



## МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРНЫЙ ПРОЕКТ В РАЗВИТИИ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ КАЗАХСТАНА

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**Резюме.** Исследование посвящено вопросам финансирования инфраструктурных проектов с использованием муниципальных облигаций.

**Оригинальность исследования.** В статье рассмотрен комплекс мер, призванных активизировать процесс привлечения инвестиций в инфраструктуру на уровне муниципалитетов с использованием облигаций. Были изучены параметры выпусков ценных бумаг концессионеров, проанализирован опыт управления муниципальных образований с ценными бумагами как элементом долговой политики.

**Результаты исследования.** Полученные в результате исследования, могут быть полезны как при разработке финансовой политики государственного управления пространственным развитием на республиканском и региональном уровне, так и при проведении дальнейших исследований по активизации инвестиционного процесса в Казахстане на уровне муниципального управления.

**Ключевые слова:** муниципальные облигации, инфраструктура, проекты, активизация, управление.

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## AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX: ACTIVATION AND ASSESSMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN'S ADAPTABILITY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION

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**Annotation.** The research is devoted to the issues of adaptability, agro-industrial complex, Kazakhstan, within the framework of the Eurasian economic Union and increasing its competitiveness.

**Originality of the research.** The authors believe that the assessment of the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex should be carried out not by absolute, but by relative indicators: crop yield, productivity of livestock and poultry, net export index, profitability of production, the degree of depreciation of fixed assets, the volume of products per capita. Based on the analysis, the authors concluded that each partner country in the EAEU has its own comparative advantages, which should be taken into account when forming a single food market within the framework of the Eurasian economic Union.

**Research result.** The article examines the impact of economic integration on the national economy, including the country's agro-industrial complex. Positive and negative effects of integration are revealed. The dynamics of economic indicators of agriculture in Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus is analyzed.

**Key words:** agro-industrial complex, economic adaptation, efficiency, competitiveness.

**Basic provisions.** The directions of using the best foreign practices of ensuring the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex in relation to the Russian conditions and the task of adapting the Kazakh agro-industrial complex to the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union are determined: 1) identification of fundamental differences in the institutional environment of the functioning of agro-industrial complexes in the leading agricultural states and in Kazakhstan; 2) identify key areas of application of foreign experience of state support of agro-industrial complex (coordination of national policies to support agriculture in the framework of integration associations, special-purpose regulation, tariff and non-tariff restrictions on imports of agricultural products, support the incomes of producers of agricultural products).

**Introduction.** Interstate economic integration is a characteristic feature of the current stage of development of the world economy (there are currently 21 integration groupings in the world) and has become a powerful tool for accelerated development of regional economies, increasing the competitiveness of countries that are members of integration associations on the world market.



The starting point of the integration process is direct international economic relations at the level of primary subjects of economic life, which, as they develop, ensure the gradual merging of national economies.

The development of integration processes leads to the acceleration of economic development in all areas, contributes to the modernization of production and the creation of new economic structures that result from the interaction of national economies. Interstate integration has the greatest impact on the so-called sensitive sectors of the economy, i.e. those that are most affected by integration processes.

Therefore, it is possible to use the advantages of integration only if each member state of the EAEU focuses on increasing the production of industries that are traditionally most competitive in local conditions, opening up the import of products that are scarce and less competitive on the national market due to a number of problems.

Therefore, based on the task of applying the effects of interstate integration, the agricultural sector of the Republic needs to maximize the existing development advantages, which will allow obtaining sustainable economic results and using the advantages of integration processes to a high degree for the development of the most competitive branches of agro-industrial production.

The main source of economic development in the participating countries is cooperation in the real sector. The creation of a single economic space and a common market involves combining the reproductive potentials of countries. To enhance mutually beneficial cooperation, it is important to develop a long-term and coordinated economic policy. The overall potential is still too weak.

The development of integration, on the one hand, requires subordination of national interests to the integration Association, partial renunciation of sovereignty in regulating foreign trade and protecting domestic producers, and at higher stages - in the monetary, fiscal and social spheres. On the other hand, integration has a number of long-term benefits.

**Materials and methods.** The analysis showed that the degree of intensity of integration processes varies significantly depending on the type of goods: the effects are most noticeable in trade in food products and agricultural raw materials. Under the conditions of sanctions imposed by a number of foreign countries and import substitution policies currently being implemented in both Russia and Kazakhstan, the development of integration processes in the field of agriculture, especially within the border regions, is becoming a powerful factor that reduces the risks of food security, both political and economic, of a natural nature.

