

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

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ
ҰЛТТЫҚ ҒЫЛЫМ АКАДЕМИЯСЫНЫҢ
Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің

Х А Б А Р Ш Ы С Ы

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НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ АКАДЕМИИ
НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ
КАЗАХСТАН
Қазақстан Республикасының
педагогикалық университетінің
Абая

THE BULLETIN

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN
Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical
University

PUBLISHED SINCE 1944

1 (401)

JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2023

ALMATY, NAS RK

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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: *әлеуметтік ғылымдар саласындағы зерттеулерге арналған.*

Мерзімділігі: жылына 6 рет.

Тиражы: 300 дана.

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

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

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

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«Вестник Национальной академии наук Республики Казахстан».

ISSN 2518-1467 (Online),

ISSN 1991-3494 (Print).

Собственник: ООО «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: *посвящен исследованиям в области социальных наук.*

Периодичность: 6 раз в год.

Тираж: 300 экземпляров.

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

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

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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: *it is dedicated to research in the field of social sciences.*

Periodicity: 6 times a year.

Circulation: 300 copies.

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

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

© National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2023

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

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BULLETIN OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
ISSN 1991-3494
Volume 1, Number 401 (2023), 336-346
<https://doi.org/10.32014/2023.2518-1467.442>
UDC 338.439.222

© **Z.O. Imanbayeva**^{1*}, **G. Mukina**², **Z. Babazhanova**³,
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EXPERIENCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

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Abstract. Hopes for the revival of agriculture in our country in recent years are increasingly associated with cooperation. There are reasons for this. The domestic experience of the early twentieth century and modern world experience prove the

lack of prospects beyond agricultural cooperation. However, the Soviet period of development of agricultural cooperation, according to the theoretical plan outlined in advance, was more risky than creative experiments in the field of cooperative movement. Cooperation, which has survived to the present day, has largely lost its rationale and includes only some of its non-core elements. Currently, insufficient development of agricultural cooperation in Kazakhstan is widespread among scientists and practitioners. The purpose of the study is to review the experience of the European Union countries in agricultural cooperatives. This experience should guide the development of a strategy for the further development of agricultural cooperatives in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Keywords: agricultural cooperative, Eurasian Union, agriculture, small and medium business, agricultural complex.

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ЕУРОПАЛЫҚ ОДАҚ ЕЛДЕРІНІҢ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ КООПЕРАТИВТЕРІ САЛАСЫНДАҒЫ ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ

Аннотация. Соңғы жылдары біздің елімізде ауыл шаруашылығының жандануына деген үміт кооперациямен көбірек байланысты. Бұған негіз бар. XX ғасырдың басындағы отандық тәжірибе және қазіргі әлемдік тәжірибе ауыл шаруашылығы кооперациясынан тыс перспективаның жоқтығын дәлелдейді. Алайда, ауылшаруашылық кооперациясын дамытудың кеңестік кезеңі алдынала жазылған теориялық жоспар бойынша кооперативтік қозғалыс саласындағы жасампаз эксперименттерге қарағанда өте қауіпті кезең болды. Бүгінгі күнге дейін сақталған кооперация негізінен негіздемесін жоғалтты және оның кейбір негізгі емес элементтерін ғана қамтиды. Қазіргі уақытта Қазақстанда ауыл шаруашылығы кооперациясының жеткіліксіз дамуы ғалымдар мен практиктер арасында кең таралған. Зерттеудің мақсаты—Еуропалық Одақ елдерінің ауылшаруашылық кооперативтеріндегі тәжірибесіне шолу. Бұл тәжірибе Қазақстан Республикасында ауыл шаруашылығы кооперативтерін одан әрі дамыту стратегиясын әзірлеу кезінде басшылық етуге тиіс.

Түйін сөздер: ауыл шаруашылығы кооперативі, Еуразиялық Одақ, ауыл шаруашылығы, шағын және орта бизнес, ауыл шаруашылығы кешені.

