

ISSN 2224-526X

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ

ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ АГРАРЛЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ

Х А Б А Р Л А Р Ы

ИЗВЕСТИЯ

НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ
АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

KAZAKH NATIONAL
AGRARIAN UNIVERSITY

АГРАРЛЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМДАР СЕРИЯСЫ



СЕРИЯ АГРАРНЫХ НАУК



SERIES OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

6 (48)

ҚАРАША – ЖЕЛТОҚСАН 2018 ж.
НОЯБРЬ – ДЕКАБРЬ 2018 г.
NOVEMBER – DECEMBER 2018

2011 ЖЫЛДЫҢ ҚАҢТАР АЙЫНАН ШЫҒА БАСТАҒАН
ИЗДАЕТСЯ С ЯНВАРЯ 2011 ГОДА
PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY 2011

ЖЫЛЫНА 6 РЕТ ШЫҒАДЫ
ВЫХОДИТ 6 РАЗ В ГОД
PUBLISHED 6 TIMES A YEAR

Б а с р е д а к т о р

Есполов Т.И.,

э.ғ.д, профессор,

ҚР ҰҒА академигі және вице-президенті

Р е д а к ц и я а л қ а с ы:

Байзақов С.Б., э.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі (бас редактордың орынбасары); **Тиреуов К.М.**, э.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі (бас редактордың орынбасары); **Елешев Р.Е.**, т.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі; **Рау А.Г.**, т.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі; **Иванов Н.П.**, в.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі; **Кешуов С.А.**, т.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі; **Мелдебеков А.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі; **Чоманов У.Ч.**, т.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі; **Елюбаев С.З.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі; **Садықұлов Т.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., академигі; **Баймұқанов Д.А.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр-мүшесі; **Сансызбай А.Р.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр-мүшесі; **Умбетаев И.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА академигі; **Оспанов С.Р.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі; **Олейченко С.И.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф.; **Кененбаев С.Б.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА корр-мүшесі; **Омбаев А.М.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф. ҚР ҰҒА корр-мүшесі; **Молдашев А.Б.**, э.ғ.д, проф., ҚР ҰҒА құрметті мүшесі; **Сагитов А.О.**, б.ғ.д, ҚР ҰҒА академигі; **Сапаров А.С.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., ҚР АШҒА академигі; **Балгабаев Н.Н.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф.; **Умирзаков С.И.**, т.ғ.д, проф.; **Султанов А.А.**, в.ғ.д, проф., ҚР АШҒА академигі; **Алимкулов Ж.С.**, т.ғ.д, проф., ҚР АШҒА академигі; **Сарсембаева Н.Б.**, в.ғ.д, проф.

Р е д а к ц и я к е ñ е с і:

Fasler-Kan Elizaveta, Dr., University of Basel Switzerland; **Koolmees Petrus Adrianus**, Prof. Dr., Utrecht University, The Netherlands; **Babadoost-Kondri Mohammad**, Prof., University of Illinois, USA; **Yus Aniza Binti Yusof**, Dr., University Putra, Malaysia; **Hesseln Hayley Fawn**, As. Prof., University of Saskatchewan, Canada; **Alex Morgounov**, Pr., International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center Turkey; **Андреш С.**, Молдова Республикасы ҰҒА академигі; **Гаврилюк Н.Н.**, Украина ҰҒА академигі; **Герасимович Л.С.**, Беларусь Республикасының ҰҒА академигі; **Мамедов Г.**, Азербайжан Республикасының ҰҒА академигі; **Шейко И.П.**, Беларусь Республикасының ҰҒА академигі; **Жалнин Э.В.**, т.ғ.д, проф., Ресей; **Боинчан Б.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., Молдова Республикасы; **Юлдашбаев Ю.А.**, а.ш.ғ.д, проф., РФА корр-мүшесі, Ресей.

