

С.Сейфуллин атындағы Қазақ агротехникалық университетінің Ғылым жаршысы (пәнаралық) = Вестник науки Казахского агротехнического университета им. С.Сейфуллина(междисциплинарный). - 2021. - №4 (111). –Р.194-201

STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND THE VOLUME OF ITS FINANCING

A.K¹.Zhussupova, G.B.²Utibayeva, R.M.²Zhunosova, D.T.²Akhmetova

¹*University of International Business (UIB),
Almaty, Kazakhstan*

²*S. Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical University,
Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan*

(E-mail:aigera2008@gmail.com¹E-mail:gulzhan_79@mail.ru²)

Abstract

The effectiveness of the use of financial and credit resources is largely determined by the methods of their distribution in directions and methods of bringing them to the final recipient. The current level of development of financial and credit relations in agriculture indicates the relevance of the formation and development of an adequate system of state regulation and financial support for the agricultural sector of the economy.

The system of state regulation and support of the agricultural sector of the economy is represented by a number of relevant mechanisms. This system is implemented in practice by mechanisms of price, tax, credit and financial regulation, mechanisms for regulating social development, direct budgetary support within the framework of special targeted programs.

In the course of the research, the task was set to identify the relationship between the amount of financial resources received by agricultural producers in the form of government support and the amount of agricultural products they produce. To resolve this issue, we analyzed the volumes of gross agricultural production and the volume of financing of agricultural producers in the country as a whole and in the context of regions for the period from 2016 to 2020.

The analysis showed that there are certain shortcomings in determining the amount of financing. So, for example, in a number of regions with the same volumes of gross agricultural output, the volumes of financing differ sharply with the same structure of resources used. And vice versa, in other regions, which are provided with an approximately equal amount of funding, the level of gross agricultural output differs sharply. From the point of view of ensuring a more rational and efficient distribution of state financial resources, first of all, they should be provided to those agricultural producers who achieve a stable annual growth of production indicators in crop and livestock raising.

Key words: agricultural products, government support, financing, lending, financial resources, regions, agricultural sector.

Introduction

Analysis of the existing mechanism of state regulation of agriculture allows us to identify and substantiate promising directions for its improvement. The experience of European countries with developed market economies (France, Germany, Holland, Denmark, etc.) shows that measures of state influence on the development of the agricultural sector should combine legislative, administrative, direct and indirect forms of influence on the development of evolutionary processes in agriculture [1].

In the republic, one of the financial institutions that ensures the availability of preferential credit funds to agricultural formations and contributes to increasing the efficiency of their use in order to form and develop the agricultural sector of the country's economy is a specially created financial institution Agrarian Credit Corporation JSC. This Corporation through credit partnerships provides agricultural producers with budgetary funds in the

Materials and methods of research

When analyzing the main scientific problems considered in the article, general scientific and empirical methods of cognition were used: logical and systematic approaches, generalization, analysis and synthesis, comparison. In connection with the combination of these methods, an integrated approach to the research goal was provided.

The study of the theoretical provisions for improving the financing of agricultural producers was carried

out with the help of comparative analysis and generalization. For the collection and processing of practical material empirical research methods were used: assessment, methods of statistical and economic analysis, economic and mathematical modeling using computer programs [4].

out with the help of comparative analysis and generalization. For the collection and processing of practical material empirical research methods were used: assessment, methods of statistical and economic analysis, economic and mathematical modeling using computer programs [4].

However, at present, there are still certain problems associated with the limited resource capabilities of potential participants in credit partnerships, since, as you know, most of the economic entities in the agricultural sector are experiencing great financial difficulties [3]. In addition, the assessment of the provision of budget funds through credit partnerships from the point of view of their rational distribution and efficiency of use shows the instability and unsystematic nature of their distribution and the need to improve the existing mechanism.

The purpose of this article was to try to identify the relationship between the amount of funds allocated to agricultural producers and the results of their production activities. At the same time, we examined the dynamic changes in the volume of gross agricultural output and the received financial resources in the country as a whole and in the context of regions.

The theoretical basis of the study was the works and results of fundamental and applied research of domestic and foreign scientists, specialists in the field of state support

out with the help of comparative analysis and generalization. For the collection and processing of practical material empirical research methods were used: assessment, methods of statistical and economic analysis, economic and mathematical modeling using computer programs [4].

for agricultural enterprises. When conducting the study, we based on the current system of state financial support for the agrarian sector of the economy of Kazakhstan, carried out through the use, along with other mechanisms, of such a basic form as concessional lending to agricultural enterprises.

