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ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF INTEGRATION PROCESSES

Abstract. Agroindustrial integration, which is an organic union and effective functioning of specialized agricultural, industrial and processing enterprises in order to obtain final products from agricultural raw materials and achieve greater economic benefit through mutual material interest, has gained practical relevance in modern conditions, when various organizational forms of integration began to emerge.

The problem of further development of both agricultural production and processing industry should be solved by creating a mutually beneficial and mutually stimulating mechanism of cooperation between them. The importance of ensuring technological, economic and organizational unity of production, processing, procurement and sale of agricultural products determines the need for the development of integration processes in the agroindustrial complex. Agroindustrial integration solves the problems of accumulating financial resources to solve the priority areas of development of agriculture and its service spheres, the improvement of the financial condition of enterprises and organizations of agroindustrial production, the expansion of opportunities to market the products of agricultural producers. At the present stage integration develops on the basis of the movement of investments, for which certain state norms and rules have been created, proposals for institutions - organizations have been developed to promote the inflow of investments in the regions as well as in the agrarian sector of the economy.

Economic integration in the agroindustrial complex and certain food subcomplexes is aimed at establishing interaction and business cooperation between various economic entities and their partners in technologically, organizationally and economically interrelated sectors of the economy. Any integration structure is focused on improving the use of partners' production potential on the basis of mutual interest and close mutually beneficial cooperation.

Key words: integration, competitiveness, processes, development, structures, indicators, investment, factors, regulation, modernization, activity, interaction.

Introduction. In modern conditions the inter-branch integration in the sphere of agro-industrial complex became especially urgent and significant. Agrarian integration of countries stipulates a well-defined sectoral specialization associated with optimal natural and climatic conditions for the production of certain types of agricultural products and the achievement of competitive advantages due to this. The experience of some integration associations is dozens of years old, which allows us to talk about their stability, viability in the long term and economic efficiency. Many researchers of economic integration predict that in global economy of XXI century the greatest competitiveness of countries will be achieved in extended markets, using the effect of scale of production. The development of agro-industrial integration is an objective economic process associated with the social division of labor, specialization of agricultural production and, on the other hand, with the need for interaction between specialized sectors of agricultural and industrial production.

Research methodology. The agricultural sector of the economy in market conditions occupies a special position, which does not allow without state intervention to fully and equally participate in global competition. Under the current model of state participation in the development of the agroindustrial complex the role of the states and their authorized bodies remains uncertain not only in providing interstate integration, determining the measures of national and supranational regulation, but also in the issues of sufficiency and structure of internal support of agriculture of the integrating countries themselves [1]. The way out can be found in the direction of formation in Kazakhstan of an effective system of state regulation of the agricultural sector, focused on the use of economic benefits of integration and stimulating the dynamic development of the agroindustrial complex of the integrating countries.

Research results. The most important feature of modern times was the growing interdependence of the economies of different countries, the development of integration processes in regions at the macro level,

the intensive transition of civilized countries from closed national economies to an open economy, facing the outside world and international economic cooperation.

If globalization is a new quality of internationalization at the stage of maximum possible development in breadth, then integration is the highest stage of its development in depth. The formation of integration groupings takes place on a contractual basis. Countries unite into regional international complexes on the basis of mutual agreements. Objective processes of political, economic, historical nature lead to the formation of such blocks [2].

Integrated structures in the agro-industrial complex are created by organizing processing units in agricultural enterprises, combining property and financial resources, concluding contracts (agreements) on joint activities, participation in the ownership of other enterprises on the basis of the purchase (or transfer) of shares, mergers, etc.

The influence of capital on the development of agro-industrial structures has shown that at the present stage of economic development of the country for the vast majority of agricultural organizations agro-industrial integration acquires special importance as a source of real investment, forms of increasing competitiveness [3].

Unification in various forms of integration of agricultural producers, regardless of the organizational and legal form of management and ownership can be a powerful lever of stabilization and development of agriculture and related industries. Integration processes due to the interaction of natural and economic, technical and technological, organizational, social and other factors are manifested specifically, since, being a form of vertical interrelations, the agroindustrial integration combines different in nature spheres of social production: agriculture, industry, trade, financial and production infrastructure.