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ОПЫТ СТРАН ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА В ОБЛАСТИ СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННЫХ КООПЕРАТИВОВ

Аннотация. Надежды на возрождение сельского хозяйства в нашей стране в последние годы все больше связаны с кооперацией. Для этого есть основания. Отечественный опыт начала XX века и современный мировой опыт доказывают отсутствие перспективы за пределами сельскохозяйственной кооперации. Однако советский период развития сельскохозяйственной кооперации, по заранее изложенному теоретическому плану, был более рискованным, чем созидательные эксперименты в области кооперативного движения. Кооперация, сохранившаяся до наших дней, в значительной степени утратила свое обоснование и включает лишь некоторые из ее неосновных элементов. В настоящее время недостаточное развитие сельскохозяйственной кооперации в Казахстане широко распространено среди ученых и практиков. Цель исследования – обзор опыта стран Европейского Союза в сельскохозяйственных кооперативах. Данный опыт должен руководствоваться при разработке стратегии дальнейшего развития сельскохозяйственных кооперативов в Республике Казахстан.

Ключевые слова: сельскохозяйственный кооператив, Евразийский Союз, сельское хозяйство, малый и средний бизнес, сельскохозяйственный комплекс.

INTRODUCTION

The collapse of the USSR in 1991 led to the independence of the Central Asian republic, which led to dramatic changes in their economic development, agricultural priorities and policies, as well as trade in agricultural products. Agriculture was one of the main sectors of the Central Asian economy during the USSR and accounted for 10-45% of GDP and provided employment for 20-50% of the labor force in this region. Although the agricultural sector remains important in the region's economy today, it accounts for 5.2% of GDP in Kazakhstan, 7.5% in Turkmenistan, 18.5% in Uzbekistan, 20.8% in Kyrgyzstan and 23.3% in Tajikistan, whose share of national GDP has been gradually decreasing since 2000.

The transition period after the collapse of the USSR was characterized by a massive loss of agricultural subsidies, a decrease in access to markets, a significant

destruction of Agriculture, and a decrease in livestock, arable land, and productivity. After 2000, a number of countries in the region experienced good economic growth, mainly due to an increase in production in extractive industries and supported by revenues from foreign direct investment and hydrocarbon exports.

Soon after independence, completely different paradigms for reforming economic and agricultural policy were formed in all the republics of Central Asia. Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan have the fastest transition to a market economy and land privatization reform. According to Babu and Sengupta (2006), by 2002, Kyrgyzstan had successfully transferred more than 75% of the Land received from state farms and agricultural cooperatives to farmers. On the other hand, immediately after gaining independence, Tajikistan, which suffered from civil war, began land privatization reforms a few years later than its neighbors. The share of non-state enterprises in Kazakhstan by 1999 was 94% of all agricultural land. 95% of arable land and 91% of livestock and poultry, while the private sector dominated the agro - industrial complex of Kazakhstan in all indicators. Although Kazakhstan's land reform began very quickly, one of the main problems was the lack of an institutional process of registration, purchase or sale of land in Kazakhstan. As land reform progressed, privatisation of very large farms continued, Most of which were acquired by vertically integrated grain companies 1, while maintaining the uneven distribution of land inherited from the USSR (Akimbekova et al., 2013).

Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan adopted much slower models of transition to a market economy, while maintaining control over state ownership and agricultural land. The creation of farm cooperatives in 1995 was the starting point for the privatization of land in Turkmenistan. Cooperatives do not own land, but operate on the basis of long-term lease agreements that can be inherited by family members. Similarly, Uzbekistan adopted an agricultural development policy in 1996 to achieve food security and economic development. As in Turkmenistan, land reform in Uzbekistan is aimed at dismantling large collective farms and state farms, but without transferring ownership of land to farmers.

