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**PUBLIC SUPPORT OF SMALL BUSINESSES
IN KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. The agro-industrial complex - is an integral part of the economy, which provides production of products and food, and economic potential is concentrated in it. Agricultural producers who are oriented to the market of marketable products include agricultural enterprises and small businesses, while households of the population are aimed, first of all, at satisfying their own needs. The article discusses the issues arising from the intensive development of the agricultural sector, including small businesses. Priority areas for subsidizing crop and livestock sectors have been identified. The feasibility of increasing public support by farms and by the country as a whole due to its rational distribution, taking into account the degree of return on investment and the efficiency of agricultural production: increasing profitability and productivity is shown. The importance of one of the elements of public financial support system - tax incentives is emphasized. The factors contributing to the increase in labor productivity in crop and livestock production, and in this view the systemic measures are foreseen. The role of the development of seed breeding, irrigated agriculture, increase of technical equipment is presented.

Keywords: small businesses, public support, agricultural producers, new technologies, irrigated agriculture, loan relations, export, import.

Introduction. Modern agriculture is one of the few sectors of national economies that is experiencing a powerful system of government regulation.

In the intensive development of agricultural sector, including small business, there are certain problems: insufficiently high rates of production modernization of small businesses; low incomes of most farms, difficulties in product marketing that make it difficult to realize the potential of small business, high risk of intensive processes due to the specific features of agriculture; insufficient level of investment; high interest rates for the use of cash resources, etc.

Public financial support for agricultural producers remains low. The level of aggregate public support for agricultural production to gross agricultural production (yellow and green baskets) in Belarus is 14.2%, including direct (yellow basket) - 10.9%, indirect (green basket) - 3.3%, threshold level of public support (yellow basket) - 10%; Russia has a total public support level of 6.9%, a direct one is 4.7%, indirect level is 2.2%, a threshold level is 5%; Kazakhstan - cumulative - 7.4%, direct - 4.4%, indirect - 3%, threshold - level - 8.5%. Therefore, direct public support of agricultural sector (threshold level) in Kazakhstan has not yet been reached.

Methods. Considering the methodological approaches to the distribution of public support funds between the regions, it is necessary to distinguish three methodological directions on interbudget regulation, which are based on the following methods: “per capita”, covering the calculated financial gap and leveling the budgetary security levels. The positive and negative sides are characteristic for each of them.

Methods of allocating budgetary funds by territories implies the need to take into account the conditions of agriculture, especially in economically backward regions.

Regions with difficult and unfavorable conditions for agricultural production are characterized by high consumption of material, labor and economic resources per agricultural production unit as compared with regions with favorable economic factors.

The allocation of regional budget funds can be divided into several stages: determining the total amount of support funds in the frame of the yellow basket measures; distribution of funds for measures aimed at supporting the industry as a whole and specific production by type of product; determining the limits of funds by beneficiaries and territories.

Results. Public support measures for AIC is one of the most important areas of development of agro-industrial complex which are developed by the Ministry of Agriculture in the framework of the implementation of the State program on the development of AIC for 2017-2021 [1]. This is, above all, the development of agricultural cooperation, processing of agricultural products, seed production, technical re-equipment of the AIC, increasing the efficiency of phytosanitary agrochemical measures, the development of fodder production (fodder balance), distant sheep breeding, creation of wholesale farming centers, involvement of arable lands.

In order to improve the efficiency of subsidies in crop production sector, a transition from hectare support to subsidizing final products and preferential loans for spring field and harvesting is planned.

Priority areas in crop production has been identified: subsidizing seed production development (original and elite seeds); agrochemistry, technical support. Seed subsidies are paid for the best seed varieties that have the highest yields, quality, resistance to diseases and pests, taking into account the achievements of the world breeding. At the same time, the size of subsidies is differentiated depending on the use of varieties of foreign and domestic selection.

In 2017, for carrying out spring field work, preferential loans were calculated per 1 ha according to the standards: wheat - 20 000 tenge, barley - 23 000 tenge, oats - 21 000 tenge, rice - 21 600 tenge, corn for grain - 35 000 tenge. The subsidy rates for 1 ton for the production and sale of oilseed to processing enterprises for agricultural producers was as follows: sunflower - 11,070 tenge, rape - 13,082 tenge, safflower - 10,531 tenge, flax - 11,772 tenge, soy beans - 14,722 tenge. To producers of sugar beet for the delivery of 1 ton to the plants, the subsidy rate is 7500 tenge, for performance of spring field work preferential loans per 1 ha - 100,000 tenge.

In livestock production, the share of subsidies to increase the genetic potential of dairy cattle is 33.3% of the volume of funds directed to dairy cattle breeding. As the analysis shows, subsidies in dairy cattle breeding directly depend on the size of agricultural farms, i.e. population of cows and their productivity, the volume of subsidies is determined by levels: by the subsidies level 1 the subsidies are paid at the rate of 25 tenge/kg, by level 2 - 15 and level 3 - 10 tenge/kg.