In this case, the specificity and features of agricultural production, in which economic and natural processes of reproduction are intertwined with each other, give agroindustrial integration a special character and specific features.

Researches show that at the present stage integration develops on the basis of movement of investments for which certain state norms and rules are created, offers on institutes - the organizations promoting inflow of investments in regions, and in agrarian sector of economy are developed [4].

In January - September 2020 investment in agriculture, forestry and fishery increased by 16.7% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year and amounted to 380.6 billion tenge. The share of investments in the agro-industrial complex of the RK from the total volume in the country amounted to 4.6%, which is the maximum value in recent years. Around 88% of capital investments in agriculture were directed to the sphere

of cultivation of one- or two-year crops (61.3%) and to the development of animal husbandry (26.6%). 20.6bn tenge was invested in food production between January and April 2020 with annual growth of 19.3% and growth including inflation at 14.9%.

In the same period a year earlier capital investment in the sector amounted to 17.3 billion tenge. The country intends to ensure food security and support agro-industrial complex and food industry: in Kazakhstan it will be guaranteed to buy up to 365 thousand tons of agricultural products to meet the needs of the domestic market in raw materials for the production of certain types of socially important food, the budget allocated 24.5 billion tenge, planned to buy wheat, barley, sunflower and buckwheat.

In grain regions: North-Kazakhstan, Akmola and Kostanay regions 170,9 billion tenge were invested to the branch that has made 45,1 % from total volume of capital investments to the sector.

Investments in agro-industrial complex for the last five years are growing on average by 26.8% per year. An important role in boosting investment activity in the sector is played by KazAgro, the Agrarian Credit Corporation (ACC). In order to increase efficiency and growth of investment activity in the sector, the corporation adjusted its development strategy in the first half of 2019 and added two new key performance indicators relating to investments in agriculture and food production. In general, the investment program of ACC is aimed at financing projects in the agricultural sector. So, in 2020 the corporation financed 48 investment projects for 41.6 billion tenge. by the end of 2019 the company allocated 53 billion tenge for the implementation of 117 investment projects.

The largest number of investment projects of ACC referred to the development of dairy farming: in 2020 the company financed 15 investment projects for dairy farms for 12.7 billion tenge. On creation of a network of breeding farms the company financed 7 projects for 8.2 billion tenge. Among the most popular and investment projects in the development of a network of greenhouse farms: 6 projects worth 4 billion tenge; 4 investment projects worth 3.4 billion tenge aimed at developing a network of vegetable storage facilities. In addition, investment projects in the field of feed production, development of intensive gardens, poultry farms, etc. were financed.

The Agrarian Credit Corporation (ACC) finances anchor projects involving the introduction of advanced innovative technologies. 30 such projects were financed in 2019. One of the largest is the construction of greenhouse complexes World Green Company: the amount of financing amounted to 10.6 billion tenge with the creation of 174 jobs and annual output of about 7.3 thousand tons of tomatoes and cucumbers. One major project is the modernization of the poultry farm «Alatau-Kus» for 7.7 billion tenge, which went to the purchase of fixed assets, and the construction and installation work. The level of

development of the agro-industrial complex largely depends on solving the problem of food security of the country and meeting the needs of the domestic market for agro-food products.

On the whole, assistance to ACC for technological modernization promotes the formation of competitive production and service infrastructure in agriculture and stimulates the growth of productivity in the sector for promotion to the world markets, contributing to inter-branch integration of the countries.

It should be noted that the provision of the domestic market with flour is at a high level among other commodity groups. Last year, import of flour made not more than 0.12% of production in the country. Main consumers of Kazakhstani flour are Afghanistan - 61% (\$221.4mln) and Uzbekistan - 21.2% (\$76.9mln). Major consumers include such countries as Tajikistan - 5.3% (\$19.3 million), Russia - 4.5% (\$16.4 million), Turkmenistan - 2.9% (\$10.4 million) and Kyrgyzstan - 2.6% (\$9.6 million).

Supplies of Kazakh flour to major importing countries average 90% of total imports of these countries. The pasta market has a large scale in the world, the total export of pasta products is about \$8.7 billion. The share of Kazakh products in the market is less than 0.2%[5].

