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## ТҮЙІН

Нарықтық қатынастардың дамуы жағдайында кәсіпорындарда контрагенттер – дебиторлар мен кредиторлар саны өсті, бірақ сонымен бірге бірқатар объективті және субъективті факторлардың әсерінен дебиторлық және кредиторлық берешекті есепке алу және есеп беру тәртібі көбірек болды. Мақалада «Болашақ» АҚ кәсіпорнының қаржылық есептілігі зерттеліп, дебиторлық және кредиторлық берешектерге талдау және мақалада кәсіпорындағы дебиторлық берешекті есепке алу және талдау механизмдері қарастырылып жасалған. Талдау мақсаты дебиторлық және кредиторлық берешектердің сапасы мен өтімділігін, олардың кәсіпорынның қаржылық жағдайына әсерін анықтау, қарызды басқару тиімділігін арттыру жолдарын анықтау болып табылады. Талдау нәтижелері бойынша компанияның айналым активтеріндегі дебиторлық берешектің құны мен үлесін, сондай-ақ кредиторлық берешектің міндеттемелеріндегі құны мен үлесін, дебиторлық және кредиторлық берешектердің арақатынасын оңтайландыру бойынша шаралар әзірленуде. Дебиторлық және кредиторлық берешектердің сапасы мен өтімділігін, олардың кәсіпорынның қаржылық жағдайына әсерін белгілеу, қарызды басқару тиімділігін арттыру жолдарын анықтау. Дебиторлық берешекті талдау кәсіпорынның дебиторлармен және кредиторлармен проблемалары бар екенін көрсетеді. Дебиторлық және кредиторлық берешектердің сапасы мен өтімділігін, олардың кәсіпорынның қаржылық жағдайына әсерін белгілеу, қарызды басқару тиімділігін арттыру жолдарын анықтау.

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## **MEAT LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN WEST KAZAKHSTAN REGION: TRENDS AND PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT**

### **ANNOTATION**

The national program "Development of meat cattle breeding for 2018-2027" is aimed at technological growth and innovative development of competitive products of meat and meat processing industry.

Despite the factors contributing to the positive development of agricultural production in the country, the existing problems have a restraining effect, so the analysis of trends in the meat sector of agriculture will consider the problems and offer some solutions on the materials of the West Kazakhstan region, ultimately it will fill the domestic meat market with domestic products, improve the efficiency of existing meat sector enterprises, improve quality and competitiveness.

In the article, on the basis of statistical data, the tendencies of development of the meat sector of agriculture of West Kazakhstan region are considered and the perspective ways of its development in modern conditions of management are specified.

**Key words:** *Agro-industrial complex economy, meat industry, meat products, export, import, technological development, competitiveness.*

**Introduction.** The development of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan in recent years aims to saturate the market with domestic products of high quality and reduce imports by half by 2025. The key task of the branch is to bring export of the agro-industrial complex production from \$2,5 billion to \$5 billion by 2025. This direction is a priority because the development of the national economy depends on the export of raw materials and foodstuffs from the agroindustrial complex.

Foreign experience shows that the export activity of agricultural enterprises as a catalyst for the development of agricultural exports affects the balance of international trade in the industry and the country as a whole.

One of the important directions of export of raw materials and foodstuffs of agroindustrial complex is meat production. The level of development of the meat industry acts as a kind of indicator of the provision of the population with necessary foodstuffs of animal origin, and reflects the state of food security of the country. In order to ensure food security, the National program "Development of meat cattle breeding for 2018-2027" is aimed at technological growth and innovative development of competitive products of meat and meat processing industry.

West Kazakhstan region is one of the developed industrial-agrarian regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, occupying the second place in the country for the development of meat sector.

Being one of the seven ecosystems voiced by the head of the state, the West Kazakhstan region has high potential in the country, occupying the second place on cultivation of cattle of meat direction, the third place on breeding breeds of cattle, and the fourth place on livestock of cattle [1].

