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**Agro-industrial complex of
the Republic of Kazakhstan,
a general description of the
economic situation
in the field of livestock**

The article considered the situation of the current agro-industrial complex. The general goals of activity of these industries are the following: most complete satisfaction of necessities of population in food and consumer goods from agricultural raw material; providing of food safety; change of terms of life and labor of rural population on the basis of height of complex. Agriculture in Kazakhstan remains as a small scale sector of Kazakhstan's economy. Agriculture's contribution to the GDP is under 10% – it was recorded as 6.7%, and as occupying only 20% of labor. At the same time, more than 70% of its land is occupied in crops and livestock. In agro-industry complex, the main part of structure of AIC is rural economics. Nowadays, rural economics has some problems in developing economy. So, rural economics has two parts: crop and livestock. Livestock is the best sector of development of the agro-industry complex. Since the early 2000s in the livestock industry have seen a steady increase in the number of livestock and poultry, and livestock production. The main exporting countries of cattle farming is Russia Federation 68.4%, the most significant component of the weight of the state.

Key words: Agro-industry complex (AIC), livestock, the country's exporters, imports, national economy.

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**Қазақстан Республикасының
агроөнеркәсіп кешенінің мал
шаруашылығы саласы
бойынша экономикалық
жағдайына жалпы сипаттама**

Қазіргі таңда еліміздің ұлттық экономикасы дүниежүзілік экономикалық жағдайына тікелей байланысты. Ұлттық экономиканың дамуына байланысты туындайтын мәселелер әр саланың өзіндік ерекшеліктері мен артықшылықтары, кемшіліктеріне тікелей байланысты. Агроөнеркәсіп кешенінің маңызды салаларының ішіндегі маңызды саласы болып, малшаруашылығы болып табылады. Малшаруашылығының басты мәселесі болып, қазіргі таңда елімізге сырттан импорттау мәселесі, яғни 2015 жылдың қорытындысы бойынша, өнімділік бағыттары мен жыныстық топтар бойынша сатып алынған мал басы 6628 бас, соның ішінде: 1936 басы сүт бағытындағы 29,2% үлес алмағын құраса, 761 басы сүтті-етті бағыттағы 11,5%, 3931 басы ет бағытындағы 59,3% үлес салмағын құрап отыр. Ал Қазақстан Республикасының облыстары бойынша сатылған мал басы бойынша басты облыстар болып Ақмола, Алматы, Батыс Қазақстан және Шығыс Қазақстан облыстары болып табылады. Сонымен қатар, 2015 жылдың қорытындысы бойынша сатылған 12588 мал басын құрап отыр. Бұл көрсеткіштер Қазақстан Республикасының агроөнеркәсіп кешенінің сапасы мен экономикалық сектор бойынша маңыздылығын арттыра түседі.

Түйін сөздер: Агроөнеркәсіп кешені, ірі қара мал шаруашылығы, экспорттаушы-мемлекеттер, импорт, ұлттық экономика.

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**Агропромышленный комплекс
Республики Казахстан: общая
экономическая
ситуация в области
животноводства**

В настоящее время национальная экономика напрямую связана с глобальной экономической ситуацией. Агропромышленный комплекс (АПК) – крупнейший межотраслевой комплекс, объединяющий несколько отраслей экономики, направленных на производство и переработку сельскохозяйственного сырья и получение из него продукции, доводимой до конечного потребителя. В статье рассматривается покупка скота в разрезе направлений продуктивности половозрастных групп. По итогам 2015 года, всего обретоно 6628 голов скота, в том числе 1936 голов молочного направления (29,2%), 761 голова молочно-мясного направления (11,5%) и 3931 голова мясного направления (59,3%). В условиях перехода к рыночной экономике повышение конкурентоспособности скотоводства, несомненно, связано как с ростом продуктивности животных, так и, особенно, с улучшением качества производимой продукции. Если увеличить объем продаж в животноводстве, то появится возможность увеличить экспорт и уменьшить объем импорта.

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс, скотоводство, животноводство, страны-экспортеры, импорт, национальная экономика.

**AGRO-INDUSTRIAL
COMPLEX OF
THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN, A
GENERAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE ECONOMIC
SITUATION IN THE
FIELD OF LIVESTOCK**

Agro-industrial complex (AIC) – one of important complexes of national economy. The general goals of activity of these industries are the following: to complete satisfaction of necessities of population in food and consumer goods from agricultural raw material; to provide of food safety; to change of terms of life and labor of rural population on the basis of height of complex. So the role of agro-industrial complex in economic, social, ecological and political life of society is very important [1].

In the structure of AIC, as a rule, difficult industries, provide the production of agricultural goods. This complex has three main parts of spheres. There are: industries, providing AIC with capital goods; rural economy and branches that provide storage, handling, processing of agricultural and bring it to the final consumer (fig.1) [2].