In the early years of the transition from a planned economy to a market economy, there was an increase in poverty, food security and malnutrition in the republics of Central Asia. Immediately after independence, the Central Asian countries, unable to enjoy comparative advantages due to regional trade agreements, adopted a food self-sufficiency policy to improve their food security. For example, Kazakhstan, which was a net exporter of wheat to the USSR, had to reduce grain production to expand the production of other food crops. On the other hand, net grain importing countries such as Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have increased their domestic production of wheat and other cereals to meet their domestic demand by cultivating non-optimal land. The policy of self - sufficiency and the loss of subsidies and state support led to a 74% reduction in the number of livestock in Kazakhstan from 1992 to 1999. An explanation of the latest trends in statistical indicators of countries from FAOSTAT gives some insight into the shift in priorities in agriculture of each country. To explain these figures, more research is needed, taking into account many other factors (data

reporting, weather changes, market changes, etc.). For example, from 1992 to 2006, wheat production in Turkmenistan increased from 377 thousand to 3260 thousand tons, but in subsequent years it decreased by almost 3 times. However, due to the isolation of the country, it is impossible to say for sure whether the figures during the presidency of Saparmurat Niyazov reflect real production dynamics or accountable inflation. Wheat production in Tajikistan showed slow but steady growth from 1992 to 2009, but declined somewhat in subsequent years. Wheat production trends in Kazakhstan have been very variable: in 1998 it fell to a low of 4,746,300, and in 2011 it reached a record 22,732,067 due to the high annual variability of the weather. Of all five countries, Uzbekistan alone showed a steady increase in wheat production from 1,042,400 to 6,940,500 (fig. 2).a). Fresh vegetables make up an important part of the regional diet and are often grown by small farmers. Since 2002, vegetable production in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan has grown slowly but steadily. In recent years, vegetable yields have been very unstable in Kyrgyzstan and have declined significantly in 1992-1999. In Uzbekistan, then by 2016, the time of the end of the USSR (fig. 2 b). Meat production, which declined sharply in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan after independence, gradually increased in all countries after 2000, and Uzbekistan became the leader in the production of relatively new beef production for the country in the last year (fig. 2). B and D). These trends reflect the overall recovery of the region's economy, the gradual development of local markets, and the regional specialization of farmers in response to the new growing demand for locally produced products and meat.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A cooperative is an association of people voluntarily United to meet common economic, social and cultural needs and desires through a joint venture under Democratic control. The core values on which true cooperatives are based were defined at the thirtieth Congress of the International Cooperative Alliance in Manchester in 1995. The five core values of cooperatives are: self-help, democracy, equality, justice, and solidarity.

Agricultural cooperatives have a long tradition in the European Union. The emergence and development of cooperatives is primarily associated with the emergence and development of capitalism in the countries of Western Europe. In particular, according to cooperative theorists, the period of the emergence of capitalism, characterized by the emergence of mass poverty of the majority of the population, inevitably led to the emergence of cooperatives selling consumer, credit and agricultural products. Although they are based on the same values and principles of cooperation, there are differences between member states in terms of the organization and functioning of cooperatives in agriculture. The reasons for the appearance of differences are the specifics of products and Markets, national legislative systems, as well as certain cultural aspects.

The market share of agricultural cooperatives in the European Union is 250,000 cooperatives registered in the European Union, and according to official statistics,

163 million cooperative members make up a third of the Union's population. The cooperative sector employs 5.4 million people (Abdykalieva et al., 2021).