However, products of meat and meat-processing industry are not competitive enough because of insufficient technological progress of agricultural and processing enterprises, wear and tear of equipment and low level of innovation developments in this area.

In this connection it is necessary to analyze tendencies of development of meat industry of the West Kazakhstan area and to define possible perspective ways of its development in modern conditions of managing.

In the State program for the development of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021, the Head of State outlined the main objectives, such as increasing labor productivity and exports of processed industry products by 2.5 times. Thus, labor productivity indicator in 2020 was to grow from 1.2 million tenge in 2015 to 3.7 million tenge. Thus, according to the forecast, the growth should have been 228%, while the actual growth was recorded at 145%.

The export of processed products in 2020 was supposed to grow from \$945.1 million in 2015 to \$2.4 billion. At the time, Kazakhstan actually exported processed agricultural products for only \$1.345 billion [2].

According to the results of the state audit of the interim evaluation of the implementation of the State program of development of agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017 - 2021, as well as the effectiveness of the use of funds allocated for anti-crisis measures, the Accounts Committee for control over execution of the national budget noted that during the implementation of the State program some target indicators and indicators were not achieved and recommended to eliminate the identified shortcomings [3].

In connection with the coronavirus pandemic, to further stabilize the economy and support the agro-industrial complex (AIC) in Kazakhstan, state support measures were strengthened in terms of taxation of AIC subjects [4].

Despite the factors promoting positive development of production of agricultural producers in the country, the developed modern problems render constraining effect, therefore the analysis of a tendency of development of meat branch of agriculture will allow to consider problems and to offer some ways of their decision on materials of the West Kazakhstan area, in the end it will allow to fill the domestic meat market with domestic production, to increase efficiency of work of operating enterprises of meat direction, to improve quality and competition

**Materials and methods of research.** During the study were used historical, abstract-logical, dialectical methods of research. A special role is given to economic and mathematical methods of analysis. Domestic practice reflects a variety of methods of forecasting the dynamics of livestock production. The study developed a forecast model of cattle population development based on the method of exponential smoothing. The model was based on the actual data of the national statistics on the functioning of the livestock industry for the period 2012-2021. The method of exponential smoothing allows us to obtain estimates of trend parameters that characterize not the average level of the process, but the trend that has developed by the time of the last observation. This method has found the greatest application to medium-term forecasts.

In the West Kazakhstan region there are all necessary conditions for development of meat cattle breeding: the big areas of natural forage lands and deposits, empty premises of animal industries, qualified personnel and presence of the scientific center on animal industries, considerable herd of cattle, allowing to develop meat cattle breeding in various natural and climatic conditions. The region has real opportunities to occupy a worthy niche of other regions - producers of meat and processed products - extensive pastures, allowing to reduce production costs, the presence in the neighborhood of a large Russian market (5 regions of Russia)

In the scale of the Republic the region provides about 4,2 % of gross regional product of the country (9th place among Kazakhstan regions), 9,0 % of industrial production (4th place after Atyrau, Mangistau and Karaganda regions).

The volume of gross regional product produced by the region increased from 2,790.7 billion tenge in 2017 to 2,946.4 billion tenge in 2019. The index of real change of GRP of the region in 2017 to the previous year was 103.1%, in 2018 - 99.3%, in 2019 - 98.5%. In the structure of the GRP of the region the largest specific weight is industry (47.5%), the sectors of trade, transport and construction account for 9.2%, 7.0% and 5.1%, respectively. The share of agriculture in the structure of GRP of the region is insignificant and amounts to 3,3%.

In recent years in the production of meat and meat products in West Kazakhstan region there is a positive trend. The data in Table 1 show that meat production in the region is increasing from year to year, and meat imports, in the long term, are decreasing. With growth of production the export of this type of production also increases.

