

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

ВЕСТНИК

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

THE BULLETIN

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944

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MARCH – APRIL 2021

ALMATY, NAS RK

NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

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«Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясының Хабаршысы».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Меншіктенуші: «Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы»РҚБ (Алматы қ.).

Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және коммуникациялар министрлігінің Ақпарат комитетінде
12.02.2018 ж. берілген № 16895-Ж мерзімдік басылым тіркеуіне қойылу туралы куәлік.

Тақырыптық бағыты: *іргелі ғылымдар саласындағы жаңа жетістіктер нәтижелерін жария ету.*

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.
Тиражы: 300 дана.

Редакцияның мекен-жайы: 050010, Алматы қ., Шевченко көш., 28, 219 бөл.,
тел.: 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

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Типографияның мекен-жайы: «Аруна» ЖК, Алматы қ., Муратбаева көш., 75.

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д.х.н., проф. академик НАН РК
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«Вестник Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Собственник: РОО «Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан» (г. Алматы).

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации Министерства информации и коммуникаций и Республики Казахстан № 16895-Ж, выданное 12.02.2018 г.

Тематическая направленность: *публикация результатов новых достижений в области фундаментальных наук.*

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 300 экземпляров.

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

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Адрес типографии: ИП «Аруна», г. Алматы, ул. Муратбаева, 75.

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Bulletin of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),
ISSN 1991-3494 (Print)

Owner: RPA "National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (Almaty).

The certificate of registration of a periodical printed publication in the Committee of information of the Ministry of Information and Communications of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. **16895-Ж**, issued on 12.02.2018.

Thematic focus: *publication of the results of new achievements in the field of basic sciences.*

Periodicity: 6 times a year.

Circulation: 300 copies.

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of. 220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://www.bulletin-science.kz/index.php/en/>

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Address of printing house: ST "Aruna", 75, Muratbayev str, Almaty.

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APPLICATION OF NEW METHODS AND FORMS OF FINANCIAL SECURITY FOR AIC OF KAZAKHSTAN IN THE CONDITIONS OF ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION

Abstract. Kazakhstan, due to its inherent natural, climatic and geographical features, as well as specific conditions and traditional labor skills of the indigenous population, has long been considered one of the largest livestock countries. In Kazakhstan, almost half of the population lives in the countryside, but it is agriculture that has become the weakest sector, which requires a properly selected consistent approach to reform. In order to create conditions for the development of the innovative potential and innovative activity of the agricultural sector and the formation of a saturated market for products and services, it is necessary to determine the factors of the crisis state of agriculture and justify ways to overcome them, given the existing prerequisites and opportunities. There is always a lag of the actual results of agricultural production from the possibilities of obtaining them with the full and correct use of scientific and technical achievements. This is also true for the present. For example, the productive potential of plants and animals is realized at a level not exceeding 35-40% genetically determined. The possibilities of increasing soil fertility are used at the same level. Along with the development of scientific research, this requires increasing the innovative potential in all other areas, increasing the possibilities for a wider and more efficient use of the existing and expected in the future scientific and technological achievements.

Keywords: new methods, forms, finance, provision, modernization, innovation, investment.

Introduction. The agro-industrial complex (AIC) unites all sectors of the economy involved in the production of agricultural products, their processing and delivery to the consumer. Its significance is not only in ensuring the food security of the state, but also in the fact that it significantly affects the employment of the population and the efficiency of the entire national production.

The agricultural sector of the economy of Kazakhstan pays great attention not only to the industrial safety of the country in the face of the global economic crisis and the search for ways to overcome it, but also to the social status of the population of the state.

Intensification of investment activity is one of the main tasks of economic development. Sustainable development of branches of the agro-industrial complex in the conditions of the formation of market relations requires investment activity, in increasing the provision of agricultural enterprises of all forms of ownership with the necessary material and financial resources. The increase in the size of the productive capital is carried out at the expense of additional investments of material and monetary funds allocated to expand the production potential in agriculture.

An important aspect of enhancing innovation is expanding its funding, including by enhancing the contribution of private enterprises. The experience of foreign countries shows that for this it is necessary that the financial support of the state be supplemented by tax incentives for investments of private enterprises in this area.

The global demand for food will increase. More investments will go into this sector. Therefore, today's farmers should be concerned with increasing production, rather than be content with short advances in weather. Competition in global agricultural production will increase. First of all, those who introduce new technologies and continuously increase productivity should work on the ground, working on the basis of the best world standards [2].