Главный редактор

Есполов Т.И.,

доктор эконом. наук, проф.,
вице-президент и академик НАН РК

Редакционная коллегия:

Байзаков С.Б., доктор эконом. наук, проф., академик НАН РК (заместитель главного редактора); **Тиреуов К.М.**, доктор эконом. наук, проф., академик НАН РК (заместитель главного редактора); **Елешев Р.Е.**, доктор техн. наук, проф., академик НАН РК; **Рау А.Г.**, доктор техн. наук, проф., академик НАН РК; **Иванов Н.П.**, доктор ветеринар. наук, проф., академик НАН РК; **Кешуов С.А.**, доктор техн. наук, проф., академик НАН РК; **Мелдебеков А.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., академик НАН РК; **Чоманов У.Ч.**, доктор техн. наук, проф., академик НАН РК; **Елюбаев С.З.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., академик НАН РК; **Садыкулов Т.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., академик НАН РК; **Баймуқанов Д.А.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., член-корр. НАН РК; **Сансызбай А.Р.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., член-корр. НАН РК; **Умбетаев И.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., академик НАН РК; **Оспанов С.Р.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., Почетный член НАН РК; **Олейченко С.И.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф.; **Кененбаев С.Б.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., член-корр. НАН РК; **Омбаев А.М.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф. член-корр. НАН РК.; **Молдашев А.Б.**, доктор эконом. наук, проф., Почетный член НАН РК; **Сагитов А.О.**, доктор биол. наук, академик НАН РК; **Сапаров А.С.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., академик АСХН РК; **Балгабаев Н.Н.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф.; **Умирзаков С.И.**, доктор техн. наук, проф.; **Султанов А.А.**, доктор ветеринар. наук, проф., академик АСХН РК; **Алимкулов Ж.С.**, доктор техн. наук, проф., академик АСХН РК; **Сарсембаева Н.Б.**, доктор ветеринар. наук, проф.

Редакционный совет:

Fasler-Kan Elizaveta, Dr., University of Basel Switzerland; **Koolmees Petrus Adrianus**, Prof. Dr., Utrecht University, The Netherlands; **Babadoost-Kondri Mohammad**, Prof., University of Illinois, USA; **Yus Aniza Binti Yusof**, Dr., University Putra, Malaysia; **Hesseln Hayley Fawn**, As.Prof., University of Saskatchewan, Canada; **Alex Morgounov**, Pr., International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center Turkey; **Андреш С.**, академик НАН Республики Молдова; **Гаврилюк Н.Н.**, академик НАН Украины; **Герасимович Л.С.**, академик НАН Республики Беларусь; **Мамедов Г.**, академик НАН Республики Азербайджан; **Шейко И.П.**, академик НАН Республики Беларусь; **Жалнин Э.В.**, доктор техн. наук, проф., Россия; **Боинчан Б.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., Республика Молдова; **Юлдашбаев Ю.А.**, доктор сельхоз. наук, проф., член-корр. РАН, Россия.

Известия Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан. Серия аграрных наук.

ISSN 2224-526X

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

Свидетельство о постановке на учет периодического печатного издания в Комитете информации и архивов Министерства культуры и информации Республики Казахстан № 10895-Ж, выданное 30.04.2010 г.

Периодичность 6 раз в год

Тираж: 300 экземпляров

Адрес редакции: 050010, г. Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, ком. 219-220, тел. 272-13-19, 272-13-18

<http://nauka-nanrk.kz/agricultural.kz>

© Национальная академия наук Республики Казахстан, 2018

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

Chief Editor

Espolov T.I.,

Dr. economy. Sciences, prof.,
Vice President and academician of the NAS RK

Editorial Board:

