

# Features of the Development of Agricultural Production as the Basis of the Agro-industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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**Abstract.** The problems of the development of agricultural production as the basis of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan are considered. The purpose of the study is to consider the features of the development of agricultural production. Research methods – analysis and abstraction. An assessment of agricultural production was carried out on the basis of indicators of agricultural development. The internal needs of the population in many types of agricultural products must be met at the expense of their own agricultural production. The main directions of state support of the domestic agro-industrial complex are proposed.

**Keywords:** agricultural production, agro-industrial complex, animal husbandry, crop production, gross harvest, food security, consumption, distribution, economic growth, development.

**Introduction.** In the conditions of economic instability, the search for the optimal way of sustainable development of the agricultural market of the Republic of Kazakhstan, capable of ensuring the food and economic security of the state, preserving and strengthening the national independence.

Current global economic crisis and, as a consequence, the crisis of state management systems, in general, the problems of the modern economy of Kazakhstan are becoming more acute, and with it difficulties arise. This problem has become more relevant today [1].

**A brief overview of the theoretical basis of the study.** Agriculture as the central link of the agro-industrial complex is a branch of the economy associated with the development of resources in the field of crop production and animal husbandry.

**Research methodology.** The agricultural sector, being one of the priority areas of the country's economic development, has great potential and huge reserves, while producing almost all types of crops of the temperate climate zone, and also has the potential to increase the livestock industry.

As of January 1, 2022, the sown area of the country's main agricultural crops reached 22.9 million hectares, including cereals (including rice) and legumes – 16.1 million hectares; cereals (excluding rice) and legumes – 16.0 million hectares.

It should be noted that the potential of agricultural production of the republic is increasing. This is due to an improvement in the fertility of the land, due to an

increase in the nutrient content of the soil, and also with the change of vegetation, shown in the Figure 1.

For a traditionally agrarian country, a very low share of agricultural production in the economy is due to the outstripping growth of the country's industry. In order to preserve and reproduce soil fertility in order to conduct sustainable agricultural production, it is necessary to conduct constant monitoring of soil fertility on agricultural lands, as well as to revise the taxation system of industry entities to stimulate the rational use of land resources [3].

Despite the new priorities for the development of agriculture provided for in state programs, its share in the country's Gross output of products in 2021 amounted to 5.4%, and the gross output of agricultural products – 7.3 trillion tenge, compared with 2019, it increased by 15.9%, as evidenced by Table 1.

Table 1 shows that the increase in gross agricultural output is due to an increase in the gross output of crop production and animal husbandry.

So, in 2021, there was an increase in the gross output of crop production by 14.8% and livestock by 17.7% compared to 2020, which amounted to 4232.5 trillion tenge and 3104.5 trillion tenge, respectively.

The production of the main types of livestock products is increasing. In 2021, compared with 2020, meat production will increase by 62.5 thousand tons or 5.3%, milk by 3.2%, wool by 2.5% (Table 2).

In addition, we see a decrease in the production of chicken eggs, in 2021, 227.7 million fewer eggs

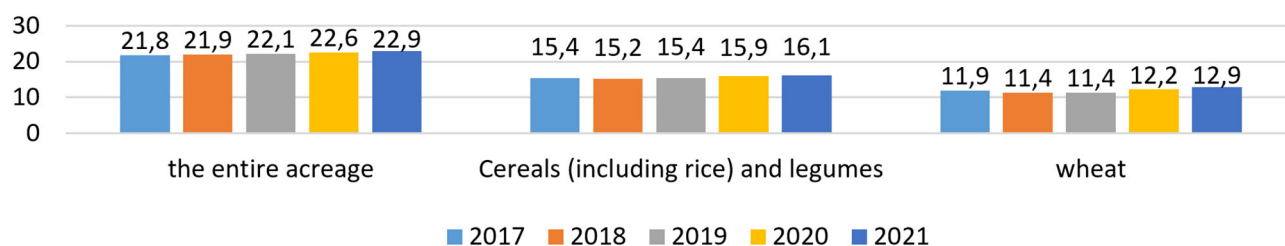


Figure 1 – Dynamics of acreage for 2017-2021, million hectares (note – [2])