According to the State program of development of the agroindustrial complex for 2017-2021, the outlined dynamics is planned for the future as well.

**Results and discussion.** Despite forecasts of increased production, consumption and export of meat products, there are currently various obstacles to increasing meat production and export of livestock products.

This is primarily due to the following internal circumstances:

- the fragmentation of the veterinary service;
- insufficiently developed legal and regulatory framework in the field of biological and epizootic safety;
- insufficient machinery and technology equipment of livestock breeding, low level of mechanization, automation, high level of depreciation of fixed assets;

- low level of state support compared to countries with developed livestock breeding;
- undeveloped infrastructure of the meat products market, which leads to additional costs.

Enforcement of requirements of importers to safety of meat and meat products is of great importance. Each country has its own parameters and standards of acceptable levels of harmful and hazardous substances in products of animal origin. Some countries are willing to cooperate and open their markets to suppliers under the guarantees of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Others, on the contrary, see the need for multi-stage inspections checking various aspects of efficiency and effectiveness of the product safety support system.

The dynamics of the main indicators of livestock production in the Republic of Kazakhstan is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – The main indicators of livestock production in the Republic of Kazakhstan

| Indicators                                                         | 2015     | 2016     | 2017     | 2018     | 2019     | 2020     | 2020<br>in% to<br>2015 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|
| 1                                                                  | 2        | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8                      |
| The number of farm animals at the end of the year, thousand heads: |          |          |          |          |          |          |                        |
| - cows                                                             | 6 183,9  | 6 413,2  | 6 764,2  | 7 150,9  | 7 436,4  | 7 850,0  | 126,9                  |
| - sheep and goats                                                  | 18 015,5 | 18 184,2 | 18 329,0 | 18 699,1 | 19 155,7 | 20 057,6 | 111,3                  |
| - pigs                                                             | 887,6    | 834,2    | 815,1    | 798,7    | 813,3    | 816,7    | 92,0                   |
| - camels                                                           | 170,5    | 180,1    | 193,1    | 207,6    | 216,4    | 227,7    | 133,6                  |
| - poultry                                                          | 35 632,9 | 36 910,0 | 39 913,5 | 44 337,9 | 45 041,4 | 43 300,0 | 121,5                  |
| Meat production (slaughter weight), thousand tons                  | 931,0    | 960,7    | 1 017,6  | 1 059,4  | 1 120,6  | 1 168,6  | 125,5                  |
| Export, thousand tons                                              | 12,4     | 13,0     | 10,2     | 18,2     | 24,0     | 25,6     | 207,4                  |
| Import, thousand tons                                              | 188,5    | 181,1    | 199,5    | 214,4    | 206,2    | 217,6    | 115,4                  |
| Consumption of meat and meat products, thousand tons               | 754,9    | 792,6    | 828,3    | 863,2    | 938,4    | 976,6    | 129,4                  |

Note: compiled by the authors based on data from the source [8,9].

Accelerated development of beef cattle breeding as a priority direction of food security in Kazakhstan should be supported by scientific analysis of the current situation and possible prospects for the development of beef cattle breeding in Kazakhstan, in particular increasing the number of cattle and identifying the main problems and causes that characterize the dynamics of livestock development (5).

Problems that hinder the development of competitiveness of the industry:

- Firstly, these are problems of industry character: high cost of raw materials, a high proportion of obsolete and physically obsolete equipment, the use of outdated technologies in production, which does not allow the production of competitive finished products.

- Secondly, these are general problems associated with the lack of control over compliance with technical regulations, insufficient information propaganda, orienting consumers to domestic products, difficulties of access to trade facilities [6].

Analysis of the resource potential of the West Kazakhstan region shows that the region has significant agricultural land for the development of livestock, including breeding and crop production (cereals, oilseeds, fodder crops, potatoes and vegetable and melon crops). It should be noted that according to the results of 2020 the region accounts for more than 21% of beef cattle.