According to official data from Eurostat, negligible risks in agriculture when entering the market increase competitiveness through innovations reduce transaction costs in the market easy access to resources improve the negotiating positions of 585 cooperatives is about 1/3 of the total number of cooperatives in the European Union. Their share in the total income of the cooperative sector is 34%, and the number of workers in agricultural cooperatives is 15% in relation to the total number of workers in Cooperatives of various types of activity in the European Union. Cooperatives exist in agriculture, forestry, banking, pharmaceuticals and other industries. The share of cooperatives in the trade in agricultural products in the Netherlands is 83%, in Finland 79%, in Italy 55% and in France 50%. There are significant differences in the participation of cooperatives in agri - food trade between the individual member states of the European Union, as well as at the level of individual sectors or products. Cooperatives in the Scandinavian countries have a large share in the trade in agricultural products. According to a study published in 2014, the share of the cooperative sector in agricultural trade exceeds 50% in Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Ireland, the Netherlands, France and Austria. In Spain, Belgium and Germany, this share ranges from 40-50%, while in other member states it is significantly lower (Katarina et al., 2021).

Agricultural cooperatives in the United States specialize in the cultivation and sale of various goods. They also offer many jobs in rural areas, which is very beneficial for the national economy.

- there are currently more than 1,700 farm cooperatives in the United States.
- 2 million farmers are members of agricultural cooperatives in the United States.
- in the United States alone, more than 250,000 people work in agricultural cooperatives.
- the Midwest is home to the largest agricultural cooperatives in the United States.

According to the agricultural sector, the largest share of cooperatives belongs to the trade in dairy products, fruits and vegetables, as well as wine. Market share is a reliable indicator of the success of cooperatives. Wider participation in commodity circulation reflects the ability of cooperatives to be competitive market participants and equal partners of corporations. Developed and well-organized cooperatives have a positive effect on the price of agri-food products for farmers. This connection is confirmed by studies in the dairy sector conducted in the countries of the European Union. One of the factors affecting the development of cooperatives, as well as their market share, are agricultural policy measures. Agricultural cooperatives in the European Union are provided with state support by the state:

- provision of legal services;
- adequate legal regulation;
- tax benefits;
- effective lending conditions, as well as
- JSC-technical support.

Support measures vary in the member states of the European Union. The most important types of support are: legislative and regulatory acts in the field of cooperatives, laws on competition, as well as measures of financial support, that is, subsidies. The general agricultural policy recognizes the importance of cooperatives not only in the development of Agriculture, but also in rural areas in general, determines measures to support the cooperative sector. First of all, we are talking about measures to organize a common market for certain agricultural and food products. These measures influenced the increase in the efficiency of supply chain coordination and achieved the best results in the dairy sector, as well as in the fruit and vegetable sector. In the previous program period, the development of cooperatives in the agricultural sector of the European Union was supported within the framework of the Rural Development Program for 2014-2020 as a second component of the Common Agricultural Policy. The rural area development program is one of the main support tools for the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union, and about 25% of the total agricultural budget is spent on its implementation. The objectives of this program are: - education and transfer of innovation; - conservation and protection of ecosystems; - improving the efficiency of resource use and preventing climate change, as well as - social integration and economic development of villages (Kuznetsova et al., 2021).

A special event within the framework of this program, 16 “cooperation” measures, is aimed at supporting farmers and other participants in agribusiness in the creation of innovative products and technologies. This support measure aims to overcome the challenges found in rural areas, such as communication restrictions, the inability to achieve savings through scale, and the difficulty of integration. Measure 16, among other things, contributed to the emergence and development of cooperatives in the field of organic production. The use of subsidies depends on compliance with the principles of the cooperative, as well as on the fact that 80% of the turnover in the cooperative-ego is carried out by its members.

The degree of development of cooperatives in a particular country, and therefore their market share, is determined by socio-historical factors. In particular, studies show that historically negative experience in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe has an impact on a decrease in farmers’ confidence in cooperatives and a decrease in motivation to join cooperatives. In addition, there is a clear and direct relationship between the level of development of social capital and cooperatives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As of December 1, 2022, according to the statistical Business Register of the structure of SMEs performance, the largest number of existing individual entrepreneurs is concentrated in Almaty (15.6% of the total number), Astana (11.1%), Shymkent (6.9%), Turkestan (7.8%), Almaty (6.2%) and Karaganda (5.3%) regions (Imanbayeva et al., 2022).