As the initial data, we used the main economic indicators of the reporting of the Bureau of National

Results

Since the financial institution Agrarian Credit Corporation JSC is the main financial operator of agro-industrial complex development programs and implements them through lending programs provided directly and through financial institutions (credit partnerships, microfinance organizations, leasing companies, regional investment centers), it is clear that the requirements established by this institution have their own the purpose of ensuring the repayment of loans issued. This, in essence, puts them on a par with the activities of banks. But, as you know, the main goal of the Agrarian Credit Corporation and, moreover, of agricultural credit

Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the materials of the websites [5].

When studying the state and the relationship between the volume of gross agricultural output and the funds received by agricultural formations, we used the method of their comparative assessment based on economic and statistical methods of comparison and dynamics.

partnerships is, according to their program documents, financial support for agricultural formations to increase the production of competitive agricultural products and thereby ensure the country's food security [6].

Based on this message, in the article we will consider in dynamics the volumes of gross output produced by agricultural producers and the financial resources provided to them. In general, we immediately note that for the period from 2016 to 2020, a positive trend was revealed both in the production of gross agricultural products and in their financing.

(Table 1) shows the volume of gross agricultural output by region.

Table 1- Volumes of gross agricultural production by region, billion tenge

| Regions | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Akmola | 347,0 | 383,0 | 400,3 | 519,2 | 672,1 |
| Aktobe | 184,8 | 200,8 | 228,2 | 275,2 | 325,2 |
| Almaty | 581,4 | 647,6 | 705,8 | 855,1 | 964,7 |
| Atyrau | 61,6 | 62,7 | 67,3 | 80,1 | 85,6 |
| TheEastKazakhstanregion | 408,9 | 460,0 | 509,1 | 593,4 | 691,3 |
| Zhambyl | 226,7 | 255,6 | 266,1 | 321,1 | 391,4 |
| West-Kazakhstanregion | 123,4 | 143,1 | 140,7 | 169,6 | 197,4 |
| Karaganda | 229,6 | 246,5 | 272,6 | 338,4 | 383,7 |
| Kostanay | 324,4 | 362,2 | 378,8 | 391,8 | 592,5 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Kyzylorda | 79,0 | 86,1 | 97,7 | 120,6 | 143,6 |
| Mangystau | 11,6 | 13,7 | 16,6 | 20,4 | 19,0 |
| Pavlodar | 171,1 | 196,4 | 227,0 | 252,2 | 302,1 |
| North-Kazakhstanregion | 416,7 | 510,6 | 520,4 | 633,8 | 777,1 |
| Turkestan | 445,0 | 522,4 | 544,3 | 629,8 | 743,9 |
| Total: | 3 611,1 | 4 090,6 | 4 375,0 | 5 200,5 | 6 289,6 |

Note: data from the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan <https://old.stat.gov.kz>. [5]

From the data in (Table 1), one can see a stable growth in the volume of agricultural products in the country as a whole, as well as in the regions. So, if in 2016 the volume was equal to 3611.1 billion tenge, then in 2020 it increased by 74.2% and amounted to 6289.6 billion tenge. It should be noted that in a number of regions the average annual growth rate of gross output is higher than the national average. For

example, in Akmola region (1.180), North Kazakhstan region (1.169), Kostanay region (1.162), Pavlodar region (1.153). In general, in the republic it is equal to 1.149. Approximately the same level was formed in the Zhambyl region (1.146) and in the East Kazakhstan region slightly lower (1.140).

(Table 2) shows the amount of financing for agricultural producers

Table 2-Volumes of financing of agricultural producers by region, billion tenge

| Regions | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Akmola | 25,3 | 37,7 | 71,8 | 63,3 | 49,5 |
| Akobe | 3,2 | 4,6 | 20,5 | 21,5 | 10,4 |
| Almaty | 11,4 | 17,9 | 33,3 | 37,8 | 35,6 |
| Atyrau | 1,3 | 1,5 | 1,3 | 1,9 | 1,7 |
| TheEastKazakhstanregion | 4,1 | 5,4 | 9,0 | 17,6 | 20,1 |
| Zhambyl | 6,8 | 3,4 | 7,5 | 8,0 | 8,8 |
| West-Kazakhstanregion | 3,8 | 5,0 | 10,1 | 19,3 | 10,2 |
| Karaganda | 8,8 | 5,5 | 9,1 | 11,3 | 18,2 |
| Kostanay | 10,4 | 15,8 | 26,4 | 29,6 | 31,2 |
| Kyzylorda | 2,8 | 3,4 | 4,3 | 4,9 | 7,1 |
| Mangystau | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,5 | 2,5 | 3,9 |
| Pavlodar | 2,8 | 4,8 | 10,5 | 12,9 | 15,7 |
| North-Kazakhstanregion | 24,9 | 27,1 | 30,5 | 26,7 | 31,7 |
| Turkestan | 16,6 | 21,5 | 23,0 | 32,4 | 33,2 |
| Total: | 122,2 | 153,5 | 258,7 | 289,8 | 277,3 |