**Results and discussion.** For the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan, based on the task of applying the effects of interstate integration, it is necessary to maximize the existing development advantages - a variety of soil and climate resources that allow cultivating various crops and raising many types of livestock and poultry, which, with optimal placement of industries, contributes to obtaining sustainable economic results of their activities.

Given the dynamic nature of integration effects, various options for the impact of the development of the Eurasian economic Union on sensitive sectors of agro-industrial production are proposed in the following scenarios [1]:

- stagnation of the current state of integration processes;
- elimination of non-tariff barriers to the movement of products; - formation of a common market of the participating countries.

Stagnation of the current state of integration processes. The analysis has shown that in some cases, unequal conditions may be created for the functioning of economic entities in the markets in different States of the Union.

Under these conditions, the advantages of interstate integration in the development of sensitive sectors of agricultural production in the Republic are not significantly manifested.

The main task in the conditions of stagnation of integration processes is to maintain the pace of development of sensitive industries and increase the competitiveness of their products [2].

Opportunities for the development of these industries should be provided by fair competition between the participating countries and consistency of economic mechanisms for the functioning of the agricultural sector in all countries [3].

During this period, it is necessary to gradually bring together certain elements of the economic mechanism and create common conditions of competition for the Union's producers, including the suppression of abuse of dominant position, anti-competitive agreements and unfair competition in order to stimulate the improvement of the quality and competitiveness of products.

Given that the problem is of a systemic nature, it is necessary to create working groups from the Antimonopoly authorities of the EAEU States with the participation of business representatives [4], which will eliminate violations of competition rules in the agricultural raw materials market, ensure equal access and compliance with a fair price policy for all participants in the EAEU market [5]. The main areas of optimization in the field of competition and antitrust regulation are:

- continuous monitoring of the state of competition and research of product markets;
- support for producers who comply with the rules of fair competition;
- strengthening of Antimonopoly control in the markets of agricultural raw materials and food.

In particular, price monitoring is necessary, including price parity.



It is necessary to provide for a gradual convergence of the main directions of state support for agriculture and the processing industry, reducing measures that distort trade.

In addition, it is necessary to coordinate mechanisms for the formation and use of joint investment projects, creating a single Fund to guarantee their implementation in order to support the development of sensitive sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

It is necessary to strengthen the dialogue between government bodies and the business community in solving problems of economic development, stimulating business activity and protecting the rights of investors. It is necessary to form unions and associations of commodity producers at the interstate level, which will help solve the problems of attracting investment and creating joint ventures.

Thus, at this stage, two multidirectional tasks are being solved:

- supporting the profitability of producers by maintaining the pace of production development and creating mechanisms for maintaining equal competition; ensuring market saturation and product availability for consumers by organizing price monitoring and reducing support that leads to trade distortion [6].

- Elimination of non-tariff barriers to product movement. Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) include the vast majority of trade barriers that create obstacles to foreign trade, with the exception of customs duties.

This term is ambiguous, since this category includes various measures of financial, credit, technical, administrative, and trade policies, including measures to protect the health of people, animals, plants, and the environment, etc. NTBs include measures that are deliberately aimed at regulating foreign trade (bans, quotas, licensing), or intended for other purposes, but have the side effect of hindering foreign trade (for example, health regulations, environmental protection, labeling, standards, veterinary and phytosanitary restrictions).

The use of NTBs in world practice is evaluated ambiguously, since they create more stringent conditions for goods of foreign origin compared to goods of national production. In addition, by being less open than customs duties, non-tariff barriers provide more opportunities for arbitrary actions by governments.

The world trade organization has officially set the goal of eliminating such barriers as much as possible, gradually moving to regulating trade exclusively by tariff methods.

However, almost all countries of the world use different forms of non-tariff regulation of foreign trade to varying degrees. To date, the Eurasian economic Union (EAEU) is working at full speed to eliminate or mitigate a wide range of non-tariff barriers in mutual and foreign trade, in particular, in accordance with the provisions of The Treaty on the Eurasian economic Union to eliminate non-tariff barriers to both domestic and foreign goods in the field of sanitary and phytosanitary measures (section XI), technical barriers to trade (section X), customs procedures (section VIII), including pre-shipment inspections and other formalities, as well as on the application of the classic set of trade policy instruments (section IX), including special protective, anti-dumping and countervailing measures.

