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## ИЗВЕСТИЯ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
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## NEWS

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OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN  
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## **MANAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SECTOR OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE OF KAZAKHSTAN TO THE WTO**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the market of agricultural products and food. The basic methods of management and regulation of agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan are described. The main motivational components of consumption of organic products are indicated. The article considers the foreign experience of regulation of organic production and processing of food products. The basic aspects of management in agriculture are characterized. The main problems of development of AIC management system are revealed. The basic principles of management activities of the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan are described. The system of management of the organic agriculture sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the WTO system is structured. The study proposes methods of management of competitiveness and development of the sector of organic agriculture of Kazakhstan in the WTO.

**Key words:** agriculture, economic management, organic agriculture, globalization, World trade organization.

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Markets for organic agricultural products and food operate in many countries of the world, especially in the US and the EU, where an appropriate infrastructure for certification and sale of organic products has been created and is successfully functioning. The motivations for the consumption of organic products are:

- Ecological safety of food [1];
- High quality and freshness of products;
- the Best taste properties of organic products;
- Preservation of the natural environment in the production process;
- the Absence of genetically modified organisms.

Analyzing the foreign experience, typical consumers of organic products are identified-urban residents with high purchasing power, belonging to the middle and upper social class, caring for the health of the family and focusing on high-quality products. According to experts, the market of organic products in the world is constantly growing. Thus, in 1999 it was estimated at \$ 15 billion. In 2006 it amounted to about 30 billion, and in 2017 it reached 110 billion dollars. USA. The turnover of organic products in comparison with 1999 increased more than 6 times. In the context of the economic crisis of 2008, its growth slowed in many countries.

Recently, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan pays great attention to the development of agriculture. The agricultural sector is one of the key sectors of the economy and the degree of its development depends not only on the level of food security of the country, but also on the socio-political stability of the state.

Kazakhstan is a country with historically strong agricultural traditions, which has a strong potential to become the world's leading producer in the era of global economic instability, climate change and unstable pricing system [2].

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a country located in the depths of the Eurasian continent, at the junction of two continents — Europe and Asia (Agribusiness-2020).

The agricultural sector of the Republic was in a deep economic crisis. The recent crisis in the world food markets and its negative consequences have more than ever raised the urgency of the food issue and brought it to the forefront of world economic policy. Having assessed the impending threat of the food crisis, almost all countries of the world are currently reviewing their agricultural policies, making appropriate adjustments to it. At the same time, the main focus is on strengthening the regulatory and supporting role of the state in increasing the volume of production and stabilizing the situation in the domestic market of food products.

### **1.1. Program for the development of agro-industrial complex**

The program for the development of agro – industrial complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2013-2020 "Agribusiness 2020" is aimed at improving the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex in the country and the development of the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan as a whole. The purpose of the program: to create conditions for improving the competitiveness of the agro – industrial complex (hereinafter-agribusiness, AIC) of Kazakhstan (Agribusiness-2020) [3].

The program has 4 main directions:

1. Financial recovery of agribusiness entities.
2. Increase of economic availability of goods, works and services for agribusiness entities:
  - 1) increase of economic availability of goods, works and services in crop production;
  - 2) increasing physical availability of grain storage services;
  - 3) improving the economic availability of water for agricultural;
  - 4) increase of economic availability of goods, works and services in animal husbandry and commercial fish farming;
  - 5) increasing the economic availability of goods, works and services for the production of deep processing of agricultural raw materials;
  - 6) improving the economic accessibility of financial services;
  - 7) increasing the availability of goods, works and services within the framework of priority investment projects;
  - 8) increase of economic accessibility of educational services, results of agricultural science and consulting services.
3. The development of state systems to ensure subjects of AIC:
  - 1) development of phytosanitary safety system;
  - 2) development of veterinary safety system.
4. Improving the efficiency of state regulation of agriculture:
  - 1) improving the efficiency of agricultural chemical services;
  - 2) development of information support systems for agribusiness entities;
  - 3) improving the efficiency of state variety testing of agricultural crops;
  - 4) development of system of rendering of the state services for the agribusiness entities;
  - 5) development of the system of technical regulation in agriculture;
  - 6) improving the efficiency of the system of state control and supervision in agriculture;
  - 7) creation of conditions for the development of production and turnover of organic agricultural products.