Main part. The development of investment activities is one of the main tasks of economic development. Sustainable development of branches of the agro-industrial complex in market conditions requires investment activity, in increasing the provision of agricultural enterprises of all forms of ownership with the necessary material and financial resources. The increase in the size of production capital is carried out at the expense of additional, material and monetary funds allocated to expand the production potential of the agro-industrial complex.

Based on the goals of innovative development of the agro-industrial complex, innovation policy in agriculture should be based on:

- selection and implementation of simple innovations that have a great impact on improving production efficiency and product competitiveness;
- forecasts of strategically important areas of industrial development of scientific and technological achievements in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex for the short, medium and long term;
- creation of economic and legal directions of innovation policy, improvement of tax legislation;
- creation of a support system for innovative activities;
- development of the infrastructure of the innovation process, including a system of information and consulting support for commodity producers, training, support and development of scientific and technical potential;
- promoting the development of small innovative businesses.

The world experience of scientific and technological progress in agriculture gives the picture that the industry has significant and important innovation potential, has a great opportunity to diffuse innovations, provided there is sufficient investment and effective organization.

The agricultural sector of Kazakhstan has enormous potential for further increasing production volumes, subject to attracting appropriate investment and introducing advanced technologies and scientific achievements.

This happens for the following reasons:

1. In rural areas 43.5% of the total population of the country lives;
2. Agricultural production provides self-employment for many households;
3. In the rural sector, export potential is 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 goods from other sectors of the state economy;
5. In order to ensure 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 saturation of the market with competitive products.

Challenges to ensuring sustainable physical availability of food in Kazakhstan. One of the limiting factors in providing the rural population with drinking water is the fragmentation of functions between state bodies. In this regard, it is necessary to work out the issue of assigning the competence for water supply and sanitation in rural settlements to one central state body.

This will provide an integrated approach to the one-time construction and reconstruction of water supply systems both inside and outside rural settlements and guaranteed high-quality maintenance and operation of the constructed drinking water supply facilities.

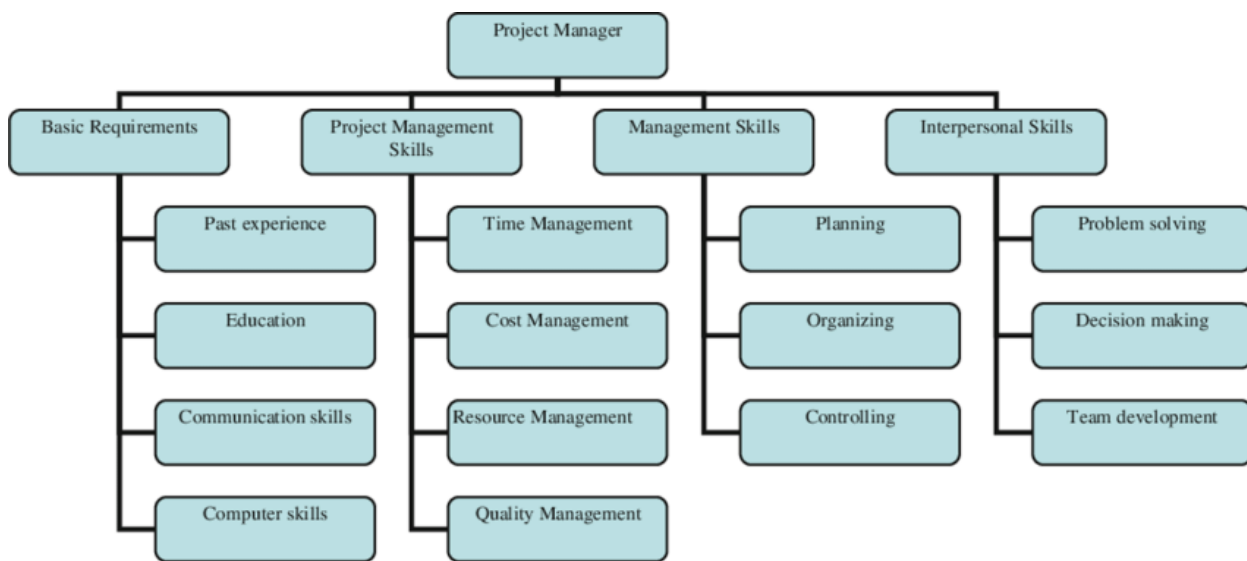
In addition, in Kazakhstan, the factoring market is practically not developed, as a result, the efficiency of the financial and economic activities of suppliers and producers of agricultural products decreases.

Since 2014, in order to increase the availability of goods, works and services as part of the implementation of investment projects in the priority areas (sectors) of the agro-industrial complex by reducing capital intensity and increasing the return on investment, a subsidy program has been implemented to

reimburse part of the costs incurred by the agro-industrial complex entity with investment investments. About 30% or 35.9 billion tenge were directed to subsidize investment projects in the field of animal husbandry.