At the present stage the issues of saturation of the market with meat products of domestic production, improvement of quality, increase of competitiveness, expansion of assortment become

more and more urgent. Let's consider change of number of cattle in all categories of farms of the West Kazakhstan region (table 2).

Progressive and steady growth of the number of all types of animals is noticeable. The greatest growth is noted for horses - the growth rate - 277.96% and cattle - 171.56%.

Table 2 – Dynamics of the number of livestock in the West Kazakhstan region for 2017-2021, thousand heads

| Indicators      | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   | 2018   | 2019   | 2020   | 2021   |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cattle          | 379,1 | 390,4 | 417,2 | 456,2  | 470,4  | 499,8  | 542,5  | 571,4  | 591,5  | 650,4  |
| Sheep and goats | 847,6 | 882,5 | 959,9 | 1075,4 | 1129,3 | 1149,1 | 1155,6 | 1147,9 | 1130,6 | 1188,8 |
| Pigs            | 22,6  | 25,1  | 25,9  | 25     | 25,9   | 25,6   | 21,2   | 21,5   | 17,3   | 14     |
| Horses          | 80,3  | 90,5  | 103,2 | 116,9  | 131,5  | 146,6  | 166,9  | 179,9  | 192,9  | 223,2  |
| Camels          | 3,2   | 3     | 2,9   | 2,9    | 2,8    | 2,7    | 2,5    | 2,4    | 2,2    | 2,4    |
| Birds           | 890   | 866,2 | 931,8 | 937    | 845,4  | 932,8  | 1378,8 | 1414,2 | 1442,8 | 1388,4 |

Note: compiled by the authors based on data from the source [8,9].

It should be noted that the number of agricultural animals in the oblast is growing more rapidly than in the country, the sector of beef cattle breeding is a priority sector of the WKO economy after the oil and gas industry. For example, the average annual growth rate of the number of cattle for the last 10 years in the oblast makes up 3,63 %, and in the country - 6,21 %.

As of January 01, 2021 the number of cattle in the Oblast on private subsidiary plots was 65,4 %, on peasant farms - 27 %, on agricultural organizations - less than 8 %.

Table 3 shows that the share of cattle slaughtered or sold for slaughter in the structure of the republic in 2020 was 5.3%, which is 0.2% less than the base year. During the analyzed period this indicator remains relatively stable.

A similar situation is observed with sales of sheep and camels, where a stable trend in the range of 16.7-16.6% in the context of the specific weight in the republic is observed over the study period.

Table 3 – Slaughter or sale for slaughter of livestock and poultry in all categories of farms in 2017-2021, thousand tons.

| Indicators | 2016      |           |     | 2017      |           |     | 2018      |           |     | 2019      |           |     | 2020      |           |     |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|
|            | RK        |           | WKO | RK        |           | WKO | RK        |           | WKO | RK        |           | WKO | RK        |           | WKO |
|            | ths. tons | ths. tons | %   | ths. tons | ths. tons | %   | ths. tons | ths. tons | %   | ths. tons | ths. tons | %   | ths. tons | ths. tons | %   |
| Cattle     | 814,7     | 46,5      | 5,7 | 853,5     | 48,9      | 5,7 | 906,2     | 49,4      | 5,5 | 960,2     | 51,3      | 5,3 | 1001,4    | 53        | 5,3 |
| Sheep      | 300,1     | 16,7      | 5,6 | 305,2     | 17,9      | 5,9 | 303,4     | 16,6      | 5,5 | 304,9     | 16,7      | 5,5 | 307,3     | 16,6      | 5,4 |
| Goats      | 41,5      | 3,1       | 7,5 | 40,7      | 3,2       | 7,9 | 40        | 3,3       | 8,3 | 39,1      | 3,1       | 7,9 | 39,4      | 3,1       | 7,9 |
| Pigs       | 133,8     | 3,5       | 2,6 | 130,9     | 3,6       | 2,8 | 122,8     | 2,8       | 2,3 | 123       | 3,1       | 2,5 | 124,4     | 2,2       | 1,8 |
| Horses     | 208       | 10,2      | 4,9 | 226,7     | 10,9      | 4,8 | 244,3     | 11,1      | 4,5 | 255,1     | 11,7      | 4,6 | 276,3     | 12,6      | 4,6 |
| Camels     | 12,3      | 0,1       | 0,8 | 12,6      | 0,1       | 0,8 | 12,7      | 0,1       | 0,8 | 13        | 0,2       | 1,5 | 13,8      | 0,1       | 0,7 |
| Birds      | 191,5     | 0,5       | 0,3 | 224,6     | 1,1       | 0,5 | 242,4     | 9,3       | 3,8 | 279,7     | 10,8      | 3,9 | 295,9     | 11,9      | 4,0 |