It should be noted that the industries of Kazakhstan focused on the domestic market are less attractive than the exporting industries, both in terms of competitiveness (prospects for production growth, development of new markets, increasing competitive advantages), and in terms of credit reliability (profitability of production).

According to the results of the macroeconomic analysis of the development of the main sectors of the economy of Kazakhstan within the CES and the EEU, it was also revealed that the direction of the country's economy is still raw materials. The results of the study showed that mainly export-oriented goods of Kazakhstan origin are raw materials and intermediate consumer goods, while finished goods in Kazakhstan are import-oriented.

Thus, thanks to the EEU, Kazakhstan will be able to use its transit potential with common transport tariffs in the common customs space. It is the developed transport infrastructure that will have a positive impact on the expansion of industrial production within the country, and therefore on improving the material well-being of the population.

Integration, in our opinion, is an objective necessity in the context of globalization and an unstable world economy. Only together can we effectively confront global economic problems. It is necessary to resolve all issues through negotiations. The EAEU is expected to gain good momentum after removing mutual exemptions and restrictions on the free movement of goods and services, labor and capital in the common market. And this is one of the most important tasks of the EAEU. The most important thing is that there is a political will of the leaders of our States, the vectors of work and deadlines have been determined.

The EAEU countries are located at the crossroads of Europe and Asia and have a high transit potential. The new silk road is intended to become one of the most important sources of economic growth in our countries in the near future. For example, in Kazakhstan, this initiative complements the developed state program documents. The governments of Kazakhstan and China signed a cooperation Plan to combine the new economic policy «Nurly Zhol» and the construction of the "silk road Economic belt", which provides for the development of international transport corridors and infrastructure to form a basic network of safe and highly efficient transport routes of a new level.

The globalization of the world economy and the strengthening of international integration processes have led to macroeconomic changes in Kazakhstan, especially in post-crisis conditions. In the past few years, the problems of overcoming the consequences of the global crisis and developing a strategy for sustainable economic development



have come to the fore, so the role of the state is increasing, first of all, in ensuring food security - as the basis for the life of the country's population.

Due to the specifics of its organization and functioning, low investment attractiveness and limited financial opportunities, high exposure to unstable climatic conditions, and the objective risk of doing business, the agro - industrial complex needs regulation and state support most of all. This, in turn, caused the need for a comprehensive study of the agro-industrial complex as a system-forming sector of the national economy of Kazakhstan.

Thus, we can formulate the following conclusions:

1. The expectations of the EAEU member States regarding the future of the Union until 2025 are formed in close relation to the tasks of internal economic development and solving urgent problems that differ from country to country [7]. This is due to the different priorities of member States with regard to integration. Sometimes the difference in the priorities of the EAEU States is actively exploited at the level of official and expert discourse: it is emphasized that different economies of the EAEU countries cause a discrepancy in the goals and objectives of the member States, which hinders full integration and slows down its pace. However, in General, there is an understanding that this is an integral part of any integration process, which by definition involves different economies, as was the case, for example, in the European Union.

2. The General effects of integration expected in all member States in the medium term include increasing the competitiveness of national businesses and national goods; increasing investment attractiveness; realizing transit potential and developing transport and logistics infrastructure; reindustrialization and development of industrial cooperation; eliminating remaining barriers and restrictions in trade; and building human resources for the single labor market.

3. In some member States there is expectation of promoting the EAEC to address specific national objectives and the implementation of specific projects (e.g., railway construction, hydroelectric, nuclear, etc.). Thus, in addition to expectations of long-term benefits from the integration effect of «immediate benefits» that were supposed to be obtained when joining the Union and, if not, there is a certain degree of frustration in relation to the effects of Eurasian economic integration.

