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	12,9	2	64,3	2	6,7	6
	3,6	10	41,8	10	4,5	9
	12,5	5	48,1	7	17,0	2
	0,6	13	25,5	13	2,8	13
-	7,5	6	43,9	9	9,5	3
	5,2	7	55,7	5	8,2	4
-	2,6	11	29,0	12	5,4	8
	4,1	8	45,1	8	3,7	11
	15,7	3	54,6	6	6,9	5
-	2,4	12	57,8	3	3,7	12
	0,0	14	5,3	14	1,0	14
	3,2	9	36,8	11	4,3	10
-	17,1	1	67,3	1	6,7	7
-	12,5	4	57,4	4	19,6	1
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1. · , « » , 1998, 232 . ,
2. · · · · , , 1995, 218 .
3. , 2006, 380 .

## Summary

Selection of the territories for the research in the field of crop insurance is offered to conduct on the base of the following indicators: gross output in plant-growing sector; share of gross output of plant-growing sector in total agricultural output in each oblast; share of rural population of each oblast in total rural population of the country. It makes sense to select farms for investigation in each territory on the grounds of production specialization. Appropriate methodology is submitted.

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– 74%

185,7



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-	-15,3%								
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-		-3,5%		-16,6%					
				(4680 .)				15,2%,	
				-15,5%					
						1			
									5
				74%					
									31%
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2. . . . : «  
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3. 2013-2015 .

2010 -

### Summary

The measures of social and economical development of 114 regions of Kazakhstan till 2010 were considered in the work: financial stabilization of branches, forming of legal, organizatinal and economical conditions for the attraction of foreign investments.

Social perfection of a man is an important feature in the system of market management. The result of reforms in Zhambul region brought serious changes in the structure of the agrarian sector of the economy.

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2006 11 . , 2007 21%,  
- 17,9, 1,6% - 17,0, - 5,25

(12,4%),

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	2000			2005		
	3487,6	322,9	9,3	4585,1	431,9	9,4
:	12,0	7,6	63,3	26,9	7,6	28,2
	9,4	1,5	16,0	19,9	6,3	31,7

2004-2006

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70% . 31,7%.  
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KosMis .

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(UHT - ultra-high temperature)  
UHT 3% .  
20% Raimbek - 60% .  
UHT- . Raimbek  
2002 ,  
20% - 70 ,  
90%

UHT- RG Brands UHT.

UHT- ,

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70%.

1,029 / 3,  
1,033 / 3.

. Urbanus

25%

50%

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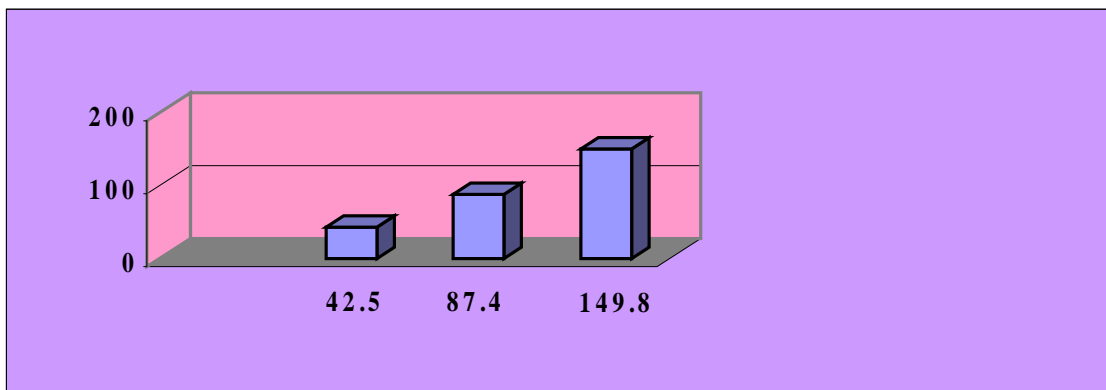
2 -

	2003	2004	2005	2006
( . )	42,5	87,4	149,8	183,6

2 , 2006 . 4  
 2003 . 2003 . - 183,6 . , - 42,5 .  
 2004 . 2003 . - 205,6%, 2005 .  
 2004 . - 171,4%, 2005 . 2003 . - 352,5%.( .  
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75%



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2003-2005 .



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	, %,					
	7	7	20	40	60	80
	98	93	90	88	70	60
	65	70	70	70	50	50
	10	15	30	35	40	40
	14	15	17	17	18	15
	12	17	17	20	25	35
	2	4	7	13	14	12
	4	8	8	12	13	20
	5	6	10	12	14	27
	1	4	7	12	16	12

4 -

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	2005	2006	2006 % 2005
	59000	63000*	106,7
	75000	81000*	108,0
	369000	422000	114,3

	660000	689000	- 4 104,4
*)			

6,7% ( 59 63

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2005 - 3

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## Summary

The important product of a feed (meal) ensuring normal ability to live human irrespective of age, are milk and dairy products. In conditions of a becoming aggravated competition the knowledge of a condition of problems of consumption of dairy production is necessary.

XXI ...» [1].