Baizakov S.B., Dr. of economy sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK (deputy editor); **Tireuov K.M.**, Doctor of Economy Sciences., prof., academician of NAS RK (deputy editor); **Eleshev R.E.**, Dr. Of agricultural sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Rau A.G.**, Dr. sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Ivanov N.P.**, Dr. of veterinary sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Keshuov S.A.**, Dr. sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Meldebekov A.**, doctor of agricultural sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Chomanov U.Ch.**, Dr. sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Yelyubayev S.Z.**, Dr. of agricultural sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Sadykulov T.**, Dr. Farm. Sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Baimukanov D.A.**, doctor of agricultural sciences, prof., corresponding member NAS RK; **Sansyzbai A.R.**, doctor of agricultural sciences, prof., corresponding member NAS RK; **Umbetaev I.**, Dr. Farm. Sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Ospanov S.R.**, Dr. agricultural sciences, prof., Honorary Member of NAS RK; **Oleychenko S.N.**, Dr. Of agricultural sciences, prof.; **Kenenbayev S.B.**, Dr. Agricultural sciences, prof., corresponding member NAS RK; **Ombayev A.M.**, Dr. Agricultural sciences, Prof. corresponding member NAS RK; **Moldashev A.B.**, Doctor of Economy sciences, prof., Honorary Member of NAS RK; **Sagitov A.O.**, Dr. biol. sciences, academician of NAS RK; **Saparov A.S.**, Doctor of agricultural sciences, prof., academician of NAS RK; **Balgabaev N.N.**, the doctor agricultural sciences, Prof.; **Umirzakov S.I.**, Dr. Sci. Sciences, Prof.; **Sultanov A.A.**, Dr. of veterinary sciences, prof., academician of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of Kazakhstan; **Alimkulov J.C.**, Dr. of tekhncial sciences, prof., academician of the Academy of Agricultural sciences of Kazakhstan; **Sarsembayeva N.B.**, Dr. veterinary sciences, prof.

Editorial Board:

Fasler-Kan Elizaveta, Dr., University of Basel Switzzeland; **Koolmees Petrus Adrianus**, Prof. Dr., Utrecht University, The Netherlands; **Babadoost-Kondri Mohammad**, Prof., University of Illinois, USA; **Yus Aniza Binti Yusof**, Dr., University Putra, Malayzia; **Hesseln Hayley Fawn**, As. Prof., University of Saskatchewan, Canada; **Alex Morgounov**, candidate of agricultural sciences, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center Turkey; **Andresh S.**, academician of NAS of Moldova; **Gavriluk N.N.**, academician of NAS of Ukraine; **Gerasimovich L.S.**, academician of NAS of Belorassia; **Mamadov G.**, academician of NAS of Azerbaijan; **Sheiko I.P.**, academician of NAS of Belorassia; **Zhalnin E.V.**, Dr. of technical sciences, professor, Russia, **Boinchan B.**, doctor of agricultural sciences, prof., Moldova; **Yuldashbayev Y.A.**, doctor of agricultural sciences, prof., corresponding member of RAS, Russia.

News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of Agrarian Sciences.

ISSN 2224-526X

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

The certificate of registration of a periodic printed publication in the Committee of Information and Archives of the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan N 10895-Ж, issued 30.04.2010

Periodicity: 6 times a year

Circulation: 300 copies

Editorial address: 28, Shevchenko str., of.219-220, Almaty, 050010, tel. 272-13-19, 272-13-18,
<http://nauka-nanrk.kz/agricultural.kz>

© National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2018

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

NEWS

OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

SERIES OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

ISSN 2224-526X

Volume 6, Number 48 (2018), 53 – 57

<https://doi.org/10.32014/2018.2224-526X.19>

UDC 338.436.33

000-0003-3566-3034

M. T. KantureyevKazakh Research Institute of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Kazakhstan.
E-mail.ru: m_kantureyev.kz**STATE REGULATION OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
IN THE COUNTRIES WITH DEVELOPED AGRICULTURE**

Abstract. The relevance of the topic of the article is determined by the great importance of foreign economic activity for the economy of any country. The study of the theory and practice of foreign economic activities of agro-industrial complex plays a special role in current conditions, since none of the countries can successfully solve economic problems without coordination of national economic policy with other countries. For the countries with economies in transition, the relations of international economic activity are determined by the fact that goods, investment, labor resources move between sovereign States. Such commodity exchange solves the problem of providing the population with goods that the domestic economy produces inefficiently, or does not produce at all. The article examines the experience of foreign economic activity in agro-industrial complex of the EAEU member States and economically developed foreign countries, the financial mechanism of public support for export, methods and mechanism of State regulation of foreign trade.

