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Ye. M. Naukhan

*Kazakh national agrarian research university, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan,
Naukhan00@mail.ru*

**LEGAL REGULATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL
SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract

In agriculture, there are elements aimed at implementing promising tasks for the development of the agro-industrial complex. The standard of living of the population depends on the effective and targeted use of these elements. The Republic of Kazakhstan is currently one of the dynamically developing countries in the world. The country's successes include the gradual recovery from the crisis of its agricultural sector, which is an important factor in the development of the state's economy. During the years of economic reforms that have taken place in Kazakhstan in agricultural production, fundamental changes have taken place, and the non-state form of ownership has become predominant, creating conditions for the development of market relations. In the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan, in the process of market reforms, the predominance of small-scale production has been created. This requires a corresponding increase in the scale of production due to integrated processes that need to be developed among small agricultural businesses on the principles of rationality, reasonableness and efficiency in order to strengthen the financial, investment and factor-resource potential of domestic agricultural enterprises that can create conditions for them to increase the competitiveness of national agricultural products.

Keywords. *Agricultural sector, agro-industrial complex, economic mechanism, financial and credit policy, economic activities, additional sources of financing, conditions of difficult climatic conditions of Kazakhstan, agriculture requires a comprehensive solution*

Introduction

The agricultural sector of Kazakhstan has huge potential opportunities to further increase production volumes, provided that appropriate investments are attracted and advanced technologies and scientific achievements are introduced.

The agricultural sector of the economy of Kazakhstan pays great attention not only to the country's industrial security in the context of the global economic crisis and the search for ways to overcome it, but also to the social situation of the population of the state. This happens for the following reasons:

1. 43.5% of the total population of the country lives in rural areas;
2. Agricultural production provides self-employment for many households;
3. In the agricultural sector, export potential is being formed in the form of grain farming and the growth of Kazakhstan's competitiveness with the help of certain types of agricultural raw materials and products of its processing;
4. The agricultural sector provides more opportunities for the development of domestic food markets as markets for essential goods in comparison with the goods of other sectors of the state economy;
5. In order to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture, there is a need to develop an effective economic mechanism for state regulation of the economy, including a system of interdependent forms and methods of influencing the behavior of commodity producers in order to

stimulate production, financial, investment activities and saturate the market with competitive products.

The agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan is one of the main reproductive sectors of the economy of the republic. It produces about 1/3 of the national income [1]. Support of the agricultural sector, and in particular the food market, is one of the most important tasks of the state. In all developed countries, agriculture is largely supported by the state. This branch of the national economy is least adapted to the market and competition. The need for state regulation of the agro-industrial complex is due to a number of circumstances, among which are usually distinguished such as the impact of agro-industrial and commodity markets on the macroeconomic situation; market failures in ensuring an economically equitable distribution of income; the influence of natural factors on the efficiency of agricultural production; the demographic role of rural areas. At the same time, the main tasks of state regulation of the agro-industrial complex are the development of agro-industrial production, ensuring food security, regulating markets and maintaining economic parity between agriculture and other sectors of the economy, creating an effective management system for the agricultural sector of the economy and implementing a unified scientific and technical policy in the sector, protecting domestic producers and others. Taking into account the above, we will proceed to a brief summary of the main provisions defining the scientific concept of state regulation of the economy.

Methods and materials

The economic mechanism is a complex system, which in our understanding is considered as part of the economic mechanism and as a form of organizational and economic relations. Its essence is to establish optimal ratios of various methods and levers, including price and financial and credit mechanisms, insurance and tax systems, budget support and investments in agriculture [1].

In agriculture of Kazakhstan, there are such elements of the economic mechanism of state regulation as financial, credit-budgetary, tax, price, investment, etc., aimed at the implementation of both current and prospective tasks of the development of the agro-industrial complex. It's about their effective and targeted use and understanding that the standard of living of the rural population largely depends on the development of the agricultural economy. It is supposed to reliably ensure the country's food security and sustainably develop the production potential of agriculture in real market conditions.

The attraction of borrowed funds for the implementation of economic activities may have different effectiveness, which depends on the rational formation of the structure of the sources used. In addition, managing in market conditions requires enterprises to be able to repay short-term debts at any time, that is, to be liquid.