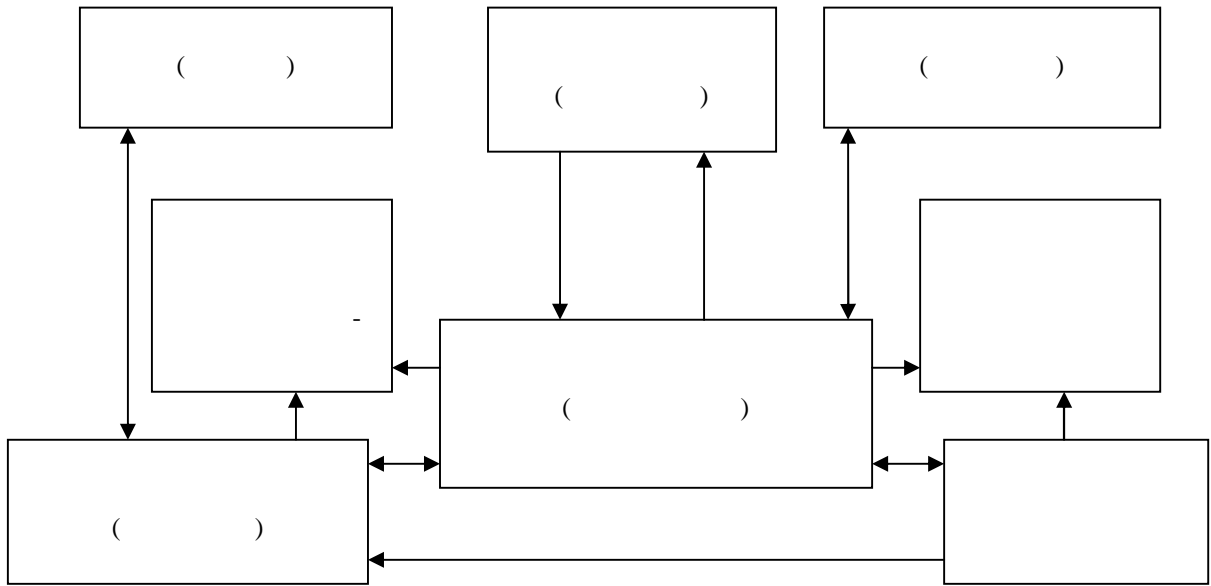




"doubl dipping".

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2. . . « :  
 »,- .: - , 1998, 73 .
3. ,, . « », « -  
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### Summary

International leasing has developed in the last decade of the last century due to the mechanism of operations constructions on a tax basis with attraction of additional sources of financing.

The important feature of international leasing in the system of economic relations is its advantage to the country of leaser as allows to attract the cheaper money resources from foreign financial institutions or funds of the states which is interested to export of production in any country.



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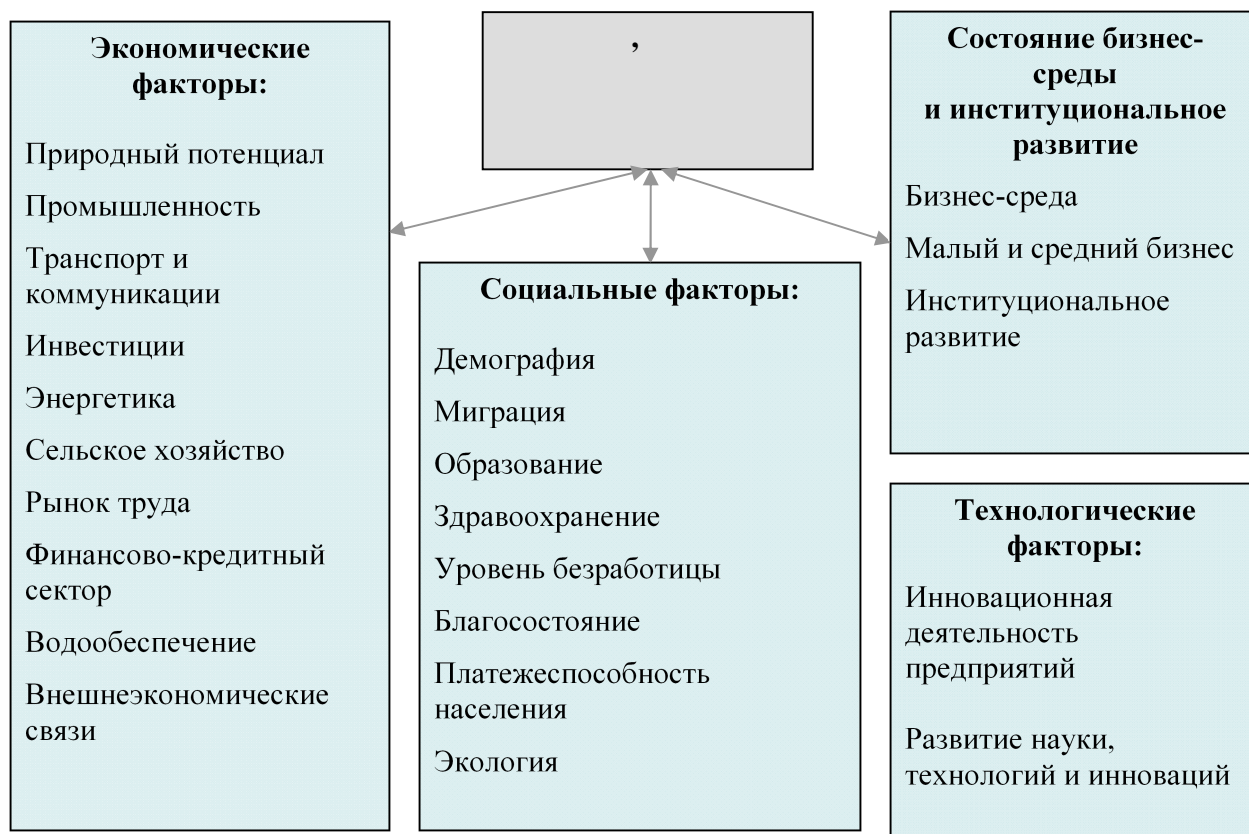
SWOT-

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	6 884 817,2	10 213 731,2	12 763 211,6
	618 079,8	922 634,5	1 113 916,7
-	322 078,6	423 488,4	501 448,3
( % )	2005	2006	2007
	100	100	100
	8,98	9,03	8,73
-	4,68	4,15	3,93

