

УДК 338.242.2:338.436.33:631

JEL G 18 – General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation

**STATE REGULATION OF MANAGEMENT COMPETITIVENESS
OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – The main purpose of this scientific article is to analyze the state regulation of the production of demand in the markets of competitive products of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Methodolog – The methodological basis of this scientific article is the works of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of competitiveness of agriculture in Kazakhstan and in the world economy.

Originality/value – At the present stage of development of the agricultural sector, the most important task is to increase the competitiveness of products in the domestic and foreign food markets.

Finding – The main directions of improving the competitiveness of the agricultural economy are its transfer to an innovative type of development, the implementation of targeted policy by the state, strengthening the role of the state in the development and support of this important area, improving the scientific and human resources of the AIC of the country, improving the efficiency of land use, labor, material and financial resources of the village, import substitution of food.

Keywords – competitiveness, agro-industrial complex, competition, state regulation, state support, state policy.

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ
КОНКУРЕНТОСПОСОБНОСТЬЮ АГРОПРОМЫШЛЕННОЙ
СФЕРЫ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАНЕ**

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Цель исследования – основной целью данной научной статьи является анализ государственного регулирования обеспечением производства востребованной на рынках конкурентоспособной продукции агропромышленного комплекса в Республике Казахстан.

Методология – методологической основой данной научной статьи являются труды отечественных и зарубежных ученых в области конкурентоспособности сельского хозяйства как в Казахстане, так и в мировой экономике.

Оригинальность/ценность – на современном этапе развития аграрного сектора важнейшей задачей является повышение конкурентоспособности продукции на внутреннем и внешнем продовольственных рынках.

Выводы – основными направлениями повышения конкурентоспособности аграрной экономики являются перевод ее на инновационный тип развития, проведение государством целенаправленной политики, усиление его роли в развитии и поддержке этой важной сферы, улучшение научного и кадрового обеспечения АПК страны, повышение эффективности использования земель, трудовых, материальных и финансовых ресурсов села, импортозамещение продовольствия.

Ключевые слова – конкурентоспособность, агропромышленный комплекс, конкуренция, государственное регулирование, государственная поддержка, государственная политика.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of globalization of the world economy and intensification of international competition acquire the search for the most optimal ways of ensuring the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex, ensuring the economic and food security of the state, preserving and strengthening the national independence of Kazakhstan, overcoming the prevailing negative trends in the relations between the integrated sectors of the AIC, as well as developing new effective economic mechanisms.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev in the Strategy «Kazakhstan-2050: a new political course of the established state» stressed: «... large-scale modernization of agriculture is necessary, especially in the context of growing global demand for agricultural products». Now Kazakhstan faces the task of accelerating the development of the national economy sectors, which have a multiplier effect, including agriculture, whose share in the country's GDP should increase 5 times by 2050. Therefore, the AIC of Kazakhstan faces cardinal tasks of sustainable development and increasing agricultural production, aimed at the production of export-oriented, competitive products on the world market [1].

In the formation of the economic mechanism of management adequate to the market, an important element is competition. The transition to market relations of the domestic agro-industrial complex creates certain socio-economic prerequisites for the formation and development of competitive activity of economic entities.

Competition in a market economy performs several important tasks. It helps to organize economic activities and answer fundamental questions: what, how much to produce, how to distribute goods and services. In the process of competition, prices are generating that influence the behavior of buyers and sellers and the distribution of resources. Competition is a mechanism by which it is possible to direct in the interests of society the activities of enterprises seeking profit. Competitive activity is an important factor causing changes in the markets, because it stimulates the economic organization of production and the development of new technologies, products and marketing strategies [2].

Currently, much attention is paid to the study of the competitiveness of agrarian organizations. This is primarily due to the fact that many enterprises, farmers, in order to survive, hold positions and make a profit, have to improve in all areas of their activities. Within the framework of this issue, most European countries, as well as various transnational agrarian companies, have accumulated a rich and diverse experience of international cooperation and competition, combining competition with cooperation and cooperation. Thus, the purpose of this article is to study the state regulation of competitiveness and its role in the modern agrarian economy. The methodological basis of this scientific article is the works of domestic and foreign scientists in the field of agricultural competitiveness both in Kazakhstan and in the world economy [3].