The situation that has developed in the agriculture of the republic in the course of agrarian transformations makes it necessary to develop fundamentally new and clear approaches to financial and credit policy that correspond to the active role of the state in the economic regulation of agricultural and all agro-industrial production, taking into account the laws adequate to the market economy. In this regard, maintaining solvency, liquidity and creditworthiness, carrying out the bankruptcy procedure, it is necessary to take into account that the ultimate goal of managing in market conditions is to make a profit that would allow the enterprise to carry out expanded reproduction [2].

State regulation is the main form of administrative-economic and organizational-legal intervention of the state in socio-economic processes in order to maintain their rational balance and macroeconomic stability [2].

Agro - industrial complex (AIC) is a set of interrelated industries that ensure the reproduction of the final product from agricultural raw materials.

State regulation of the agro-industrial complex is the economic impact of the state on the production, processing and sale of agricultural products, raw materials, food, as well as on production and technical maintenance and logistics of agro-industrial production [3].

The disclosure of the objective foundations of the need to regulate the economy involves clarifying the scientific definition of this concept. There is no clear statement of this question in the

available literature. The world practice of macroeconomic regulation of the economy shows that even countries with a developed market economy cannot do without state intervention in the market system. This is confirmed by many scientific analyses of theory and practice. The analysis made by competent specialists of countries with developed market economies allows us to quite clearly substantiate the conclusion about the objectivity of measures taken by the state to regulate socio-economic processes. The creator of the Swedish model of an efficient economy, Klass Eklund, having concluded that "there is no perfect unregulated market in its pure form now in any state and, strictly speaking, there has never been anywhere else," emphasized the objective need for state regulation in order to ensure the effective production of collective goods, justified externalities and a fair distribution of income [4].

The English economist J.M. Keynes, formulating scientific conclusions about the importance of the role of the state in stimulating the active activity of subjects of the market model of management, wrote: ".. although the expansion of the functions of the government in connection with the task of coordinating the propensity to consume and the incentive to invest would seem to a publicist of the XIX century. or a modern American financier with a terrifying attempt on the foundations of individualism, on the contrary, I defend it as the only practical possible means to avoid the complete destruction of existing economic forms and as a condition for the successful functioning of personal initiative" [5].

At the present stage of society's development, the creation of a sustainable management mechanism in the agrarian economy is one of the significant factors in the growth of our country's competitiveness. With the strengthening of the economy of Kazakhstan, the mechanism of management in agriculture began to function in a more rational mode.

The advantages of domestic agricultural production should be used in the production of competitive food products, namely: the presence of huge areas of land, economic purity of products, excess labor resources, etc. To increase Strategic programs have been developed for the efficiency of agricultural production: the Concept of transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to sustainable development for 2007-2024, the Concept of Sustainable Development Agro-industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2006-2010, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On state regulation of the development of the agro-industrial complex and rural areas", separate regulations were adopted.

The development of agriculture is associated with various aspects of sustainability: political, legal, economic, environmental, social, globalization, informational, managerial. One of the most important elements of the management aspect is the effective state regulation of agriculture. In economic theory, the opinion has been formed that a positive result of economic regulation is achieved in the case of a rational combination of state regulation of the economy and self-regulation of commodity producers. Due to specific features, neither agriculture nor the food market are self-regulating systems: the main means of production is land, insufficient development infrastructure, lagging scientific and technological progress and innovation, dependence on climatic conditions, conservatism and inelasticity, low profitability and price disparity. State regulation of agriculture is the economic impact of the state on the production, processing and sale of agricultural

products, raw materials and food, as well as on the production, technical and material and technical support of the industry in order to create conditions for expanded reproduction, solving social and environmental problems, as well as improving the level and quality of life in rural areas.

We identify the following areas of state regulation of agriculture: development of cooperation in rural areas; increasing the availability of credit resources; pricing policy; regulation of the market of agricultural products, raw materials, food and distribution networks; insurance of risks in agriculture; technical and technological modernization of agriculture; conservation and reproduction of land and other resources; sustainable development of rural areas; regulatory budget support; improvement of the taxation system in agriculture; improvement of the legislative framework; creation of the information field of the agro-industrial complex, greening of production.