2.	2005 .	2006 .	2007 .	-
( , ), .				2008 .
	5253000	6509896	7815865	7301162
	517281	730304	840359	672538
-	141229	141057	173849	127999

3.	2005	2006	2007	-
, %				2008 .
	134,1	111,1	113,5	112,4
	147,3	83,1	108,1	108,0
-	135,4	124,0	144,2	117,5

4.	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
,					
	2,1	2,3	3,4	4,8	4,8
	1,6	4,2	4,5	6,4	6,1
-	0,7	1,4	2,3	2,5	2,8

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	19	5	43	8
	21	6	50	7
	28	12	51	8
	17	4	30	3
-	38	16	46	6
	29	14	51	9
-	24	8	33	4
	26	10	25	1
	26	11	56	11
	28	13	58	12
	16	2	51	9
	16	3	62	15
-	22	7	59	13
-	35	15	61	14
.	24	9	63	16
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1. « .....» . 28 2007 .
- ( 1, 2)
2. 2015 ..... 28 2006 N 167
3. 2015 29 16 2007 .



## Summary

This article discusses the methods of strategic planning and management development regions of Kazakhstan. Relevant is to develop strategic plans for economic development of Kazakhstan . We investigate innovative ways of planning and management of the regions of Kazakhstan . Measures of state regulation of the development of the regions of Kazakhstan. . We study the strategic planning and managing the development of regions of Kazakhstan.

8. Are given general advice to overcome situations. e investigate the causes of the uneven development of regions of Kazakhstan. The study summarized and made recommendations to improve the socio-economic status of regions of Kazakhstan. Social and technical side of innovation management. «The poles of growth» - strategic objective in the economic development of Kazakhstan.

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1		8,5	7,5	0,153
2		7,0	6,2	0,203
3		7,3	6,5	0,112
4		7,8	6,8	0,098
5		7,5	6,0	0,174
6		8,5	5,5	0,123
7		7,6	6,5	0,014
8		7,8	7,5	0,123
				1,000

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 : (α),  
 (β) (γ) (π).  
 ,  
 : α - 0,41; β - 0,30; π - 0,22; γ - 0,07.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 8,5^{0,153} \cdot 7,0^{0,203} \cdot 7,3^{0,112} \cdot 7,8^{0,098} \cdot 7,5^{0,174} \cdot 8,5^{0,123} \cdot 7,6^{0,014} \cdot 7,8^{0,123} = \\
 &7,69 ; \\
 &= 7,5^{0,153} \cdot 6,2^{0,203} \cdot 6,5^{0,112} \cdot 6,8^{0,098} \cdot 6,0^{0,174} \cdot 5,5^{0,123} \cdot 6,5^{0,014} \cdot 7,5^{0,123} = \\
 &1,36 \cdot 1,45 \cdot 1,23 \cdot 1,21 \cdot 1,37 \cdot 1,23 \cdot 1,03 \cdot 1,28 = 6,52 .
 \end{aligned}$$

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		«	»	«	»
1		8,7		7,6	0,178
2		9,8		7,3	0,120
3		8,5		8,0	0,228
4		9,9		8,2	0,147
5		9,4		7,3	0,181
6		10		7,7	0,146
					1,000

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \begin{matrix} 2 \\ \text{«} \end{matrix} \right) - \\
 & = 8,7^{0,178} \cdot 9,8^{0,120} \cdot 8,5^{0,228} \cdot 9,9^{0,147} \cdot 9,4^{0,181} \cdot 10^{0,146} = 9,30 \quad ; \\
 & = 7,6^{0,178} \cdot 7,3^{0,120} \cdot 8,0^{0,228} \cdot 8,2^{0,147} \cdot 7,3^{0,181} \cdot 7,7^{0,146} = 7,68 \quad .
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

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	,	« »	« »	
1		7,3	6,1	0,17
2		9,2	6,0	0,28
3		8,3	6,8	0,13
4		9,4	7,0	0,21
5		7,3	7,2	0,09
6		6	6,7	0,12
				1,000

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- :

$$= 7,3^{0,17} \cdot 9,2^{0,28} \cdot 8,3^{0,13} \cdot 9,4^{0,21} \cdot 7,3^{0,09} \cdot 6^{0,12} = 8,18 \quad ;$$

$$= 6,1^{0,17} \cdot 6,0^{0,28} \cdot 6,8^{0,13} \cdot 7,0^{0,21} \cdot 7,2^{0,09} \cdot 6,7^{0,12} = 6,46 \quad .$$

:

$$= \left(\frac{7,69}{6,52}\right)^{0,41} \cdot \left(\frac{421100}{593800}\right)^{0,30} \cdot \left(\frac{9,30}{7,68}\right)^{0,22} \cdot \left(\frac{8,18}{6,46}\right)^{0,07} =$$

$$= 1,18^{0,41} \cdot 0,7^{0,30} \cdot 1,21^{0,22} \cdot 1,27^{0,07} = 1,07 \cdot 0,90 \cdot 1,04 \cdot 1,02 = 1,02$$

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$$B = \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad}\right)^{\beta} \cdot \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad}\right)^{\alpha} \cdot \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad}\right)^{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad}\right)^{\gamma}$$

(3),

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$$B = \left(\frac{421100}{1,02}\right)^{0,30} \cdot \left(\frac{7,69}{6,52}\right)^{0,41} \cdot \left(\frac{9,30}{7,68}\right)^{0,22} \cdot \left(\frac{8,18}{6,46}\right)^{0,07} = 54,93;$$

$$^{0,30} = 54,93^{0,30} = 54,93^{1/0,30} = 54,93^{3,33}$$

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		« »	-	
1		8,9	9,1	0,168
2		7,8	7,9	0,154
3		8,2	6,7	0,138
4		6,3	9,2	0,132
5		7,6	7,6	0,149
6		6,9	6,2	0,123
7		7,3	5,2	0,117