Russian agro-industrial holding «Ekokultura» started the practical implementation of the memorandum on the construction of a greenhouse complex with an area of 500 hectares in the country with a total investment of \$ 1.1 billion. The estimated terms of the project - 5-6 years from the start of construction. The planned production volume is 250-300 thousand tons of vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, zucchini). Green Land Alatau is a partner in the project from the Kazakh side. The products are supposed to be sold in Kazakhstan and Russia. «Ekokultura» is one of the largest producers of greenhouse vegetables in the Russian Federation. The total area of the company's greenhouses in the Stavropol Territory, Leningrad and Lipetsk regions is 207 hectares. According to the development strategy, by 2023 it may increase up to 1,5 thousand hectares with expansion of business geography. In 2021 the holding plans to launch new sites in Lipetsk and Tula regions. In addition to the regions of Russia and Kazakhstan, Ekokultura intends to build greenhouses in Uzbekistan, investments in this project will amount to \$472 million.

According to the results of 2018, Ekokultura accounted for 6% of the total production of greenhouse vegetables in Russia. In 2023, the company expects to increase this figure to 30%, reaching production volumes of 600 thousand tons.

The key reasons that prompted the Russian agricultural holding to implement the project in Kazakhstan are the investment climate, availability of labor resources, the cost of energy resources. An important role was played by the participation of the NC «Kazakh Invest» in the project, which has a wide

network of representatives abroad and in the regions of the Republic, according to the «one stop shop» principle provides a full range of services to support investment projects from idea to implementation and in the post-investment period, acting as a single point of contact for the special economic zones of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Vegetable production in greenhouses is associated with manual labor (on average 15 people work on 1 hectare). After commissioning of all the objects, it is planned to create more than 10 thousand workplaces, in 5-6 years 500 hectares are planned to be realized. A set of vegetables will be grown: tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, zucchini, i.e. all the vegetables that are grown in the indoor environment. In Kapshagay (Almaty region) the greenhouse complex was expanded, the first 18 hectares were commissioned, near Almaty in the industrial zone «Bereke» the land of 30-40 hectares was allocated for the construction of greenhouses.

Assessment of the level of economic development of integration processes should be carried out on the following indicators: agriculture (volume of agricultural production, indexes of physical volume of agricultural production, level of specialization); investment (investment in fixed capital, average annual growth rate of investment); consumer market (index of consumer prices, volume of retail trade turnover). These indicators are the most informative and allow for a realistic assessment of the development of integration processes. Of the entire set of indicators, we selected those that can be used to predict the results of economic activity, as well as to develop a strategy for the development of the sector or the economy as a whole in the long term.

According to the indicators a rating system of integration processes development is built. After that a rating list is formed, which can be used to compare the corresponding regions.

The most widespread in the grain subcomplex are agroholdings, which are a rigid system of vertically integrated formation, allowing a combination of centralized management with the preservation of legal independence of subsidiaries that carry out operational management.

This form is widespread in all regions of the country. The integrator-investor determines the development strategies of the integrated corporate structure, subsidiaries (forms a portfolio of orders); finances production and controls the implementation of plans[6]. The most demanded for integration are farms located on more fertile soils - the most favorable for the cultivation of grain crops.

The influence of soil quality on the degree of land demand by integrator-investors for the expansion of agribusiness is 53%, while the remoteness of farms from transport highways and the development of infrastructure is 30-35%.

In modern conditions integration for Kazakhstan and Russia is dictated by economic necessity and

presence of real political and economic conditions for it, only now intercountry economic relations will be carried out in qualitative and quantitative updated form, in conditions of transformation of former ones on the basis of market methods of management and world. One of these conditions is that Kazakhstan's economy has always been supplied with raw materials, components, semi-finished products, consumer goods, machinery and equipment from CIS countries, primarily Russia.

Kazakhstan and Russia are united by a common strategic goal of social development; there are a number of advantages that determine broad integration prospects. Among them are such advantages as large quantities of many types of raw materials and semi-finished goods; abundance of low-paid qualified personnel in industry; excess capacities at many plants and in infrastructure; unused abilities of entrepreneurs; huge demand for many consumer goods; easy implementation of new communication technologies, computerization; rich scientific and technical skills of Kazakhstani and Russians.

The deepening of integration interaction between Kazakhstan and Russia in the agrarian sphere, the main goal of which should be the increase of competitiveness of agro-industrial complex sectors, development of mutually beneficial economic ties and strengthening of a common agrarian market, is of topical importance at the present time.