Results and discussion

The conditions and possibilities of reproduction of agricultural specifics and the country's needs for agricultural products may differ significantly, which necessitates state regulation of agricultural production and the food market, the main task and essence of which is to ensure sustainable development of the agricultural sector, taking into account its specifics, while at the same time rationally using agricultural potential in the interests of meeting the needs of society. In the process of regulation, the interests of the state, industrial and agricultural producers, credit and financial, trade structures, urban and rural populations collide, therefore, the main task of regulation is to find ways and forms of coordinating the interests of all these groups. The effectiveness of state regulation in the agrarian economy is manifested in the achievement of the goals set by the state authorities and fixed in the program documents, in the legislation. The content of the agrarian policy of the state is the achievement of sustainable development of agriculture and rural areas, its goals are to increase the competitiveness of products, ensure employment of the rural population, preserve natural resources, increase the investment attractiveness of agriculture, etc. In essence, the above-mentioned goals of agrarian policy are the criteria for the effectiveness of state regulation of agriculture. The most important indicators of the effectiveness of state regulation of the agrarian economy are the growth rates of gross output and gross value added in comparable prices, the growth index of investments in fixed assets of agriculture, the share of profitable agricultural organizations in the total number of agricultural organizations, profitability, productivity. Currently, the agricultural sector of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan occupies thirty positions in the world agricultural market from 1st to 35th place, including 11 of them in the top ten. In the production of grain, meat and dairy products, our country remains the largest agricultural country. According to the number of horses, sheep and goats, dairy cows, the republic is also among the top ten world leaders [1].

Now the production of gross domestic product (GDP) has increased by 5.3% compared to 2019. In 2019, the increase in the volume of gross agricultural output amounted to 3.7%. The volume of gross agricultural output for 2019 amounted to 1620280.0 million tenge. According to the Statistical Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2019, the index of the physical volume of gross agricultural output was 113.8% [2].

Structural and technological diversification, expansion of the acreage of priority agricultural crops to ensure food security, and increase the production of export-oriented competitive products continue in the crop production industry. The areas of implementation of moisture-resource-saving technologies are expanding. In 2009, 6.8 million tons of grain and flour in grain equivalent were exported. The share of flour exports as a high-value-added product in the total volume of grain exports is increasing annually and in 2009 amounted to 47%. Kazakhstan, having delivered 2.2 million tons of flour to the foreign market, took the first position in the world ranking of flour exporters for the third time [3]. Of the livestock products, the growth in meat production, which accounts for a quarter of the total gross agricultural output, had the greatest impact on the current volume index. Among the positive factors, we can also note an increase in cow's milk production compared to the level of 2008. The increase in the volume of gross agricultural output was noted in most regions of the republic, the largest in Pavlodar, Akmola and East Kazakhstan regions. The volume of production of processed products in 2009 in monetary terms amounted to 256.5 billion tenge, which is 4.4% less, taking into account the indication, than in 2008. The volume of foreign trade turnover in agricultural processing products of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2009 amounted to 796.4 million. USD, which is 26.3% less than last year's volume [4].

We define the competitiveness of agricultural production as a strategy aimed at the efficient use of resources. Foreign capital is important in the restructuring of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan, as the domestic capital market is not developed for the financial support of modernization and consolidation of enterprises processing agricultural raw materials. It is necessary for the state to create a favorable investment climate in order to upgrade and replace outdated equipment. As economic levers to stimulate the process of attracting investments, it is necessary to use investment tax preferences, fiscal policy measures, state natural forfeits and a number of

guarantees provided to investors investing in fixed assets of enterprises in priority activities. In order to form a competitive agribusiness system, it is necessary to pay special attention to the modernization of agricultural enterprises, which requires significant investments. It is important to use foreign experience of venture investment, carried out, as a rule, in small or medium-sized private or privatized enterprises without providing them with any collateral or mortgage, as well as experience in creating venture investment funds in agricultural production. To popularize the implementation of investment activities in agriculture, it is proposed to create an Investment passport of a region or region on the Internet; It is also proposed to provide commercial leasing companies with state guarantees to ensure the receipt of funds from lessees and the fulfillment of the terms of leasing agreements [5].