At the present stage of development of the agricultural sector the most important task is to increase the competitiveness of products in the domestic and foreign food markets. It should be noted that the state of competitiveness of the agrarian sector of Kazakhstan still lags behind developed countries. The study of the competitiveness of the enterprise, the goods must be carried out continuously and systematically in order to catch the moment of its decline in a timely manner and to be able to make appropriate proactive decisions.

So, the tasks of state regulation and support of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan are the stabilization and development of agro-industrial production, ensuring food security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, improving the food supply of the population, maintaining economic parity between agriculture and other sectors of the economy, bringing together income levels of agricultural workers and industry, protecting domestic producers in the field of agro-industrial production.

Currently, At present moment politics of state regulation of development AIC is realised in following forms [4]:

- granting of various forms of state support among subjects AIC in the form of subsidies, state purchases etc.;
- application of financial tools supporting conditions for updating of the main industrial means - the park of rural equipment, equipment, cattle livestock;
- supplying of availability of financial-credit tools for subjects AIC;
- creation of attractive conditions for attraction of investments to the projects of development AIC;
- support of the production export;
- rendering of state services in the domain of veterinary and phytosanitary safety, check for usage of budgetary funds;
- preservation and development of the infrastructure, needed for development Kazakhstan AIC;
- transport, water, storage etc.;
- development of trade science and dissemination of agricultural knowledges;
- qualified management of the development Kazakhstan AIC.

AIC is one of the important sectors of the economy, which forms the country's food and economic security, as well as the labor and settlement potential of rural areas. The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan has good prospects for further development: the export positions of the oilseed and meat sectors are increasing, and in terms of grain and flour, Kazakhstan has quickly become one of the largest exporting countries in the world. The membership of Kazakhstan in the Eurasian Economic Union and the World Trade Organization creates opportunities, as well as simultaneously places high demands on competitiveness in both domestic and foreign markets [5].

In this regard, the role of state regulation of the agro-industrial complex is extremely important. For the period of independence, program documents were developed, on the basis of which the state policy in the field of agriculture was implemented:

- social and economic development program for 1991-1995 and for the period up to 2000;
- Conceptual program for the development of the agro-industrial complex for 1993-1995 and up to the year 2000;
- Program for the development of agricultural production for 2000-2002;
- State agri-food program for 2003-2005;
- The state program of rural development for 2004-2010;
- The concept of sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex for 2006-2010;
- Program of priority measures for the implementation of the Concept of Sustainable Development of the AIC of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2006-2010;
- Program of development of the agro-industrial complex for 2010-2014;
- Program for the development of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan «Agribusiness – 2017».

Measures of state regulation aimed at maintaining a balance between supply and demand, structural and social changes in rural areas are divided into economic and administrative.

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

Economic methods include the maintenance of an appropriate level of prices and price equilibrium, which ensures the stimulation of sustainable supply and effective demand of the population for food and other goods. This scheme of state regulation of prices is reduced to the establishment of upper and lower limits of price fluctuations and conditional prices, which should be supported by the state. Among the measures of financial support may also be grants and compensation, concessional lending and taxation, protection from total intervention of foreign competitors, the state guarantee of loans, purchase of food [6].

The state can apply administrative, non-market mechanisms for adjusting price mechanism actions – introducing direct planning for production of volumes. But in practice in RK two of its variants are used:

1. The restriction of crops of this crop and the withdrawal of land from crop rotation with appropriate compensation;

2. The introduction of direct quotas on the volume of production and marketing of products.

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for further expansion of state support measures for the agro-industrial complex, strengthening the infrastructure of rural regions, developing non-agricultural business in the village and stimulating entrepreneurial activity of rural residents. In this regard, the need for subjects of the agro-industrial complex to timely receive information and advisory services, both in traditional and remote forms through the use of electronic communications, will significantly increase [7].

On an ongoing basis, work is underway to optimize public services, so in 2017 out of 101 services (with approved standards), 34 public services were optimized for 28.7%.

In order to exclude the corruption component, the Ministry is working on the transfer of public services for provision through the State Corporation «Government for Citizens»: if in 2016 the number of public services provided through the PSC was only 12, then in 2017 this figure increased to 38 services. This dramatic change was due to the newly conducted work on the transfer of 10 state subsidy services to a state-owned corporation on a non-alternative basis.