8		7,5	6,3	0,019	-4
				1,000	

$$= 8,9^{0,168} \cdot 7,8^{0,154} \cdot 8,2^{0,138} \cdot \overset{\ll}{6,3^{0,132}} \cdot 7,6^{0,149} \cdot \overset{\gg}{6,9^{0,123}} \cdot 7,3^{0,117} \cdot 7,5^{0,019} = 7,60$$

;

$$= 9,1^{0,168} \cdot 7,9^{0,154} \cdot 6,7^{0,138} \cdot \overset{\cdot}{9,2^{0,132}} \cdot 7,6^{0,149} \cdot 6,2^{0,123} \cdot 5,2^{0,117} \cdot 6,3^{0,019} = 7,35$$

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$$- \quad = 500,0 \quad .$$

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$$\ll \quad \gg \quad - \quad \ll$$

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1		8,7		6,8	0,243
2		7,9		6,9	0,217
3		6,3		7,2	0,312
4		8,4		7,3	0,098
5		8,6		7,6	0,130
					1,00

$$= 8,7^{0,243} \cdot 7,9^{0,217} \cdot 6,3^{0,312} \cdot 8,4^{0,098} \cdot 8,6^{0,130} = 7,67 \quad ;$$

$$= 6,8^{0,243} \cdot 6,9^{0,217} \cdot 7,2^{0,312} \cdot 7,3^{0,098} \cdot 7,6^{0,130} = 7,09 \quad .$$

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	,	« »	-	
			« »	
1		8,7	6,5	0,132
2		7,4	7,2	0,175
3		8,7	7,3	0,214
4		5,3	5,1	0,267
5		6,9	6,8	0,046
6		7,9	6,7	0,166
				1,000

6

(2)

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$$= 7,3^{0,17} \cdot 9,2^{0,28} \cdot 8,3^{0,13} \cdot 9,4^{0,21} \cdot 7,3^{0,09} \cdot 6^{0,12} = 8,18$$

$$= 6,3^{0,17} \cdot 6,0^{0,28} \cdot 6,8^{0,13} \cdot 8,0^{0,21} \cdot 7,2^{0,09} \cdot 6,7^{0,12} = 6,72$$

« » - - /

$$= \left(\frac{7,60}{7,35}\right)^{0,31} \cdot \left(\frac{7,67}{7,09}\right)^{0,27} \cdot \left(\frac{500,0}{423,3}\right)^{0,23} \cdot \left(\frac{8,18}{6,72}\right)^{0,19} =$$

$$1,03^{0,31} \cdot 1,08^{0,27} \cdot 1,18^{0,23} \cdot 1,22^{0,19} = 1,009 \cdot 1,06 \cdot 1,04 \cdot 1,04 = 1,16$$

« » - , ,

$$^{0,23} = 4,32 \quad ^{0,23} = 4,32 \quad ^{1/0,23} = 4,32^{4,35} = 581,24$$

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- 4.01.071.03).

### Summary

The author affirms that manufacture of sausage production must be realized in accordance to requirements of definite state standards.

As a conclusion the author affirms that competitiveness of meat and meat products depend not only on the level of use value, on the level of sales organization, quality and price, but also on the index of safety.









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1. 2006. - 736 .
2. 2001-2006 . / , 2006.
3. 2000. - 196 . (1990 - 1998 .)- :

### Summary

This article deals with the basic notions of small and middle private business in Kazakhstan. It is given large consideration to the development of the small and middle private business in the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is given the particular

According to the state policy it is made some definite work which includes the creation of the true legislative base.



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2. 30 2006 2030  
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4. ». - , 2006. 15  
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5. 2006-2008 ».  
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6. 2006 - 2008 .



## Summary

Further development of the housing and municipal services of the country requires investment and activities expansion of small business subjects in this sphere.

With this regard it is suggested the government role increase in this process through comprehensive support of small business formation and through giving services to cooperatives of accommodation proprietors and to the population.

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3. 2015 .

### **Summary**

In clause the author mentions a theme of innovative tools of development of economy of Kazakhstan, and also the tendency and prospect of development of the given direction. In clause you can read about the purposes put for the further development of the financial market and modernization of fiscal, educational, antimonopoly and infrastructural policy. Besides you learn, about stages of realization of strategy of development of Republic Kazakhstan.

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1. 1996 . . . . .
  2. . . . . // , 1994, 12.
  3. . . . . : . . . . .
- // , 1998, 2.

### **Summary**

Main conceptions of free economical zones of Republic of Kazakhstan are considered in this article. Newly created special economical zones represent limited territories of RK, on which a special legal regime operate.

( 1).

1 - ( . )

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
, .	3776,3	4611,9	5870,1	7590,6	10213,7
, .	254,2	309,3	391,0	501,1	667,2
, .	557,4	615,4	698,8	763,8	853,3
. .					
	325,3	355,7	391,2	400,2	432,5
	232,1	259,7	307,6	363,6	420,8

: [1, .11]

[2, .14]

( 2).

2 -

		1990	1995	1999	2002	2004	2006
	81	75	55	45	45	40	44,5
	16	10,2	7,4	9,3	12,6	9,6	11,2
	110	119	124	119	120	116	123,9
	41	47	32	35	21,7	16,6	29,5
	392	386	253	215	232	190	205,1
	292	297	214	222	113	106	114
	25	20	9	10	8,6	7,9	8,8
	139	89	76	83	81	71	71,8
	118	106	124	117	65	49	45,3
	76	35	29	28	21	35	40,8

: [1, .256], [3, .81]

1,8

1,7

1990

2006

5,8

20

1990

8,8

2006

( 2,3 )

3 -

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
( )	1072	1076	992	824	910	1078

	44	45	47	49	51	53
( )	-	13	20	18	18	17
	120	125	130	137	143	134
	147	153	155	151	166	154
	264	277	290	304	314	322
,	125	142	153	154	166	162
	-	15	13	20	19	15

: [1, .255], [4, .68]

15

( 4).