Note: compiled by the authors based on data from the source [8,9].

The greatest dynamics of growth is observed in the production of poultry meat, so from the beginning of 2016 to the end of 2020, this indicator increased from 0.5 to 11.9 tons, or 0.3% to 0.4%

respectively. This is due to the high demand for chicken meat and chicken products, which contributed to the opening of a new poultry farm in 2017 in Zelenovsky district of Shchapovo. Slight stable growth shows a category of goat meat products, increasing the share by 0.4%. Sales of pork meat decreases markedly, so for the five-year period, the reduction was 1.3%. This situation is due to the reduced demand for this type of products. In the sale of horse meat for slaughter of livestock and poultry increased production by 2.4 thousand tons, however, in the context of the republic, the specific indicator decreased by 0.3%.

In the region as a whole since 2021 there is a growth on meat products, the main reason is the rise in price of feed and realization of meat in nearby Atyrau and Mangistau regions in connection with high solvency of the population. In addition, some meat is exported to Russia, Iran, UAE, Saudi Arabia.

Kazakhstan has great potential in the export of livestock products, especially in the supply of meat. The availability of vast natural pastures in the country provides an excellent opportunity to produce competitive and, importantly, environmentally friendly livestock products. Therefore the forecast of development of domestic meat market is necessary for a choice of strategic vector of development of meat cattle breeding in Kazakhstan and in concrete researched region.

For this purpose let's try to construct the predictive model of development of number of cattle, as the most significant herd in structure of cattle. And let's compare the trends in the development of the number of cattle in Kazakhstan and in West Kazakhstan region.

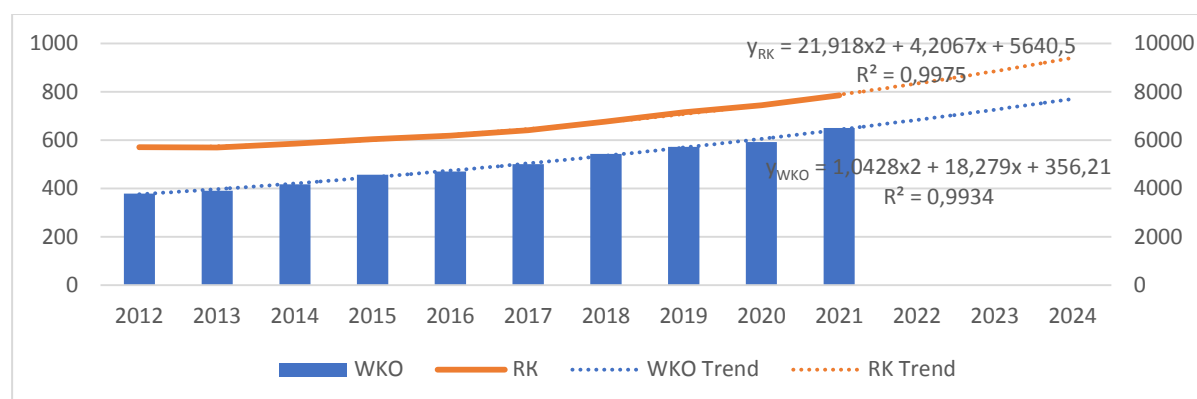


Figure 1 – Trend of development of cattle in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the West Kazakhstan region, thousand heads

