

ISSN 2224-5294

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің

# Х А Б А Р Л А Р Ы

## ИЗВЕСТИЯ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН  
Қазақстан Республикасының  
педагогикалық университетінің

## NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN  
Abay Kazakh National  
Pedagogical University

### SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES

1 (329)

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2020

PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1962

PUBLISHED 6 TIMES A YEAR

ALMATY, NAS RK

Б а с р е д а к т о р

ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі

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**ISSN 2224-5294**

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы» РҚБ (Алматы қ.)

Қазақстан республикасының Мәдениет пен ақпарат министрлігінің Ақпарат және мұрағат комитетінде 30.04.2010 ж. берілген № **10894-Ж** мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 500 дана.

Редакцияның мекенжайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28; 219, 220 бөл.; тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18  
<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

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Типографияның мекенжайы: «NurNaz GRACE», Алматы қ., Рысқұлов көш., 103.

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**Известия Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан. Серия общественных и гуманитарных наук.**

**ISSN 2224-5294**

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы)

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан № 10894-Ж, выданное 30.04.2010 г.

Периодичность 6 раз в год

Тираж: 500 экземпляров

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28; ком. 219, 220; тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arhiv>

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Адрес типографии: «NurNaz GRACE», г. Алматы, ул. Рыскулова, 103.

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**News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of Social and Humanities.**  
**[ISSN 2224-5294](#)**

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty)

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of information and archives of the Ministry of culture and information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N **10894-Ж**, issued 30.04.2010

Periodicity: 6 times a year

Circulation: 500 copies

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 219, 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://soc-human.kz/index.php/en/arihiv>

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Address of printing house: «NurNaz GRACE», 103, Ryskulov str, Almaty.

**NEWS**

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN  
**SERIES OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN SCIENCES**

ISSN 2224-5294

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2020.2224-5294.25>

Volume 1, Number 329 (2020), 215 – 223

UDC 338.43

IRSTI 68.75.

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**ACTIVATION OF COMPETITIVENESS PROCESSES:  
ASSESSMENT OF THE ADAPTIVITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL  
COMPLEX OF KAZAKHSTAN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK  
OF THE EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION**

**Abstract.** The material conditions of production that underlie the formation and development of a single national economic complex dictate at the same time the possibility and necessity of improving methods of regulation and management of the economy in accordance with changing conditions and factors of production. They require reorientation of enterprises, production associations and intermediate performance indicators to the final results. The agro-industrial complex (AIC), like other intersectoral national economic complexes, must effectively fulfill its functional tasks. The achievement of this goal contributes to the functional and sectoral structure of the complex of the corresponding production. Of course, the government should be credited with the fact that it pursues a proactive policy, does not hide, but builds protective mechanisms.

Today, in the context of globalization of world agri-food markets and the actualization of issues of ensuring food security of the country, the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan has a tendency to stable growth of agricultural production. And for this growth we have created all the conditions.

The article considers the impact of economic integration on the national economy, including the country's agro-industrial complex. Identified positive and negative effects of integration. The dynamics of economic indicators of agriculture in Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus is analyzed.

Modern systems of state support for the agricultural sector involve the development of the institutional base of agri-food systems both at the macro level and at the regional level. 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 the trade in food products and agricultural raw materials. In the context of the imposition of sanctions by a number of foreign countries and the current import substitution policies 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 reducing the risks of food security, both political and and economic, natural.

Refined indicators reflecting the competitiveness of agriculture.

The authors believe that assessing the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex should be carried out not by absolute, but by relative indicators: crop yields, livestock and poultry productivity, net export index, profitability of production, degree of depreciation of fixed assets, per capita output. Based on the analysis, the authors came to the conclusion that each EAEU partner country has its own comparative advantages, which must be taken into account when forming a single food market within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union.

**Keywords:** agriculture, strategy, development, productivity, economy, efficiency, Eurasian Economic Union.

## **Introduction**

Under the new conditions, the main issue for the further development of the Kazakhstani economy is the inter-regional division of labor within the EAEU and the implementation of a unified foreign economic policy in relation to third countries. A crucial point in this context is the provision of domestic and foreign businesses the freedom to choose the best conditions for the implementation of financial and industrial activities.