The level of public support for dairy cattle production by “green” basket measures, which includes selection-breeding work, ranges from 0.9 - 0.11%, (extremely low). In the structure of subsidies for this industry, breeding work remains on the second place after subsidizing the increased productivity.

In 2016 public support in the development of beef cattle production amounted to 43.4 bln. tenge, or 51% of the funds allocated to livestock production, support for breeding work - 30.2 bln. tenge, or 69.6% of the total subsidies volume [2].

The unregulated economic relations in the chain “agricultural producer - processing - trade” results in the fact that the share of farms that raise beef cattle accounts no more than 20–25.5% of the retail price of beef instead of 45–50% in Western countries. At the same time, public support for beef cattle production, which constitutes 10-15% of production costs, is low compared with the EU countries (30-90%).

In this regard, subsidies to the industry should be interconnected with the results of activities, the level of achievement of the goals and should be organized on a long-term comprehensive basis (subsidies, taxation, investment subsidies, leasing, with provision of preferential loans).

Subsidizing of breeding work should be carried out taking into account the yield of offspring, the safety of livestock and the results of breeding work.

Studies show the feasibility of increasing public support for individual farms and in the country as a whole due to its rational distribution across the farms, depending on the degree of the payback of invested funds, with reference to the efficiency of agricultural production (increased profitability and productivity).

One of the important elements of the public financial support system is tax incentives.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, taxation of agricultural entities is regulated by the Tax Code [3], according to which two types of preferential taxation are in effect: a special tax regime for peasant (private) farms; special tax regime for legal entities - producers of agricultural products, fishery products and rural consumer cooperatives. Small businesses mainly use a special tax regime for farms that pay single

land tax and don't pay the following taxes: individual income tax, value added tax, land tax and (or) payment for the land use, tax on vehicles and property tax.

Based on the domestic and foreign experience of taxation of agricultural producers, it can be stated that taxation system of farmers in the Republic of Kazakhstan is underdeveloped: it does not take into account the differentiation of the effectiveness of various types of agricultural production, there is no consistently functioning statistical system of collecting data on agricultural taxation and as a result there is no possibility of conducting analysis and making appropriate adjustments.

Improvement of the loan relations system. In agriculture, there are several loan lines, including small businesses. This is the "Igilik" loan program - the increase of population of cattle, small ruminants, horses, other livestock, poultry and breeding of honey bees at a remuneration rate of 6% per annum, the loan period is not more than 78 months.

The process of lending to small businesses in agriculture is difficult because of the ineffective collateral policy and high interest rates for agricultural producers.

In order to improve the efficiency of public support in the frame of the State program on the development of agro-industrial complex, it is planned to reduce inefficient subsidies and, above all, subsidies that should stimulate the introduction of new technologies and increase labor productivity.

On average, the amount of support is no more than 4-5% of gross agricultural output, which is significantly below the acceptable level of 8.5% within the WTO, and also significantly lower compared with the EAEU partner countries [4, 5].

In this regard, government agencies should ensure coordination of all areas of regulation, including small business, as well as infrastructure institutions which provide services to small business forms in the region.

Analyzing the factors influencing on the increase in labor productivity in crop production, their main list was determined: the availability of quality seeds, technical equipment, precision farming, the use of fertilizers and plant protection products, diversification, introduction of irrigated land into circulation. In view of these factors, systemic measures are envisaged.

Seed production. Currently, the majority of agricultural producers do not purchase seeds for sowing, due to the lack of working capital, and use their own seeds of almost mass reproduction. In this regard, in 2018, a seed subsidization mechanism was introduced, which foresees 100% reimbursement of farmers' expenses for the purchase of seeds at the settled rates. At the same time, the government reimburses to the seed farms the full value of elite seeds or seeds of the first reproduction provided for the farmer [6].

After harvesting, the agricultural producer returns 30% of the received subsidies to the Seed Development Fund, which, accumulates the return funds, and will send them to finance the purchase and modernization of fixed assets (machinery and equipment) for certified seed producers under very soft conditions (2-3%).

The next priority is to increase technical equipment. This problem is being solved by subsidizing the interest rate on leasing and investment subsidies. Thus, gradually increasing support measures, by 2022 the volume of investments to agricultural equipment to the entrepreneurs will be provided up to 273 billion tenge. Thanks to these measures, in 5 years, the agricultural machinery park will reach an optimum level, which will allow increasing the standard rate of renewal to the level of 6% per year in subsequent years.

As part of introduction of the precision farming elements: electronic field maps, space monitoring, economic models were developed for introduction of precise technologies for different types of farms, the use of which will allow increasing the production efficiency by average of 15% through precise sowing, differential fertilizer application, protection means and cost reduction.