The figure 1 shows the main parts of spheres in agro-industry complex. The first part of structure includes industries providing AIC with capital goods: tractor and agricultural machinery, machinery for the food and light industries, production of mineral fertilizers and chemical means of protection, repair of machinery and equipment, building, etc. This part identifies opportunities of industrialization and intensification of production in agriculture and in other sectors of agribusiness. It consists about 10% of the final product and 15% of fixed assets, 20% of the total number of employees of the AIC.

The second part of structure, represents agriculture as central to the entire agricultural sector. It produces almost 50% of the final product, 65% of fixed assets and 60% of the number of employees of the complex.

The third part of structure includes a set of industries that provide procurement, transportation, storage, processing of agricultural raw materials, implementation of the final product (food, light, mixed feed industry, as well as procurement and trade organizations). It consists about 40% of total final production, 20% of the basic production assets and number of employees of the AIC.

Agriculture remains as a small scale sector of Kazakhstan's economy. The contribution of agriculture to the GDP is under 10% – it was recorded as 6.7%, and as occupying only 20% of labor. At the same time, more than 70% of its land is occupied in crops and livestock [3]. The figure 2 shows the values of the output of the last four years. The volume of

gross agricultural output in 2014 in the whole country amounted to 2.5279 trillion. tenge, that more than in the corresponding period of the previous year by 1% (including crop output amounted to 1.3279 trillion. tenge, livestock – 1.1896 trillion. tenge). So gross output of goods (services) of agriculture in January-

December 2011 increased by 26.7% and amounted to 2.2566 trillion. tenge (including livestock production amounted to 944.1 billion. tenge, crop – 1305.1 billion. tenge). The main volume of gross agricultural output shows 2.9546 trillion tenge is the highest index for the last four years.

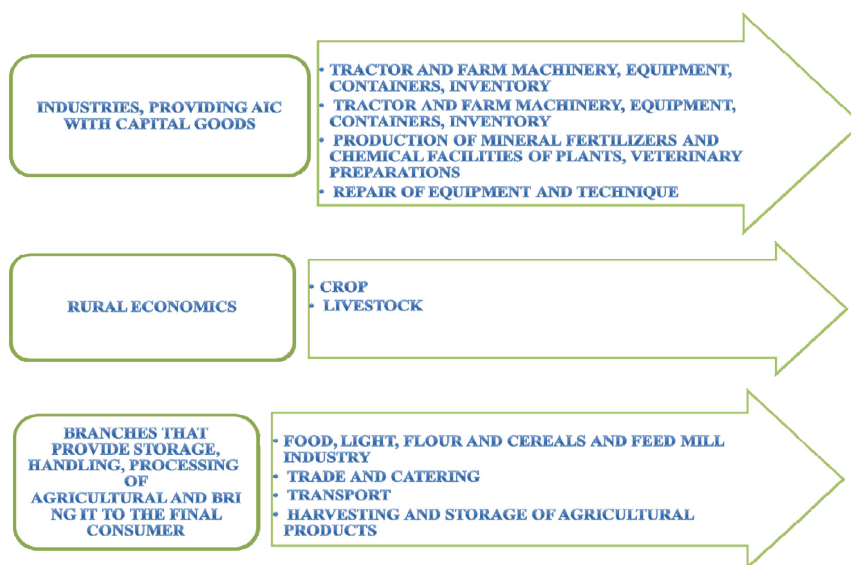


Figure 1 – The structure of AIC [2]

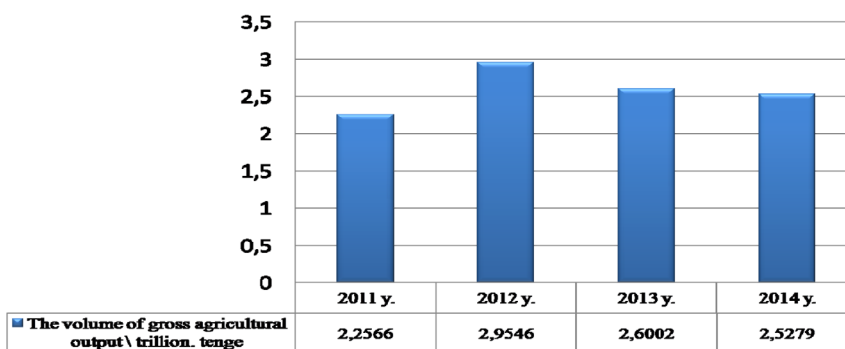


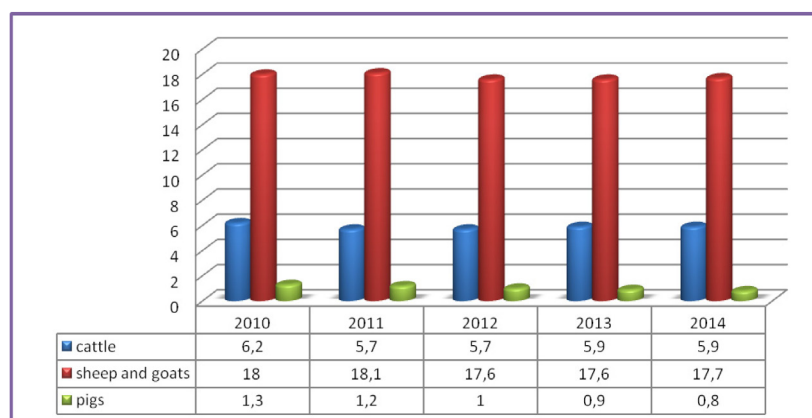
Figure 2 – The volume of gross agricultural output of the last four years [4]