Indicator	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.	2021/2020 гг., %
Gross output of products (services)	4 497,6	5 177,9	6 363,9	7 375,9	115,9
from it					
Gross output of agricultural products (services)	4 474,1	5 151,2	6 334,7	7 346,7	115,9
including					
gross crop production	2 411,5	2 817,7	3 687,3	4 232,5	114,8
gross livestock production	2 050,5	2 319,5	2 637,5	3 104,5	117,7
services in the field of agriculture	12,1	14,0	9,9	9,7	97,9
note – [2]					

Indicator	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.	2021/2020 гг., %
Slaughtered on the farm or sold for slaughter of livestock and poultry (in slaughter weight), thousand tons	1 017,6	1 059,6	1 120,6	1 168,6	1 231,1	105,3
of						
these cattle	450,4	477,4	501,2	521,8	540,2	103,6
sheep and goats	171,4	170,6	171,4	172,5	175,5	101,7
horses	117,5	126,5	132,0	142,9	151,2	105,8
pigs	91,9	86,1	86,4	87,5	83,7	95,7
poultry	179,6	192,2	222,7	236,5	272,6	115,3
Milk, thousand tons	5 503,4	5 686,2	5 864,9	6 051,4	6 247,2	103,2
Eggs, million pieces	5 103,0	5 591,4	5 531,4	5 065,8	4 838,1	95,5
Wool, tons	39,0	39,2	39,5	40,2	41,2	102,5
note – [2]						

were produced compared to 2020, which amounted to 4838.1 million pieces. There was also a decrease in pig production by 4.3%, which amounted to 83.7 thousand tons.

In our opinion, this was influenced by a number of reasons that influenced the decline in the production of chicken eggs in the country:

- shortage of high-quality feed and imperfection of the feed base;
- weak veterinary base;
- modern technologies of maintenance, feeding,

technologies that are able to ensure the productivity and quality of products are poorly used.

The gross harvest of grain crops in 2021 decreased compared to 2020. The decrease was 10%. In general, this does not allow us to meet the domestic needs of the country. At the same time, wheat imports increased significantly – 67.3%, and exports decreased by 44.5%. This is due to the low yield of wheat compared to last year, which amounted to 11.9 million tons versus 14.3 million tons (Table 3).

As of January 01, 2021, geographically, the

Table 3 – Gross harvest of the main agricultural crops						
	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021y.	2021/2020 yy., %
Cereals (including rice) and legumes	20 585,1	20 273,7	17 428,6	20 065,3	16 375,9	81,6
Cereals (excluding rice) and legumes	20 095,6	19 790,7	16 867,9	19 508,5	15 872,1	81,4
Of these:						
winter wheat and spring	14 802,9	13 944,1	11 451,6	14 258,0	11 814,1	8,9
rye winter and spring	38,8	22,5	23,2	29,8	39,8	133,6
corn (maize)	784,7	862,1	896,0	958,1	1 129,5	117,9
winter barley and spring	3 305,2	3 971,3	3 830,1	3 659,3	2 366,8	64,7
oats	284,6	336,1	267,0	240,2	182,3	75,8
millet	37,9	40,2	42,6	39,9	35,8	89,7
buckwheat	120,4	82,7	45,0	40,1	78,0	194,5
dried legumes vegetables	456,0	409,8	196,4	180,0	158,5	88,1
Rice, unbroken	489,5	482,9	560,7	556,8	503,8	90,5
Potato	3 551,1	3 807,0	3 912,1	4 006,8	4 031,6	100,8
Oilseed crops	2 359,3	2 693,6	2 583,7	2 556,5	2 430,1	95,1
note – [2]						

most developed regions in terms of the number of operating agricultural industries enterprises are Turkestan region (3,258 enterprises or 22% of the total number of operating agricultural industries enterprises), Akmola region – 1,839 enterprises (12%) and Almaty region – 1,595 enterprises (11%) (Figure 2).