Keywords: agri-industrial complex, foreign economic activity, export, import, prices, incomes, food self-sufficiency, lending, subsidizing.

Introduction. The mechanism of public administration in foreign countries makes it possible to provide equal economic conditions for agricultural producers, improve production efficiency, and solve the problems of providing the population with food.

For regulation of agricultural prices and revenues, the monitoring of economic indicators is foreseen: production costs by groups of specialized farms or types of production; price parity for industrial and agricultural products; profitability of agricultural producers.

The most important function of price is regulation of agricultural producers' income. In accordance with economic theory, government support measures are more effective than price support for specific products and resource subsidies. When money resources are allocated for increasing product prices and cost reduction, they are redistributed in favor of buyers of products and sellers of resources. If agricultural producers receive subsidies for fertilizers, then fertilizer sellers raise prices and earn revenues of about 75%, subsidies of agricultural producers - 25%.

It is advisable to use the experience of the United States and the EU, where the ratio of world prices to domestic prices is one. This shows that domestic and foreign prices are identical for producers and consumers of agricultural products.

Methods. Foreign economic activity is carried out by the following main methods of regulation of foreign trade activities:

- organizational - administrative (currency, quality, technical, sanitary, environmental control, customs duties);
- commercial - industrial (trade agreements, programs on development of foreign trade activities);
- economic methods (tax regulation, regulation of imports and exports, free economic zones and border trade regimes).

Price system for agricultural products should include market, target, government and procurement prices, as well as collateral rates. The level of target price for products must be determined taking into account cost recovery (including average rate of return on capital and estimated land rent), income generation and land rent.

In determining the price parity for agricultural, industrial products and services, land is taken into account as an economic object, seasonality of production, dependence of final results on natural factors, uneven receipt of produce, especially crop production.

Results. Primary buyer of the main types of agricultural products and the only seller is the purchasing organization that provides lower limit of guaranteed prices, while the commodity producer receives a net profit due to the difference between the collateral rate and the world price.

In the EAEU countries, agricultural producers are provided subsidies for the sold products for processing and selling on markets according to quotas.

Stimulating the country's self-sufficiency in food products and achieving food security, equivalent relations between agriculture and industry, supporting the income of commodity producers ensure the expanded reproduction, increased labor productivity, access to the world market [1-3].

The balance of economic interests of producers, consumers and trade organizations is violated. Trade organizations make almost 80% of retail turnover and control more than 15% of the domestic market, and in large cities, their share in retail turnover reaches 50%. At the same time, retail networks impose conditions that are unacceptable for producers: set trade margins, many products are uncompetitive in comparison with imported products.

Thus it is necessary to consider subsidizing of tax privileges in allocating considerable means to commodity producers through mechanisms of preferential lending, it is necessary to purchase a certain volume of products at a centralized level. For stimulation of production of goods that are in shortage on domestic market, it is necessary to make procurement through procurement and processing companies by allocating loans to them.

In order to stimulate production of goods in personal subsidiary farms, it is necessary to organize its centralized purchase through processing enterprises.

In the EU countries, in regulation of agricultural product markets, State procurement and commodity interventions are implemented, which allow not to reduce market prices below the settled minimal level.

The application of modern methods and tools is based on regulation of world trade, which foresees compliance with the rules and regulations of the World Trade Organization: export subsidies, activities of the State trading enterprises, export lending. Export subsidies are not provided to agricultural producers.

In the US, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, the following are used: export loan insurance, granting guarantees for export loans, insurance of investments abroad (except the USA); direct export loans are applied in the US and Germany, subsidizing interest on export loans (except the US and France) [4].

The financial mechanism of export support includes: direct support (lending to exports and imports); reimbursement to exporters (importers) of partial cost of loan interest payment, export insurance, export guarantees, stimulation of export production development (tax incentives, financing of export infrastructure development, increasing interest in direct foreign investments, providing soft loans, grants and private investments, subsidizing research works) [5].