Terms and stages of implementation of the program on development of agro-industrial complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2013-2020 "Agribusiness-2020 »:

Stage 1: 2013-2015 (formation of a solid Foundation for the development of agriculture);

Stage 2: 2016-2020 (increase in agricultural production, reduction of import dependence of the country and realization of export potential).

By 2020, it is planned to achieve the following results:

\* increase in the volume of state support of agriculture by subsidizing agribusiness entities by 4.5 times;

\* extension of debt obligations of agribusiness entities through refinancing and restructuring of loans for at least 8 years for a total of 300 billion tenge;

\* increase in the volume of non-state loans attracted to agriculture by increasing the availability of loans and leasing to 2 trillion tenge for 2013-2020;

\* reduction of the threat factor of quarantine and especially dangerous harmful organisms to 0.88 (Agribusiness-2020);

\* increase in the proportion of food products subject to laboratory monitoring to 0.4 %;

\* increase in the share of public services transferred to electronic format to 62% in 2015 [4].

The total costs provided in the national and local budgets for the implementation of the Program in 2013-2020 will amount to a total of 3 122.2 billion tenge.

In connection with the development of competitiveness, the main priorities of the agricultural policy of the most developed countries are: the formation and functioning of innovative processes; the formation of favorable conditions for attracting investment; the development of agricultural infrastructure; the concentration of agricultural production; the creation of conditions for continuous training of rural workers.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

In the process of the study, general research methods were used: methods of analysis of financial statements: horizontal, vertical, ratio, comparison, and others.

The following methods were used to study the management of agro-industrial complex and agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- review of the legal and regulatory framework;
- analytical method;
- study of foreign experience;
- collection and processing of statistical data;
- economic and mathematical calculations.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the conceptual provisions, conclusions and recommendations presented and justified in the fundamental and applied research of Tajik and foreign scientists in the field of the theory of organic agriculture, as well as the work of leading domestic and foreign scientists in the field of agriculture and strategic management. The methodological basis of the study is the economic system of approaches to the study of the object of study using the methods of analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, comparison, statistical groups, as well as the decrees and decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Information base of the study: statistical data of the Committee on statistics of the Ministry of national economy, development program of the Republic for the period up to 2020. Also, materials posted on the websites of the global Internet were attracted.

Methodological foundations of the study of economic theory and General scientific principles of the system approach, modern analytical, statistical and graphical methods of research using the methods of expert assessments, empirical and calculated data obtained by the author in the process and as a result of the study.

### **2.1. Foreign experience**

#### **USA**

In the United States to regulate organic production and food processing in 1990 was adopted the Law on production of organic food (Organic Foods Production Act, OFPA). From the early 1970s to 1990, organic standards developed at the state level. The involvement of the Federal government helped to legitimize the organic movement and raise this issue to a higher level. The organic food production act defined requirements for the production, processing and certification of food products that can be labeled as "organic products" [5].

There are two types of certification: for "those who grow" (farmers) and "those who process" (processors, sales organizations). The U.S. Department of agriculture also has representatives in several other countries, which allows the import of organic products for subsequent sale in the United States (Sadykov, 2018).

### ***Canada***

The Canadian inspection food Agency (Canadian Food Inspection Agency, CFIA) is the Federal authorized body in the sphere of regulation of the organic sector. The bodies on confirmation of conformity (Conformity Verification Bodies, the CVB) have agreements with the Canadian inspection food Agency in accordance with article 14 of the Law on the evaluation, provide recommendations for further accreditation and monitor certification bodies. Twenty private regulatory authorities have been accredited in Canada for certification and inspection (Wilier, Helga and Julia Lernoud, 2018).

All organic food, beverages and animal feed sold in Canada must be certified to Canadian standards and all certification bodies must be accredited by a conformity assessment body recognized by the Canadian food inspection Agency. This also applies to all imported products, except those covered by the equivalence agreement [6].

### ***Germany***

Given that Germany has a Federal structure, there are 16 Federal länder Supervisory bodies that are responsible for 23 Supervisory bodies that currently operate in the German organic market. Private certification bodies monitor and monitor compliance with EU legislation on organic agriculture.

In addition, in Germany there are a number of private organic labels and standards, which are mainly owned by farmers' associations (Bioland, Demeter, Naturland, Gaa, Biopark). These associations have strict rules and monitoring system compared to the requirements of the EU Regulation and they consider themselves organic "premium brands". In Germany, the Law on organic agriculture (OkoLandbaugesetz, OLG), which was adopted on 15 July 2002 and adapted to the requirements of the new EU legislation on the issues of organic agriculture in 2009.