The most important function of the Government is to pursue an economic policy that stimulates business and investment activity aimed at the creation and expansion of existing manufacturing industries in Kazakhstan. The implementation of the second five-year program of industrial and innovative development, taking into account the experience of previous years, should also contribute to this.

Kazakhstan should become a center of attraction in the EAEU of foreign capital and new technologies, which will create new jobs and increase labor productivity, thereby ensuring a further increase in the well-being of the population. The new export potential of the country should be directed, first of all, to the EAEU countries, and in the long term - to foreign markets within the WTO.

The EAEU is a challenge to domestic business to increase its efficiency, which allows it to strengthen in fair competition in a single economic space. And there is no alternative to economic integration, because Only in competition can stable economic growth be ensured.

Today in the expert community of the three countries there are no significant arguments against the fact that the creation of the Eurasian Economic Union has no alternative both in terms of regional economic security and the overall prospects for the growth and prosperity of the post-Soviet countries within a single market. Nevertheless, along with the positive perception of the integration processes by the majority of the population of our countries, in a polarized society there are many judgments, the essence of which is that integration satisfies the geopolitical ambitions of only one country.

However, such a look at the natural processes of development is subjective, given that even in nature itself, whether in space or in the microworld, there is no other principle of consolidation, like the grouping of matter around celestial bodies and microparticles with the greatest mass and gravity. But mass is energy that is expended, including on ensuring the balanced development of the entire system. Therefore, in the long run, no isolated state in the world, no matter how powerful in the military and economic sense, can serve as a locomotive if there is no unity of interests of the subjects of integration that bear certain physical costs. Consequently, in the economic alliances of modernity there can be no poles of dictatorship, including participants who receive from this the lion's share of material and other benefits. Otherwise, the destructive forces of friction and resistance will sooner or later tear apart the vicious circle of interaction, distribution and consumption.

## **Methods**

The methodological basis of the study is the general scientific methods of cognition - deduction and induction, analysis and synthesis, content - media analysis, sociography, a system and comparative historical method that allows us to identify the genesis, sequence and functioning of the stages of digitalization in the agricultural sector.

The theoretical source of the research was the scientific works of Russian and foreign scientists and specialists on the problems of introducing innovations and digitalization tools in the agricultural sector.

## **Results and discussion**

Today, despite the contrasts of global politics, the caravan of the world economy continues its path in time, filling the oases of civilization with the main content - material meaning. At the same time, global trade and investment vectors are steadily striving to where capacious markets extend and new points of economic growth are formed. This is their essence, and nothing has so far dominated this pattern.

Therefore, the colossal markets of the Eurasian Economic Union, China, and the countries of Southeast and Central Asia possess not only powerful gravity of investment capital, but also the ability to accelerate objective historical processes that undergo global geoeconomic transformations.

Currently, the country's main national security priorities are not only confronting internal and external threats (extremism and terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, interethnic and interfaith conflicts, etc.). A key factor in public policy, along with public, military, political,

information security, is recognized economic security. A major role in ensuring the normal functioning of the country is played by economic factors - the competitiveness of production, the welfare and quality of life of the population, ensuring financial, energy, food and transport security, stability and sustainability of the development of the national economy, including its industrial and innovative component, as well as avoiding isolation Kazakhstan from the global economic system. In the Concept of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2014-2020, one of the main goals is defined as «further integration into the system of regional and international trade and economic relations» [1,2,3].

Not only for Kazakhstan, but also for all participants in the integration process, the significance of the strategy to deepen integration is objectively increasing. According to the President N.A. Nazarbayev, it is the commonality of the strategic interests of the CU and CES countries, the essence of which is to increase the competitiveness of their industries, moving away from the raw materials sector, the critical need for innovative and technological breakthroughs, creates space for joint action and the opportunity to ensure real economic growth and bring the emerging EAEU to leading positions in the global world.

It is in the interests of all countries to make maximum use of the transit potential of the Eurasian Economic Union, the possibilities of creating international corridors with a modern transport and logistics system, which can provide a multiple reduction in the timing of deliveries of goods to European and Asian markets.

