УПРАВЛЕНИЕ РАЗВИТИЕМ СИСТЕМЫ АПК

MANAGING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRIBUSINESS SYSTEM

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Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются основные направления развития агропромышленного комплекса (далее-АПК) Республики Казахстан на фоне глобализации; основные пути совершенствования системы управления в сельском хозяйстве; оптимизация приоритетных направлений развития внешнеэкономической деятельности в эпоху глобализации. Сельское хозяйство-одна из важнейших отраслей экономики, формирующая продовольственную и экономическую безопасность страны, а также трудовой и поселенческий потенциал сельских территорий.

Агропромышленный комплекс Республики Казахстан (далее-РК) имеет хорошие перспективы для дальнейшего развития: Укрепляются экспортные позиции масличных культур и мясной промышленности, а по объему зерна и муки Казахстан в кратчайшие сроки стал одной из крупнейших стран-экспортеров в мире. Членство Казахстана в Евразийском экономическом союзе (далее-ЕАЭС) и Всемирной торговой организации (далее-ВТО) создает новые возможности и одновременно предъявляет высокие требования к конкурентоспособности на внутреннем и внешнем рынках. В этой связи роль государственного регулирования сельского хозяйства чрезвычайно важна.

Annotation

The article discusses the main directions of development of the agroindustrial complex (hereinafter: AIC) of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the background of globalization; the main ways of perfection of a control system in agriculture; optimization of priority directions of development of foreign economic activity in the era of globalization. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the economy, which forms the food and economic security of the country, as well as the labor and settlement potential of rural areas.

The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter-RK) has good prospects for further development: The export positions of oilseeds and the meat industry are being strengthened, and in terms of grain and flour, Kazakhstan has become one of the largest exporting countries in the world in the shortest possible time. Kazakhstan's membership in the Eurasian Economic Union (hereinafter referred to as the EAEU) and the World Trade Organization (hereinafter referred to as the WTO) creates new opportunities and at the same time places high demands on competitiveness in the domestic and foreign markets. In this regard, the role of state regulation of agriculture is extremely important**.**

Ключевые слова: Agro-industrial complex, agriculture, globalization, management, economic growth.

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In the context of the new global reality, priority is given to the accelerated development of the agricultural sector. In the next five years, the production and processing of agricultural products should become the main source of diversification and driver of economic growth [1]. The implementation of the new role of agriculture will balance the sustainable development of the country, increase labor productivity and improve the standard of living of the majority of the population. Rural residents leading subsidiary farms will get new opportunities for involvement in commodity production due to large-scale cooperation and targeted state support [2].

The agricultural sector of Kazakhstan has the following characteristics:

* the total area of agricultural land is 222.6 million hectares, of which 24 million hectares are under arable land (85 %) (data of the Committee on Statistics, 2018);

* rural population-7.3 million people, or 47.2 % of the total population;

* pronounced horizontal and vertical zoning of soil and vegetation. In the forest-steppe and steppe zones, there are 10% of all lands, in semi-desert and desert-about 60 %, in mountainous areas-about 5 % ("Agribusiness-2020");

• all agricultural areas of the country are characterized by low annual precipitation - 150-320 mm.;

* lack of access to the sea, which creates significant difficulties for access to foreign markets [3];

* self-sufficiency in most food products, with the exception of sugar, vegetable oil, poultry, vegetables and fruits in the off-season;

* specialization of the northern regions in the cultivation of grain crops and animal husbandry; the southern regions, where irrigation is essential, have a large diversification of cultivated crops (cereals, oilseeds, fruit and berry crops, vegetables, cotton);

* the livestock industry is traditional in Kazakhstan, where almost 90% of the livestock is accounted for by households (The concept of the state program for agricultural development for 2017-2021) [4];

Material and methods of research.

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

To study the development of the agro-industrial complex management system in the context of foreign economic activity, the following methods were used:

- review of the regulatory framework;
- analytical method;
- study of foreign experience;
- the possibility of using public-private partnership tools;
- collection and processing of statistical data;

- economic and mathematical calculations.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the fundamental positions of domestic and foreign scientists on the problems of management theory, development of the agro-industrial complex, such as Sagaidak, I. G. Ushacheva, A. A. Suchkov, Kaigorodtsev A. A., Aubakirov E. A., Gritsenko M. P., A. A. Abuov, Ibrashev N. N. and others.