4 -

( )

	2002	2006	%		, %	, %
			2002	2006		
	65336	142330	100	100		
( )	34219	59350	52,37	41,7		
	30614	51933	46,86	36,49		
:			91,37	92,28	81%	85%

	7310	10723	23,88	20,65	16	- 4 29
,	8016	15881	26,18	30,58	27% 2%	10% 22%
	2820	5580	9,21	10,74	12	6
	2932	2923	9,58	5,63	2	1
	3641	8118	11,89	15,63	21	17
,	3254	4702	10,63	9,05		
	16700	45901	25,56	32,25		
	14417	37079	22,07	26,05		

: [1, .60-61], [5, .114], [6]

— .  
 2002 . 36,49% 2006 . 46,86%

( ) 672,4 . 2006 .



76,8 59,4 .

. [1, .252]

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1945 1984 . 5,97 .

2,33 . [7] , 65 . (3,1% ),

15% ( 1,2 . ),

40% ,

45% 67,3%

(63% ), 17% 1,3 . 67

), 8,5% , 3,4 . [8, .12] 3,5%

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i . 1990-2006  
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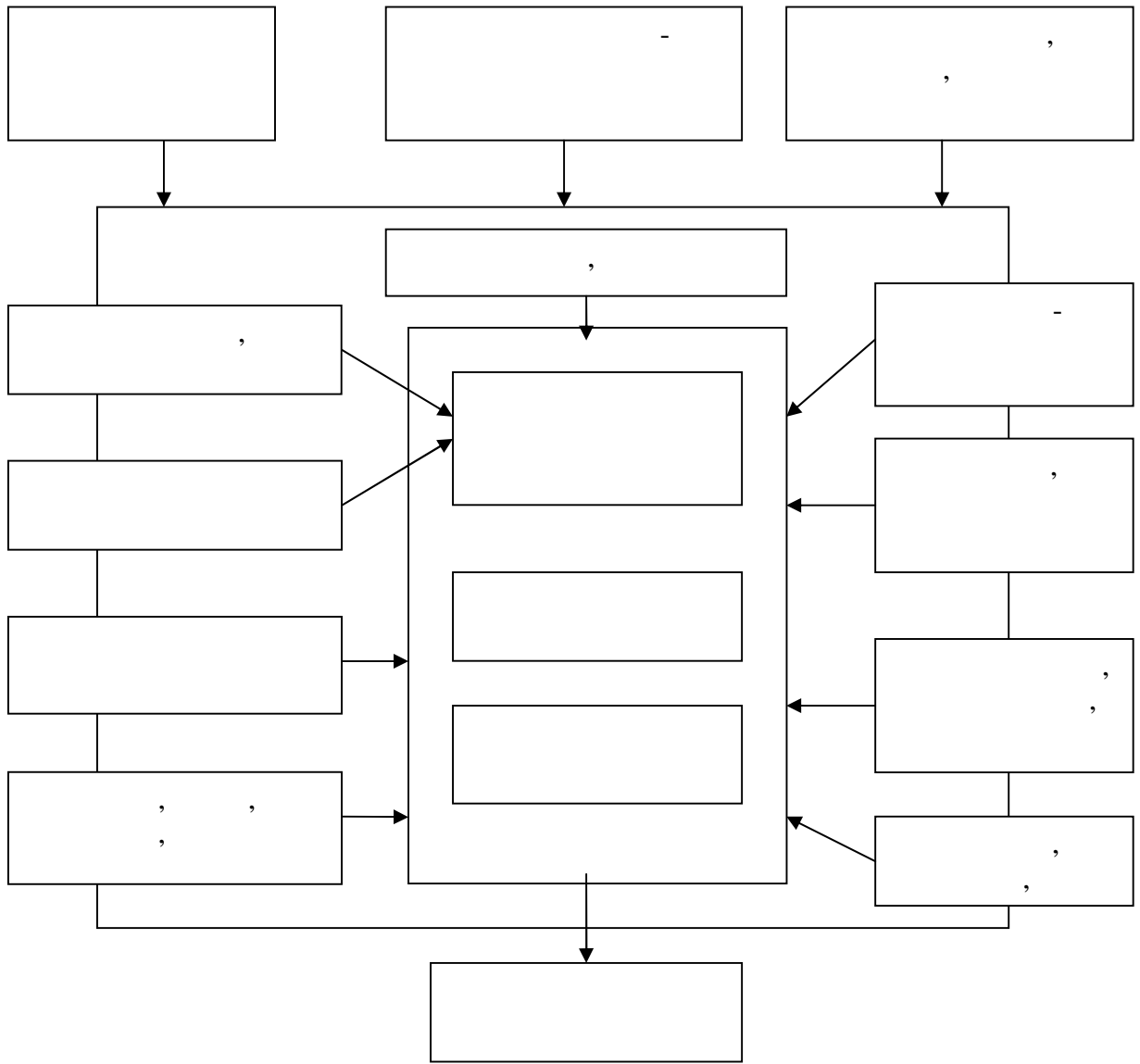
**Summary**

This article is about the changes in production and consumption of food products per capita in Kazakhstan in 1990-2006 years. In the whole the volumes of consumption of milk, eggs, fruits and vegetables are much below than the norms of rational consumption. Only grain products consumption in Kazakhstan can cover the norms of rational consumption. To change the situation for the better it is necessary to develop field-lots with the purpose to increase the production of meat and increase the number of green-houses with the processing and producing products, that are ready for use.