In market conditions, small business in agriculture, although it has the potential to survive, its formation is impossible without an appropriate support mechanism, where the main place is given to the system of state measures, which, first of all, concerns tax benefits and withdrawals to budgets of all levels. Incentives should be created to accelerate the growth and "entrepreneurial mass" in rural areas. Accession to the WTO in the agricultural part should be aimed at meeting the following important conditions: barriers to entry to domestic markets; reduction of the overall level of agricultural tariffs; ensuring the minimum level of possible imports at low tariffs; reduction of export subsidies, the introduction of a ban on new export subsidies, if possible, food aid and promotion of goods on foreign markets. It is very important to create and develop agrotechnoparks and incubators of agribusiness, clusters that contribute to the convergence of agricultural production and processing industry. A scheme of coordination of work on the creation of legal and financial conditions for the implementation of innovative initiatives of small enterprises in agriculture has been developed [3].

The amounts allocated from the state budget for the maintenance of agriculture do not contribute to a radical improvement of the situation. In the absence of financial resources, there is a need to find additional sources of financing. The analysis and generalization of the research results also allows us to identify non-governmental sources of support such as investments, leasing, mortgages, insurance.

The problem of sources of credit resources for agriculture requires a comprehensive solution, which is possible on the basis of cooperation of agricultural producers through the centralized use of traditional internal sources (land rent, insurance payments, free cash of the population). Due to these sources, annual accumulation in the republican budget and subsequent targeted use of credit resources for the needs of agriculture in an amount covering about half of the needs of agricultural producers is possible.

In conditions of multi-layered agricultural production, small rural entrepreneurship plays an increasingly important role, which includes peasant (farmer) farms, households of the population, consumer cooperatives, without whose support it is impossible to achieve the revival of agriculture and improve the life of the rural population.

Peasant farming allows its subjects to overcome and eliminate alienation from the means of production, to become their true master with the development of motivation for effective work on the land, and the organization of corporate governance allows you to maintain this motivation and at the same time strengthen it through collective labor, aimed at combating market competition and achieving an increase in the efficiency of its results by combining all types of resources and accumulating their potential into larger volumes that provide significantly greater opportunities for sustainable development of production in agricultural formations than it allows small peasant productions operating in a market environment [6].

Before proceeding to the essence of the factors of state regulation of the agro-industrial complex, we note that agriculture differs from most branches of the national economy by specific production conditions: land is the main means of production; work is seasonal; the labor process is associated with living organisms; the working period does not coincide with the production period; there is a large time gap between the implementation of investments and obtaining the effect;

inelastic demand for products depending on their prices; high capital and energy intensity; low profitability and, finally, strict dependence on climatic conditions.

All this boils down to the objective necessity of state regulation of the agrarian economy, strictly observing the following tasks [6].

First, it is necessary to ensure the country's food security. For Kazakhstan, food self-sufficiency is economic security in general.

Secondly, for a country where 42.6% of the population lives in rural areas, the development of agricultural production will solve the problem of unemployment in rural areas. A high level of employment and a steady income will contribute to social stability. Despite the fact that the state does not have enough resources to take on the solution of all the social problems of the village, it must create conditions for the development of agricultural production.

Thirdly, it is necessary to take into account the significant multiplier effect for the entire economy as a result of the development of the agricultural sector. Agriculture, and to a greater extent the production of grain and meat, is a generator of domestic demand. The degree of interconnection of agriculture with other industries is very high [7].

Fourth, Kazakhstan has all the necessary natural resources for the development of agriculture and the promotion of domestic products to foreign markets. In the future, the industry can become a real and significant source of hard currency. To do this, the state must provide all conditions for increasing the competitiveness of products, solving the problem of transport communications both within the republic and in foreign markets.

In the course of economic reforms in the agro-industrial complex, the grain processing industry was transferred mainly to private ownership, and the state in some positions lost economic leverage, the ability to regulate and control the functioning of the grain market.

There is no ideal grain market organization system in the world. In market conditions, two types of organization of such markets have developed in a concentrated form, which have received the conditional name "Canadian" "American". The first, Canadian, is a type of grain market organization, prices in which are rigidly tied by regulations, starting with production, inspection, movement, storage, and ending with the sale of grain. He minimizes participation in the market of state financial resources and places great emphasis on marketing. The second, American, type of grain farming organization is based on freedom and giving initiative to the private sector, protecting farmers' incomes with guaranteed prices, regulating the grain market, placing state orders, applying various state food programs, providing subsidies, preferential taxation, quotas, etc.