In the agro-industry complex, the main part of structure of AIC is rural economics. Nowadays, rural economics has some problems in developing economy. So, rural economics has two parts: crop and livestock. Livestock is the best sector of development of the agro-industry complex. In the livestock industry there have seen a steady increase in the number of livestock and poultry, and livestock production since the early 2000 s. According to the analysis of the end of 2015 of the Republic

of Kazakhstan has imported 4567 head of cattle from Russia Federation, 1202 head of cattle from Australia, 540 head of cattle from the United States and 319 head of cattle from Ukraine, so overall has sold 6628 head of cattle. These means, that these countries are the major exporting countries with such proportion: the Russia Federation 68.4%, Australia 18.4%, US 8.3%, while the state of Ukraine 4.9 %. Therefore, our main importing country is a country of Russia (table 1).

Table 1 – Exporting states of livestock [5]

№	The exporter	Sold \ head	Share, %
1	Russia	4 567	68,4
2	Australia	1 202	18,4
3	USA	540	8,3
4	Ukraine	319	4,9
Total:		6 628	100,0

**Figure 3** – The Republic of Kazakhstan in 2014 livestock number amounted [6]

According to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2014 livestock number amounted to: cattle – 5.9 million heads, sheep and goats – 17.7 million heads, pigs – 0.8 million heads, poultry – 35.2 million heads. Potential of the country currently is not fully implemented. In

comparison with 1990, the number of livestock and poultry decreased: cattle by 1.6 times, small cattle by 2 times, pigs by 4 times, poultry by 1.7 times.

The main index in livestock is the sale of meat of bulls. The table 2 shows the number of farms suppliers and other main information.

Table 2 – The sale of meat of bulls [7]

№ p\p	Name of region	Number of suppliers	Actually realized breeding bulls		
			Breed	Total, heads	Including\ within area
1	Akmola	26	Angus, Hereford, KAZ. Whitehead, auliekolskaya, Aubrac	2 064	1 349\ 715
2	Aktobe	10	kaz.belogolovaya, auliekolskaya, Angus	539	539
3	Almaty	40	kaz.belogolovaya, auliekolskaya, Hereford, Angus, Santa Gertrudis	1 989	1 965\ 24

4	West Kazakhstan	33	KAZ. Whitehead, auliekolskaya, Angus, Hereford	2 441	2 032\ 409
5	Zhanbyl	12	KAZ. Whitehead, auliekolskaya, Angus, Hereford	419	396\ 23
6	Karagandy	31	kaz.belogolovaya, Hereford	939	912\ 27
7	Kostanay	21	kaz.belogolovaya, auliekolskaya, Hereford, Angus	751	591\ 160
8	Kyzylorda	4	kaz.belogolovaya, auliekolskaya, Hereford, Angus	236	236
9	South Kazakhstan	6	KAZ. Whitehead	557	511\ 46
	Pavlodar	13	kaz.belogolovaya, auliekolskaya	378	298\ 80
11	North Kazakhstan	24	Hereford, Angus, kaz.belogolovaya, auliekolskaya, Kalmyk	681	350\ 331
12	East Kazakhstan	36	Hereford, Angus, auliekolskaya	1 480	1 371\ 109
	Total	258	X	12 588	10 581\ 2 007

The highest sale of bulls among key areas are Akmola, Almaty, East Kazakhstan and West Kazakhstan regions.

Finally, the complexity of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the most important areas in the economic sector. The economic situation of the country is directly related to the agro-industrial complex. In turn, the agro-industrial complex consists of several small structures. They are: the provision of the means of production in agriculture sector in the field of agricultural crops and livestock industry and procurement, transportation, processing, and to ensure that the final consumer industries. One of the most important components, including description of the economic situation in agriculture

is developed. Livestock is the best sector of development of the agro-industry complex. Since the early 2000s in the livestock industry have seen a steady increase in the number of livestock and poultry, and livestock production. The main exporting countries of cattle farming is Russia Federation 68.4%, the most significant component of the weight of the state. In addition, at the end of 2015, the sold number of head of cattle is 12588. This is the quality of the agro-industrial complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the increasing economic importance of the sector. At the same time, through the development of agro-industrial complex of breeding is in the higher level, the number of cattle is reduced, thereby the profitability of the national economy is increased.

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