19.7 billion tenge or 16% were allocated to support projects in the field of crop production, 13.5 billion tenge or 11%, respectively, in the processing sector. The remaining 1.8 billion tenge (2%) were used to subsidize agricultural cooperatives.

Using the experience of Nazarbayev University, a gradual transformation of the Kazakh National Agrarian University (hereinafter - KazNAU) and the Kazakh Agrarian and Technical University named after Saken Seifullin (hereinafter - KazATU) into research universities is underway. Since 2015, KazNAU and KazATU have been participating in training personnel for the implementation of projects of the State Program for Industrial and Innovative Development (hereinafter - SPIID).



Source: Official Internet resource www.stat.gov.kz of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Sectoral system of project management

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 lies in the establishment of optimal ratios of various methods and levers, including price and financial and credit mechanisms, insurance and tax systems, budgetary support and investments in the agro-industrial complex.

In the agriculture of Kazakhstan, there are such elements of the economic mechanism of state regulation as financial, credit and budgetary, tax, price, investment, etc., aimed at implementing both current and future tasks of the development of the agro-industrial complex. The point is 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 to develop sustainably the production potential of agriculture in real market conditions.

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

Agriculture creates about 5% of the country's gross domestic product (hereinafter referred to as GDP), while in Russia it is 3.9%. Consider the strengths and weaknesses of agriculture, as well as opportunities and threats.

SWOT analysis of the agro-industrial complex

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>in terms of area, Kazakhstan ranks ninth in the world; in terms of arable land per capita, Kazakhstan ranks second in the world; availability of 1.4 million hectares of irrigated land; Kazakhstan is among the largest exporters of grain and flour; growing demand for food products in neighboring countries (CIS, Central Asia, China)</p>	<p>low share of agricultural products in the country's GDP (4.8%); low labor productivity against the background of a high share of the employed (18% of the employed population) and a large rural population (43% of the total population); low share of exports; underdeveloped trade and logistics infrastructure and the virtual absence of e-commerce; low level of technology transfer; scientific research is poorly focused on the needs of agricultural production; the virtual absence of private funding for research and technology transfer; insufficient level of veterinary, phytosanitary and food safety; high capital intensity; long payback period; insufficient financing of the agro-industrial complex, including the lack of "cheap and long-term" money; dependence on natural and climatic conditions; limited water resources and the formation of 44% of the runoff on the territory of neighboring states; low level of competitiveness and profitability of agribusiness entities; in the total volume of production, a high share is taken by uncompetitive products of low quality, produced by personal subsidiary plots</p>
Features	Threats
<p>increase in production volumes for all types of agricultural products; creating conditions for the introduction of technologies and attracting investment, including large-scale digitalization of the agro-industrial complex; expanding the geography of supplies and export volumes in promising industries; high potential for the production and export of organic products; increasing the area of irrigated land and improving their efficiency; creating conditions for the transformation of agrarian science into a driver for increasing labor productivity and competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex; deep processing of eggs and obtaining liquid and powder products</p>	<p>instability of weather conditions, unfavorable changes in natural and climatic conditions, shortage of water resources; spread of diseases of animals and plants, pollution of the natural environment; increased competition in international markets for certain types of products in connection with the entry into the WTO, the EAEU; the risk of ineffective government regulation of the industry</p>

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

The amounts allocated from the state budget to support agriculture do not contribute to a radical improvement in the situation. In the absence of financial resources, it becomes necessary to search for additional sources of funding. Analysis and generalization of research results also makes it possible to single out non-state sources of support such as investments, leasing, mortgages, and insurance.

The problem of sources of credit resources for agriculture requires a comprehensive solution, which is possible on the basis of cooperation between agricultural producers through the centralized use of traditional internal sources (land rent, insurance payments, free funds of the population). Due to these sources, it is possible to annually accumulate 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.

In the context of diversified agricultural production, an increasingly important role is played by small-scale rural entrepreneurship, which includes peasant farms, households, 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 owner 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 to achieve an increase in the effectiveness of its results by combining all types of resources and accumulating their potential in larger volumes providing significantly greater opportunities for sustainable development of production in agricultural formations than it allows small peasant industries operating in a market environment.

Conclusion. The main formulation hypothesis can be put forward the position that the policy of modernization of the agricultural sector must be formed taking into account the specifics of the functioning of this industry, epistemological roots and impulses for its development. The modernization of the sphere of functioning of the agrarian sector must be carried out in stages and with the correct target orientation. It is supposed to use an integrated, systematic approach to innovative modernization of industrial relations and productive forces of the agricultural sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In this case, the innovative trend in the development of the agro-industrial complex will be a real and effective direction.