Kazakhstan's interest in active efforts to create international economic associations - the CU, the CES, the EAEU, is determined by specific economic needs and long-term priorities. Moreover, the creation of regional integration structures is considered not as an end in itself, but as a mechanism, an instrument for the implementation of important tasks related to meeting basic needs - the formation of fundamental conditions for a successful transition to the neo-industrial stage of social progress. [4,5,6,7].

In the interests of Kazakhstan - participation in the process of forming the Common Economic Space. The implementation within the CES of the freedom of movement of goods, services, financial and human capital across the borders of the participating states creates an opportunity to address many issues that cannot be resolved in other conditions. Thus, the implementation of the free movement of goods provides for the replacement of the application in mutual trade of anti-dumping, countervailing, special and protective measures with uniform rules in the field of competition and subsidies.

The implementation of the «four freedoms» - freedom of movement of goods, services, capital and labor - involves ensuring mutual access to the services of natural monopolies in the electric power industry, gas transportation, including the basics of pricing and tariff policy. The formation and activities of the CES are carried out taking into account WTO rules and regulations, which creates the prerequisites for the unification of national norms and rules with international standards.

Mutual cooperation with the SES countries in the agricultural sector is of significant interest to Kazakhstan. This interest is reinforced by the fact that Kazakhstan has the largest share of rural residents in the total population in comparison with other countries of the TS-CES (45.3%) [8,9,10].

The economic mechanism for attracting resources in agriculture should contribute to the formation of competitive financially stable agricultural production.

For this, first of all, favorable conditions are needed for the influx of investments in fixed assets of the industry, which are based on promising production technologies, a set of measures to financially support their implementation.

Overview analysis of statistical data of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Statistics for 2016-2018 shows that in order to develop competitive agricultural production and provide the food market with food products for the population of the republic, it is necessary to increase the volume of investments for the purchase of high-performance agricultural equipment, taking into account the need for it for 2018-2019. (tractors - 22 thousand units, combine harvesters - 12 thousand units, sowing complexes - 1680 units, etc.) for 1266.4 billion tenge; to build 16 dairy farms, 9 feedlots, 18 poultry farms, 183 hectares of greenhouses, 24 vegetable stores, 250 slaughterhouses, 8 processing complexes, 3 pig farms for 386.8 billion tenge, to buy 9 thousand goals. cattle, introduce drip irrigation in the production of vegetables on 6560 ha of arable land. [eleven].

In the structure of investments, the share of budget funds will be 8.8%, own funds - 68.3%, foreign investments - 0.3% and borrowed funds - 22.6%.

State support to rural producers through centralized investments should be carried out taking into account the transition from irrevocable budget financing to loans on a repayable and paid basis. Moreover, the allocated funds must be returned to the state at the prices of the year at which they are returned. They should be directed to the implementation of training programs, the implementation of major environmental measures, the development of the veterinary and chemical protection services, etc.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is planned to create and modernize a network of vegetable storages (with a total capacity of about 75 thousand tons to satisfy the additional need for storage capacities of agricultural products for 3 years by 26% (26.4%). The use of modern storage technologies by controlling the optimal thermal regime, an automated ventilation system will reduce storage losses from 40% to 4% of products.

Expanding the production of fruits and vegetables using drip irrigation technologies will ensure optimal water-air balance of the soil, save water, increase productivity by 50-70% in open fields. " The creation of a network of dairy farms will make it possible to produce up to 73 thousand tons of milk annually, increase the domestic demand for raw materials from 55% to 70%, reduce import dependence by 15%, and increase the proportion of dairy cows by almost 2 times (from 37 thousand Goals up to 72 thousand goals). And another important result of these projects.

Since 2017, it is planned to implement similar projects without importing highly productive cattle by reproduction of breeding stock on previously funded dairy farms.

Equipment from world manufacturers Agraliz (Germany), Delaval (Sweden), and others will be used. Meat poultry farms will be expanded and modernized using computer control and control of all production processes, which will reduce the level of poultry meat imports on the domestic market 20% [6.16].

