

MODERN TRENDS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN KAZAKHSTAN

Sekenova Yerkezhan

Student of 2th course of the specialty “Economy”

Scientific Adviser: Aubakirov Fazyl

MEc, the senior lecturer of the «Economy and management» Chair

Kazakh Humanitarian-Juridical Innovative University

Kazakhstan, Semey city

July 27, 2015 after 19 years of careful preparation and positive changes Kazakhstan joined the WTO, becoming the 162th member of the international organizations.

Our country's accession to the WTO has caused a resonance in the society, because people do not know what to expect further future, afraid of the deterioration of living standards and the destabilization of the state. And their fear originated an ulterior motive: many countries after joining the WTO received a number of problems. So, Kyrgyzstan after a hasty entry into this organization was in a state of crisis, which led to its unstable domestic situation. But there were other examples that showed the future of the country with a good hand. So, China was able to get the real benefits of accession to the WTO and despite some concessions made leap forward in its economic development.

Kazakhstan's participation in the WTO, as well as any event that has positive and negative aspects. On the positive side should include the opening of new markets for Kazakh exporters, improving the investment rating of the country, reduction of imported parts for domestic production, the growth of a variety of goods and services, the elimination of low-efficiency. Of course, the benefits of accession to the WTO related to improving access to foreign markets will give positive results only in the long run. To achieve the goals Kazakhstan will have done a great job: the only way the benefits of WTO rules will be wrapped in the direction of our country.

As you know, one of the most competitive areas of Kazakhstan is agricultural products. To show the importance and the situation of the export products in Kazakhstan, we have decided to acquaint you with the following information: the export of flour, our country has repeatedly keeps the first place, for the supply of flax seed - the third, on the supply of wheat among the top ten exporters and ranked seventh - eighth in the world, which certainly gives us great profit and reflects the increasing importance of the agricultural sector to the economy. In recent years, Kazakhstan has been actively developing new markets. Therefore, in 2014, 378.6 thousand tons of agricultural products for a total of 143.8 million dollars, which was the highest rate of supply of these products into the Chinese market in the history of mutual trade and economic relations have been delivered to China [1].

Traditionally, Kazakhstan has been and is the largest agricultural country. The agricultural sector is of great importance for economic and social development of the country and is the main source of income for nearly half of the population. In the agricultural sector accounts for nearly one-fifth of all economically active citizens. In this regard, from the first days of our independence agribusiness defined priority sectors. Since independence in agriculture carried out drastic reforms. Privatized state and collective farms. Introduced the institution of private property and private land. There was a private farmer who has a vested interest in the results of their labor. It is allowed to transfer the agricultural sector with the planning of the Soviet way of farming in the modern market development path.

Over the past 10 years, the volume of production in agriculture has increased almost 4 times. Exports of agricultural products increased by 3 times. The inflow of investments in fixed capital in agriculture has increased from 44 bn. In 2004 to 166.4 billion tenge in 2014, or almost 4 times. (Reference:... The volume of gross agricultural output amounted to 2.5 trillion tenge in 2014, as compared with 2004, an increase of close to 4 times (695.8 million tenge) in nominal terms livestock production for the period increased 3.9 times crop - 3.4 times the share of investments in fixed capital in agriculture increased by 3.8 times and amounted to 166.4 billion tenge compared with 2004 (44.1 bln)) [.. 2].

In the context of the integration process, we need a transfer of international best practices, including through the attraction of foreign direct investment and joint ventures in the field of agriculture for mutual benefit. To do this, there are a number of these global and local preconditions, which give us the chance to achieve the goals:

1. The growth of the population. Given the forecasts for population growth, by 2050 it will be necessary to produce 60% more food than it is now, and in the developing countries is 2 times more than the current level. [2]
2. The depletion of the world's agricultural potential. The growing population and changing consumption patterns, on the one hand, and the high-velocity RMS depletion of natural resources, on the other hand, may lead to a considerable increase in food-enforcement deficit. This is compounded by the absence of large reserves to increase the volume of agricultural production. Experts estimate the global reserve of arable land is about 1.0 billion hectare, and only a relatively small part of them can be put into economic circulation at relatively low cost. This means that virtually all the available arable land fund mankind has used [3].

Therefore, given the relatively small population of its own, Kazakhstan will play an important role in the stabilization and improvement of the food situation in the world. Speaking of local premises, it should be noted the political stability of the country, which leads to food security; and the adoption of various measures for the favorable development of the country. It is important to note that Kazakhstan is considered to be one of the leaders among the CIS countries to provide favorable conditions for investment activities.

In comparison with other post-Soviet states, Kazakhstan provides a favorable tax climate. Thus, the VAT in Kazakhstan is 12% today, while in Russia - 18%, in Belarus - 20%. At the same time, processors are paying 70% less [4].

Moreover, all the farmers working in the preferential tax regime, which also involves a decrease of 70% payment on 4 types of taxes. This property, transport, social taxes and VAT. With the release of goods from the territory of free warehouses and special economic zones granted privileges on payment of customs duties and VAT. In addition, last year reformed to alleviate the tax burden on the subjects of agribusiness.