### ***Analogy in Kazakhstan***

Transition to organic agriculture the Concept of transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to "green economy" for 2013 – 2020 Approved in 2013 by the decree of the President opened opportunities for the development of environmentally friendly production. The government in its implementation activities provided for the development of standards for organic (ecological) agricultural products in accordance with international requirements. However, the standards themselves were of little importance without an integrated system of production and turnover of organic products. Therefore, during the subsequent period, the Government worked on the creation of the law on environmental production and institutional norms for its implementation. At the end of 2015, the Parliament of Kazakhstan adopted the law "on organic production" and signed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan [7].

The law contains 4 chapters and 18 articles laying the foundations for the regulation of organic production. The law regulates:

- Principles, objectives and tasks of legal regulation in the field of organic production;
- Distribution of powers between the relevant state bodies and local executive bodies, state support and stimulation;
- Basic conditions and procedure for the production of organic products: duties of organic producers, conditions of transition and production of organic products, conformity assessment and inspection control, maintenance of the register of producers, mandatory requirements for the labeling of organic products;
- State control, responsibility and dispute resolution procedure.

## **3. RESULTS**

In Kazakhstan, there are about 300 thousand hectares of certified organic land. They are certified in accordance with international standards. In particular, they comply with the legislation of the European Union, the Codex Alimentarius and American standards of organic production (Fig.1).

In Kazakhstan, about 26 enterprises are engaged in the production of organic products.

That is, an average of about 11,600 hectares per enterprise. If we compare, for example, with India, the number of manufacturers in India is 600 thousand. Of the products that are produced, it is mainly cereals and oilseeds. From the finished product can be called a variety of cereals, Kazakhstan also exports organic vodka, there is the production of organic wine for consumption in the domestic market.

According to the Kazakhstan Federation of organic agriculture movement, the world area of land certified as organic is now 43 million hectares. In 170 countries certified organic products are produced, in



the world there are 2 million producers of organic products. The volume of the organic market is \$ 72 billion. Legislative norms regulating organic agriculture exist in 88 countries, including the CIS countries: Tajikistan, Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Azerbaijan [8].

In the framework of the nation address "Strategy "Kazakhstan – 2050": New political course" and "Third modernization of Kazakhstan: global competitiveness," the Head of state noted that we need large scale modernization of agriculture, especially in the conditions of growing global demand for agricultural products and agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan has a promising future in many positions and can be one of the world's largest producers of agricultural export products, especially for the production of organic food.

Today, organic agriculture is practiced in 160 countries. 84 countries have their Own laws on organic farming, and dozens of countries are developing such laws. According to economists, if now the turnover in the field of organic agriculture is 85-90 billion dollars a year, by 2020 this figure will reach 200-250 billion dollars.

On November 27, 2015, the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted the Law "on production of organic products", which defined the legal, economic, social and organizational basis for the production of organic products, aimed at ensuring the rational use of soils, assistance in the formation of healthy nutrition and environmental protection.

The coalition for "green "economy and development of G-Global", as a public organization promoting the principles of transition to a" green "economy, has been paying special attention to the development of organic agriculture in Kazakhstan for the last 3 years [9].

The coalition on the basis of the center of green technologies "Arnasay" on a regular basis conducts training of farmers and farmers in the basics of organic agriculture through acquaintance with the work of green technologies (biohumus, agrofibre, drip irrigation, etc.), as well as solar biovegetarium and phytodiode greenhouse.

On the basis of CST "Arnasay" together with the akimat of Astana city has set up its centre of agro company the heart of the "green" technologies. Currently, "Organic Center" is being created together with the Ministry of agriculture.

Standards of the non-governmental organization "GreenFood" (for environmentally friendly vegetable products) are developed and implemented.

For the development of organic agriculture, the Coalition cooperates with international and national organizations.

The main area of activity of the Federation of organic movement of Ukraine invited to the round table is the promotion of organic production and organic products; familiarization of interested legal entities and individuals with the basics, methods and specifics of production and sale of certified organic products; support and development of a network of producers-suppliers of organic products for domestic and export [10].

Among the tasks that KazFOAM sets itself is the formation of demand and supply for organic products in Kazakhstan, the formation of a culture of consumption of such products, the creation of an appropriate legislative and technical base.

One of the main partners of the Coalition is the OSCE programme Office in Astana.