The development of the agrarian sector is important for the economies of Kazakhstan and Russia. For example, the share of the agro-industrial complex (AIC) in Kazakhstan's total GDP is 5.5 percent, while in Russia it is 5-6 percent, respectively.

The interest of business circles of our countries in the development of joint projects has not weakened. Russia accounts for one-third of all enterprises with foreign participation in Kazakhstan, with more than 10,000 in 2019. A significant increase in the number of Russian-Kazakh companies is expected in the medium term due to the launch this year of the «road map» of industrial cooperation, which identifies the most promising bilateral projects focused on the production and export of high value-added products.

It should be emphasized that the non-resource component in the structure of bilateral trade has been increasing in recent years. For example, in the first half of 2020, the share of agricultural equipment, cars, internal combustion engines and car parts, mineral fertilizers, lubricants, refractory building materials, computers and data storage devices, fans, compressors and air pumps, insulated wires and telecommunications cables, ferrous metal pipes, drinking water and soft drinks, furniture, clothing and paper has markedly increased in mutual trade turnover.

On this basis, more and more attention is being paid to the development of transport and logistics links between the regions of the two countries, and the role of the joint transport and logistics company «UTLC Eurasian Railway Alliance» in servicing trans-Eurasian flows is increasing. This demonstrates

the strengthening of integration to ensure the free movement of goods, services, labor and capital in the Eurasian space. Thanks to the EAEU, a steady trend towards the diversification of trade and economic relations and further economic integration and the strengthening of economic ties between the regions of Russia and Kazakhstan is supported [7].

There are still serious problems in the agricultural sector of the economies of Kazakhstan and Russia, the main ones being the high level of dependence of the agricultural market of the two countries on imports, which negatively affects the food security of Kazakhstan and Russia; low level of competitiveness of end products; inefficient use of budget funds allocated for agricultural development. Kazakhstan is a traditional supplier of grain to Russia.

Therefore, conclusion of futures contracts for grain supply with full or partial advance payment is beneficial both for grain farms of Kazakhstan and for procurement organizations of Russia.

Implementation of veterinary and preventive measures, protection and quarantine of plants has important importance in development of interregional cross-border cooperation of economic entities of Kazakhstan and Russia in adjacent territories.

Activity of the Customs Union provides its participants with significant economic benefits. Unification of foreign economic legislation within the framework of Customs Union and gradual leveling of conditions of economic activity will provide more favorable environment for cooperation of entrepreneur structures of the states - members of the Union.

Customs Union countries aspire to simplify technical regulation. Customs Union of Kazakhstan, Russia and Belarus will increase trade turnover between members of the association and will give additional impetus to economic growth. There has always been a huge demand for Kazakh grain, wheat and meat in Russia and Belarus. As you know, the common Customs Union implies the creation of a unified customs tariff. Before joining the Customs Union, about a third of Kazakhstan's imports came from the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus. Kazakhstan plans only gradual accession to the rates of the single customs tariff for a number of goods. Kazakhstan achieved an increase from 3.5% to 7.36% of total duties.

Conclusion. To realize the benefits of integration we need a certain mechanism adequate to the existing external and internal environment. The effective mechanism of agroindustrial complex functioning should provide an equivalent exchange between agriculture and industry, saturation of the food market due to priority and effective development of domestic production. Large and stably operating agro-industrial formations are an attractive target for investors. The necessary condition for advancing agro-industrial production to the level of development corresponding to the requirements of modern economic requirements is the creation and improvement of various organizational forms of agro-industrial integration, introduction of new intensive technologies that ensure waste-free processing of agricultural raw materials.

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ИНТЕГРАЦИЯЛЫҚ ПРОЦЕСТЕРДІҢ ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ АРТЫҚШЫЛЫҚТАРЫ

Аннотация. Ауылшаруашылық шикізатынан түпкілікті өнім алу және үлкен экономикалық пайдаға қол жеткізу мақсатында мамандандырылған ауылшаруашылық, өнеркәсіптік және қайта өңдеу кәсіпорындарының органикалық бірлестігі және тиімді жұмыс істеуі болып табылатын, агроөнеркәсіптік интеграция өзара материалдық қызығушылықтың арқасында интеграцияның әртүрлі ұйымдастырушылық формалары пайда бола бастаған қазіргі жағдайда практикалық маңыздылыққа ие болды.

Ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісін де, өңдеу өнеркәсібін де одан әрі дамыту мәселесі олардың арасындағы өзара тиімді және өзара ынталандыратын ынтымақтастық тетігін құру негізінде шешілуі тиіс. Ауылшаруашылық өнімдерін өндірудің, дайындаудың және сатудың технологиялық, экономикалық және ұйымдастырушылық бірлігін қамтамасыз етудің маңыздылығы АӨК-дегі интеграциялық процестерді дамыту қажеттілігін анықтайды. Агроөнеркәсіптік интеграция ауыл шаруашылығын және оған қызмет көрсету салаларын дамытудың басым бағыттарын шешу, агроөнеркәсіптік өндіріс кәсіпорындары мен ұйымдарының қаржылық жағдайын сауықтыру, ауыл шаруашылығы тауарын өндірушілердің өнімдерін нарыққа жылжыту мүмкіндіктерін кеңейту үшін қаржы ресурстарын шоғырландыру міндеттерін шешеді. Қазіргі кезеңде интеграция инвестициялар қозғалысының негізінде дамуда, ол үшін белгілі бір мемлекеттік нормалар мен ережелер құрылды, институттар - ұйымдарға өңірлерге және экономиканың аграрлық секторына инвестициялардың келуіне ықпал ететін ұсыныстар әзірленді.

Агроөнеркәсіптік кешендегі және жекелеген азық-түлік кешендеріндегі экономикалық интеграция экономиканың технологиялық ұйымдастырушылық және экономикалық өзара байланысты салаларында әртүрлі шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілер мен олардың серіктестері арасында өзара іс-қимыл мен іскерлік ынтымақтастық орнатуға бағытталған. Кез келген интеграциялық құрылым өзара мүдделілік пен өзара тиімді тығыз ынтымақтастық негізінде серіктестердің өндірістік әлеуетін пайдалануды жетілдіруге бағытталған.

Түйін сөздер: интеграция, бәсекеге қабілеттілік, процестер, даму, құрылымдар, көрсеткіштер, Инвестициялар, факторлар, реттеу, жаңғырту, қызмет, өзара іс-әрекет.

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ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА ИНТЕГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ

Аннотация. Агропромышленная интеграция, представляющая собой органическое объединение и эффективное функционирование специализированных сельскохозяйственных, промышленных и перерабатывающих предприятий с целью получения конечной продукции из сельскохозяйственного сырья и достижения большей экономической выгоды, благодаря взаимной материальной заинтересованности, приобрела практическую значимость в современных условиях, когда стали возникать различные организационные формы интеграции.

Проблема дальнейшего развития как сельскохозяйственного производства, так и перерабатывающей промышленности должна решаться на основе создания взаимовыгодного и взаимостимулирующего механизма сотрудничества между ними. Важность обеспечения технологического, экономического и организационного единства производства, переработки, заготовки и реализации сельскохозяйственной продукции определяет необходимость развития интеграционных процессов в АПК. Агропромышленная интеграция решает задачи аккумуляции финансовых ресурсов для решения приоритетных направлений развития сельского хозяйства и сфер его обслуживания, оздоровления финансового состояния предприятий и организаций агропромышленного производства, расширение возможностей продвижения на рынок продукции сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей. На современном этапе интеграция развивается на основе движения инвестиций, для которого созданы определенные государственные нормы и правила, разработаны предложения по институтам - организациям, способствующие притоку инвестиций в регионы, а также в аграрный сектор экономики.

Экономическая интеграция в АПК и отдельных продуктовых подкомплексах направлена на установление взаимодействия и делового сотрудничества между различными хозяйствующими субъектами и их партнёрами в технологически, организационно и экономически взаимосвязанных

отраслях экономики. Любая интеграционная структура сконцентрирована на совершенствовании использования производственного потенциала партнёров на началах взаимной заинтересованности и тесного взаимовыгодного сотрудничества.

Ключевые слова: интеграция, конкурентоспособность, процессы, развитие, структуры, показатели, инвестиции, факторы, регулирование, модернизация, деятельность, взаимодействие.

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