Table 1 - The most popular public services provided by service providers for 2017

№	Name of state service	Quantity of services
1	Issuance of a phytosanitary certificate for the export of quarantine products outside the Republic of Kazakhstan	156524
2	Issue of quality certificate for raw cotton	62521
3	Issuance of a quarantine certificate for the movement of regulated products on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan	49683
4	The issuance of the examination certificate (test report) issued by veterinary laboratories	34683
5	Issuance of permits for amateur (sport) fishing, reclamation fishing, research fishing, fishing for reproduction on water bodies located in specially protected natural areas with the status of a legal entity, on the basis of biological justification in the presence of a positive conclusion of the state environmental impact assessment	34356
6	Issuance of a veterinary certificate for objects being moved (transported) when exported	34159
<i>Note - compiled by the authors according to database [7]</i>		

In agriculture, the share of agricultural producers using digital technologies in the production of agricultural products is insignificant, which negatively affects the growth of yields and the reduction of costs in agriculture. The effectiveness of state policy is also determined by the position of Kazakhstan on the indicator «Burden of agrarian policy» in the Global Competitiveness Index of the World Economic Forum. For reference: in 2013 - 40th place, in 2014 - 57th place, in 2015 - 70th place, in 2016 - 53rd place, in 2017 - 57th place [8].

Based on the analysis of the geographical location of Kazakhstan, capacities of the agricultural products market, transport accessibility, it can be concluded that the EAEU, the CIS, China, Iran, Afghanistan and the United Arab Emirates are potential sales markets. The leading exported products by the end of 2017 are:

- crop products - wheat, barley, corn, oilseeds;
- livestock products - beef, pork, lamb, poultry.

In general, in the structure of imports of countries are such as Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, for individual types of crop products from Kazakhstan. In the import of Uzbekistan for wheat, flour and oilseeds, the share of products from Kazakhstan is 100%, 99.2% and 98.7% respectively.

According to the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2017 the gross output of agricultural products increased by 3% and amounted to 4.1 trillion tenge [9].

Growth in agricultural production was due to an increase in crop production by 2.2%, slaughtering of livestock and poultry in live weight by 5.4%, milk yield of raw cow milk by 3%, and an increase in the number of eggs produced by 7.3%. Also there are increasing in food production by 4.1%.

Growth in investment in fixed assets of agriculture was 29%, and in food production almost 32%. Expanded and exported products industry. Last year, product exports reached \$ 2.4 billion, an increase of 12.5% compared with last year (from \$ 2,123.9 million to \$ 2,388.5 million), including the number of processed products - by 10.7% (from 973, 8 million dollars to 1,077.1 million dollars).

This was facilitated by ongoing work on the harmonization of veterinary and phytosanitary requirements with China, the countries of the Middle East, as well as European countries. The main export volume is accounted for wheat (27.7%), flour (19.7%), oilseeds (10.5%), barley (5.8%), vegetable oil (3.9%), cotton fiber (3, 8%) legumes vegetables (2.5%),

The main sales markets are Uzbekistan (19.7%), Afghanistan (19.6%), Russia (12%), Tajikistan (9.6%), China (7.5%), Iran (7.1%), Kyrgyzstan (5.3%), Turkey (3.5%), Italy (2.6%), Latvia (2.4%).

In 2017, the global market review of the International Grain Council estimated the volume of production of all types of grain in Kazakhstan in the current season at 19.1 million tons (including 14.2 million tons of wheat).

The export potential of the country was estimated at 9.2 million tons. In 2017, the main share in the gross harvest of grain (including rice) and leguminous crops accounted for wheat - 71.9%. The gross wheat harvest decreased by 1.2% in 2017 compared by 2016 (amounted to 14.8 million tons).

In terms of wheat exports from Kazakhstan to the CIS countries, Uzbekistan is leading (\$ 174.3 million, + 54.8% per year), Tajikistan (\$ 93.8 million, -0.4% per year) and Azerbaijan (30.6 million dollars, growth for the year - immediately 12.7 times) for 2018.

For livestock products, taking into account domestic security of domestic production, beef, pork and mutton have an export potential. The largest imports of these products are observed in countries such as China, Russia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates.

The average annual growth rate of food production in general does not keep pace with the growth rate of consumption and incomes of the population, with the result that the free niche in the market is filled by imports and its share in domestic consumption remains very significant.

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The Chinese market is open to fish farming, sheep farming, beekeeping and horses, as well as wheat, bran and soybeans. As a result, exports of agricultural products to China increased by 34.3% (from 134.5 million dollars to 180.6 million dollars) in 2017. And also removed the barriers to the supply to Iran of live sheep, frozen and chilled lamb. As a result, last year 4763 goats were exported to Iran for the first time (129.5 tons) of live sheep and lamb - 509.8 tons [10].