Note: data from the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan <https://old.stat.gov.kz>. [5]

There is also a stable growth in financing of agricultural business entities in the country as a whole, as well as in the context of regions until 2019. So, if in 2016 the volume was equal to 122.2 billion tenge, then in 2019 it increased by 2.4 times and amounted to 289.8 billion tenge. In 2020, the volume of financing decreased by 4.4% and amounted to 277.3 billion tenge. However, compared to 2016, they also increased by 2.3 times. In the republic as a whole, the average annual growth rate of financing volumes amounted to 1.227. As for the regions, the highest average annual growth rates of financing volumes were in Pavlodar region (1.533), East Kazakhstan region (1.485), Almaty region (1.331) and Kostanay (1.316). In a number of regions, this indicator has developed significantly below the average republican level. For example, in the North Kazakhstan region (1.062) and in the Zhambyl region (1.068).

Note that the index of the ratio of the growth rate of gross output and the growth rate of financial support, which characterizes the level of effectiveness of such support, indicates that government financing and lending to agricultural producers is still ineffective [7]. Thus, the value of this index in terms of the average annual growth rate of gross output and the volume of financing was 0.936 (1.1149 / 1.227).

It should be emphasized and the calculations showed that the best indicators for the production of gross output in 2020 compared to 2019 were achieved in the Kostanay region (an increase of 51.2%), Akmola (by

29.4%), North-Kazakhstan region (by 22, 6%) and in Zhambyl (by 21.9%).

At the same time, in 2020, the state financial support in comparison with 2019 was most of all provided to the Karaganda region (growth by 60.6%), Kyzylorda (by 44.6%), Pavlodar (by 21.7%) and North Kazakhstan region (by 18.9%).

The calculated average annual volumes, the structure of gross output and the volume of financing for agricultural producers showed that such regions as Almaty, Akmola and North Kazakhstan regions, on average for 2016-2020, occupy the largest share in the structure of recipients of financing volumes. So, on average, Akmola region received 22.5%, North Kazakhstan - 12.8%, Almaty - 12.3%, Turkestan - 11.75, Kostanay - 10.3% of the total funding.

The East Kazakhstan region during the study period received an average of 5.1% of the total amount of funding, while this region produced 11.3% of the gross agricultural output of the republic. Agricultural enterprises of Zhambyl region, receiving only 3.1% of the total funding, produce 6.2% of the total gross agricultural output. That is, those regions to which the Agrarian Credit Corporation provides the most financial resources do not produce gross agricultural output adequate to this level of financing. So, for example, the Akmola region accounts for only 9.9% of the total agricultural production with 22.5% of financing of their total volume, the Kostanay region with 10.3% financing accounts for only 8.7% of the gross production.

For the rest of the regions, as the calculations showed, it is possible to

notice approximately the same share of financing and the share of regions in the production of gross output (North Kazakhstan region, Kyzylorda and Pavlodar regions). The East Kazakhstan and Almaty regions stand out separately, since the share of their financing is 5.1% and 12.3% of the total, while in the production of gross output, their share of these regions exceeds 27% of its total volume.

The comparative analysis shows that the increase in the volume of gross

agricultural production does not practically depend on the volume of financing. This indicates the need for further improvement of the mechanism for the distribution of financial and credit resources by financial development institutions and, above all, by the Agrarian Credit Corporation [8].

In support of this, we present the dynamics of the size of financial resources received by agricultural producers and their structure (Table 3).