When creating a network of modern feedlots, it is planned to use modern feeding technologies with the production of environmentally friendly beef, covering 35 thousand heads and delivering standard batches in the amount of up to 11 thousand tons per year.

A network of slaughterhouses will be created in accordance with international requirements, which will increase the safety and quality of products and create the basis for large-scale export of domestic meat products. The creation of meat processing plants using high-tech automated equipment will allow the production of vacuum-packed products for direct deliveries to Russian retail chains (production up to 20 thousand tons).

It is planned to increase the number of fine-fleece sheep and increase their specific gravity in 2017 to 35% (from the current 26%) with the receipt of export products with high added value, in particular the production of up to 3.7 thousand tons of high-quality wool tops [6, 12,13].

As part of the development of export of Kazakh grain, a project is underway to build an elevator with a one-time storage capacity of 100 thousand gon: grain, which will ensure the transshipment of at least 1.5 million tons of grain for export to the Caspian direction, the countries of Central Asia and the Middle East.

All projects will be implemented using modern technologies for the production and processing of agricultural products based on high-performance equipment from leading manufacturers from Germany, Holland, Israel, Russia.

The activities of the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan, JSC «Development Bank of Kazakhstan», JSC «Investment Fund of Kazakhstan», JSC «National Innovation Fund» are aimed at implementing targeted investment and scientific and technical programs, regulating investment and stimulating innovative activity. In general, these institutions will focus on investing in the creation of new and developing existing high value-added industries and supporting scientific and technical research and development based on a comprehensive analysis of promising industries, identifying their most important elements. Development institutions should form a single system, the sustainable functioning of which will be based on the principles of decentralization, specialization, competition and transparency.

Innovation policy is the lever with which it is necessary to overcome the recession in the economy, ensure its structural reorganization, saturate the market with various competitive products, increase labor productivity in the industry and fulfill export guidelines for the production and sale of agricultural products. The transition to an innovative model of the economy means not only stabilization, but also an increase in the technical and technological level of domestic production, bringing it closer to a group of



highly developed countries of the world. An innovative agricultural economy is formed when agricultural production is based primarily on the basis of innovative activity, which is impossible without new technologies for the formation of a single financial and information space.

Accession to the WTO is considered by Kazakhstan from the point of view of overcoming the main obstacles in the development of the agro-industrial sector: a low level of productivity, an imperfect technological base and small commodity production of agricultural production [7,14].

In this regard, Kazakhstan is of great interest to develop common approaches to subsidizing the agricultural sector within the framework of the CES, similar to the requirements of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. This will help create additional opportunities for the gradual preparation of agricultural enterprises for activities in the conditions of the most severe competition when entering the world markets.

At the same time, the differences in the provision of state support to the SES countries (in Belarus, the level of state support is about 18%, in Russia - about 6%, in Kazakhstan - about 4%) are considered as an additional opportunity for Kazakhstan to increase the volume of support to the agricultural sector. The creation of equal conditions of state support for Kazakhstani enterprises involved in the processing of agricultural products should lead to a reduction in the share of imports of deep-processed milk and sugar products in domestic consumption and will have a positive impact on the economic and financial activities of enterprises, which will generally positively affect the development of processing sectors of the agro-industrial complex. A similar approach will be effective in the case of subsidies to industrial enterprises.

Over the past 10 years, agricultural production has increased by 41%, in real terms. Exports of agricultural products and their processing increased by 59% and amounted to more than 2.0 billion US dollars, including export to the EAEU countries amounted to 379 million US dollars. Moreover, that investment in fixed assets of agriculture increased only in 2019 to 167.0 billion tenge, or almost 3.4 times.

However, the potential of domestic agribusiness is much higher. Moreover, in most cases, our products compete on an equal footing in the Eurasian market. This is good, but it should be noted here that in many respects the production of these competing products is subsidized by the governments of the EAEU countries, that is, in fact, we reduce the effectiveness of state support to each other or, in other words, finance trade confrontations.

World practice and science show that integration does not guarantee only a positive effect. It can lead to an exacerbation of the contradictions that have accumulated in the economy, and to a decrease in competitiveness. It all depends on the right economic policy, the correct assessment of the economic and political situation in the country, the presence or absence of economic resources.