The integrated measures and export supporting mechanisms are the determining factor in the successful implementation of the country's export potential.

Support for agricultural exports to the United States is provided by foreign agricultural service within the Ministry of Agriculture, which provides services to national exporters of agricultural products, fishery and forestry products. Farmers are provided with the loan guarantees for export-oriented agricultural and food products for the period 1-3 years.

With the purpose of small and medium-sized business development, they are identified and prepared for foreign market, etc.

In the United States, an integrated, multilevel and complex system has been established - public support for exports.

In Japan, the effective public system of financial assistance to exports is functioning which includes loan and insurance support for external economic activity: insurance of export loans, export supplies, investment projects, etc. [6].

In Korea, expansion of export of agri-industrial products is carried out in the following areas: creating conditions for the promotion of products directly to foreign markets; institutional and organizational support within the country; export lending development.

Strengthening of export basis takes place through the construction of specialized export complexes focused on the sales of processed vegetables, fruits, and food on foreign markets. The main regulatory and coordinating body is the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, which provides training, organizational and marketing support and provision of transport subsidies.

The most important elements of public support in Germany are lending, insurance and provision of government guarantees, insurance of export loans and investments abroad, exemption of exporters abroad from paying value added tax, direct and indirect subsidies, financial support for research and development.

Mainly specialized government lending institutions and private banks provide export financing.

The exporters are provided with production risk insurance that may arise prior to shipment of goods and export risks arising after their shipment.

There are four main forms of providing guarantees and sureties for the exporters' risks; single coverage (under a single export contract and for a single foreign counterparty); multiple coverage in the form of a renewable export guarantee or surety (constant deliveries to one counterparty in terms of short-term payments).

In China, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China is the key government body responsible for the development and implementation of foreign economic policy. It coordinates the activities of industry associations of producers and exporters (two large divisions: Export Support Department and China Investment Promotion Agency).

The Ministry of Commerce is engaged in the development of draft concepts, State programs and their implementation: increasing the volume of export financing (supporting commercial banks in lending to export and import transactions); creation of conditions for trade financing of export-oriented micro and small businesses; development of measures aimed at reduction of period for the recovery of VAT and consumer tax; establishing special procedure for export insurance of large complex equipment; support for the export of high-tech and high-quality goods, high value added products and environmentally friendly products.

The export of Belarus is one of the main economic development priorities. The National Program on Export Support and Development is functioning here, which is aimed at improvement of the system of public support for exports, taking into account the reduction of dependence due to the diversification of commodity nomenclature.

The main tasks are as follows: diversification of trade and economic relations with various countries and regions; optimization of export support legislation, taking into account the world practice and Belarusian economic model; formation of conditions for stimulating non-commodity high-tech exports and services; certification of supplies of milk and dairy products, meat and meat products and other types of agricultural products.

In order to support agricultural exports, export financial leasing for 1 to 7 years is provided for legal entities.

One of the most effective instruments to support export of agricultural products is the "Commodity Distribution Network - a set of foreign legal entities and specific Belarusian manufacturing divisions located abroad that are responsible for the implementation and providing services for domestic goods" [7-9].

JSC "Russian Export Center" – public institute of export support for working with exporters, which cooperates with all exporters of non-primary products, goods and services, operates in Russia and is the sole shareholder of a specialized public support institute for the implementation of an insurance instrument to protect export loans and investments.

The State Corporation "Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs" operates in the structure of supporting export of Russian goods. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry [10] plays the important role in the export support system.

Public support in agricultural production is divided into export subsidies and internal support. Internal support measures are classified based on the main criterion: whether there is a distorting effect on trade and production. In accordance with this, they are divided into "green", "blue" and "yellow" baskets.

In the world practice, two main models of direct public support are outlined; North American and West European. The first model is based on guaranteed purchase prices, other budgetary payments are determined by the farmers' income level; the second - subsidies are paid to farmers for products within the set quotas.