Table 3-Volume and structure of financing of agricultural producers

| Regions | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | Amount, bln tenge | % | Amount, bln tenge | % | Amount, bln tenge | % | Amount, bln tenge | % | Amount, bln tenge | % |
| Akmola | 25,3 | 20,7 | 37,7 | 24,6 | 71,8 | 27,8 | 63,3 | 21,9 | 49,5 | 17,9 |
| Aktobe | 3,2 | 2,6 | 4,6 | 3,0 | 20,5 | 7,9 | 21,5 | 7,4 | 10,4 | 3,8 |
| Almaty | 11,4 | 9,3 | 17,9 | 11,6 | 33,3 | 12,9 | 37,8 | 13,0 | 35,6 | 12,8 |
| Atyrau | 1,3 | 1,0 | 1,5 | 1,0 | 1,3 | 0,5 | 1,9 | 0,7 | 1,7 | 0,6 |
| The East Kazakhstan region | 4,1 | 3,4 | 5,4 | 3,5 | 9,0 | 3,5 | 17,6 | 6,1 | 20,1 | 7,2 |
| Zhambyl | 6,8 | 5,5 | 3,4 | 2,2 | 7,5 | 2,9 | 8,0 | 2,8 | 8,8 | 3,2 |
| West-Kazakhstan region | 3,8 | 3,1 | 5,0 | 3,2 | 10,1 | 3,9 | 19,3 | 6,7 | 10,2 | 3,7 |
| Karaganda | 8,8 | 7,2 | 5,5 | 3,6 | 9,1 | 3,5 | 11,3 | 3,9 | 18,2 | 6,6 |
| Kostanay | 10,4 | 8,5 | 15,8 | 10,3 | 26,4 | 10,2 | 29,6 | 10,2 | 31,2 | 11,3 |
| Kyzylorda | 2,8 | 2,3 | 3,4 | 2,2 | 4,3 | 1,6 | 4,9 | 1,7 | 7,1 | 2,6 |
| Mangystau | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 1,5 | 0,6 | 2,5 | 0,9 | 3,9 | 1,4 |
| Pavlodar | 2,8 | 2,3 | 4,8 | 3,1 | 10,5 | 4,1 | 12,9 | 4,5 | 15,7 | 5,7 |
| North-Kazakhstan region | 24,9 | 20,4 | 27,1 | 17,7 | 30,5 | 11,8 | 26,7 | 9,2 | 31,7 | 11,4 |
| Turkestan | 16,6 | 13,5 | 21,5 | 14,0 | 23,0 | 8,9 | 32,4 | 11,2 | 33,2 | 12,0 |
| Total | 122,2 | 100 | 153,5 | 100 | 258,7 | 100 | 289,8 | 100 | 277,3 | 100 |

Note: Compiled by the authors based on the data of Agrarian Credit Corporation JSC

So, for example, as can be seen from the data in Table 3, the Kostanay region over the past five years received annually from 8.5% to 11.3% of the

total allocated financial resources. This amounts to approximately about 22.7 billion tenge for the period from 2016 to 2020 (from 10.4 billion tenge in

2016 to 31.2 billion tenge in 2020). It should be noted a lot of money. Whereas the volume of gross agricultural production in this region for the same five years was on average only 410 billion tenge, which is 8.7% of the total volume of agricultural production in the republic. In the Turkestan region, on the contrary, the region received 11.5% of the total volume of financing on average over the past five years, and the output of agricultural production from the total volume in the republic amounted to 12.2%. In other words, the situation in this region looks somewhat better than in other regions.

The mechanism for the distribution of financial and credit resources also needs to be improved from the point of view of the coverage of agricultural producers with financial support [9].

The analysis showed that in 2018 there were 208.1 thousand units of agricultural producers in the republic, of which only 7390 units received funding. This is 3.5% of the total number of agricultural business entities. In 2019, in the republic as a whole, the number of agricultural producers increased to 225.6 thousand units, and only 8340 of them received financial resources from the government, or this amounted to only 3.7%. In 2020, the number of agricultural producers increased by 3.8%, and only 7,800 of them received financial support from the government. In other words, it can be seen that practically the proportion of those who received budget funds did not change. The growth in the number of agricultural producers amounted to 8.4%, and the volume of financing -

12%. Calculated per one agricultural producer, the average amount of financing practically remained at the same level: 35.1 million tenge in 2018, 34.7 million tenge - in 2019 and 35.5 million tenge - in 2020, and based on one commodity producer - slightly more than 1 million tenge. These indicators once again confirm the need to improve the mechanism for providing state financial resources (budget funds) [10].

Discussion of results and conclusion

1. The analysis of the state of financing of agricultural producers with an assessment of the level of production of gross agricultural production made it possible to state that there is practically no relationship between the growth rates of financing and production of gross output.