The development of irrigated agriculture. Today, over 40% of the value of crop production is produced on irrigated lands, which is occupying only 7% of the total area of crops. This fact confirms the effectiveness of introducing them into circulation. In the frame of the State program, it is planned to bring the total area of irrigated land to 2 mln ha, the share of irrigated land in the total sown area will be 16%, and the gross output at the level of 2.4 trillion tenge

The implementation of the State program will allow to solve the problems of taxation of the AIC entities, export support, rural development and social infrastructure in the countryside.

Conclusions.

1. The most important link in the agro-industrial complex is agriculture, which provides the country with food and the industry with raw materials, forming profitability in the economy sector.

2. The seasonal nature of production, high capital intensity and dependence on natural and climatic conditions results in the decreased competitiveness of products. These features of agricultural production require constant public support.

3. Agricultural production in Kazakhstan is characterized by a multi-pattern, ensuring the reliability and stability of the development of various economic structures. Among them, a significant place is occupied by small businesses, whose share in gross agricultural output is 28.3%.

4. The study of the international and domestic experience allows to make conclusions on the need to improve the public support measures for producers, taking into account regional features, the development of its unified forms and methods.

5. The important criterion of the organizational and economic mechanism of improving the development of rural areas is the rational use of land, water, labor and material and technical resources; economic and climatic conditions, the existing production potential.

6. New progressive forms of subsidies in small businesses to improve production efficiency in crop and livestock production have been introduced.

М. Т. Кантуреев, М. И. Сигарев

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**ҚАЗАҚСТАНДА ШАРУАШЫЛЫҚ ЖҮРГІЗУДІҢ
ШАҒЫН НЫСАНДАРЫН МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК ҚОЛДАУ**

Аннотация. Агроөнеркәсіп кешен - экономикалық әлеует шоғырланған, өнім мен азық-түлік өндірілетін экономиканың құрамдас бөлігі. Тауар өнімдері нарығына бағдарланған ауыл шаруашылығы тауарын өндірушілерге ауыл шаруашылығы кәсіпорындары және шаруашылық жүргізудің шағын нысандары жатады, ал халықтың шаруашылықтары, ең алдымен, өз қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандыруға бағытталған. Мақалада аграрлық саланың қарқынды дамуы кезінде, оның ішінде шағын кәсіпкерлікте пайда болатын мәселелер қарастырылған. Өсімдік шаруашылығы мен мал шаруашылығы салаларын субсидиялаудың басым бағыттары анықталған. Салынған қаражаттың өтелімділік дәрежесін және аграрлық өндірісті жүргізудің тиімділігін: рентабельділікті, өнімділікті арттыруды ескере отырып, шаруашылықтар бойынша және тұтастай республика бойынша оны ұтымды бөлу есебінен мемлекеттік қолдауды арттырудың орындылығы көрсетілген. Мемлекеттік қаржылық қолдау жүйесі элементтерінің бірі - салықтық ынталандырудың маңыздылығы да атап өтілген. Өсімдік шаруашылығы мен мал шаруашылығында еңбек өнімділігін арттыруға ықпал ететін факторлар талданған, оларды ескере отырып, жүйелі шаралар көзделген. Тұқым шаруашылығын, суармалы егіншілікті дамытудың, техникалық қарулануды арттырудың рөлі көрсетілген.

Түйін сөздер: шаруашылық жүргізудің шағын нысандары, мемлекеттік қолдау, ауыл шаруашылығы тауарын өндірушілер, жаңа технологиялар, суармалы егіншілік, несиелік қатынастар, экспорт, импорт.

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**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОДДЕРЖКА
МАЛЫХ ФОРМ ХОЗЯЙСТВОВАНИЯ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ**

Аннотация. Агропромышленный комплекс - составная часть экономики, где производится продукция и продовольствие, сосредоточен экономический потенциал. К сельхозтоваропроизводителям, ориентированным на рынок товарной продукции, относятся сельхозпредприятия и малые формы хозяйствования, а хозяйства населения направлены, прежде всего, на удовлетворение собственных потребностей. В статье рассмотрены проблемы, возникающие при интенсивном развитии аграрной сферы, в том числе и в малом предпринимательстве. Определены приоритетные направления субсидирования отраслей растениеводства и

животноводства. Показана целесообразность повышения государственной поддержки по хозяйствам и в целом по республике за счет ее рационального распределения, с учетом степени окупаемости вложенных средств и эффективности ведения аграрного производства: повышения рентабельности, продуктивности. Подчеркивается важность одного из элементов системы государственной финансовой поддержки - налогового стимулирования. Проанализированы факторы, способствующие повышению производительности труда в растениеводстве и животноводстве, с их учетом предусмотрены системные меры. Показана роль развития семеноводства, орошаемого земледелия, повышения технической вооруженности.

Ключевые слова: малые формы хозяйствования, государственная поддержка, сельскохозяйственные товаропроизводители, новые технологии, орошаемое земледелие, кредитные отношения, экспорт, импорт.

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