4. At the level of public opinion and expert assessments in almost all countries of the Union, there is a decrease in expectations from the Eurasian economic integration, which is recorded by both opinion polls and expert interviews. This is largely due to the fall in domestic and foreign trade volumes, crisis phenomena in the economies of all member States (falling GDP, devaluation of national currencies, etc.). there Is an increase in the vulnerability of national economies as a result of increasing their interconnectedness within the EAEU, a sense of slowing down the pace of integration. However, a number of experts understand that this negative dynamic is mainly due to the influence of external factors. As for the slowdown in integration, this is due to the following reasons. Those barriers that could have been removed quite easily and that immediately had a powerful effect on the movement of goods were removed at the first stage of integration. The next step will be painstaking, more complex, time-consuming and time-consuming work to coordinate the most sensitive aspects of integration. The removal of subsequent barriers, elimination of exemptions, and coordination of policies in more sensitive sectors can cause conflicts among economic entities and the leadership of countries, and, consequently, provoke serious criticism of the Union.

5. Expanding opportunities for increasing the volume of foreign trade with third countries and integration associations is one of the stable common expectations for all EAEU member States. There is a request for approval of foreign policy and foreign economic decisions in the part where they affect the interests of partners in the Union. There is an expectation of expanding the list of countries and blocs with which preferential and non-preferential trade agreements will be concluded; increasing the scale of foreign trade with the EU and China. There is an opinion that in the medium term, the integration Association will be able to increase the attractiveness of the single market for external partners and the importance of the Union in the foreign policy and foreign economic sphere.

Regarding the longer-term development of the EAEU, it can be argued that the Union will bring significant benefits both for the participating countries and its citizens, and for the overall economic development of the entire continent. Its gradual development will create the necessary platform for the stability and attractiveness of the Eurasian integration process.

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#### **АГРОӨНЕРКӘСІПТІК КЕШЕН: ЕУРАЗИЯЛЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ОДАҚ АЯСЫНДА ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ БЕЙІМДЕЛУІН ЖАНДАНДЫРУ ЖӘНЕ БАҒАЛАУ**

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**Түйін.** Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ шеңберіндегі Қазақстанның, агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннің, бейімделу мәселелеріне және оның бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыруға арналған зерттеме.

Зерттеудің бірегейлігі. Авторлар агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін бағалау абсолютті емес, салыстырмалы көрсеткіштермен жүзеге асырылуы керек деп санайды: дақылдардың өнімділігі, мал мен құстың өнімділігі, таза экспорт индексі, өндірістің рентабельділігі, негізгі құралдардың тозу дәрежесі, жан басына шаққандағы өнім көлемі. Жүргізілген талдау негізінде авторлар ЕАЭО бойынша әрбір әріптес елдің өз салыстырмалы артықшылықтары бар деген қорытындыға келді, оларды Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ шеңберінде бірыңғай азық-түлік нарығын қалыптастыру кезінде ескеру қажет.

Зерттеу нәтижелері. Мақалада экономикалық интеграцияның ұлттық экономикаға, оның ішінде елдің агроөнеркәсіптік кешеніне әсері қарастырылады. Интеграцияның оң және теріс әсерлері анықталды. Қазақстан, Ресей және Беларусь ауыл шаруашылығының экономикалық көрсеткіштерінің динамикасы талданды.

**Түйінді сөздер:** агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, экономикалық бейімделу, тиімділік, бәсекеге қабілеттілік.

#### **АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННЫЙ КОМПЛЕКС: АКТИВИЗАЦИЯ И ОЦЕНКА АДАПТИВНОСТИ КАЗАХСТАНА В РАМКАХ ЕВРАЗИЙСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОЮЗА**

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**Резюме.** Исследование посвящено вопросам адаптивности, агропромышленного комплекса, Казахстана, в рамках евразийского экономического союза и повышение его конкурентоспособности.

Оригинальность исследования. Авторы считают, что оценка конкурентоспособности агропромышленного комплекса должна осуществляться не абсолютными, а относительными показателями: урожайность сельхозкультур, продуктивность скота и птицы, индекс чистого экспорта, рентабельность производства, степень износа основных средств, объем продукции на душу населения. На основе проведенного анализа авторы пришли к выводу, что каждая страна-партнер по ЕАЭС имеет свои сравнительные преимущества, которые необходимо учитывать при формировании единого рынка продовольствия в рамках Евразийского экономического союза.

Результаты исследования. В статье рассматривается влияние экономической интеграции на национальную экономику, в том числе на агропромышленный комплекс страны. Выявлены положительные и отрицательные эффекты интеграции. Проанализирована динамика экономических показателей сельского хозяйства Казахстана, России и Беларуси.

**Ключевые слова:** агропромышленный комплекс, экономическая адаптация, эффективность, конкурентоспособность.