of competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex is determined by the degree of food freedom; the balance of domestic food supply and demand in the market; investment and rapid technological processing; improving the quality of agricultural products; increasing the standard of living and social stability of the population.

To realize the existing potential in the agricultural sector of the Republic, it is necessary to concentrate the work of three main levels of economic management - macro - (state), meso - (regional and sectoral), micro-level (enterprises) on the basis of solutions of a single program to improve the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex.

Improving the competitiveness of agricultural products for Kazakhstan is determined based on two main positions. First, the issue of increasing production from local raw materials to the export of products (according to the program developed in the Republic) is raised. Secondly, it is necessary to ensure the demand for the development of own production, which can compete in the domestic market of products, by replacing imports. In this regard, it is time to develop an organizational and economic mechanism that ensures the competitiveness of agricultural enterprises (figure 1).

Increasing the competitiveness of products depends on the following conditions:

- coordination of increasing competitiveness with the goals of macroeconomic policy of the state;

- focus on specific solutions and targeted improvement of agricultural policy on the competitiveness of products in the interconnection of food markets with targeted improvement of economic indicators for the development of agro-industrial complexes.

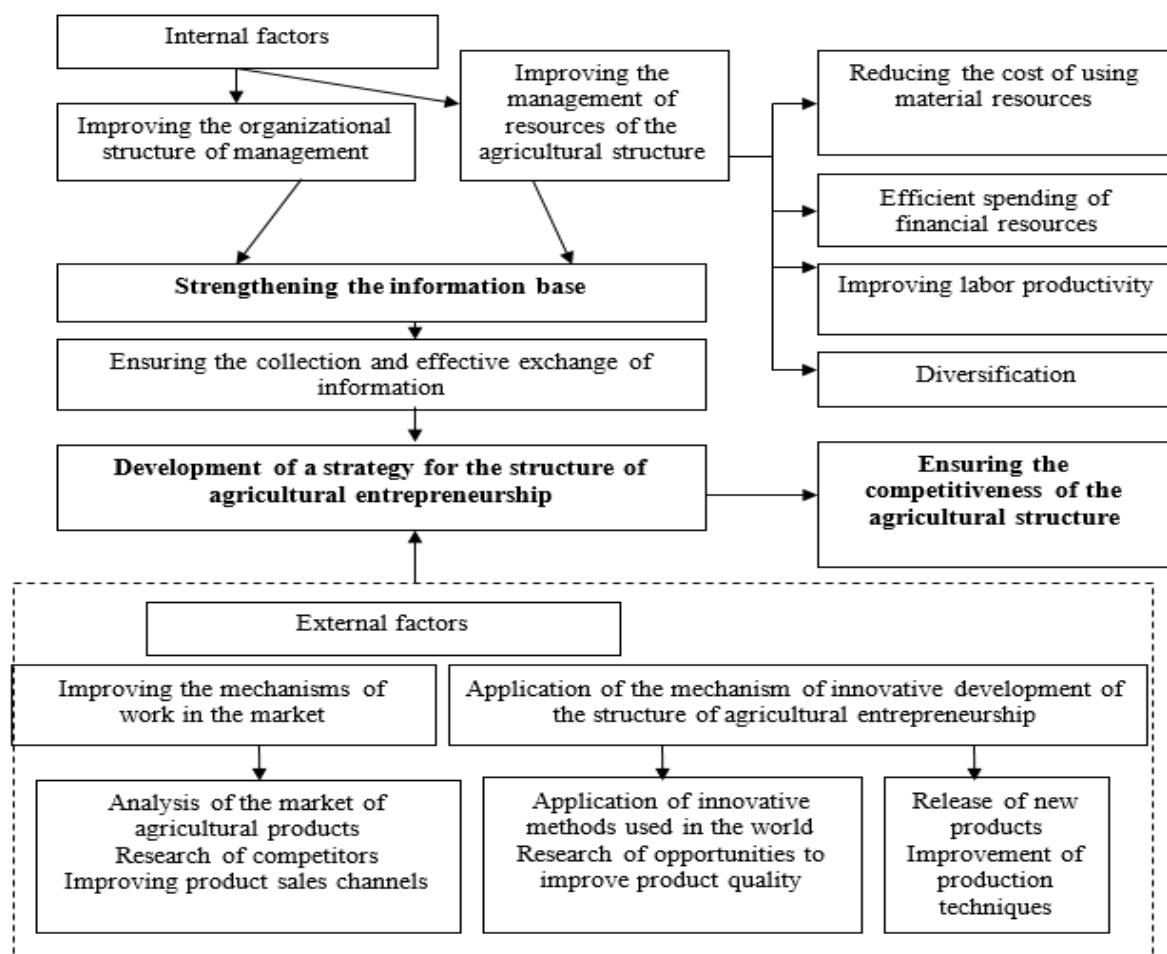


Figure 1 - Organizational and economic mechanism that ensures the competitiveness of agricultural enterprises

- search for internal reserves of commodity producers to reduce production costs;
- the field of marketing and activity of marketing research, marketing and marketing of agricultural products in the new market.

The development or progress of production of work is inextricably linked with the search for opportunities to increase labor productivity by reducing labor retention, creating conditions for optimal transmission of each resource used in the production process. Therefore, production work (creativity) can be characterized as increasing its productivity, as well as creating conditions for the maximum transmission of all factors used in production, while minimizing seizures. The productivity of production work is realized through the stages of technological implementation.

The main role in the development of production work is played by the production technological process. It is divided into rigid and flexible. A special characteristic of the rigid production technological process is the use of technological production devices focused on serial production as much as possible. Rigid technological processes are aimed at stable production of large volumes of products in the absence of systematic changes in the design of the manufactured product.