Agriculture industries, depending on specialization, focus on the production of the following types of products:

- in Akmola, Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, Pavlodar regions, including:

a) enterprises – spring wheat, oats, barley, flax, sunflower, rapeseed, mustard;

b) peasant (farmer) farms – flax, sunflower, soybeans, melons;

c) households of the population – potatoes, open-ground vegetables, garden crops, berries, meat of cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, poultry, eggs, milk, bee products;

- in the East Kazakhstan region, including:

a) enterprises – wheat, corn, rye, peas, flax, sunflower, soy, rapeseed, maral products;

b) peasant (farmer) farms – wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, millet, rye, sunflower, safflower, rapeseed, potatoes, melons, seed and stone fruits, cattle meat, sheep, horses, milk, beekeeping products;

c) households of the population – potatoes, open-ground vegetables, pome and stone fruits, berries, meat of cattle, sheep, horses, poultry, rabbits, milk, eggs, beekeeping products;

- in Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, Turkestan regions, including:

a) enterprises – barley, oats, sunflower, safflower, rice, grapes;

b) peasant (farmer) farms – oilseeds, open-

ground vegetables, melons, cotton, seed and stone, fruit and berry, grapes;

c) households of the population – open-ground vegetables, nuts, pome and stone fruits, berries, meat of cattle, sheep, horses, poultry, eggs, milk, bee products;

- including:

a) enterprises – spring wheat, oats, barley, flax, potatoes, open-ground vegetables;

b) peasant (farmer) farms – spring wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, open-ground vegetables, meat of cattle, sheep, horses, chickens, pigs, eggs, milk;

c) households of the population – potatoes, open-ground vegetables, meat of cattle, sheep, horses, poultry, pigs, eggs, milk;

- in Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Mangystau regions, including:

a) oilseed enterprises;

b) peasant (farmer) farms – oilseed crops, melons;

c) households of the population – potatoes, open-ground vegetables, meat of cattle, sheep, horses, poultry, eggs, milk [4].

Kazakhstan has implemented the State Program for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021.

The level of total state support for agricultural production will increase by 2.1% by 2021 compared to 2017, direct support by 1.6%, indirect support by 0.5% (Table 4).

Kazakhstan's agricultural policy puts forward the main tasks – the introduction of new equipment, innovative technologies and approaches in agriculture; the use of accumulated world experience and the creation of agricultural and industrial diversification.

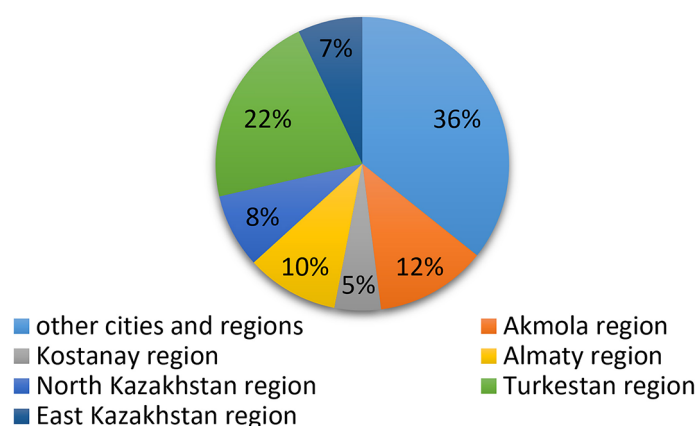


Figure 2 – Structure of operating enterprises agriculture industry by region for 2020 (note – [2])

Table 4 – Indicators of state support of agricultural production in Kazakhstan for 2017-2021