The practice of agricultural sector development has shown that the growth of world prices for resources affects the volumes of domestic support, and subsidies remain the only means of protection and support in this situation.

In order to stabilize food prices, universal wholesale-food markets operate. Methods of accelerated depreciation of agricultural machinery are used to protect land and water resources.

Conclusions.

1. In economically developed countries, public support is aimed at protecting the domestic food market from imports.

2. As a result of the analysis of applied measures and State agricultural export mechanisms it was revealed that public support is an important part of foreign economic activity; an integrated approach is used to promote and increase export volumes, beginning from creating favorable conditions to stimulating high-tech export production development; a list of financial measures that facilitate exports development, etc. is used.

3. As studies show, methods and instruments, mechanism of State regulation of foreign trade of the States allow to provide them with equal economic conditions, increase production efficiency, solve the problems of providing the population with food and agricultural economy development.

4. Public support of agricultural exports is one of the important factors of foreign economic activity, using an integrated approach to solving this problem in developed countries and Kazakhstan.

REFERENCES

[1] Summarizing review of measures and mechanisms to support export of agricultural products and food products used in the member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union and leading countries exporting agricultural and food products. M.: Eurasian Economic Commission. Department of Agro-Industrial Policy, 2016. 75 p.

[2] Recommendation "On coordinated actions of the member States of the Eurasian Economic Union in the development of export potential of agricultural and food products". M.: Eurasian Economic Commission, 2016. 5 p.

[3] Pashkevich I. Experience of the EAEU countries in stimulating commodity exports. Minsk: Institute of Economics of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, 2016. 8 p.

[4] Alyabyeva A.M. World economy. M.: Gardarika, 2006. 593 p.

[5] Rudy K.V. International monetary, loan and financial relations. M.: Novoye Znanie, 2007. 427 p.

[6] Japan's foreign policy: teaching manual. M.: Vostochnaya Literatura, 2008. 318 p.

[7] Mutual trade in goods. Statistics of the Eurasian Economic Union for 2016. M.: Publishing House PA "Sam Poligrafist", 2017. 240 p.

[8] Foreign trade in goods. Statistics of the Eurasian Economic Union 2016. M.: Eurasian Economic Commission, 2017. 138 p.

[9] On joint forecasts of the agro-industrial complex development, balance of supply and demand of the Eurasian Economic Union member States for agricultural products, foodstuffs, flax fiber, leather raw materials, cotton fiber and wool for 2017-2018 // Eurasian Intergovernmental Council. Order of 02.02.2018. N 4. 170 p.

[10] Kussainova A.B., Drobyshevsky A.A. Increasing the effectiveness of public support for agriculture in terms of common agricultural market of the EAEU. M.: Institute for Trade Policy, RU HES, 2016. 18 p.

М. Т. Кантуреев

Қазақ АӨК экономикасы және ауылдық аумақтарды дамыту ҒЗИ, Қазақстан

ДАМЫҒАН АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ БАР ЕЛДЕРДЕГІ СЫРТҚЫ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ҚЫЗМЕТТІ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК РЕТТЕУ

Аннотация. Мақала тақырыбының өзектілігі кез-келген елдің экономикасы үшін сыртқы экономикалық қызметтің үлкен маңыздылығымен анықталады. Агроөнеркәсіп кешенінің сыртқы экономикалық қызметінің теориясы мен практикасын зерттеу қазіргі жағдайда ерекше рөл атқарады, өйткені бірде-бір ел ұлттық экономикалық саясатты басқа елдермен үйлестірмей, экономикалық мәселелерді табысты шеше алмайды. Өтпелі экономикасы бар елдер үшін халықаралық экономикалық қызметтің қатынастары тауарлар,

инвестициялар, еңбек ресурстары егеменді мемлекеттер арасында өткізілетіндігімен айқындалады. Мұндай тауар алмасу халықты отандық экономика тиімсіз өндіретін немесе мүлдем өндірмейтін тауарлармен қамтамасыз ету міндеттерін шешеді. Мақалада ЕАЭО-ға қатысушы елдердің және алыс шет елдердің экономикалық дамыған мемлекеттерінің агроөнеркәсіптік кешендегі сыртқы экономикалық қызметінің тәжірибесі, экспортты мемлекеттік қолдаудың қаржылық тетігі, сыртқы сауданы мемлекеттік реттеудің әдістері мен механизмі қарастырылған.