An assessment of the development indicators of an important sector of the economy that ensures the country's food security shows that in many respects in terms of competitiveness Kazakhstan lags behind Russia and, especially, Belarus.

Kazakhstan is almost 3 times behind Belarus in grain and leguminous crops, almost 2 times behind Russia, and 1.8 and 1.7 times behind sugar beets, respectively. Potato productivity in Belarus is 1.15 times higher than in Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan has a slight advantage in the yield of vegetables, but this is due to the fact that the republic is located farther south than the Russian Federation and Belarus.

In Kazakhstan, the average milk yield per 1 dairy cow in 2015 was 2280 kilograms, or 2.2 times less than in Russia and 2 times less than in Belarus (in Russia - 5001 kg, in Belarus - 4638 kg) [10, from. fifteen; 12; 5; 14, p. 288]. The volume of state support of agriculture to the gross output of agricultural products in Belarus is 16%, in Russia 8%, while in Kazakhstan - 4% [8.16]. Significantly different indicators of state support per 1 hectare of land and 1 employee employed in agriculture.

Kazakhstan occupies an intermediate position between Russia and Belarus, however, it lags significantly behind the indicators of Belarus: in terms of state support per 1 hectare of sown area by 5.4 times, by 1 agricultural worker - almost 8 times. One of the main indicators reflecting the competitiveness of products is its cost.

For almost all commodity items under consideration, except for cattle, the cost of agricultural products in Kazakhstan is higher than in Russia. These and many other data show that Kazakhstan and its partners in the EAEU need to pursue a joint agricultural policy so that neither side suffers, but, on the contrary, benefits from integration into the common market. In world practice, considerable experience has been accumulated in solving the agrarian problems of the partner countries of integration groups.

### **Summary and Conclusion**

The experience of the EE deserves special attention, where since 1957, that is, the time of the creation of a common market, the Unified Agricultural Policy (CAP) has been implemented throughout the European Union. Moreover, until 1992, expenditures on agriculture represented 49% of the EU budget [13,17,18,19,20].

The main values that can be learned from the experience of the EU Common Agricultural Policy:

Firstly, the goals of the UCP. The main objectives of the Unified Agricultural Policy are:

1. Providing farmers with an acceptable standard of living. In other words, the EU agrarian policy is aimed at maintaining farm prices and incomes. It is known that agriculture is the only branch of production where the laws of free competition apply. Therefore, surrounded by monopolized industrial, commercial, etc. To do farming on the market is to doom yourself to disproportionate low incomes. Without strong government support guaranteeing an acceptable income, the agricultural business is unattractive.

2. Providing consumers with quality products at fair prices. The products of European farmers are divided into three groups: destined for export to third world countries, destined for export to developed countries and destined for domestic consumption (the highest quality). We, as a rule, produce better products for export than for our own population. This is a legacy of the Soviet past. In Europe, by contrast, agricultural production aims to provide its population with the highest quality products at fair prices.

3. Preservation of agricultural heritage. The agricultural heritage is not only the preservation of traditions in production activities, but also cultural and historical values.

Secondly, the harmonization of politics, its transfer to the supranational level. Currently, each EAEU partner country is pursuing its own agricultural policy. Even the volume of state aid is 4 times more in Belarus and 2 times more in Russia than in Kazakhstan. Therefore, the formation of a single food market without harmonization of agricultural policy does not seem real.

Thirdly, the principles of agricultural policy. In the EU, by 1962, three main principles for the conduct of the ESC were established:

- market integrity. The agricultural market of partner countries should function as a whole. Only in this case is it possible to realize comparative advantages for the benefit of the whole union;

- preference for community products. Agricultural policy should be aimed at creating a healthy population. Therefore, products for domestic consumption should be of high quality, environmentally friendly, without various gene changes and harmful additives. And the population of partner countries must be sure of this and prefer the products of the union;

- financial solidarity. In this regard, the experience of the EU is invaluable. Germany and France are EU budget donors, and agricultural countries such as Spain, Greece and Portugal are the largest recipients.