Having listed the main instruments of state regulation, let's consider a schematic map, which includes mechanisms for stabilization and development, addition and definition of goals.

As for these groups of tools, I would like to highlight the massive branch of state support — information and consulting support for the subjects of the agro-food sector. Currently, there is a low level of awareness of commodity producers in economic and technological issues, and therefore there is a need to expand information and consulting structures, the purpose of which is to train and provide information services of an economic and technological nature to commodity producers for the effective conduct of agricultural production. In the future, the Government plans to expand measures of state support for the agro-industrial complex, strengthen the infrastructure of rural regions, develop non-agricultural businesses in rural areas and stimulate entrepreneurial activity of rural residents. In this regard, the need for agro-industrial complex entities to receive timely information and advisory services both in traditional and remote (through the use of electronic communication) forms will significantly increase [9].

Conclusions

This gives rise to the following conclusions:

1. The agricultural sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan is slowly but dynamically beginning to overcome the crisis situation of the reform period. Almost all branches of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan have found positive trends in their development.

2. In the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan, in the process of market reforms, the predominance of small-scale production has been created. This requires a corresponding increase in

the scale of production due to integrated processes that need to be developed among small agricultural businesses on the principles of rationality, reasonableness and efficiency in order to strengthen the financial, investment and factor-resource potential of domestic agricultural enterprises that can create conditions for them to increase the competitiveness of national agricultural products.

3. Many tax problems should be taken into account when developing a stimulating fiscal policy. In particular, the tax base should be scientifically justified and take into account both differences in the resource availability of farms and territorial soil and climatic features, on which the effectiveness of agricultural production depends to a decisive extent, i.e. it should be differentiated by regions of the republic.

4. In the conditions of difficult climatic conditions of Kazakhstan, when some seasonal agricultural work needs to be carried out in strictly defined terms, renting is difficult, since similar work is carried out simultaneously in all neighboring farms. In our opinion, it is necessary to develop the concept of leasing operations as a form of subsidizing rural producers, increasing their income. The policy of leasing operations should be based on the principles of alternativeness, the possibility for the lessee to choose options for technical means from the proposed leasing packages [8].

The analysis of the world experience of regulation in the agricultural sector proves that all countries of the world take into account its peculiarities and provide state support, conduct an active protectionist policy. Thus, the ratio of the size of subsidies to the size of agricultural products is 80% in Switzerland, 30% in the USA, 50% in Germany, and 75% in Japan [8].

The level of state support for agricultural producers in Kazakhstan is much lower than the current level in developed countries. The protection of national agriculture in the United States is carried out mainly through import tariffs. The Commodity Credit Corporation reimburses agricultural cooperatives up to 50% of the costs associated with the promotion of goods to foreign markets. The EU countries have developed strict standards and requirements for the production technology of food products, such methods as tariff manipulation, subsidies, quotas, discriminatory rules for the sale of products are used in agricultural trade. In Japan, indirect subsidies through legal cartel regimes have become a hidden form of support for domestic sugar producers. China maintains a state monopoly on foreign trade in grains, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and some types of vegetable oil. In the USA, 30% more is invested in the development of agriculture per unit of production than in other industries. In Kazakhstan, the share of investments in fixed assets of agriculture does not exceed 1.5% of the volume of investments in the economy. An analysis of the effectiveness of direct state support for national producers showed that its level is 3% of gross agricultural output (2008), which is 23 times less than in Japan, the EU-16, the USA-7 and even Russia- 2 times. Kazakhstan provides state support 6.2 times lower than the threshold level defined for the WTO republic. The republic is inferior in terms of allocated subsidies for 1 ha of arable land to the USA by 15 times, the EU by more than 70 times [9].

The need to support agricultural production in Kazakhstan is much higher than in developed countries. Rural producers cannot independently stop the degradation processes occurring in the agricultural sector. It is possible to build an effectively functioning agricultural market with stable production and profitable farms if external objective circumstances and internal threats that create strategic, production and financial risks are taken into account. The main principles of the economic mechanism of agricultural sustainability are: identification of competitive advantages of domestic agricultural production; reduction of the impact of external threats; effective use of the resource potential of agricultural formations; constant monitoring of financial indicators of economic entities and their ratios, making effective decisions. The economic sustainability of agriculture should be understood as effective development, which ensures expanded reproduction, the use of resource-saving and economically safe technologies through a scientifically based system of state regulation of support for the agricultural sector of the country [10].