Problems of state regulation of the agro-industrial complex, which are also considered by such scientists from neighboring countries as Antonova N. B., Babashkina A.M., Kushlin V. I., Morozova T. G., Oreshin V. P., Petrov A. N., Samofalova E. V., khodov L. G., Kalina S. V., Karpenko G. S., Kruglov V. N.

The principles of the system-structural approach to the study of socio-economic objects and the theory of decision-making formed the basis for the development of the problem and the solution of the formulated problems.

The information and empirical base consist of official statistics in the field of the management system of the agro-industrial complex in the context of foreign economic activity, actual data occurring in monographic studies and publications of domestic and foreign scientists-economists, materials of scientific conferences, Internet resources, materials of periodicals, as well as data obtained personally by the author in the process of research.

Results and discussion

Main tasks in the agribusiness development management system:

* development of large-scale agricultural cooperation with the involvement of 500 thousand small owners in commodity production and the creation of an effective system of marketing and processing of products [5];

* implementation of targeted export policy and promotion of Kazakhstan's organic agricultural products brand;

* ensuring the efficiency and accessibility of state support with maximum coverage of agricultural producers;

* increase the efficiency of animal husbandry by 40%;

* increase the efficiency of crop production by 30%;

* increase in the share of processing and loading of enterprises by 1.3 times;

* formation of an effective system for the transfer of agricultural technologies;

* improvement of state regulation of agriculture.

State regulation in the field of agriculture provides for [6]:

* addressing issues of rational use and irrigation of agricultural land;

* ensuring a safe epizootic and phytosanitary situation;

* creating incentives for the integration of science, education and production;

* formation of a regulatory and technical framework for the development of organic production.

As a result of the adoption of state regulation measures, the cadastral value of land will be updated and more than 600 thousand hectares of irrigated land will be involved in the turnover, which will have a positive impact on the efficiency of agricultural production. Of course, all these directions are defined by the results (Table 1) [7].

Table 1. Gross output of agricultural products (services) * in current prices, million tenge

Year	Gross output of agricultural products (services)	among them are:		
		gross output of crop production	the gross output of animal husbandry	services in the field of agriculture
2012	1 822 074,1	895 425,2	920 777,3	5 871,7
2013	2 720 453,4	1 654 428,5	1 059 561,3	6 463,6
2014	2 393 619,0	1 241 517,0	1 145 437,3	6 664,7
2015	2 949 485,0	1 683 851,4	1 256 871,7	8 761,9
2016	3 143 678,1	1 739 436,4	1 393 762,0	10 479,7
2017	3 307 009,6	1 825 236,7	1 469 923,1	11 849,8
2018	3 684 393,2	2 047 580,8	1 621 541,4	15 271,1
2019	4 070 916,8	2 249 166,9	1 810 914,1	10 835,8

Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy.

As a rule, all concepts and programs of agricultural development are aimed at increasing the profitability of production (except for the construction of schools and hospitals), increasing labor productivity. The objectively inert nature of the development of this industry limits the possibility of rapid results of the reform. Often adopted and implemented programs had low efficiency due to the fact that they were focused on improving economic indicators [8].

Conclusion

Thus, the goal of the development of the agribusiness management system is the sustainable development of all its branches and sectors. At the same time, the sustainable development of agricultural production consists in the effective reproduction of material, labor, land and financial resources, the implementation of technological improvement, ensuring the preservation of the environment, which together leads to meeting the need for agricultural products and ensuring food security.

The implementation of the proposed directions for managing the development of the agro-industrial complex in Kazakhstan will create conditions for the formation of small businesses as a major participant in the system of agricultural production on the basis of cooperation, expanding their production capabilities and improving the quality of products.

Increasing effective demand and improving the quality of life in rural areas will become the basis for stabilizing the processes of urbanization and improving the social security of rural residents.

The proposed approach to the reform of management of the agricultural sector implies the need to take into account the specifics of the functioning of the industry, epistemological roots and impulses of its development. At the present stage, of course, the innovative vector of modernization of agriculture is very important. But in the development of the concept of development of the agricultural sector, it is necessary to place the right emphasis, both in the long and short term. It is planned to modernize the sphere of functioning of the agricultural sector in stages and with the correct target orientation. With this approach to innovative modernization of production relations and productive forces of the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan, this direction will become a real, effective direction of competitive development of the national economy.

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