The dependence of Y on time t was studied. The specification stage was a polynomial trend. Its parameters are estimated by the method of least squares. Statistical significance of the equation was checked using the coefficient of determination and Fisher's criterion. It was found that in the situation under study, for the RK trend, 99.75% of the total variability of Y is explained by changes in the time parameter; for the region trend - 99.34%. It was also found that the model parameters are statistically significant. On the basis of the constructed trend model and the carried out forecast calculations it is possible to plan dynamics of cattle meat production in the Republic of Kazakhstan for the future.

**Conclusions.** As a result of the analysis of trends in the development of meat cattle breeding in West Kazakhstan region the following points can be highlighted:

- Currently, the domestic market for beef cattle breeding is not sufficiently saturated. In addition, annually up to 10 thousand tons of beef is imported from foreign markets. Producers of beef of the republic in many cases do not withstand the price competition with traditional meat exporters. It is necessary to continue work on further reducing the cost of production and increasing the number of cattle.

- The livestock market has sufficient potential to develop the export of quality meat to the markets of the Middle East and China. The quality characteristics and environmental purity of domestic lamb make it competitive, despite the huge transport component in the cost of this meat. Today there is a growing demand for mutton in the Middle East and North Africa. And these regions intend to bet on the quality of imported meat. Despite the fact that the markets of the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Israel and other importing countries are filled with cheap mutton from Australia, New

Zealand and other traditional export-oriented countries, Kazakhstan has every chance to win its niche in the world market of quality mutton. With further work to reduce the cost of meat, with optimization of transportation costs of finished products, as well as the organization of marketing to promote domestic sheep meat in the above markets, Kazakhstan can become a world exporter of sheep meat along with Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan and India.

At the present time new tendencies are outlined in the world agricultural economy and demography, integration processes in regions are really developing, and global climatic changes are taking place. Kazakhstan has joined the world trade organization. In addition, the insufficient level of labor productivity in the industry imperfect applied technologies, small-scale commodity production do not allow to conduct agricultural production on an intensive basis, thus providing the most complete use of material, labor and other resources, to comply with environmental requirements (Aymurzina et al. 2018).

For the competitive functioning of the market of meat products in the West Kazakhstan region it is necessary to:

1. increasing the culture of breeding and pedigree work, development of systemic measures for the reproduction of beef cattle;
2. innovative modernization and increase of technological development of sub-branch of meat cattle breeding;
3. development of the departmental target program to preserve and increase the gene pool of beef cattle breeds of domestic selection.
4. construction of specialized sites for growing and fattening of beef cattle;
5. infrastructural development of the market of beef cattle products;
6. development of new and activization of operating meat processing enterprises on manufacture of meat and meat products, increase of efficiency of loading of capacities of the enterprises.

Thus: the analysis of trends in the meat industry of agriculture of West Kazakhstan region suggests that West Kazakhstan region has a high potential for growing beef cattle, for breeding breeds of cattle, and for the number of cattle stingray. However, the current state demonstrates that the domestic market of beef cattle breeding is insufficiently saturated, as evidenced by the import of beef from foreign markets, which is not always acceptable in terms of food and biological safety.

In conditions of fierce price competition enterprises of meat and meat-processing industry of West Kazakhstan region need to seek reserves for reducing production costs and increasing the number of beef cattle.

With further work on reduction of meat production cost, with optimization of expenses on transportation of ready production, and also with organization of marketing on advancement of domestic mutton on new markets, Kazakhstan can become a world exporter of mutton along with Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan and India.

