ISSN 1563-2415

Статистика, учет и аудит, 2(85)2022 стр. 19 – 25
DOI: https://doi.org/10.51579/1563-2415.2022-2.03

ЭКОНОМИКА И МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ

МРНТИ 68.75.21
УДК 631

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX AND SAFETY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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Annotation. *Ensuring the sustainable development of the state, its food security, which is the basis of the social well-being of society, is impossible without a highly efficient agricultural sector. A decisive factor in the well-being of the agricultural sector is the availability of effective state regulation mechanisms. The situation in the agro-industrial complex causes reasonable complaints, it was not possible to unlock the export potential and solve the issues of full-fledged food security of the country. It was pointed out the need for a new, verified approach in the agricultural sector, creating conditions for processing raw materials within the country, attracting investment and the latest agricultural technologies, ensuring the stability of state support measures, increasing their effectiveness. Agriculture of Kazakhstan, being one of the priority directions of economic development, has a huge potential and large reserves. The main products of the domestic food and agricultural industry are flour, pasta, rice, meat, dairy products, mineral waters and beverages, sugar and confectionery products, oils and fats. In general, the agricultural sector is characterized by high capital intensity, long payback period, low profitability, dependence on natural and climatic conditions, which makes it less competitive compared to other sectors of the economy.*

Keywords: *economy, development, agro-industrial complex, food security, product quality, competitiveness, agriculture.*

Main provisions of the article. Epidemiological shocks based on COVID-19 have led to a global crisis. This has directly affected the food security not only of our country, but also of the whole world, in this regard, there is an increase in prices, as well as an increase in demand for agricultural products in the world. Please note that in 2020, the overall level of gross domestic product decreased and acquired a negative value – by 2.6%.

Currently, by the end of 2021, the national economy of Kazakhstan has begun to gradually recover. This is primarily due to the rise in oil prices and under the influence of global energy demand.

Cite this article as: *V.Burnasheva, E.Berkinbayeva, B. Gussenov*. **Sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex and safety of agricultural products**. *Statistics, accounting and audit.* **2022**,2(85), 19 - 25.). DOI: https://doi.org/10.51579/1563-2415.2022-2.03

Thus, economic growth began in the second half of 2020. However, it should be noted that the level of real GDP is still below the results of 2019, that is, before the COVID crisis pandemic.

In particular, in 2020, the volume of agricultural production amounted to more than 6 trillion tenge (an increase of 5.6% to GDP). According to the structure of agricultural products, this growth is accounted for by vegetable with the growth of livestock (7.8%) and livestock (3%).

According to forecasts, in 2021 the share of agriculture will exceed 5 percent of GDP [1].

Today, the agricultural sector is one of the main priorities of the government. More than a million able-bodied people work here. It provides not only employment, but also food security. There is an increase in the number of livestock, grain, vegetables.

At the regional level, the high growth of agricultural production can be noted in Akmola (about 112%), Pavlodar (about 104%) and Kostanay (about 103%) regions.

The solution of this research goal is based on the use of analysis and synthesis methods. Here the economic aspects of investment planning are regional revealed by the example of the analysis.

The assessment of the state of agricultural machinery in the agro-industrial sector, taking into account the methods of control and comparative analysis, was carried out [2].

The main products of the domestic food and agricultural industry are flour, pasta, rice, meat, dairy products, mineral waters and beverages, sugar and confectionery products, oils and fats.

In general, the agricultural sector is characterized by high capital intensity, long payback period, low profitability, dependence on natural and climatic conditions, which makes it less competitive compared to other sectors of the economy.

In all developed countries of the world, agriculture is given priority by the state. The most stringent protectionist measures to protect their market are applied by them in the field of agricultural products. In this regard, an effective agrarian policy, including state support, is considered as one of the main conditions for the development of agriculture.

Introduction. Combining the obtained practical data in a regional context served as a basis for developing common problems and making recommendations in the field of allocation of limited investment resources.

During the study of foreign and Kazakh bibliography, investments were directed to the purchase of new equipment, it was also found that it is an important financial resource for agricultural enterprises and farmers to produce competitive agricultural products. Qianal scientist conducts research in deciding whether to invest in farmers' equity. Equity investments make it possible to supply a certain amount of agricultural raw materials proportionally. It was noted that investment planning is very important in conditions of uncertainty, in particular, during the coronavirus pandemic. This, as a consequence, has a positive effect on profitability and effective planning of agricultural production. An article by Zandi and other scientists (2020) proves barriers in the agricultural sphere related to water supply, pests and climatic factors. These barriers seem to be a significant risk in the implementation of agro-industrial projects [3].