At present, research is underway to improve the forms of farming, with the help of selection methods and genetic engineering, new species of plants and animals are being developed that are more resistant to pests, viable, and have higher productive qualities. There are also already existing methods of farming and special technologies that mitigate, and sometimes even completely eliminate negative factors. These include precision farming technologies.

Consequently, one of the main tasks ensuring the innovative development of agriculture is the creation of favorable conditions for the formation of a fund of innovations and their development in production while smoothing out the existing differences between the results obtained in production and the potential of scientific and technical developments. This refers to both the available and available to consumers a quantitative set of innovations, and their ability to improve production, economic and other indicators of agro-industrial activity.

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ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ЖАҢҒЫРУ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДА ҚАЗАҚСТАН АБАСЫ ҮШІН ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ҚАУІПСІЗДІКТІҢ ЖАҢА ӘДІСТЕРІ МЕН НЫСАНДАРЫН ҚОЛДАНУ

Аннотация. Қазақстан өзінің табиғи, климаттық-географиялық ерекшеліктеріне, сондай-ақ жергілікті халықтың ерекше жағдайлары мен дәстүрлі еңбек дағдыларына байланысты ежелден ірі мал шаруашылығы елдерінің бірі болып саналды. Қазақстанда халықтың жартысына жуығы ауылда тұрады, бірақ дәл осы ауылшаруашылығы әлсіз салаға айналды, бұл реформаға дұрыс таңдалған дәйекті тәсілді қажет етеді. Аграрлық шаруашылығы саласының инновациялық әлеуеті мен инновациялық белсенділігінің дамуы мен өнімдер мен қызметтердің қаныққан нарығын қалыптастыру үшін жағдайлар жасау үшін ауыл шаруашылығының дағдарыстық жағдайының факторларын анықтап, бар алғышарттар мен мүмкіндіктерді ескере отырып, оларды жеңу жолдарын негіздеу қажет. Ауылшаруашылық өндірісінің нақты нәтижелерінің ғылыми-техникалық жетістіктерді толық және дұрыс қолдана отырып алу мүмкіндігінің артта қалуы әрдайым болады. Бұл қазіргі уақытқа да қатысты. Мысалы, өсімдіктер мен жануарлардың өндірістік әлеуеті генетикалық тұрғыдан анықталған 35-40%-дан аспайтын деңгейде жүзеге асырылады. Топырақтың құнарлылығын арттыру мүмкіндіктері бірдей деңгейде қолданылады. Ғылыми зерттеулерді дамытумен қатар, бұл барлық басқа салаларда инновациялық әлеуетті арттыруды, қолда бар және болашақта күтілетін ғылыми-техникалық жетістіктерді кеңірек және тиімді пайдалану мүмкіндіктерін арттыруды талап етеді.

Түйін сөздер: жаңа әдістер, формалар, қаржыландыру, қамтамасыз ету, жаңарту, инновация, инвестиция.

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**ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ НОВЫХ МЕТОДОВ И ФОРМ ФИНАНСОВОГО ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ АПК
КАЗАХСТАНА В УСЛОВИЯХ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ**

Аннотация. Казахстан, в силу присущих ему природных, климатических и географических особенностей, а также специфических условий и традиционных трудовых навыков коренного населения, издавна считается одной из крупнейших животноводческих стран. В Казахстане почти половина населения живет в селе, но именно сельское хозяйство стало самой слабой отраслью, которая требует правильно подобранного последовательного подхода к реформированию. В целях создания условий для развития инновационного потенциала и инновационной активности сельскохозяйственной отрасли и формирования насыщенного рынка продукции и услуг необходимо определить факторы кризисного состояния сельского хозяйства и обосновать пути их преодоления при имеющихся предпосылках и возможностях. Всегда имеет место отставание фактических результатов сельскохозяйственного производства от возможностей их получения при полном и правильном использовании научно-технических достижений. Это справедливо и в отношении настоящего времени. Например, продуктивный потенциал растений и животных реализуется на уровне, не превышающем 35-40% генетически обусловленного. На таком же уровне используются возможности повышения почвенного плодородия. Наряду с развитием научных исследований это требует увеличивать инновационный потенциал по всем остальным направлениям, повышать возможности более широкого и эффективного использования имеющихся и ожидаемых в будущем научно-технических достижений.

Ключевые слова: новые методы, формы, финансы, обеспечение, модернизация, инновации, инвестиции.

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