2. State financial support for the agricultural sector will be effective and efficient provided an integrated and systematic approach to the development of agricultural areas. We are talking about linking the financing of agricultural producers with the development of local self-government, the development of cooperation and, in general, the economy and infrastructure of agricultural areas. These problems mentioned above require further research, which will be considered in our subsequent works.

3. It is also necessary to provide for a rational distribution of functions between the republican and local authorities, designed to ensure the successful development of the agricultural economy. The distribution, in our opinion, of the size of financial

support between the region and the center should be carried out in proportion to the volume of agricultural products produced to meet the needs of the domestic market.

4. With this approach, support is provided to the region from the center according to the principle that the more the region invests in the formation of the republican food fund, the more support it receives from the center.

References

- 1 [Aimurzina, B.](#), [Kamenova, M.](#), [Omarova, A.](#), [Aigul, K.](#), [Nurgul, S.](#) Methods of sustainable regulation of agricultural enterprises at the present stage. // [Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism](#)[this link is disabled](#), 2018, 9(5), -p. 1101–1108
- 2 State program for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 14, 2017, No. 420. <http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1700000420> (date of access: 20.11.2020)
- 3 Utibaeva G.B., Utibaev B.S., Zhunusova R.M., Akhmetova D.T. Efficiency of the activity of credit partnerships and credited agricultural producers. // Science Bulletin. S. SeifullinKazATU. - Astana. -2019. -№3.-p.159-167.
- 4 [Rakhmetova, A.](#), [Kalkabayeva, G.](#), [Kurmanalina, A.](#), [Serikova, G.](#), [Aimurzina, B.](#) Financial-credit and innovative economic sectors: Evaluation of macroeconomic effects of regulation and interaction sectors // [Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues](#)[this link is disabled](#), 2020, 8(1).-p.1224–1237
- 5 Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan [Electronic resource].- 2020.-URL: [https://www //stat.gov.kz](https://www.stat.gov.kz). (date of access: 08.08.2021).
- 6 Official Internet resource of the Agrarian Credit Corporation / [https:// agrocredit.kz](https://agrocredit.kz) (date of access: 21.08.2021)
- 7 Aimurzina, B., Kamenova, M., Omarova, A., Karipova, A., Auelbekova, A. The economic nature of financial leverage of agricultural production //Journal of Applied Economic Sciences Volume 13, Issue 8, Winter 2018, Pages 2394-2405
- 8 [Sigarev, M.I.](#), [Kantarbayeva, S.M.](#), [Meymankulova, Z.Z.](#), [Shakhova-Akhmeshova, D.E.](#) Crediting of agricultural production in Kazakhstan // [Life Science Journal](#)[this link is disabled](#), 2014, 11(9 SPEC. ISSUE), -p. 299–302, 62
- 9 [Sigarev, M.I.](#), [Nurkuzhayev, Z.M.](#), [Nurgaliyeva, R.O.](#), [Alshembayeva, L.T.](#) Mechanism of public support for agricultural production in the countries of the common economic space. // [Biosciences Biotechnology Research Asiathis link is disabled](#), 2015, 12(2). -p.1287–1296
- 10 Utibaev B.S., Zhunusova R.M. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the agrarian credit corporation. // News of the Issyk-Kul Forum of Accountants and Auditors of Central Asian Countries. - Bishkek. -2020.-1 (28). -p.110-114

АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ ӨНДІРІСІН ЖӘНЕ ОНЫ ҚАРЖЫЛАНДЫРУ КӨЛЕМІН ЗЕРТТЕУ

А.К. ¹Жусупова, Г.Б. ²Утибаева, Р.М. ²Жунусова, Д.Т. ²Ахметова

*Халықаралық бизнес университеті,
Алматы, Қазақстан*

²С. Сейфуллин атындағы Қазақ агротехникалық университеті,
Нұр-Сұлтан қаласы, Қазақстан,

(E-mail:aigera2008@gmail.com¹ E-mail:gulzhan_79@mail.ru²)

Түйін

Қаржы-несиелік ресурстарын пайдаланудың тиімділігі көбінесе оларды бағыттар бойынша бөлу әдістерімен және ақырғы алушыға жеткізу тәсілдерімен анықталады. Ауыл шаруашылығындағы қаржы-несиелік қатынастарының қазіргі даму деңгейі экономиканың аграрлық секторын мемлекеттік реттеу мен қаржылық қолдаудың барабар жүйесін қалыптастыру мен дамытудың өзектілігін көрсетеді.