According to the mandate, the Office is charged with supporting Kazakhstan in the implementation of OSCE principles and commitments in all three dimensions within the framework of the OSCE common approach to cooperation-based security and in the regional context.

The office maintains contacts with Central and local authorities, universities, research institutes, representatives of civil society and non-governmental organizations [11].

The office helps organize OSCE regional events, including regional seminars and visits by OSCE delegations. It assists the government of Kazakhstan by developing the capacity of national stakeholders and facilitating the exchange of information on OSCE activities between OSCE institutions and relevant state bodies. The office also promotes awareness of the values, principles and activities of OSCE field missions, among state and non-governmental institutions.

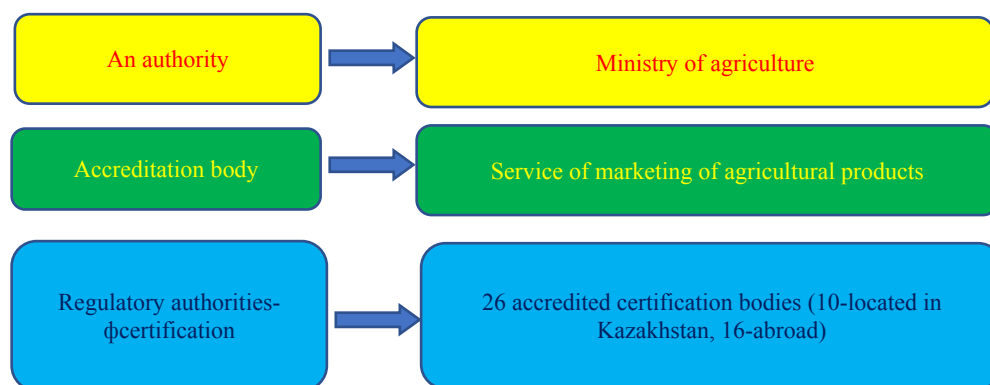


Figure 1 - Organizations involved in the control and supervision of organic production in the Republic of Kazakhstan  
Note: compiled by the authors on the basis of the studied material.

### 3.1. Analytical aspect

Over the past five years, there has been an increase in the interest of Kazakh agricultural producers to the transition to organic farming methods, as evidenced by both surveys of agricultural producers and an increase in the number of their appeals to organizations that advise on the development of the organic sector.

In Table 1 the factors contributing to the transition to organic methods of management and the main difficulties are presented [12].

Table 1 - Factors contributing to the transition to organic management and the main difficulties

Motives	Hardship
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ability to sell products at higher prices;</li> <li>• Improving the competitiveness of products by improving quality;</li> <li>• Increased export potential due to increased demand for organic products in foreign markets;</li> <li>• Use of a wide variety of legumes in crop rotations, which allows to solve the problem of feed and maintain the level of nitrogen in the soil;</li> <li>• The ability to rationally use the labor force and increase the profit of the enterprise through the organization of on-farm processing and direct sales of products;</li> <li>• Care for the environment and health, is also one of the factors, even for small groups of farmers;</li> <li>• High cost of fertilizers and pesticides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychological complexity of the transition to new methods of management after many years of practice of traditional agriculture;</li> <li>• Due to the fact that the organic method of farming is more complex than the traditional one, the probability of making mistakes by the manufacturer increases, which can significantly reduce the yield, increase the incidence of disease, weed infestation and pest infestation of plants;</li> <li>• Low level of information and knowledge about organic management methods and approaches;</li> <li>• Additional certification costs;</li> <li>• The ban on the use of synthetic preservatives in products can significantly reduce the period of its implementation</li> </ul>

Note: compiled by the authors on the basis of the studied material.

Currently, there is no official statistics of organic production in Kazakhstan, and there is no state register of organic producers and processing companies. Despite this, the study identified 29 producers and 19 processors of certified organic products (Tab.2).

Table 2 - Production of certified organic products in Kazakhstan

№	Product	Tons
1	Grain crop	161427
2	Oil crop	84872
3	Leguminous crop	47845
4	Fodder crop	8700
5	Medicinal herb	300
<b>Subtotal:</b>		<b>302844</b>

Note: compiled by the authors on the basis of the studied material.