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2. . . . . , 1993.
3. . . . . « . . . . ».- , 2005. – .11-13.
4. . . . . : . . . . , .- , 2001.
4. . . . . // , . – 2008.
- 4. – .5-11.

## Summary

Forming enterprise with a full cycle of production it is need to consider the creation of clusters as the enter from critical situation, typical for light industry of Kazakhstan. The creation of cluster on leather-shoe industry it may be considered as a basis of supply competitiveness of enterprises of light industry.



/3, .39/.

/4, .297/.

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/5, .106/

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/5, .108/

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## Summary

Now in economic various approaches to definition of the credit are presented to the literature. The divergence of positions of economists in definition of essence of the credit testifies both to its insufficient level of scrutiny, and about complexity of the economic nature of the credit and its role in public reproduction. Not applying for full expression of essence of the credit, considering complexity the given economic category, the credit can be characterized as the economic attitudes arising in occasion of redistribution of cost on conditions of a reflexivity, payment and promptness.

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« ... » 2006 , «...»  
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« ... »  
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2006-2010 ,  
22 2005

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2005 N 654;  
2007-2015 6 , 2006 N 963.

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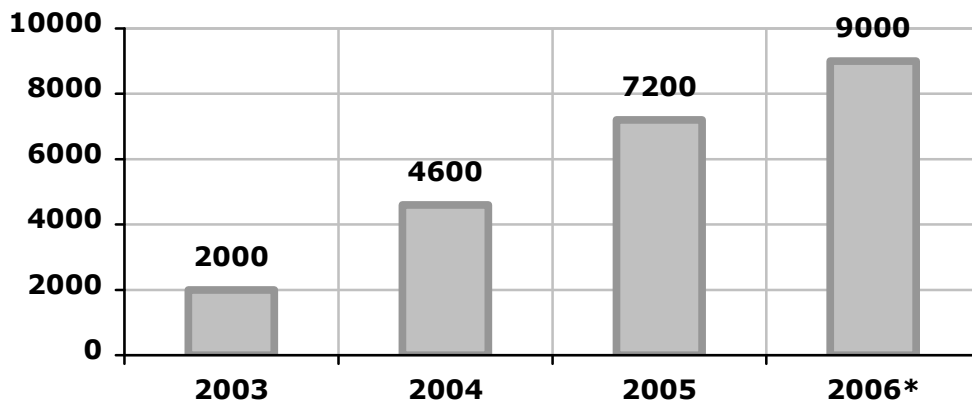
2003

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1 - , .  
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 2007. 155 . [4].

. [2, 3].  
 2 , ( )  
 2003 .  
 37,5% 70,8%. 2004  
 15,6% ( ) 25,1% , 2005  
 9,5% 16,8% .  
 ( )  
 2003 , 2002 .



2 - ( )  
 , %



50-  
 « - ».  
 2007. 155 . [4].

2002 2004 . 1,5  
 245,1 . 178  
 2002 . 270 . - 2004 .  
 1

2004-2007 . [5].

( 2004 . - 29,2%, 2005 . - 33,5 2006 . - 21,0% 2007 .  
 -19,3%) ( 23,2%, 21,6%, 22,4% 24,6%).

1 -

2004-2007 .

	2004	2005	2006	2007*	2007 . 2006 .
,%	100	100	100	100	-
. ∴	23,2	21,6	22,4	24,6	2,2
,	29,2	33,5	21,0	19,3	-1,7
	3,7	3,3	3,9	4,7	0,8

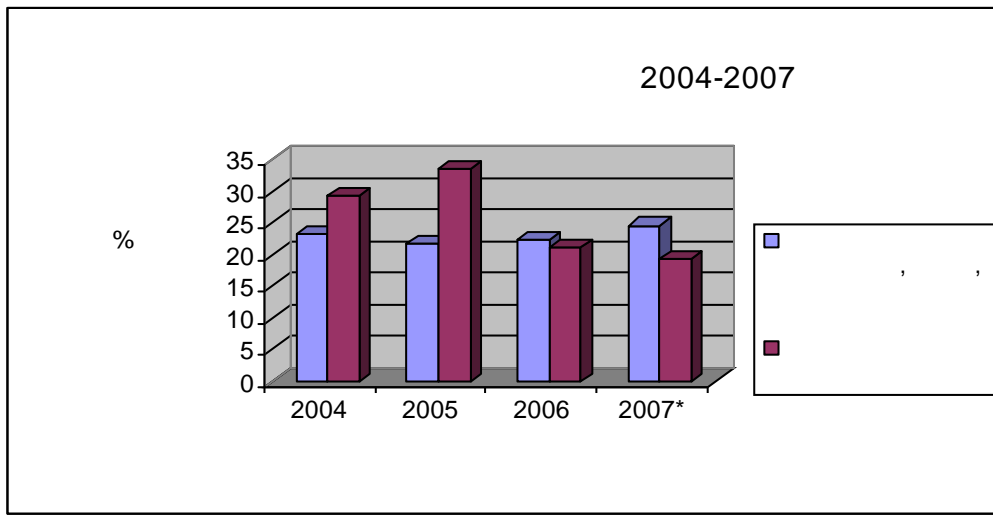
	13,7	11,5	12,8	12,7	-0,1
	18,3	14,4	14,1	14,1	-
	11,9	15,7	25,8	24,6	-1,2
: 1. ./ . . ./ , 2008, . 327. *					

( 2004 . - 29,2%, 2005 . - 33,5 2006 . - 21,0% 2007 .  
-19,3%) ( 23,2%, 21,6%, 22,4% 24,6%).  
[5].

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2004-

2007



3 -

2004-2007 .

1. « ... » 50-
2. » 01.03.2006 .  
2006-2010 . .
3. . 2005 . 96 .  
2007-2015 . -  
2000-2005 . . « » . 2006. 68 .