The success of agricultural investment projects largely depends on optimal costs and benefits. But important obstacles here are cases of uncertainty and the lack of economic data for conducting qualified scientific research.

Another study analyzes the effectiveness of investment planning in the region. It proves the existence of potential production opportunities of agriculture on the example of the Almaty region. Much attention is paid to the issues of investment design in the agricultural sec-

ISSN 1563-2415

tor. At the same time, much attention is paid to the development of the manufacturing industry based on the inflow of foreign and domestic investments.

Assa, Sharifi, Lyons (2020) explore key aspects of risk management based on the growth of investments in the production of agri-food products. They use an economic and statistical model to determine the need for insurance of economic products. The supply chain allows you to regulate the order of the processes of state and attraction of other types of investments.

The purpose of state investment support is to create a favorable investment climate for economic development. Moskvin V. A. emphasizes the need to stimulate investment on the basis of state support. The inflow of investments will affect the construction of new processing enterprises and agro-industrial complexes. Digital innovations can be used here. Investment preferences play an important role in the organization of entrepreneurial activity.

To substantiate the economic feasibility and timing of direct investment in a specific object, design and estimate documentation is required. In particular, Braun emphasizes that the peculiarity of the investment process is the uncertainty of the part of the costs that will be received in the future.

Investments and innovations are closely related categories that characterize optimal investment processes. Most often, innovations are implemented in the production and acquisition of new equipment. Innovations can have a significant impact on the competitiveness of enterprises. In addition, the economic benefits of innovation significantly prevail under the influence of conventional investments.

Despite some successes in agriculture, Kazakhstan is still dependent on food imports. Firstly, these are meat and milk products, poultry and fish, sausage, sugar, vegetable oil, apples, etc.

There are also significant fluctuations in the level of profitability in certain years in the republic. This may include adverse weather conditions, lack of mineral fertilizers, credit, land productivity and technological installations for the collection and processing of agricultural raw materials. Thus, the branches of industrial infrastructure are engaged in production services, while the branches of social infrastructure provide various services to agricultural workers and the rural population as a whole [4].

Methodology. In the study of this problem, theoretical and methodological developments on the study of the agro-industrial complex, sustainable development of the agricultural sector, as well as the quality of agricultural products and food security were used, the works of domestic and foreign research scientists, statistical data and general scientific methods for studying socio-economic problems were studied.

Results. In addition, export markets have not been fully restored due to the pandemic. Air transportation has doubled. Accordingly, this will lead to an increase in food prices.

Thus, we can note the fastest increase in food prices over the past 10 years. And the main reason is the coronavirus pandemic. One of the goals of our Government for the near future is to create food security reserves and increase the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex. The main factors of state support for projects are the huge role of attracting investment in the agro-industrial complex. Agriculture is a subsidized industry all over the world, which is confirmed by international experience.

In accordance with the National Development Plan of the country, it is planned to increase the volume of foreign direct investment to $ 30 billion by 2025.

This will provide up to 30 percent of the volume of investments in fixed assets by 2025, which is comparable to the dynamically developing economies of the world (China, South Korea, etc.).

In 2021, the republic adopted a national project for the development of the agro-industrial complex for 2021-2025.

During the implementation of this project, about 5 trillion tenge was allocated for the implementation of various investment projects. The production and processing of agricultural raw materials is carried out here, processing facilities are financed, technical renewal of fixed assets of the agro-industrial complex, advanced agricultural technologies are digitized and introduced.

Attracting investments to countries plays an important role in increasing the potential and improving the well-being of the entire population. However, during the pandemic crisis, it is difficult to restore private entrepreneurship, which led to a slight decrease in the investment activity of foreign investments.

To a large extent, the mechanism of development of the agro-industrial complex, the construction of organizational and economic factors are influenced by the moral and ethical state and ethical norms of society (Fig. 1).

