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**Some problems of cattle breeding  
in the Republic of Kazakhstan**

At present, by the number of cattle in the lead – India, Brazil, the US, China and Argentina, and milk production – India, USA, China, Germany and Brazil. Kazakhstan took complex measures for strengthening of an export potential of meat cattle breeding in 2010, when problems of expansion of export of real sector, strengthenings of a role of small and medium business in production of goods and services, and also prospects of regional development were put forward as key priorities of economic policy of the state.

**Key words:** cattle breeding, export of meat, import of meat, legal regulation of animal husbandry.

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**Қазақстан Республикасындағы  
мал шаруашылығының  
кейбір мәселелері**

Қазіргі таңда ірі қара мал басының көптігінен – Үнді, Бразилия, АҚШ, Қытай және Аргентина, сүт өнімін шығаруда Үнді, АҚШ, Қытай, Германия және Бразилия сияқты елдер алда тұр. Қазақстан мал шаруашылығындағы ет өнімін экспортқа шығаруды күшейту шараларын 2010 жылдан бастап алға қойды. Экспорт саласын кеңейту, кіші және орта бизнестегі тауарлар мен қызметтердің өндірісін ұлғайту, сондай-ақ аумақтарды дамытудың алғы шарттары экономика саясатының басты басымдығы ретінде алға қойылды.

**Түйін сөздер:** ет шаруашылығы, ет экспорты, ет импорты, мал шаруашылығын құқықтық реттеу.

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**Некоторые проблемы  
скотоводства  
в Республике Казахстан**

В настоящее время по поголовью крупного рогатого скота лидируют Индия, Бразилия, США, Китай и Аргентина, а по производству молока – Индия, США, Китай, Германия и Бразилия. Комплексные меры по усилению экспортного потенциала мясного скотоводства Казахстан предпринял в 2010 году, когда задачи расширения экспорта реального сектора, усиления роли малого и среднего бизнеса в производстве товаров и услуг, а также перспектив регионального развития были выдвинуты в качестве ключевых приоритетов экономической политики государства.

**Ключевые слова:** скотоводство, экспорт мяса, импорт мяса, правовое регулирование животноводства.

**SOME PROBLEMS OF  
CATTLE BREEDING  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF  
KAZAKHSTAN**

The cattle breeding practices around the world and plays an important role in economy of many countries. In the message N.A. Nazarbayev from 10 global challenges of the XXI century called threat of global food security [1]. It is important to remember that the condition of animal husbandry determines the level of food security of the state and a social and economic situation in society. In this regard the integrated approach to the solution of the existing problems and if necessary revision of the existing programs is necessary. The essential simplification of an order of receiving financing by the private enterprises working in the sphere of animal husbandry has to become one of priorities. In this regard in the country implementation of the large-scale program for development of meat cattle breeding began [2]. Subsidizing of animal husbandry from the republican budget is conducted in two directions: development of breeding animal husbandry (only delivery of breeding individuals about two billion tenges from abroad are planned) and increase of efficiency and quality of production of animal husbandry by reduction in cost of cost of compound feeds. And the mechanism of subsidizing is annually improved. In general, in these two directions of the state support the farmer will receive about 15 thousand tenges on 1 uterine head. Thus subsidies for compensation of expenses on acquisition of breeding manufacturing bulls, on a forage production (on area hectare), the preferential mode of the taxation, etc. are kept. Thereby all necessary conditions for successful business are created.

The meat cattle breeding is in the CIS countries at the initial stage of the development whereas in the West it has the traditions, well fulfilled economic technologies and highly productive meat breeds of cattle long ago. For example, in the USA the meat direction in animal husbandry prevails. Meat, also as well as for the population of Kazakhstan, is an important battery for Americans – 90% of beef are made at the expense of meat cattle. In 12 leading countries of Europe from 1988 to 2000 the number of a dairy livestock was reduced on 4,1, and the meat herd increased on 3,9 million heads. New Zealand the same as Canada and Australia, in the international division of labor has raw-material producing specialization. The agriculture of this country is one of the most effective in the world, and production of meat – one of the leading branches [3]. In annual message of the President N.A. Nazarbayev once again noted importance of agro-

industrial complex. He says: «It is important to provide transfer to innovative rails of agro-industrial complex. It is our traditional branch. The global need for the food will increase. More investments will go to this sector. Therefore current farmers have to care of increase in production, but not be content with the short achievements connected with weather conditions. The competition will increase in global agroproduction. At the earth have to work, first of all, those who introduces new technologies and continuously increases productivity, works at a basis of the best international standards... First of all, it is important to create the effective land market, including via transparent mechanisms of pricing. Transfer to rent of the farmland only taking into account attraction of investments and introduction of advanced technologies will increase the competition. It is necessary to eliminate all barriers interfering development of business in agriculture, to process of cooperation of farming, effective land use» [4].