Also restrictions removed on the supply of cattle and small ruminants to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. In addition, barriers to the supply of meat and meat products, chicken eggs and poultry to the United Arab Emirates have been removed. As a result, last year for the first time in the Emirates, 34.2 tons of frozen beef and 24.1 tons of mutton were exported. The shortage of high-quality raw materials for capacity utilization is acute for the entire processing industry as a whole. The production of cereals and flour fully ensures domestic consumption.

The analysis shows that in the domestic food market imports are largely present, and even for those types of food products that were traditionally produced at domestic enterprises - butter and vegetable oil, cheese and curd, sausages and sugar, canned fruits and vegetables. At the same time, there is a low share of processing of agricultural products produced in the country and underutilization of the production capacities of processing enterprises [11].

In the field of technical regulation of the agro-industrial complex, 12 technical regulations were adopted within the framework of the EAEU and lists of standards for them. It is planned to develop another 4 technical regulations of the EAEU for the main types of agricultural products. These regulations are developed to ensure the safety of agricultural products. However, there are facts of the sale of low-quality products.

The investment subsidy tool is aimed at partial compensation (from 20% to 80%) of investment costs for construction and installation work, equipment and equipment in 19 areas (48 passports). Since the beginning of implementation (2014-2015) of this state support measure, 2,729 agribusiness entities have been subsidized for the total amount of subsidies - 19.1 billion tenge, the amount of attracted investments amounted to 67.8 billion tenge.

The main share of attracted investments through investment subsidies accounted for the livestock industry 55% (37.6 billion tenge), crop production - 35% (23.2 billion tenge), processing of livestock and plant products 10% (7 billion tenge).

As a result of two years of implementation of this measure of state support, underfunding amounted to 35.4 billion tenge [12].

The instrument of subsidizing interest rates on loans to agricultural entities, leasing agricultural equipment and animals, technological equipment reduces the interest rate on loan/leasing agreements: for replenishing working capital, purchasing fixed assets, etc. in national currency - by 7%, in foreign currency - by 5%; for the purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment in the livestock and fodder industry, reduction of interest rates in national currency - by 10% per annum and in foreign currency - by 7%.

For 2014-2015, interest rate subsidies are provided for obligations of 4 601 agribusiness entities for the total principal amount of 243.2 billion tenge, including 12 254 units of agricultural machinery purchased by agribusiness entities.

By type of activity, the main share of participants falls on the crop industry 48.8%, processing of livestock and crop products 29.8%, livestock 7.8% and other activities 13.4%.

In order to reduce the credit load of agribusiness entities and the risks of their bankruptcy, measures of financial recovery of agribusiness entities' liabilities have been implemented since 2013. The terms of financial recovery provide for the extension of credit terms up to 9 years, reducing the interest rate to 14%, of which 7% is subsidized from the state budget, as well as the write-off of fines and penalties by financial institutions.

During 2013-2015, the implementation of financial recovery of agribusiness entities approved the application of 404 agribusiness entities for a total debt of 520 billion tenge. Since 2016, new applications for participation in the financial recovery program are not accepted. In 2013 – 2014, 7.2 billion tenge was allocated to subsidize the interest rate in the framework of financial recovery of agribusiness entities. In 2015 - 18.9 billion tenge, including 5.8 billion tenge funds Of the national Fund of Kazakhstan, which were fully utilized.

Annually interest rates require subsidize about 20 billion tenge, which will be 164.3 billion tenge until 2024.

By type of activity, the main share of the amount of healthy debt falls on the crop sector 73%, livestock 2%, processing of agricultural products 3% and other activities 22%.

From the total amount of debt approved for recovery 72% or 376.4 billion tenge fall on loans of large agricultural holdings.

Subsidizing the amount of value added tax to procurement organizations started in 2016 to reduce the cost of production of procurement organizations in the amount of calculated VAT. Payments were made in the amount of 140 million tenge to 15 procurement organizations.

According to the National Bank of Kazakhstan, the volume of loans issued by both sectors of the economy and agriculture is growing annually. At the same time, the share of loans in the agricultural sector in 2015 amounted to 8%, which is 54% lower than in 2011. In 2015, the amount of loans issued to agribusiness entities amounted to 603.5 billion tenge, which is 61% less than in 2014 [13].