### **Summary**

In given article are considered trends of the condition to investment activity on base of the undertaking the analysis of the leading indexes agri-industrial complex Kostanayskoy area. Essential influence investment is shown In article on level of the growing of the gross regional product at long-term period with determination of the priority directions of the development agri-industrial complex in region in condition of support Government Kazakhstan agrarian sector of the economy.

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2717,3  
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14, 198, 82  
4,5  
200  
(  
4 - 25%.  
(8  
(90%)  
60%  
60%  
(  
40 - 45%  
97%  
99  
176  
35  
220  
- 23  
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GPS.

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2. . . « . . . // « . . . -
- », . . . , 2000 .
3. . . « . . . // « . . . ,
- 1998 .
4. . . « . . . // . . . — 2000 . —
2. — . 15
5. . . « . . . // . . . ,
- 1999 .

## Summary

In the modern world the main process of developing the National Economics is the progressive globalization, the qualitative new stage of developing the economic life to be internationalized.

Developing countries including the Republic of Kazakhstan take an important place in the system of international Division of Labour. Their place and role is stipulated by their economical development and standard progression of industry. At this moment they execute the role of suppliers with raw materials for industrial developed countries.

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SWOT -

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	<p>,</p>		<p>-</p> <p>,</p> <p>-</p> <p>.</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p> <p>,</p>



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« »,  $\beta_i$ - ( ) i;

y - ( ) ; y -  $\Delta_i$  i - :

$$\Delta_i = \beta_i \times (y - y ). (1)$$

: 1)  $y > y$   $\beta_i > 0$  2)  $y < y$   $\beta_i < 0$ .

, ( « » ), « » ,

, « » 1,5,

$$\begin{aligned} & 12 / , \\ & 10 / , \\ & \Delta = 1,5 \times (12 - 10) = 3 / . \end{aligned}$$

, ( ) .

$$\begin{aligned} & 75\% \\ & 2,25 / (0,75 \times \Delta = 0,75 \times 3 = 2,25); \\ & - 1,5 / , . . . \end{aligned}$$



1

1

0,56 1,04

0,9

0,5 /

0,94

1 -

( 9,5 / ) 10,4 /

/		, /	$\beta_i$	$\Delta_i$ , /
1		8,00	1,04	0,94
2		7,10	0,56	0,50
3		9,60	0,86	0,77
4		9,70	0,89	0,80
5		11,10	0,82	0,74
6		6,80	0,8	0,72
7		12,00	1,53	1,38
8		5,10	0,78	0,70
9		8,20	0,75	0,68
10		10,10	0,98	0,88
11		7,40	0,76	0,68
12		13,20	1,02	0,92
13		4,20	0,63	0,57
14		13,00	0,95	0,86
15		7,50	0,68	0,61
16		10,10	0,98	0,88
17		14,10	0,83	0,75
		9,50	1	0,90

1. Skees J.R., Black J.R., Barnett B.J. Designing and Rating an Area Yield Crop Insurance Contract. *Amer. J. Agr. Econ.* 79 (May 1997): 430-438.
2. Skees J.R., Black J.R., Barnett B.J. Designing and Rating an Area Yield Crop Insurance Contract. *Amer. J. Agr. Econ.* 79 (May 1997): 430-438.
3. Skees J., Hazell P., Miranda M. New Approaches to Crop Yield Insurance in Developing Countries. International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C., November 1999.

### Summary

Systemic risk can not be insured. State participation in compensation of loss in agriculture caused by systemic risk requires its quantitative assessment. Method based on use of beta-factor allows to assess the share of the loss compensation that goes to government.

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 65%  
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 2003 . 2007 .  
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« » « ».  
(« », « »),  
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83 , 2  
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705 . 2008 1  
227 886,40 . . 1 2008  
( « » ( 65 ) ) .  
« » (50 ).  
2005 - 2008 . .  
73 83 , 2 943 592,1  
. 2005 742 ,  
2008 1 706. ,  
- « » 35 ,  
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« - », « » ( );  
; « - » ( ); -  
« - « » ( 100 ); .  
, - « . » ( ).  
, 1 2008  
« » : « » -  
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( ); « - », «

», « 07» - ; « » -  
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 ( ); « » -  
 ( ); « », « »  
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 « - » - ( )  
 « » - . ( ).

1.

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	2006 .	2007 .	2007 . 2006 ., %
— ,	99659,7	101590,4	101,9
:	6797,8	6891,0	101,4
	944,7	1601,5	169,5
	91917,2	93097,9	101,3

\*

2007 .

101,6 . (101,9%  
 2006 .).  
 , - 5,8%, -  
 2,3%.  
 1 2008 .  
 2007 . 2.

2 -

1 2008 .

	2007 .	2007 . 2006 ., %	2007 .	2007 . 2006 ., %	2007 .	2007 . 2006 ., %
	395,3	101,6	41,5	95,3	353,8	102,3
	185,9	102,7	12,3	89,9	173,6	103,7

	324,9	101,1	18,0	122,7	306,9	100,0
	204,2	101,6	20,5	71,6	183,7	106,6
	88,7	103,7	10,5	103,2	78,2	103,8
	2375,8	93,8	1185,9	86,6	1189,8	102,2

\*

3 -

1 2008 .

	2006 .	2007 .	2006 .	2007 .	2006 .	2007 .
	11,2	10,5	88,7	88,1	1,1	1,4
	7,6	6,6	91,6	92,3	0,8	1,1
	4,6	5,5	91,8	91,0	3,6	3,5
	14,3	10,1	83,6	87,6	2,1	2,3
	11,9	11,8	85,3	85,1	2,8	3,1
	54,1	49,9	45,8	50,0	0,1	

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1,- . 18-28.
2. - //
3. 6 1997 ., 3398. - 2007

### Summary

The agro industrial complex of Kazakhstan Republic enters into new stage of its development. Drastic changes existent in production relations on the base of variation of management forms, development of market relations demand qualitative new management politics. Including processing industry of agricultural production demands serious invigoration. It is necessary to create economic conditions for rising of processing industry. As today Kazakhstan is entering in WTO, accelerating development of processing sphere is priority direction of food market filling and supply with country's food safety.