Fourth, the need to take into account the social structure of agriculture and both structural and natural differences between different agricultural regions. Kazakhstan, Belarus and Russia are three large countries. Their territories are located in various natural zones. Different national traditions, which are especially preserved in the countryside. Therefore, it is impossible to completely level out all forms and methods of support for all regions of these countries, but also to act in accordance with their features.

Fifth, a set of mechanisms for implementing agricultural policy. In the West, methods such as:

- taxation of imports;

- import quotas to limit the number of imported products;

- domestic intervention prices. If the domestic market price falls below the intervention level, the EU buys goods to raise the price to the intervention level;

- direct subsidies for farmers. Moreover, subsidies were a tool to encourage farmers to grow crops that are not enough in the EU countries, that is, a tool to reduce economic incentives for overproduction.

Subsidies were mainly paid to the land on which a particular crop was grown, and not to the total number of crops produced. In the West, it is believed that storing and placing surplus production is a waste of resources.

Sixth, harmonization of legislation. Existing differences on such items as the permission or prohibition of preservatives, food colors, hormones and other substances in food, labeling rules, animal

diseases, etc. should be leveled, because they can create problems both in the internal trade of partner countries and in trade with third countries.

Seventh, transparency of expenditures on agricultural support. The financial resources allocated from the general budget to support agricultural producers in a particular country should be controlled, transparent, well-known, and should not infringe on the interests of either side.

The experience of the SAT shows that, thanks to its implementation, the EU countries have become major exporters of agricultural products, fully providing their population with food.

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### **БӘСЕКЕЛІК ПРОЦЕСІНІҢ ҚЫЗМЕТІ: ЕУАЗИЯЛЫҚ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ОДАҚ ШЕҢБЕРІНДЕГІ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ АУЫЛШАРУАШЫЛЫҚ КЕШЕНІНІҢ БІРЛІГІН БАҒАЛАУ**

**Аннотация.** Біртекті халықшаруашылық кешенін құру және дамыту негізіндегі өндірістің материалдық жағдайы, өндірістің жағдайы мен шараларының өзгермелі шарттарына сәйкес бір уақытта экономикалық реттеу және басқаруды қамтамасыз етудің қажеттілігі мен мүмкіншіліктерін айтып көрсетеді. Олар кәсіпорындар мен өндірістік бірлестіктердің соңғы жұмыс көрсеткіштерінің қайта бағдарлануын талап етеді. Агроөндірістік кешен (АӨК) басқа да салааралық халықшаруашылық кешендері сияқты өзінің құрылымдық міндеттерін тиімді орындауы қажет. Бұл мақсаттың жетістігі өзіне сәйкес өндірістің кешендік қызметтік-салааралық құрылымына әсер етеді. Өкімет, әрине, бұл жерде жасырынбай, белсенді саясат жүргізумен қатар қорғаныс механизмдерін түзеді.

Бүгін жаһандану әлемдік нарықтарда ауыл мен елдің негізгі азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету, Қазақстан агроөнеркәсіптік кешені ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің тұрақты өсу үрдісіне ие. Және бұл өсімге бізде барлық жағдай жасалған. Қазақстан Республикасында бейімделуі мүмкін оң үрдістер, ауыл шаруашылығын дамытуға шетелдік тәжірибесін зерттеу, тұрақты негізде отандық өнімнің ұлттық бәсекелестік артықшылықтарын дамыту ауыл шаруашылығы тұрақты дамуын қамтамасыз ету мақсатында жүргізілуде.

Мақалада ұлттық экономика, оның ішінде АӨК, бәсекеге қабілеттілігіне экономикалық интеграцияның әсері бойынша мәселелер қаралған. Оң және кері әсер тигізуші эффектілер анықталған. Қазақстан, Ресей және Беларусь елдерінің ауылшаруашылығының экономикалық көрсеткіштерінің динамикасы талданған.

Агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді мемлекеттік қолдаудың заманауи жүйелері агро-азық-түлік жүйесінің институционалдық базасын макро деңгейде де, аймақтық деңгейде де дамытуды көздейді. Талдау интеграциялық процестердің қарқындылығының деңгейі тауарлардың түріне байланысты айтарлықтай өзгертіндігін көрсетті: әсер азық-түлік және ауылшаруашылық шикізаттарының саудасында едәуір байқалады. Бірқатар шет мемлекеттердің санкциялар салуы және Ресейде де, Қазақстанда да импортты алмастыру бойынша қолданыстағы саясат аясында ауылшаруашылығы саласындағы интеграциялық процестердің дамуы, әсіресе шекаралас аймақтарда, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің қауіп-қатерін төмендететін күшті факторға айналуы.

Ауылшаруашылығының бәсекеге қабілеттілігінің өзгеруін көрсететін көрсеткіштер анықталған.

Авторлардың пікірі бойынша, аграрлық-өнеркәсіптік кешеннің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін абсолютті емес, салыстырмалы көрсеткіштермен талдау болады. Ауылшаруашылық өнімділігі мал және құстың өнімділігі, таза экспорт индексі, өндіріс тиімділігі, негізгі қорлардың тозуы, жан басына шаққандағы өнім көлемімен өлшенеді. Жүргізілген зерттеулер нәтижесінде авторлар келесі қорытындыға келді: ЕАЭҚ-ға кіретін әрбір елдің салыстырмалы артықшылықтары бар, оларды Еуразиялық экономикалық қоғам жағдайында біртұтас азық-түлік нарығын қалыптастыру кезінде еске алу керек.

**Түйін сөздер:** өнеркәсіп, мұнай өнеркәсібі, стратегия, даму, өнімділік, экономика, отын-энергетикалық ресурстары.

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### АКТИВИЗАЦИЯ ПРОЦЕССОВ КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТИ: ОЦЕНКА АДАПТИВНОСТИ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОГО КОМПЛЕКСА КАЗАХСТАНА В РАМКАХ ЕВРАЗИЙСКОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО СОЮЗА

**Аннотация.** Материальные условия производства, лежащие в основе формирования и развития единого народнохозяйственного комплекса диктуют одновременно возможность и необходимость совершенствования методов регулирования и управления экономикой в соответствии с меняющимися условиями и факторами производства. Они требуют переориентации предприятий, производственных объединений и промежуточных показателей работы на конечные результаты. Агропромышленный комплекс (АПК), как и другие межотраслевые народно-хозяйственные комплексы, должен эффективно выполнять свои функциональные задачи. Достижению этой цели способствует функционально-отраслевая структура комплекса соответствующего производства. В заслугу власти, конечно, следует поставить то, что она проводит проактивную политику, не прячется, а выстраивает защитные механизмы.

Сегодня, в условиях глобализации мировых агропродовольственных рынков и актуализации вопросов обеспечения продовольственной безопасности страны, агропромышленный комплекс Казахстана имеет тенденции стабильного роста сельскохозяйственного производства. И для этого роста у нас созданы все условия.

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.

Современные системы государственной поддержки АПК предполагают развитие институциональной базы агропродовольственных систем как на макроуровне, так и на уровне регионов. Проведенный анализ показал, что степень интенсивности протекания интеграционных процессов в значительной степени варьируется в зависимости от вида товаров: в наибольшей степени эффекты заметны в торговле продовольственными товарами и сельскохозяйственным сырьем. В условиях введения санкций со стороны ряда зарубежных стран и осуществляемой в настоящее время политики импортозамещения как в России, так и в Казахстане развитие интеграционных процессов в области сельского хозяйства, особенно в рамках приграничных регионов, становится мощным фактором, снижающим риски продовольственной безопасности как политического, так и экономического, природного характера.

Уточнены показатели, отражающие конкурентоспособность сельского хозяйства.

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.

**Ключевые слова:** сельское хозяйство, стратегия, развитие, производительность, экономика, эффективность, Евразийский экономический союз.

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Редакторы: *М. С. Ахметова, Г. Б. Халидуллаева, Д. С. Аленов*  
Верстка на компьютере *А.М. Кульгинбаевой*

Подписано в печать 10.02.2020  
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.  
16,5 п.л. Тираж 500. Заказ 1.