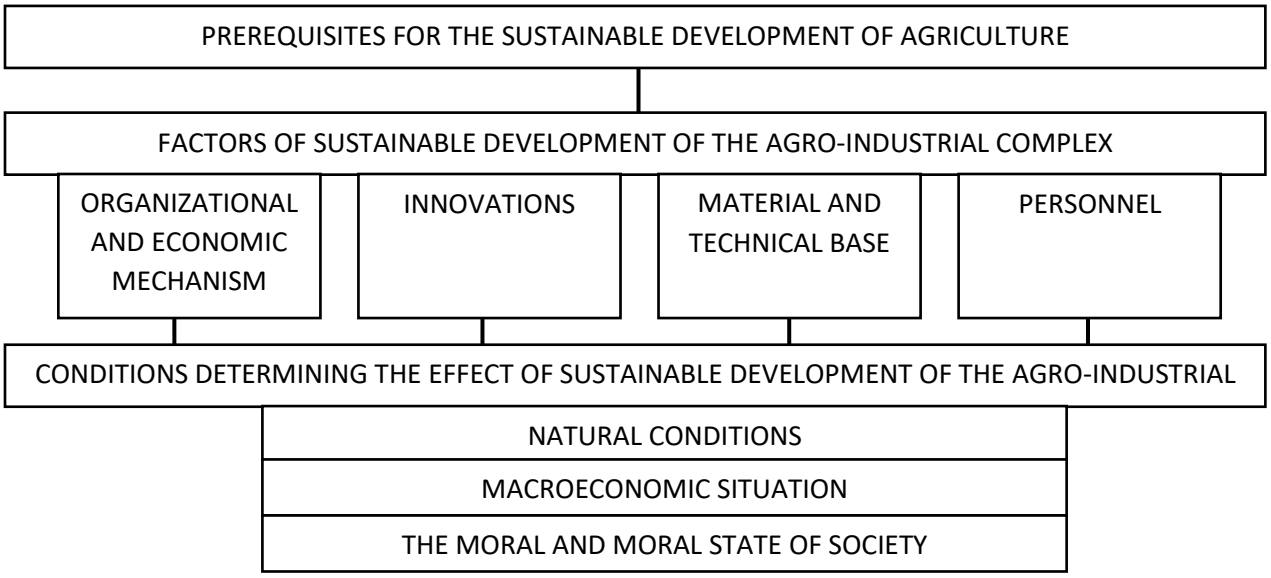

Figure 1. - Prerequisites and factors of sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex
Note: compiled by the authors.

And the latest "Investment Special Project" provides for exemption from customs duties on equipment and parts for up to 15 years. Investors are exempt from VAT, CPN, land and property taxes. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan has developed a "mechanism for guaranteeing bank loans" to support the development of agricultural entrepreneurs. The requirements for obtaining a guarantee are as follows: the loan amount is 5 billion tenge for a period of no more than 10 years. At the same time, the remuneration rate does not exceed 17 percent.

JSC "Fund for Financial Support of Agriculture" guarantees up to 50 percent of the loan amount. An important note is that the participants of such a loan are business entities that do not have collateral. The total cost over the years of general industrialization in the field of agro-industrial complex amounted to 9.1 trillion tenge. It should be noted that more than 1,500 projects have been implemented and more than 200,000 new jobs have been created. At the same time, about 90% of the projects are financed by private funds. In 2022, the total

amount will be $202 billion. and 186 investment projects will be financed. By structure, there are 113 projects in animal husbandry ($133 billion).

73 projects in crop production (more than $ 70 billion). In general, more than 280 investment projects are planned to be implemented in the agro-industrial complex by 2023. At the same time, more than 7 thousand new jobs will be organized in rural areas. In particular, 134 projects were implemented only on the basis of financing programs of the Agrarian Credit Corporation (ACC). The volume of the loan for the first half of 2021 amounted to 5.9 billion tenge. So, at the expense of these funds, 6 dairy farms, 2 poultry farms, 1 fruit storage facility for 1.5 thousand tons were built. In total, within the framework of the adopted roadmaps for 2021-2025, about 4.5 trillion tenge will be allocated for the implementation of more than 900 projects [5].