Indicator	2017 y.	2018 y.	2019 y.	2020 y.	2021 y.
The level of total state support for agriculture to gross output, %	9,1	9,7	10,2	10,5	11,2
The level of direct state support for agriculture to gross output, %	4,5	5,0	5,4	5,5	6,1
The level of indirect state support (green basket)	4,6	4,7	4,8	5,0	5,1
The structure of the total state support for agriculture, %	100	100	100	100	100
The level of direct state support in the total state support, %	49,0	51,5	52,9	52,3	54,5
The level of indirect state support in the total state support, %	51,0	48,5	47,1	47,7	45,5
Threshold level of state support (yellow basket), %	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5

note – [2]

### Research results.

1. Provision of state support for the organization of access of agricultural producers to sources of financing, including:

- taking into account international experience in long-term financing of agricultural industry, to attract international and domestic development institutions, as well as second-tier Kazakh banks, to develop and create products for long-term lending to agricultural producers;

- improvement of the mechanism of public-private partnership, which contributes to attracting investments in the agricultural industry of country, in order to modernize production facilities, introduce innovative technologies;

2. Ensuring the attraction of investors to create competitive farms on the principle of concluding long-term contractual relations between buyers of agricultural products and farms.

3. Strengthening human resources is key in addressing issues of agricultural production

development. Unfortunately, insufficient attention is currently being paid to the personnel policy of the agro-industrial complex aimed at training, retraining, and advanced training.

4. The development of agricultural science, taking into account the definition of the direction of scientific and technological development of the country, the identification of technological areas and technologies that can provide the greatest socio-economic effect in the agricultural sector [8].

**Conclusion.** In this regard, the regulatory role of the state in the agricultural sector is increasing, which is due to:

- the influence of the development of the agro-industrial complex on economic growth in the country, since about a quarter of the national income of the country is produced in the agricultural sector;

- availability of all necessary resources, including natural ones, for the development of agriculture and increasing the competitiveness of domestic agricultural products in foreign markets.

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**Агроөнеркәсіп кешенінің негізі ретінде ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің даму ерекшеліктері  
Қазақстан Республикасының өнеркәсіптік кешені**

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**Аңдатпа.** Қазақстан Республикасының агроөнеркәсіптік кешенінің негізі ретінде аграрлық өндірісті дамыту мәселелері қаралды. Зерттеудің мақсаты – аграрлық өндірісті дамытудың ерекшеліктерін қарастыру. Зерттеу әдістері-талдау және абстракция. Ауыл шаруашылығын дамыту көрсеткіштері негізінде аграрлық өндірісті бағалау жүргізілді. Ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдерінің көптеген түрлеріне халықтың ішкі қажеттіліктерін өз агроөнеркәсіп өндірісі есебінен жүзеге асыру қажет. Отандық агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді мемлекеттік қолдаудың негізгі бағыттары ұсынылды.

**Кілт сөздер:** ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісі, агроөнеркәсіп кешені, мал шаруашылығы, өсімдік шаруашылығы, жалпы өнім, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, тұтыну, бөлу, экономикалық өсу, даму.

**Особенности развития сельскохозяйственного производства как основы агропромышленного  
комплекса Республики Казахстан**

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**Аннотация.** Рассмотрены проблемы развития аграрного производства как основы агропромышленного комплекса Республики Казахстан. Цель исследования – рассмотреть особенности развития аграрного производства. Методы исследования – анализ и абстракция. Проведена оценка аграрного производства на основе показателей сельскохозяйственного развития. Внутренние потребности населения во многих видах сельскохозяйственной продукции необходимо осуществлять за счет собственного агропроизводства. Предложены основные направления государственной поддержки отечественного агропромышленного комплекса.

**Ключевые слова:** аграрное производство, агропромышленный комплекс, животноводство, растениеводство, валовый сбор, продовольственная безопасность, потребление, распределение, экономический рост, развитие.

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