Экономиканың аграрлық саласын мемлекеттік реттеу және қолдау жүйесі бірқатар тиісті тетіктермен ұсынылған. Бұл жүйе тәжірибеде бағалық, салықтық, несиелік және қаржылық реттеу тетіктерімен, әлеуметтік дамуды реттеу тетіктерімен, арнайы мақсатты бағдарламалар аясында тікелей арнайы бюджеттік қолдаумен жүзеге асырылады.

Зерттеу барысында ауыл шаруашылығы тауарын өндірушілерге берілетін қаржы ресурстарының көлемі мен олардың ауыл шаруашылығы жалпы өнімінің көлемі арасындағы байланысты анықтау міндеті қойылды. Сол үшін 2016 жылдан 2020 жылға дейінгі кезеңде жалпы республика және аймақтар бойынша ауыл шаруашылығы жалпы өнімі көлемінің және ауыл шаруашылығы тауарын өндірушілер алған қаржы ресурстарының динамикалық өзгерістері қарастырылды.

Қаржыландыру көлемін анықтау барысында белгілі бір кемшіліктер бар екенін жүргізілген талдау көрсетті. Атап айтқанда, мысалы, кейбір аймақтарда ауыл шаруашылығының өндірілген жалпы өнімнің көлемі бірқалыпты бола тұра оны пайдаланған ресурстардың бірқалыпты құрылымы негізінде қаржыландыру көлемінде айтарлықтай айырмашылықтар орын алған. Ал, керісінше, кейбір аймақтарда қаржыландыру сомалар бірқалыпты болса да олардың ауыл шаруашылық жалпы өнімдерінің көлемі әртүрлі қалыптасқан.

Мемлекеттің қаржылық ресурстарын ұтымды және тиімді бөлуді қамтамасыз ету тұрғысынан олар, ең алдымен, ауыл шаруашылығы жануарларының және ауыл шаруашылығы дақылдарының өнімділігін тұрақты арттыруға қол жеткізген ауыл шаруашылығы тауарөндірушілерге бөлінуі тиіс.

Кілт сөздер: ауыл шаруашылық өнімдері, мемлекеттік қолдау, қаржыландыру, несиелендіру, қаржылық ресурстар, аймақтар, аграрлық сал

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ПРОДУКЦИИ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА И ОБЪЕМОВ ЕГО ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЯ

А.К. ¹Жусупова, Г.Б. ²Утибаева, Р.М. ²Жунусова, Д.Т. ²Ахметова

¹Университет международного бизнеса (UIB),

Алматы, Казахстан

²Казахский агротехнический университет им. С.Сейфуллина, Нур-Султан, Қазақстан,

(E-mail:aigera2008@gmail.com¹E-mail:gulzhan_79@mail.ru²)

Аннотация

Эффективность использования финансово-кредитных ресурсов во многом обуславливается методами их распределения по направлениям и способами доведения до конечного получателя. Современный уровень развития финансово-кредитных отношений в сельском хозяйстве свидетельствует об актуальности формирования и развития адекватной системы государственного регулирования и финансовой поддержки аграрного сектора экономики.

Система государственного регулирования и поддержки аграрного сектора экономики представлена целым рядом соответствующих механизмов. Эта система осуществляется на практике механизмами ценового, налогового, кредитно-финансового регулирования, механизмами регулирования социального развития, прямой бюджетной поддержки в рамках специальных целевых программ.

В ходе исследования была поставлена задача выявления взаимосвязи между объемами финансовых ресурсов, полученных сельскохозяйственными товаропроизводителями в виде государственной поддержки и объемами произведенной ими сельскохозяйственной продукции. Для решения такой задачи проанализированы объемы валовой продукции сельского хозяйства и объемы финансирования сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей в целом по республике и в разрезе регионов за период с 2016 по 2020 годы.

Проведенный анализ показал, что при определении объемов финансирования имеют место определенные недостатки. Так, например, в ряде регионов при одинаковых объемах произведенной валовой продукции сельского хозяйства объемы финансирования резко отличаются при одинаковой структуре используемых ресурсов. И, наоборот, в других регионах, которым предоставлена примерно равная сумма финансирования, уровень производства валовой продукции сельского хозяйства резко отличается. С точки зрения обеспечения более рационального и эффективного распределения государственных финансовых ресурсов, в первую очередь, они должны быть предоставлены тем сельхозтоваропроизводителям, которые добиваются ежегодно стабильного роста производственных показателей в растениеводстве и животноводстве.

Ключевые слова: сельскохозяйственная продукция, государственная поддержка, финансирование, кредитование, финансовые ресурсы, регионы, аграрный сектор.