As a result, it is assumed that this will lead to the creation of more than 500 thousand new jobs, the organization of more than 70 thousand family farms and an increase in labor productivity by 2.5 times and the income of almost 1 million rural residents. In particular, in 2022, a project for the construction of a plant for the production of irrigation systems (production capacity up to 1,000 units per year) will be implemented. This will lead to the possibility of producing up to 3 million. tons of agricultural products and up to 20% - to the closure of sites using water-saving technologies. We appreciate the attraction of investments in the agricultural sector in some regions of the republic. Thus, in the North Kazakhstan region in 2021-2025, it is planned to attract more than 100 billion tenge for the organization of investment agricultural facilities. More than 1,000 people will be employed. The largest project here is the modernization of the pig breeding complex from 2023 to 500 thousand heads. By 2025, the production capacity will be up to 50 thousand tons of meat per year, the total cost of the project will be about 55 billion tenge.

Conclusions. One of the elements of the implementation of the concept of sustainable development is the integration of Kazakhstan's agriculture into the international system of economic relations, which cannot be fully implemented in the near future due to the restrictions in force in relation to the agro-industrial complex. The limited access of the agro-industrial complex to financial institutions and instruments, as well as the technological vacuum, do not allow Kazakhstan to be involved in the game with the new "sustainable rules" and form a sustainable system of agriculture on a par with other countries.

Kazakhstan's agricultural sector is one of the most cumbersome in terms of adaptation to new realities. The implementation of the concept of sustainable agriculture is possible only in a closed-cycle economy, and such a model, as is known, does not correspond to modern Kazakh realities. Unfortunately, getting into a rut from the previous development (path dependence paradox), Kazakhstan (with the existing initial economic parameters and established institutions) does not have the opportunity to enter the trajectory of "sustainable growth" in the same way as other states (for example, Germany) and fully realize ambitious development goals in key sectors of the economy.

Sustainable development should be based on a modern scientific approach, but unfortunately, the problems in the fundamental Kazakh agricultural science are obvious and deep. The situation is complicated by the lack of a sufficient number of programs to support innovations in agriculture and their practical implementation at the regional and national levels. Knowledge-intensive agricultural technologies – their development and implementation in the practice of economic activity – are an integral component of the transition to a sustainable agricultural model.

For the Republic of Kazakhstan, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is primarily a matter of long-term systemic state planning, since the conditions and factors that could contribute to a rapid and qualitative transition to a sustainable economic model have not yet been formed in Kazakhstan.

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АГРОӨНЕРКӘСІПТІК КЕШЕНДІ ТҰРАҚТЫ ДАМЫТУ ЖӘНЕ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ ӨНІМІНІҢ ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІ

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Түйін. *Мақалада бүгінде Қазақстанның аграрлық күн тәртібін зерттеу мәселелерінде барынша өзекті болып табылатын Тұрақты дамудың негізгі бағыттары қарастырылады. Жұмыста тиімді бәсекеге қабілеттілікті қамтамасыз етудің жаңа жағдайларын жасайтын Қазақстан Республикасының экспортқа бағдарланған бизнесінің негізгі басымдықтары сипатталған. Жұмыста агроөнеркәсіптік кешен жүйесін жетілдіру, оны дамыту және азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету мәселелері көрсетілген. Мақалада Қазақстанның ауыл шаруашылығы бағдарларының тұрақты дамуының негізгі аспектілері, олардың динамикасы, жетілдіру жүйесі, сондай-ақ елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі проблемаларын шешуге тікелей әсер ету сипатталған. Зерттеу кең талдау мен жетілдіруді қажет ететін бірқатар объективті және субъективті себептерді сипаттайды.*

Түйін сөздер: *экономика, даму, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, өнім сапасы, бәсекеге қабілеттілік, ауыл шаруашылығы.*

УСТОЙЧИВОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА И БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ

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ISSN 1563-2415

Резюме. *В статье рассматриваются основные направления устойчивого развития, которые сегодня являются наиболее актуальными в вопросах исследования аграрной повестки Казахстана. В работе описаны основные приоритеты экспортно-ориентированного бизнеса Республики Казахстан, создающие новые условия обеспечения эффективной конкурентоспособности. В работе указаны проблемы совершенствования системы агропромышленного комплекса, его развития и обеспечения продовольственной безопасности. В статье охарактеризованы ключевые аспекты устойчивого развития сельскохозяйственных ориентиров Казахстана, их динамика, система совершенствования, а также непосредственное влияния на решение проблем продовольственной безопасности страны. В исследовании описан ряд вполне объективных и субъективных причин, которые требуют широкого анализа и совершенствования.*

Ключевые слова: *экономика, развитие, агропромышленный комплекс, продовольственная безопасность, качество продукции, конкурентоспособность, сельское хозяйство.*

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