In the framework of subsidizing insurance and guaranteeing loans of agribusiness entities subsidized tariff rate of the insurance company or guarantor. In 2015, 3 agricultural enterprises were credited for insurance coverage, the total amount of the loan amounted to 7.9 billion tenge.

In the sphere of financial measures of state support there are the following problems:

1. The poor availability of loans and subsidies for most agricultural producers.
2. The lack of linking subsidies to the end result and specialization of the regions.
3. The focus of investment subsidies on large-scale production with inaccessibility to small-scale agricultural enterprises and weak control over the implementation of targets.

4. Risks of re - emergence of problems of default on loans and the threat of bankruptcy, despite the financial recovery.

5. Lack of due interest of insurance companies and guarantors to the mechanism of subsidizing insurance and guaranteeing loans of agribusiness entities due to the high credit risks of the industry.

6. Imperfection of the mechanism of subsidizing the amount of VAT to procurement organizations: subsidies are paid at the end of the year; subsidies are taken into account in the total annual income, which reduces the share of the sale of agricultural products, which is the main condition for the payment of subsidies

7. Low level of competition in the financial services market due to the weak representation of private financial institutions in rural areas with weak institutional development of credit partnerships.

8. Lack of targeted long-term loans to financing agriculture in the framework of cooperation programs of the Government of Kazakhstan and international financial organizations.

One of the main reasons for the current situation is the underdevelopment of the system for the procurement and promotion of agricultural products from agricultural producers to sales markets, including enterprises processing agricultural raw materials. Strengthening the role of intermediaries in the implementation network almost completely eliminated the relationship of producers and processors of raw materials. Low purchase prices for agricultural products do not stimulate an increase in their production, which ultimately leads to a low proportion of agricultural raw materials processing, under-utilization of the capacities of processing enterprises and, ultimately, a high share of food imports [14].

Products of small and medium-sized domestic agricultural producers significantly lose their quality and packaging and are not able to successfully compete with foreign suppliers. The organization of own processing of meat, milk and other products is beyond the power of most farms due to lack of funds and qualified personnel, the need for high costs to meet sanitary requirements, and imperfect tax legislation. This is due to the absence of its own trading network, the creation and content of which is not available to every enterprise [15].

The most effective tool for solving these problems is the cooperation of agricultural producers. Prior to the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Agricultural Cooperatives» in October 2015, there were two models of the mechanism of state support for the development of rural cooperation:

1. through the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan through Agrarian Credit Corporation JSC by providing preferential loans at 5% for 5-7 years to create a rural consumer cooperative;

2. through the regional JSC «NC» Socio-entrepreneurial corporation («Ontustik», «Zhetysu», «Yertys», «Tobol», «Batys», «Sary-Arka», «Caspiy») by creating service and procurement centers for the provision of agricultural services to rural consumer cooperatives.

However, despite the measures taken by state support, rural cooperation has not received proper development. The analysis revealed the main problems hindering their development:

- distrust of the agricultural producers and the rural population to cooperate due to the lack of work to explain the benefits of cooperation and the mechanisms of functioning of cooperatives

- low professional training of management personnel and lack of specialists;

- insufficient state stimulation of the processes of co-operation; violation of basic cooperative principles;

- association of agricultural producers in order to obtain a soft loan, and not to provide services to its members;

- the creation of «false cooperatives» in the interests of one large-scale enterprise, which is the initiator, actually the owner of the cooperative, the manager of all profits from the cooperative, since it is this economy that purchases and markets products;

- the lack of incentives for the association of agricultural producers in agricultural cooperatives, in particular, the inability to distribute the net income of the cooperative among its members due to the non-commercial status of the cooperative.

SOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The review made it possible to propose the following measures to reduce the problems and barriers that impede the development of agriculture, increase its export potential, increase its competitiveness, and are associated with government regulation of the development of the industry:

1. Agricultural cooperatives must be established in various branches of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan (dairy, meat, fruit and vegetable, cotton, oil and fat, etc.) in the process of promot-

ing agricultural products from producer to consumer. When forming cooperatives, it is necessary to take into account the specific features of individual types of agricultural products, raw materials, food and their markets.

2. Effective use of financial measures of state support should be directed to the redistribution of subsidies from less to more effective subsidies in order to attract investments, including by increasing the coverage of recipients.

3. To increase the export potential for the following priority types of products, domestic consumption of which is currently fully provided by its own production: beef, mutton, pork, as well as for products that are in high demand in foreign markets: grain, oilseeds, potatoes and their processed products (including organic products).