Currently, there are about 100 manufacturers with the sign "Environmental products". In addition to agricultural producers, this sign is also used by manufacturers of non-food products, including sanitary ware, concrete, building materials, gypsum mixtures, rubber coatings, etc. among food producers that have the "Environmentally friendly product" sign, there are all product groups: bread and cereals, meat and meat products, fish and seafood, milk and dairy products, eggs, oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery. Interesting is the fact that almost all large poultry farms have this sign. This is due to the fact that the requirements for producers to subsidize engaged in the production of poultry meat, Turkey meat and food eggs, is the presence of the sign "Environmental products" (government Decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 18, 2014 № 103 on approval of the rules of subsidies from the local budgets for the development of livestock breeding, improving the productivity and quality of livestock products) (Wilier, Helga and Julia Lernoud, 2018) [13].

Kazakhstan does not maintain official statistics on imports of organic products. As the observations show, in the framework of this study, mainly long-term storage products are imported to Kazakhstan. In commercial networks is widely represented by products such as nuts, cereals, coffee, chocolate, dry foods, beverages, syrups, etc., the Total volume of imported organic products in the assortments of less than 0.1%.

Products are mostly imported from the European Union and the United States.

There are no official statistics on exports either. According to the data received from the exporting companies, Kazakhstan certified organic products are exported to Russia, Ukraine, Germany, Poland, the Netherlands and Italy.

Below in table 3 the list of exported products in 2018 is presented [14].

The total volume of exports of certified organic products from Kazakhstan in 2018 amounted to about \$ 10 million USA.

Table 3 - The export of certified organic products

Crop	Tons
Soft wheat	14804,5
Soy	2060,8
Soybean meal	4848,6
Linum	2500
Millet	42
Pea	300
Rape	900
Medicinal herb	300

Note: compiled by the authors on the basis of the studied material.

### ***Sales channels for organic products***

As international experience shows, the market infrastructure through which organic products pass includes such sales channels as:

#### 1. Wholesale:

- wholesale market;
- auctions;
- markets;
- export.

#### 2. Retailer:

- commercial network (often with the creation of specialist departments, shelves);
- specialty stores;
- markets;
- specialized weekend markets;
- direct sales in the market, or directly from the farmstead, with production sites (often combined with agrotourism);
- online store;

- postage [15].
3. Public procurement.

### **SWOT analysis of organic products market**

The conducted SWOT analysis showed that the possible points of growth of organic production in Kazakhstan can be (Tab.4):

1. Transition from conventional intensive farming systems to organic production;
2. Organic agriculture in protected areas;
3. The growth of domestic demand for organic food;
4. The development and establishment of market for organic products;
5. Access of domestic producers to the world markets of organic products;
6. The growing social interest in a healthy lifestyle, the protection of the natural environment, the conservation of biodiversity [16].

Table 4 - SWOT analysis of organic products market in Kazakhstan

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low chemicalization of agriculture;</li> <li>• A significant area of agricultural lands, including wasteland;</li> <li>• Productive work of scientific institutes on the development of new resource-saving technologies and their successful implementation in production;</li> <li>• Fashion for healthy eating among certain population groups;</li> <li>• Positive trend of demand for organic products in Kazakhstan and abroad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contamination of soils in some areas with radionuclides;</li> <li>• Lack of technology and practical experience in organic production and processing;</li> <li>• High cost of organic products with low shelf life;</li> <li>• No of enterprises engaged in the processing of organic products;</li> <li>• Lack of advertising of organic products and promotion of healthy nutrition;</li> <li>• Low level of logistics development;</li> <li>• Difficulty of entering the markets of agricultural products;</li> <li>• Poor storage conditions of products;</li> <li>• Lack of Advisory centers for organic producers;</li> <li>• The unwillingness of the majority of the population to take care of the quality of food;</li> <li>• Insufficient level of well-being of the population</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low competition in the domestic organic market;</li> <li>• Increased media interest;</li> <li>• Dissemination of the experience of Western organic producers after WTO accession;</li> <li>• Demand for organic products in the international market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imperfection of the legal framework for organic producers;</li> <li>• Lack of any state support for the development of organic products market (information, financial, marketing);</li> <li>• Toughening competition in the domestic market after Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO;</li> <li>• Difficulties in interaction with public authorities;</li> <li>• Lack of support for research on the production, processing and marketing of organic products;</li> <li>• Instability of the economic situation in the agricultural sector due to the economic crisis;</li> <li>• Low availability of financial resources;</li> <li>• Poor development of traditional agriculture;</li> <li>• Protectionist policies of foreign States</li> </ul>

Note: compiled by the authors on the basis of the studied material.