Түйін сөздер: агроөнеркәсіптік кешенінің, сыртқы-экономикалық қызмет, экспорт, импорт, бағалар, кіріс, азық-түлікпен өзін-өзі қамтамасыз ету, несиелендіру, субсидиялау.

М. Т. Кантуреев

Казахский НИИ экономики АПК и развития сельских территорий, Казахстан

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ ВНЕШНЕЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ В СТРАНАХ С РАЗВИТЫМ СЕЛЬСКИМ ХОЗЯЙСТВОМ

Аннотация. Актуальность темы статьи определяется большой значимостью внешнеэкономической деятельности для экономики любой страны. Изучение теории и практики внешнеэкономической деятельности агропромышленного комплекса играет особую роль в современных условиях, поскольку ни одна из стран не может успешно решать экономические проблемы, не координируя национальную экономическую политику с другими странами. Для стран с переходной экономикой отношения международной экономической деятельности определяются тем, что товары, инвестиции, трудовые ресурсы перемещаются между суверенными государствами. Такой товарообмен решает задачи обеспечения населения товарами, которые отечественная экономика производит неэффективно, либо вообще не производит. В статье рассматриваются опыт внешнеэкономической деятельности в агропромышленном комплексе стран-участниц ЕАЭС и экономически развитых государств дальнего зарубежья, финансовый механизм государственной поддержки экспорта, методы и механизм государственного регулирования внешней торговли

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс, внешнеэкономическая деятельность, экспорт, импорт, цены, доходы, самообеспечение продовольствием, кредитование, субсидирование.

Information about author:

Kantureyev M. T., Dr. Econ.Sc., Director General Kazakh RI of AIC Economy and Rural Development, Almaty, Kazakhstan; m_kantureyev.kz; <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3566-3034>

**Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice
in the journals of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

For information on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication see <http://www.elsevier.com/publishingethics> and <http://www.elsevier.com/journal-authors/ethics>.

Submission of an article to the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan implies that the described work has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis or as an electronic preprint, see <http://www.elsevier.com/postingpolicy>), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. In particular, translations into English of papers already published in another language are not accepted.

No other forms of scientific misconduct are allowed, such as plagiarism, falsification, fraudulent data, incorrect interpretation of other works, incorrect citations, etc. The National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan follows the Code of Conduct of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), and follows the COPE Flowcharts for Resolving Cases of Suspected Misconduct (http://publicationethics.org/files/u2/New_Code.pdf). To verify originality, your article may be checked by the Cross Check originality detection service <http://www.elsevier.com/editors/plagdetect>.

The authors are obliged to participate in peer review process and be ready to provide corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. All authors of a paper should have significantly contributed to the research.

The reviewers should provide objective judgments and should point out relevant published works which are not yet cited. Reviewed articles should be treated confidentially. The reviewers will be chosen in such a way that there is no conflict of interests with respect to the research, the authors and/or the research funders.

The editors have complete responsibility and authority to reject or accept a paper, and they will only accept a paper when reasonably certain. They will preserve anonymity of reviewers and promote publication of corrections, clarifications, retractions and apologies when needed. The acceptance of a paper automatically implies the copyright transfer to the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Editorial Board of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan will monitor and safeguard publishing ethics.

Правила оформления статьи для публикации в журнале смотреть на сайте:

[www:nauka-nanrk.kz](http://www.nauka-nanrk.kz)

<http://agricultural.kz/>

Редактор *М. С. Ахметова, Т. М. Апендиев, Д. С. Аленов*
Верстка на компьютере *Д. Н. Калкабековой*

Подписано в печать 30.11.2018.
Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать – ризограф.
6,25 п.л. Тираж 300. Заказ 6.