At the same time, a significant number of existing peasant or farm farms are established in Turkestan (31%), Almaty (11.1%), Zhambyl (9.2%) and Zhetysu (7.8%) regions.

Table 1-as a percentage for the corresponding period of the previous year

	Number of existing SMEs
The Republic Of Kazakhstan	125,1
Abay	118,1
Akmola	110,5
Aktobe	123,7
Almaty	134,7
Atyrau	119,7
West Kazakhstan	117,4
Zhambyl	126,2
Zhetysu	118,0
Karaganda	113,8
Kostanay	110,9
Kyzylorda	129,5
Mangystau	131,5
Pavlodar	110,3
North Kazakhstan	108,0
Turkestan	124,7
Ulytau	120,4
East Kazakhstan	111,2
Astana city	124,4
Almaty city	140,3
Shymkent city	142,3

Table 2- Number of SMEs as of December 1, 2022

	Total registered SMEs	Including			All existing SMEs	Including		
		SME legal persons2)	individual entrepreneurs 2)	peasant or farm farms2)		SME legal persons2)	individual entrepreneurs 2)	peasant or farm farms2)
The Republic Of Kazakhstan	2 001 152	440 761	1 312 976	247 415	1 781 867	337 323	1 205 655	238 889
Abay	54 274	6 064	38 310	9 900	48 633	4 598	34 562	9 473
Akmola	59 364	11 583	41 000	6 781	53 955	9 105	38 441	6 409
Aktobe	89 441	16 799	63 571	9 071	81 017	13 111	59 105	8 801
Almaty	124 492	15 785	80 613	28 094	114 156	12 345	75 181	26 630
Atyrau	68 457	12 132	52 709	3 616	61 808	8 851	49 408	3 549
West Kazakhstan	58 085	9 891	39 652	8 542	51 887	7 448	36 352	8 087
Zhambyl	104 513	11 846	69 573	23 094	90 126	8 954	59 230	21 942
Zhetysu	59 155	5 898	33 407	19 850	52 573	4 290	29 587	18 696
Karaganda	103 415	24 807	69 414	9 194	91 457	19 058	63 502	8 897
Kostanay	64 845	11 396	46 794	6 655	60 632	9 685	44 487	6 460
Kyzylorda	71 073	8 507	48 711	13 855	66 054	6 537	46 136	13 381
Mangystau	80 330	14 317	62 505	3 508	73 612	11 178	59 074	3 360
Pavlodar	57 932	14 916	38 195	4 821	51 573	11 703	35 163	4 707
North Kazakhstan	36 192	8 386	22 953	4 853	32 624	6 736	21 240	4 648
Turkestan	183 911	13 177	96 364	74 370	180 207	11 611	94 427	74 169

Ulytau	18 452	1 997	12 983	3 472	16 975	1 664	11 950	3 361
East Kazakhstan	68 446	12 276	47 180	8 990	60 426	9 103	42 890	8 433
Astana city	229 376	86 050	142 232	1 094	201 074	66 625	133 432	1 017
Almaty city	349 563	130 328	216 947	2 288	285 640	95 292	188 305	2 043
Shymkent city	119 836	24 606	89 863	5 367	107 438	19 429	83 183	4 826

According to statistics, currently there are farms engaged in agriculture. The total output of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products (services) in January-November 2022 amounted to 8774.3 billion rubles. the total volume of crop production amounted to 5513 billion tenge. tenge, animal husbandry – 3216.1 billion tenge. tenge, services in the agricultural sector-13.6 billion tenge. Tenge, the volume of products (services) in the hunting economy – 1.1 billion tenge. tenge, in forestry – 17.3 billion tenge. tenge, in fishing and aquaculture – 13.2 billion tenge. tenge (Aymurzina et al., 2022).