4. It is necessary to develop the production of the following priority products are meet domestic food needs: poultry meat, meat products, dairy products, fish, vegetable oil, fruits and vegetables, and sugar.

5. The development of agricultural processing and food processing industries should be directed to the production of priority products for saturating the domestic market with food products, meeting the needs of livestock in combined feed and realizing export potential.

6. The production of safe processed agricultural products and protect the interests of domestic producers in the domestic and foreign markets are ensure, EAEU technical regulations should be developed taking into account the level of development and technical capabilities in the agro-industrial complex.

7. To expand the possibilities of marketing agricultural and processed products, create a network of wholesale distribution centers to form large quantities of food and distribute them to the domestic market and exports.

8. Improve the level of technical equipment in the agricultural sector will be achieved by increasing the number of purchased equipment and the development of domestic agricultural machinery with a gradual increase in the level of localization of production [16].

CONCLUSION

Creating a competitive agro-industrial production, as shown by the world and domestic experience, is impossible without strengthening the role of the state and supporting the agrarian sector of the economy. It should be emphasized that the experience of market transformations in Kazakhstan shows that strengthening the role of the state in the agrarian economy can be effective provided that the state system of regulation and planning of the economy is created at all levels of management, which will enable the agricultural recovery problem to be successfully solved within the framework of the unified agricultural market. The implementation of agrarian reform, to direct the development of market relations accelerate in the right direction.

The main directions of improving the competitiveness of the agrarian economy are to transfer it to an innovative type of development, pursue targeted policy by the state, strengthening the state's role in developing and supporting this important area, improving the country's scientific and personnel support, and increasing the efficiency of land use, labor, material and financial resources of the village import substitution food.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the issue of increasing the competitiveness not only of the agrarian sector, but also of the entire economy of Kazakhstan is very relevant. It is relevant because currently the question of the position of our economy in the global economy is very acute, and the competitiveness of the country is a key factor in this matter. The decisive role in improving the competitiveness of the economy of Kazakhstan should belong to the state. It is necessary to develop a special strategy for improving the competitiveness of the country's economy, including the agrarian one, to develop it. The creation and operation of a competitiveness management and regulation system will enhance the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex and its integration into the world economy.

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Основной целью данной научной статьи является анализ государственного регулирования обеспечением производства востребованной на рынках конкурентоспособной продукции агропромышленного комплекса в Республике Казахстан. Методологической основой данной научной статьи являются труды отечественных и зарубежных ученых в области конкурентоспособности сельского хозяйства как в Казахстане, так и в мировой экономике. На современном этапе развития аграрного сектора важнейшей задачей является повышение конкурентоспособности продукции на внутреннем и внешнем продовольственных рынках. Основными направлениями повышения конкурентоспособности аграрной экономики являются перевод ее на инновационный тип развития, проведение государством целенаправленной политики, государством, усиление его роли в развитии и поддержке этой важной сферы, улучшение научного и кадрового обеспечения АПК страны, повышение эффективности использования земель, трудовых, материальных и финансовых ресурсов села, импортозамещение продовольствия.

ТҮЙІН

Бұл ғылыми мақаланың негізгі мақсаты Қазақстан Республикасы нарығындағы бәсекеге қабілетті агроөнеркәсіптік кешен өнімдерінің өндірісін қамтамасыз етуде мемлекеттік реттеудің ықпалын талдау болып табылады. Ғылыми мақаланың әдіснамалық негізі ретінде Қазақстанда, сонымен қатар әлемдік экономикадағы ауыл шаруашылығының бәсекеге қабілеттілігі саласындағы отандық және шетелдік ғалымдардың еңбектері арқау болды. Қазіргі таңда аграрлық секторды дамытудың маңызды міндеті ішкі және сыртқы нарықтағы азық-түлік өнімінің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру. Аграрлық экономиканың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттырудың негізгі бағыттары оны дамытудың инновациялық түріне ауыстыру, мемлекеттің мақсатты саясатын жүргізуі, осы маңызды саланы дамыту мен қолдаудағы мемлекеттің рөлін күшейту, елдің АӨК ғылыми және кадрлық қамтамасыз етілуін жақсарту, жерлерді, ауылдың еңбек, материалдық және қаржы ресурстарын пайдаланудың тиімділігін арттыру, азық-түлікті импортты алмастыру болып табылады.