A special characteristic of the process of rigid production technologies is the use of technological production devices focused as much as possible on mass production. Rigid technological processes are aimed at stable production of large volumes of products in the absence of systematic changes in the design of the manufactured product.

The situation presented by us identifies 6 (six) interrelated issues in achieving this goal:

1. Achieving the level of diversity of activities of horizontally integrated and indirectly diversified organizations in the agro-industrial complex, ensuring the achievement of the goals of their formation and the formation of their competitive advantages.

2. Distribution of the placement of production funds of organizations (primarily capital) determined between sales markets and economic activities in order to maximize the efficiency of their use.



3. Optimization of complex stages of sales and retraining of finished products, the possibility of horizontal integration of the production stage and the formation of resource transfer and the relationship of levels of production and specialization, integration and combination of implemented economic activities.

4. Obtaining synergistic effects of interaction between types of economic activity through indirect (mixed) and direct (extended) integration and its other stages (stages).

5. Develop and implement a joint strategy of the organization that ensures the achievement of the goals of its activities.

6. Changes in the institutional (ownership) and structural (structure of the source of capital, organizational structure of management) of the organization's activities, which, in turn, stimulate the achievement of a comprehensive strategy for its diversification and integration in the conditions of the external environment and the distribution of its capabilities.

From our side, the institutional and structural conditions of the organization as a factor of diversification and integration of the effectiveness of their activities, forms of economic activity of the organization, methods of creating added value, are determined in accordance with the actual internal and external conditions of formation, by targeted regulation of the diversity of activities of horizontally integrated and indirectly diversified organizations in the agro-industrial complex.

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АГРОӨНЕРКӘСІПТІК КЕШЕНДЕГІ КӘСІПКЕРЛІК ҚҰРЫЛЫМДАР БӘСЕКЕГЕ ҚАБІЛЕТТІЛІКТІ АРТТЫРУ ФАКТОРЫ РЕТІНДЕ

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Түйін. Зерттеудің мақсаты Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етуге бағытталған аграрлық саланың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру негізінде инновациялық әлеуетті өндіруді басқару жүйесін қалыптастыру бойынша теориялық, ғылыми-әдістемелік және практикалық ережелерді дамыту болып табылады.