Created favorable conditions for land to foreign investors. So, in December last year to the Land Code of the introduced changes, providing for increase of the lease of agricultural land to foreigners to 25 years, although previously this period was 10 years. And of course, among the local prerequisites necessary to note the establishment of the initiative of President of Kazakhstan Eurasian Economic Union. An economic union provides the market the opportunity to trade goods with a population of over 180 million. People with a total GDP of the five countries more than 2.2 trillion. US dollars. Food consumption on the market significantly. Total imports of agricultural products and processed products in the Eurasian Economic Union is more than 44.0 bln. Dollars [2].

Speaking about APC state support, long-term program "Agribusiness 2020" was first developed in 2013, which is gradually being implemented. The program provides for an increase in the volume of state support agribusiness by 4.5 times, which will attract the industry about 70.0 billion. US dollars of private funds [3]. By comparing and analyzing the data of 2013 and 2015, we noticed the following: in 2015 the amount of subsidies for the development of the industry amounted to almost 1.0 billion dollars (176.8 billion tenge.), Which is 2 times more than in 2013 (.. 88.7 billion. tenge). Currently, the Ministry of Agriculture worked out investment proposals for 15 projects. Among them are «Eurasia Agro Holding», which plans to build a meat processing complex with capacity of 17 ths. tons of processed meat per year, including a line for processing industrial waste [2].

Preparing a project for the production of dairy products and vegetable oils, poultry projects. Because of diversification in 2014 for the first time, the area under oilseeds exceeded 2.0 million. Ha, which makes for farmers topical issue of their marketing and processing. It is worth noting that among these fifteen projects, three projects involve the processing of oilseeds a total capacity of more than 1.2 mln. Tons [5]. This is more than half the volume of raw material that is produced on the areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan oilseeds with an average yield. The development of oil processing will lead to the long-term and steady sales of raw materials, to reduce the risk of sharp fluctuations in commodity prices, as well as provide high value-added tax increase and investment in agriculture. Attraction of foreign companies in the dairy industry, such as the German company Megli is of interest in terms of introduction in Kazakhstan of modern culture of production and technology, and international markets established investor allow

predicting expansion of geography and exports. The total estimated cost of these 15 projects is about 200 bln., Or more than 1.0 bln. Dollars. USA. [5]

It is important to note that the Plan "100 Steps" Kazakhstan started to lift restrictions on turnover of agricultural land destination, which are trying to implement in the following ways:

- Simplification of procedures and conditions for the acquisition of agricultural land in private ownership;
- Removal of restrictions on land transactions in the secondary market (simplification of procedures for the purpose of land change, reducing the time of registration of transactions, etc.).

It is also contemplated to amend the legislation in the field of grain, providing for the introduction of an electronic register of grain receipts, which will increase trust and their investment attractiveness.

At present, the total capacity of grain silos in the country of 25.1 million. Tons. As of January 1 this year, it is available in the country in the presence of about 13.2 million. Tons of grain. Utilization of all grain storages is 52.6% [2]. As we can see, in order to improve their competitiveness, our country takes a huge amount of action, with many issues still to be resolved. So, today Kazakhstan has problems of the agricultural sector in the area of irrigated land: there is a high deterioration of irrigation and drainage systems, as well as the low level of implementation of new irrigation technologies. The main reason is the tariff policy in the field of water resources, which slows down introduction of new technologies and investment in this area. To ensure the sustainable and efficient use of irrigation water is possible only through the establishment of adequate market rates that will attract investment in the restoration of irrigation systems. A fair rate allows through payment for the water to return invested in the renovation and construction of irrigation systems investments without increasing public spending.

At the same time it will bring positive results such as:

- Reducing the consumption of irrigation water;
- Increasing the productivity of irrigated agriculture;
- Increase the efficiency of agriculture.

Thus, the construction and operation of irrigation and drainage facilities in itself should become an attractive destination for investment. Today, Kazakhstan, with many promising pans, is in the process of profound change. Nursultan Nazarbayev said: "Accession to the WTO will facilitate our integration into the world economy, joining the 30-ku the leading countries of the world and the implementation of the Plan of the nation's "100 concrete steps. "To prove that we can take advantage of the benefits offered by the WTO. I am sure that Kazakhstan will succeed, and we will have rightful place among the leading nations of the world "[6].

Thus, an important step that is associated with the entry of Kazakhstan into the WTO gives us opportunities and give impetus to the further development and implementation of the goals. If we want to achieve great results, we must seize this chance.

References:

1. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda -2015g.- №118, p. 7.
2.
http://forbes.kz/process/economy/inostrannyye_kompanii_interesuet_selskoe_hozyaystvo_rk
3. BCRC -2015g.- №1-2 [249-250].
4. RK Tax Code, Art. 267
5. <http://dknews.kz/obzor-investitsij-v-sel-skoe-hozyajstvo-kazahstana/>
6. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda -2015g.- №117, p. 5.