Today in Kazakhstan practically all legislative base of development of branch of animal husbandry in the conditions of market economy is created. The parliament adopted all main acts governing the relations in this sphere, among which Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan «About state regulation of development of agro-industrial complex and rural territories», «About breeding animal husbandry», «About veterinary science», «About protection of selection achievements» and others. But it is necessary to understand that creation of legislative base is only an initial stage. The consolidated work of both legislative, and executive branches of the power is necessary for achievement of all goals.

In Kazakhstan which potential of agar sector allows building the system resisting to all calls for today the complex of the target programs focused on medium-term prospect is developed. One of such programs is the «Development of an Export Potential of KRS Meat» Project realized by JSC National Operating Holding Kazagro.

The main objective of the Project consists in creation of a strong basis for a sustainable development of branch of meat animal husbandry. Within its realization the reproductive base of cattle breeding extends, the genetic potential of efficiency of animals improves, the transfer innovative technologies is carried out. In total for 2011-2012 over 30 thousand beasts of foreign selection were imported to the Republic of Kazakhstan, the commodity contingent of meat LC (largely cattle) of 112 thousand heads is created, platforms of industrial sagination on 37 thousand places are created. Due to use of breeding bulls the work on

pedigree improvement of a meat livestock allowing bringing efficiency of cattle to the international standards is begun [5].

It should be noted that in the program measures of the state support of agricultural producers are especially attractive. The new directions of subsidizing of meat cattle breeding are developed for their stimulation to participation in the Project, their standards and volumes are significantly increased, programs for development of a forage production and distant-pasture animal husbandry are developed. The product line of the financial services provided by group of companies of Kazagro Holding contains new tools, having low interest rates and preferential terms as on term, and on demand to borrowers.

The government of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved the new industry Program for development of agro-industrial complex for 2013-2020 «Agrobusiness-2020». The program was developed in connection with strengthening of the competition in the conditions of the Customs Union, and also accession to WTO. In development active part was taken by the scientific, branch unions, representatives of agrobusiness [6].

Now how within the Agrobusiness-2020 program these factors will be overcome. Change of structure of owners of agricultural animals in favor of agricultural formations is necessary. Only industrial, professional production can give necessary competitiveness of production due to decrease in expenses.

Here already there is a good experiment on cattle. The program for development of meat cattle breeding has already positive effect.

If, for example, in 2009 in LPH 82% of a livestock of KRS were concentrated, in 2012 already 72,3%, that is occur transfer of animal husbandry to the organized farms which are engaged in this business on a professional basis. Especially good growth shows a livestock in farms in which growth in comparison with 2009 for 53% is visible [6].

It is direct result of the Sybaga program realized at the request of the Head of state. From 2011 to 2012 for farms at the plan of 82,0 thousand heads 115,0 thousand heads of uterine herd (an overfulfillment of 40%) are acquired. Excess of demand for purchase of cattle in comparison with planned indicators and the allocated sums according to this program is now observed. Thus, business shows a demand of this program [7].

In 2013 acquisition by farms not less than 42 thousand heads of KRS is planned, as of June 17 23 924 thousand heads of a uterine livestock of KRS and 1409 breeding bulls that makes 57% and 101% to the plan are acquired.

For ensuring monitoring of implementation of this program, openness of the project for the public the information [www.sybaga.kz](http://www.sybaga.kz) resource is created. This resource allows not allowing, first of all, closely related crossing and to control pedigree transformation when subsidizing, and also to look through ratings of areas and areas, dynamics of changes in a type of analytical schedules.

From this year the project similar to the Sybaga program is started in sheep breeding. Preferential terms of crediting will help to develop seriously and this direction. The second limiting factor – low efficiency of agricultural animals which is a consequence of low genetic potential. For example, as of January 1, 2013, the share of a breeding livestock of KRS in the general herd made 8% (in comparison with the beginning of 2008 growth by 4,5%), sheep – about 14%, pigs – 19%, horses and a bird – 7 and 11%, respectively (for information only: at the beginning of 2008 a share tribe livestock KRS – 3,5%). It is one of the main reasons for low profitability and low efficiency of animal husbandry.

Besides, actual are also questions of veterinary wellbeing of territories today.