“The ministry is considering the possibility of reviewing the current legislation on agricultural cooperation, including in terms of improving the taxation of agricultural cooperatives. And to stimulate agricultural cooperation, it is planned to improve state support measures, including in terms of adding new subsidies for the cost of services provided by cooperatives to their members, as well as increase budget funding for information and marketing support for cooperative members – knowledge dissemination activities”.

To date, in order to stimulate cooperation, priority and high standards are provided for subsidizing the cost of equipment and equipment purchased at the expense of the local budget up to 50%. In tax legislation, agricultural cooperatives are subject to a special tax regime, which provides for a 70% discount on all taxes. It is also possible to provide preferential loans to agricultural cooperatives through subsidiaries of NMH “Baiterek”. Last year, cooperatives received loans in the amount of 1.6 billion tenge.

There are positive examples of the development of agricultural cooperation in Kazakhstan. At the beginning of 2022, 3026 agricultural cooperatives were registered. But many violations are associated with their introduction.

“We must admit that the effectiveness of the activities of many cooperatives remains very low, and this is a disgusting factor for agribusiness entities. According to the results of the audit, it was found that 18% of cooperatives are not working, and 42% are fictitious, organized to receive state subsidies. The main problems of cooperation in the countryside are low trust, low awareness of the cooperative model, imperfection of regulations due to the negative experience of previous years and mistakes made when creating cooperatives on the ground.

In addition, international experience shows that cooperatives in many countries of the world have become the basis for the development of Agriculture. In particular, in the EU countries, about 22 thousand cooperative enterprises unite more than 6.1 million members, with an annual turnover of 347 billion euros (Nikitin et al., 2022).

“Therefore, the priority of the national agribusiness development project until 2025 is to create seven ecosystems around large investment projects, including the production and processing of meat, fruits, vegetables, sugar, cereals, oilseeds, dairy products. This will attract at least 350 thousand working farmers and households who will be able to participate in the creation of final Kazakhstani products with high added value”.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Cooperatives as a type of association exist in all countries of the world and in many economic and non-economic activities. They are recognized as a stable type of organization that successfully combines economic and social stability. In modern conditions, in the 21st century, cooperatives are a classic, high-quality and stable way of organization with special differences in relation to profit-oriented companies. The cooperative, as a special organizational form, has its own characteristics that distinguish it from the Company. The main parameters of the success of cooperatives are: priority of cooperative membership, concern for the cooperative, strengthening the economic power of people, careful resource management, building the financial power of people, strategic thinking. Today, in favor of this merger model, it is stated that cooperatives have shown greater stability during the economic crisis compared to traditional companies. In particular, given their orientation towards long-term stable goals and a pronounced economic and social nature, cooperatives during periods of economic instability were able to adapt much more easily to new conditions and cope with the negative consequences of the crisis (Zakirova et al., 2019).

Given their advantages as a form of association, cooperatives are the most represented in areas such as bank Delo, insurance and agriculture. Cooperatives are institutions that play an important role in strengthening the economic position of agricultural producers. They fulfill this role through the joint intervention of farmers in negotiations with buyers of their products and suppliers of resources. In recent decades, there has been a concentration of economic entities in the agricultural and food market, so the role of cooperatives is reflected in the need for farmers to unite and join more and more. In addition, cooperatives will be the guarantor of the quality of products supplied to the market. In addition, their importance is reflected in the reduction in transaction costs in trade relations between farmers and their clients.

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www: nauka-nanrk.kz

ISSN 2518–1467 (Online),

ISSN 1991–3494 (Print)

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

Заместитель директор отдела издания научных журналов НАН РК *Р. Жәліқызы*

Редакторы: *М.С. Ахметова, Д.С. Аленов*

Верстка на компьютере *Г.Д. Жадыранова*

Подписано в печать 28.02.2023.

Формат 60x881/8. Бумага офсетная. Печать - ризограф.

27,5 п.л. Тираж 300. Заказ 1.

Национальная академия наук РК
050010, Алматы, ул. Шевченко, 28, т. 272-13-19