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Е.М. Наухан

*Қазақ ұлттық аграрлық зерттеу университеті, Алматы қ. Қазақстан Республикасы,
Naukhan00@mail.ru*

ҚАЗАҚСТАН ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНЫҢ АГРАРЛЫҚ СЕКТОРЫНЫҢ ДАМУЫН ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ РЕТТЕУ

Аңдатпа

Ауыл шаруашылығында агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді дамыту жөніндегі перспективалық міндеттерді іске асыруға бағытталған элементтер бар. Халықтың өмір сүру деңгейі осы элементтерді тиімді және мақсатты пайдалануға байланысты. Қазақстан Республикасы Қазіргі уақытта әлемнің серпінді дамып келе жатқан елдерінің бірі болып табылады. Елдің жетістіктері дағдарыстан кейін оның ауылшаруашылық секторын біртіндеп қалпына келтіруді қамтиды, бұл мемлекет экономикасын дамытудың маңызды факторы болып табылады. Қазақстанда ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінде өткен экономикалық реформалар жылдарында түбегейлі өзгерістер болды және нарықтық қатынастарды дамыту үшін жағдай жасай отырып, меншіктің мемлекеттік емес нысаны басым болды. Қазақстанның аграрлық секторында нарықтық реформалар процесінде шағын сериялы өндірістің басым болуы қалыптасты. Бұл отандық ауыл шаруашылығы кәсіпорындарының қаржылық, инвестициялық және факторлық-ресурстық әлеуетін нығайту мақсатында ұтымдылық, парасаттылық және тиімділік қағидаттарында шағын ауыл шаруашылығы кәсіпорындары арасында дамыту қажет интеграцияланған процестер есебінен өндіріс ауқымын тиісінше ұлғайтуды талап етеді, бұл оларға ауыл шаруашылығы кәсіпорындарының бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру үшін жағдай жасауы мүмкін. ұлттық ауылшаруашылық өнімдері.

Кілт сөздер: Аграрлық сектор, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, экономикалық тетік, қаржы-несие саясаты, экономикалық қызмет, қосымша қаржыландыру көздері, Қазақстанның күрделі климаттық жағдайлары, ауыл шаруашылығы кешенді шешімді талап етеді.

Е.М. Наухан

*Казахский национальный аграрный исследовательский университет,
г. Алматы, Республика Казахстан, Naukhan00@mail.ru*

ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ АГРАРНОГО СЕКТОРА ЭКОНОМИКИ КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация

В сельском хозяйстве есть элементы, направленные на реализацию перспективных задач по развитию агропромышленного комплекса. Уровень жизни населения зависит от эффективного и целенаправленного использования этих элементов. Республика Казахстан в настоящее время является одной из динамично развивающихся стран мира. Успехи страны включают постепенное восстановление после кризиса ее сельскохозяйственного сектора, который является важным фактором развития экономики государства. За годы экономических реформ, которые прошли в Казахстане в сельскохозяйственном производстве, произошли коренные изменения, и негосударственная форма собственности стала преобладающей, создавая условия для развития рыночных отношений. В аграрном секторе Казахстана в процессе рыночных реформ сформировалось преобладание мелкосерийного производства. Это требует соответствующего увеличения масштабов производства за счет интегрированных процессов, которые необходимо развивать среди малых сельскохозяйственных предприятий на принципах рациональности, разумности и эффективности с целью укрепления финансового, инвестиционного и факторно-ресурсного потенциала отечественных сельскохозяйственных предприятий, что может создать для них условия для повышения конкурентоспособности сельскохозяйственных предприятий. национальная сельскохозяйственная продукция.

Ключевые слова: Аграрный сектор, агропромышленный комплекс, экономический механизм, финансово-кредитная политика, экономическая деятельность, дополнительные источники финансирования, условия сложных климатических условий Казахстана, сельское хозяйство требует комплексного решения.