Зерттеудің бірегейлігі. Дамудың инновациялық жолына көшу үрдісі және ұлттық инновациялық жүйені қалыптастыру бүгінгі күні экономикалық ғылымдағы өзекті бағыт болып табылады. Бұл агроөнеркәсіптік кешендегі кәсіпкерлік процестің мәнін теориялық түсінуді, инновациялық қызметті мемлекеттік реттеудің тиімділігін арттыру жолдарын ерекше маңызды етеді.

Зерттеу нәтижелері. Аталған авторлардың еңбектерінде көрініс тапқан көптеген теориялық және қолданбалы міндеттердің шешілуіне қарамастан, қазіргі уақытта ғылыми өнімді өндірудің тиімділігін арттырудың ұйымдастырушылық резервтерін жіктенуе жалты көзқарас қалыптаспаған, мезанінді анықтау және пайдалану, өндіріс тиімділігінің деңгейін бағалау мәселелері одан әрі жетілдіруді талап етеді.

Кілт сөздер: тұрақты даму, бәсекеге қабілеттілік, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, кәсіпкерлік, даму тетігі, тиімділік.



ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСКИЕ СТРУКТУРЫ В АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОМ КОМПЛЕКСЕ КАК ФАКТОР ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ

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Резюме. Целью исследования является развитие теоретических, научно-методических и практических положений по формированию системы управления производством инновационного потенциала на основе повышения конкурентоспособности аграрной отрасли, направленной на обеспечение продовольственной безопасности Казахстана.

Оригинальность исследования. В статье показано, что инновационный тип развития экономики требует разработки конкурентоспособного инновационного потенциального продукта, реализации принципов непрерывного совершенствования, поиска и использования организации производства для его эффективного производства. Также определена необходимость формирования механизмов выявления и использования организационных резервов повышения эффективности производства инновационной потенциальной продукции. Тем самым была открыта возможность формирования и развития условий, способствующих мобилизации внутрипроизводственных резервов.

Результаты исследования. Несмотря на решение многих теоретических и прикладных задач, нашедших отражение в трудах упомянутых авторов, в настоящее время не сформирован общий подход к классификации организационных резервов повышения эффективности производства научно-емкой продукции, требуют дальнейшего совершенствования вопросы формирования антресоли выявления и использования, оценки уровня эффективности производства.

Ключевые слова: устойчивое развитие, конкурентоспособность, агропромышленный комплекс, предпринимательство, механизм развития, эффективность.

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FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT ECONOMY OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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Abstract. The article discusses the features of the formation and development of the economy of the United Arab Emirates.. The authors describe in detail the stages of the historical development of the UAE, as well as the legal aspects developed by the government of the UAE in modern conditions

Key words: economic system, modern economy,, development indicators, legislative features, business.

Main body. The UAE is a rapidly developing country with one of the highest living standards in the world. The introduction describes the history of the development of this state, whose inhabitants led a nomadic lifestyle and for many years the country was a colony. The following is a description of the current development of this country.

The Emirates is the largest center of financial and business activity and actively attracts foreign investment to the country. These changes were made possible by the right management policy. In the main part, the authors reveal the distinctive features of this country.

It is emphasized that the development is based on the study of positive international experience in order to apply the achievements in the conditions of further development. Legislation in the UAE is based on Sharia law, which is reflected in some rules of interaction with banks, in particular, it concerns loans and loans, inheritance of property, there is no concept of nominal ownership.

The dates of the Emirates ' accession to international organizations are also described. The UAE is not a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), but has signed the convention on the automatic exchange of tax information.

Introduction. The formation of the legislation and its features. The history of the formation and development of the UAE attracts the attention of many researchers. This country is one of the fastest growing and most prosperous in the world economy. The most important sector of the economy at the initial stage of development was oil, which in recent years has gradually diversified in accordance with the legislation of the UAE. This country has its own unique national characteristics and history of development.