In Kazakhstan the fundamental document in the veterinary sphere is the Law «About Veterinary Science» which defines and forms requirements and standards. Thanks to it the level of ensuring veterinary safety in the country is at the moment rather high.

In general requirements of supervisory veterinary authorities of Kazakhstan are higher, than in many European countries. And at high external threats it is possible to avoid many animals extended in the west of diseases, such as spongy encephalopathy, rage of cows, mass spread of plague of pigs and others so far. Such results are reached generally at the expense of our high veterinary requirements. And it in spite of the fact that on many small farms, farmer and personal subsidiary farms the veterinary and sanitary culture is much lower, than on foreign farms.

It would be desirable to note that quality of domestic medicines for animals conforms to requirements of the Russian and international standards. In the republic some bioenterprises are certified on compliance to standards of a series 9000:2000, and separate sites are certified according to requirements of rules of production and control of medicines (GMP) [8].

However today practically there is no program of the coordinated activity between the remained enterprises for providing uniform policy of biosafety of the state. There are no innovations and necessary financing. The solution of this problem seems in institutional strengthening of all system

of veterinary science, and also in acceptance of short-term, average and long-term strategy of fight against infectious and noncontagious diseases of animals. It is also necessary to consider possibility of introduction of the state monopoly for works on prevention of especially dangerous infectious diseases of animals. The accurate vertical of veterinary control which will allow resolving issues of veterinary and sanitary safety effectively is for this purpose necessary.

In Kazakhstan one of the large scientific institutes capable professionally to develop and offer the scientific and methodical help – instructions, recommendations about preventive, liquidating actions for preservation of wellbeing of livestock farms, the Kazakh research veterinary institute is.

In Kazakhstan the bill on pastures is developed. As authors promise it, the new document has to adjust, at last, all controversial issues round rational use of these agricultural grounds. The bill of pastures was developed by group of the Kazakhstan mazhilis. According to deputies, the critical situation with pasturable resources which developed in the republic was the cause for making decision on development of the pasturable law. So, according to Institute of world resources, pasturable lands in our country occupy about 188 million hectares that makes 70% of the total area of territories. Thus the area of the degraded pastures reached a point of 48 million hectares (26% of total area) today [9].

Settlement of similar critical moments – is also a main objective of the law on pastures. The main issues in the new document – effective management of pastures and their rational use, fixing of the provisions defining legal status of pasturable territories, and not less important point – the state control of a situation in this sphere. The present bill establishes legal bases for a stage of animals on underpasses routes, defines an order of the state registration, a right of use of pastures and implementation of the state control in the field of management of pastures. Besides, the document provides competence of government bodies and local governments in the field of regulation on management of pastures, their improvement and use, and also defines measures of the state support of management of pastures.

In Kazakhstan plan to create also public coordinating bodies – Zhaylym kenesi (Pasturable councils) which will be engaged to questions of use of pastures. The new bill «About Pastures» provides such opportunity. Pasturable councils will be created at meetings in rural districts. A main goal – effective cooperation between a pasture users and local executive bodies [9].

In principle authors of the bill, «Zhaylyym kenesi» will participate in annual planning of actions for use of pasturable territories and to promote implementation of these plans. Members of council will take part in work of the interdepartmental commission on definition of external borders of pastures, to exercise public control of observance by pasture of rules of a pasture of animals, and also performance of the actions established by the legislation by them. In addition, Zhaylyym kenesi will participate in work of a local representative body when hearing reports of local executive bodies on results of implementation of the plan for management and use of pastures, and also the annual plan for use of pasturable territories. The solution of the disputes concerning use of pastures is provided in powers of Council [9].

As developers of the project note, the new pasturable law has to change radically a situation in pasturable animal husbandry of the country and will allow regulating accurately relationship of the parties in a legal framework.

The effective state legal mechanism of providing the agrarian laws and other normative

legal acts adopted at the state level, in our opinion, will promote effective development of livestock branch. For improvement of position of agricultural branch it is necessary to create effective system of the state control over the implementation of the state programs which are directly concerning development of livestock activity.

This monitoring system, in our opinion, has to include in itself not only the state supervision and check of execution of administrative decisions of the highest officials and bodies, but also public control in this sphere.

To end Lish wants to tell one, we made many affairs to strengthening of ours the state, and saw many problems on the way. However our strong state it was never bent over a problems and it is proud them I overcame. And now on the way to agro-industrial production our Head the state does everything that Kazakhstan would be prospering, in the economic market held the position and competed with other developing countries. Communications with it the food and animal husbandry will always be one of main criterion in which the state has to be engaged without ceasing.

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