In addition, it is necessary to expand markets for meat products for export to the Middle East and China, being a competitive product by the requirements for meat quality by safety indicators: absence of animal pathogens, which are harmful to humans; absence of foreign toxic substances (xenobiotics); microbiological indicators, indicating a high quality of the product.

One of the perspective directions of increase of efficiency of development of meat branch of agriculture of the West Kazakhstan region is creation of laboratory of veterinary and biological safety corresponding to standards of the countries-exporters. While solving the problem of veterinary security, before creating a laboratory of veterinary and biological safety, the following goal: diagnostics and prevention of animal pathologies, where mainly will solve problems and tasks of diagnosing infectious and parasitic pathologies of animals using molecular-genetic methods of diagnosis. The issue of vital importance of combating particularly dangerous infections is emphasized in 2020. First, the coronavirus, transmitted to humans from animals, paralyzed the economy of the entire planet and led to millions of victims. Also, ASF and avian influenza continue to wreak havoc on the agricultural industries of many countries.

According to the analytical service of the Committee of State Inspection in the Agricultural Sector of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan, about 50% of veterinary laboratories for parasitological research in the Republic of Kazakhstan are in a deplorable state. Not all laboratories

have the necessary equipment, in many there is a high turnover of staff, as a result of which the requirements for personnel are falling.

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### **ТҮЙІН**

"2018-2027 жылдарға арналған етті мал шаруашылығын дамыту" ұлттық бағдарламасы ет және ет өңдеу саласындағы бәсекеге қабілетті өнімдердің технологиялық өсуіне және инновациялық дамуына бағытталған.

Елдегі ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің оң дамуына ықпал ететін факторларға қарамастан, қазіргі проблемалар тежеуші әсер етеді, сондықтан ауыл шаруашылығының ет секторындағы үрдістерді талдау проблемаларды қарауға және Батыс Қазақстан облысының материалдарында кейбір шешімдерді ұсынуға мүмкіндік береді, сайып келгенде, бұл ішкі ет нарығын отандық өніммен толықтыруға, ет секторындағы жұмыс істеп тұрған кәсіпорындар жұмысының тиімділігін арттыруға, сапа мен бәсекеге қабілеттілікті жақсартуға мүмкіндік береді.

Мақалада статистикалық мәліметтер негізінде Батыс Қазақстан облысының ауыл шаруашылығының ет саласының даму тенденциялары қарастырылып, қазіргі заманғы шаруашылық жағдайларында оны дамытудың перспективалық жолдары нақтыланды.

### **РЕЗЮМЕ**

Национальная программа «Развитие мясного животноводства на 2018–2027 гг. нацелена на технологический рост и инновационное развитие конкурентоспособной продукции мясной и мясоперерабатывающей отрасли.

Несмотря на факторы, способствующие положительному развитию сельскохозяйственного производства в стране, существующие проблемы оказывают сдерживающее влияние, поэтому анализ тенденций в мясном секторе сельского хозяйства позволит рассмотреть проблемы и предложить некоторые решения на материалах Западно-Казахстанской области, в конечном итоге это позволит наполнить внутренний мясной рынок отечественной продукцией, повысить эффективность работы существующих предприятий мясного сектора, улучшить качество и конкурентоспособность.

В статье, на основе статистических данных, рассмотрены тенденции развития мясной отрасли сельского хозяйства Западно-Казахстанской области и конкретизированы перспективные пути ее развития в современных условиях хозяйствования.

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## **FOREIGN PRACTICE OF LENDING TO AGRICULTURE**

### **ANNOTATION**

Against the background of a decrease in the commercial number of fish species in natural reservoirs of Kazakhstan, including carp is one of the priority objects of aquaculture in domestic and foreign food markets, scientific and applied research is carried out to preserve and increase the genetic status of carp / carp in the natural environment and in many fishery enterprises is relevant. The article summarizes the material on the research carried out on the reproduction of juvenile carp (*Cyprinus*