## **4. CONCLUSIONS**

It can be concluded that in the conditions of modern growth of prices for oil products, we should expect another technological shift in agricultural production. Most likely, it will be associated with the wider introduction of genetically modified plant varieties, energy-saving equipment and technologies that will achieve even greater reduction in energy consumption per unit of production.

With population growth and food shortages, the prices of basic crops may rise faster than the prices of petroleum products. Such a scenario is possible with the wide spread of alternative energy sources.

Innovative development of agriculture will be associated with the introduction of selection and genetic development, production technologies, organization and management of agricultural enterprises and the principles of sustainable development. In the next decade, selection and genetic innovations necessary for the production of varieties and hybrids resistant to adverse conditions, diseases and pests,

the creation of breeds of beef cattle, poultry crosses of high productivity will be of particular importance for Kazakhstan.

Development of agribusiness infrastructure is also a promising task and is associated with the creation of technological systems for storage and processing of agricultural organic raw materials in the production of environmentally friendly, competitive food products for General and special purposes on the basis of modern achievements of nano-, biotechnology.

The solution to the problems of organic agriculture development is due to the level of funding, mainly from the state budget, which should be carried out on the basis of the principles of strategic planning, based on the concentration on the essential and priority areas of improving the competitiveness of agriculture and food security.

#### **4.1. Brief description**

Thus, based on the data obtained, it is obvious that the means of biologization in crop rotations are economically and environmentally justified.

However, for the successful development of organic production in Kazakhstan it is necessary to develop and approve:

- technical regulations for the production of organic products and raw materials;
- the procedure for assessing the suitability of soils for organic production;
- procedure and requirements for the marking of organic products;
- national system of certification, accreditation of state control over the activities of subjects of production, transportation, storage, sale of organic products;
- to deepen scientific research in the field of production of organic products and raw materials;
- to organize the training of qualified personnel in the field of organic farming, etc.

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### **ДСҰ-ДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ОРГАНИКАЛЫҚ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ СЕКТОРЫНЫҢ ДАМУЫН БАСҚАРУ**

**Аннотация.** Мақала ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері мен азық-түлік нарығына арналған. Қазақстан Республикасының агроөнеркәсіптік кешенін басқарудың және реттеудің негізгі әдістері сипатталған. Органикалық өнімді тұтынудың негізгі мотивациялық компоненттері көрсетілген. Мақалада тағам өнімдерін органикалық өндіру мен қайта өңдеуді реттеудің шетелдік тәжірибесі қарастырылған. Ауыл шаруашылығындағы менеджменттің негізгі аспектілері сипатталған. АӨК басқару жүйесін дамытудың негізгі проблемалары анықталды. ҚР Ауыл шаруашылығы саласының басқару қызметінің негізгі принциптері сипатталған. ДСҰ жүйесінде Қазақстан Республикасының органикалық ауыл шаруашылығы секторының дамуын басқару жүйесі құрылымдалды. Зерттеуде Қазақстанның ДСҰ-дағы Органикалық ауыл шаруашылығы секторының бәсекеге қабілеттілігін және дамуын басқару әдістері ұсынылған.

**Түйін сөздер:** ауыл шаруашылығы, экономиканы басқару, Органикалық ауыл шаруашылығы, жаһандану, Дүниежүзілік сауда ұйымы.

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### **УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАЗВИТИЕМ СЕКТОРА ОРГАНИЧЕСКОГО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА КАЗАХСТАНА В WTO**

**Аннотация.** Статья посвящена рынку сельскохозяйственной продукции и продовольствия. Описаны основные методы управления и регулирования агропромышленного комплекса Республики Казахстан. Указаны основные мотивационные компоненты потребления органической продукции. В статье рассмотрен зарубежный опыт регулирования органического производства и переработки пищевой продукции. Охарактеризованы основополагающие аспекты менеджмента в сельском хозяйстве. Выявлены основные

проблемы развития системы управления АПК. Описаны основные принципы управленческой деятельности отрасли сельского хозяйства РК. Структурирована система управления развитием сектора органического сельского хозяйства Республики Казахстан в системе ВТО. В исследовании предложены методы управления конкурентоспособностью и развитием сектора органического сельского хозяйства Казахстана в ВТО.

**Ключевые слова:** сельское хозяйство, управление экономикой, органическое сельское хозяйство, глобализация, Всемирная торговая организация.

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