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« XIX »  
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 5. ‘ [2, 156].  
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... [3, . 66].

[4, . 141].

... [5, . 143].

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‘ [3, . 12].

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[6, . 25],

[7, . 84-85],

[8, . 9].

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[8, . 54].

[5, . 104].

[9, . 86].

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1. . . . // . . . - 1998. - 2.-3. - 4.
  2. . . . : , 1982.
  3. / . . .
  4. . . . ,1990.260 .
4. . . . : , 1994. 190 .

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### Summary

The notion “innovation” for the first time appeared in scientific investigations of culturologists in the XIXth century. And it meant introduction of some elements of one culture into another one. The historical process of its appearance, formation and development it is possible to mark as the emergence, development and transformation of economic innovation experience, economic innovation thoughts, economic innovation studies and economic innovation theories. On the basis of literary sources analysis the notion innovation and innovation relations role in economic theories evolution were considered.

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 2,7 . . . ,  
 222 . . .  
 80% ,  
 -182 . . .  
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 1999 ,  
 79,4 . . .  
 4647 4987 , 319 , 5  
 , 2 , 10 4 .  
 2006-2010 .  
 ( 2004 )  
 1994 ) 11794 . .  
 2003-2004  
 1995-1998 1,8 1,3%- 1999-2002 .  
 2001  
 33-36%.  
 (5,0 . ) 21,8% ,  
 1 7,5 ( 1,4 ) .  
 1994 .) 2003-2004 . 2336 , 5,5%  
 1999-2002 . 44,9% -  
 1995-1998 .  
 2001  
 19,1%  
 1995 (24,1%).  
 (72,1%),  
 - (95,0%).



2004  
 17,1%, -11,5%, -6,5, : -  
 -20,8%, -48%. : -18,2%,

- 2007

	2007 .	2006 .	2007 2006, %
,	31592,5	30670,9	103
:	3130,1	2790,8	112,2
-	695,2	461,3	150,7
-	27767,2	27418,8	101,3
- ,	148414,3	145272,0	102,2
:	7774,1	9027,2	86,1
-	1352,4	929,4	145,5
-	139287,8	138315,4	102,9
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15%

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80%

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85%

85%

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2. ...

2005 . 1

3. ... , 2005 6 .19-22

### Summary

3. The branch of cattle breeding in Akmola region is for the problem aroused in the development of cattle-breeding were taken measures of increase of pedigree cattle in all the farms, providence of farming subjects with all their needs based on leasing fodder storage and its refinement.

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[2].

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**Summary**

The essence of agro-industrial integration, its role and place in conditions of transformation of property relations is revealed in the article.

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	-			1200 (790 : .-100, .- 186, .-154, .350)
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				91830	
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1. . // « » ( ), 8 2000 .  
 2. . [ ] // <http://www.curator.ru/e-learning/publication8.html>.  
 3. . [ ] // [www.e-joe.ru/sod/99/3\\_99/st176.html](http://www.e-joe.ru/sod/99/3_99/st176.html).

XXI

### Summary

In XXI the education by correspondence century with all its peculiarities should be carried out only on the basis of modern information technology. This form should be named only as the distant education by correspondence with the appropriate educational, methodical, technical materials.

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2003-2015 .

2. . . . - : - ,

2005. - 294 .

3. . . . - : ,2004. - 259 .

4. . . .

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, 2001. - 384 .

### Summary

The economic mechanism is a set of economic methods and incentives aimed at regulation of production, exchange, distribution, consumption and accumulation within the system of economic relations and market laws. The overall objective of the mechanism consists in increasing the economic efficiency of the market at different levels.

( . . . )



« » [1].

« ( ) - » [2].

60-64]. [3, .

$$\sum_{i=1}^n b_j \cdot K_{ij} = 1,$$

$b_j -$  ;  
 $K_{ij} -$  ;  
 $j -$  ;  
 $1,0,$   
 $0,7,$   
 $0,5;$

2003 – 2007 [4].

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003-2007
1		321000	374500	455000	482750	518000	430250
	1	363440	417500	411200	437550	564232	438784
	1	332856	386800	469600	496200	531890	443469
		1,04	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03	1,03
		0,92	0,93	1,14	1,13	0,94	1,01
1		260000	270000	290000	290000	310000	284000
	1	268000	279000	298000	298000	320000	292600
	1	254000	263000	282000	281800	301000	276360
		0,98	0,97	0,97	0,97	0,97	0,97
		0,95	0,94	0,95	0,95	0,94	0,94
1		300000	340000	400000	405000	435000	376000
	1	330000	370000	425000	435000	440000	400000
	1	296000	337000	395000	391000	430000	369800
		0,99	0,99	0,99	0,97	0,99	0,98
		0,90	0,91	0,93	0,90	0,98	0,92
1		430000	462000	530000	560000	590000	514400
	1	465000	496000	567000	595000	627000	550000
	1	450000	480000	550000	585000	612000	535400
		1,05	1,04	1,04	1,04	1,04	1,04
		0,97	0,97	0,97	0,98	0,98	0,97
1		170000	205500	220789	263546	307560	233479
	1	175000	207463	221560	265400	309785	235842
	1	178000	210000	223540	267800	311400	238148
		1,05	1,02	1,01	1,02	1,01	1,02
		1,02	1,01	1,01	1,01	1,01	1,01

1, 1, 2003 - 2007

( , , )

1,03 1,01

0,97 0,94

0,98 0,92

0,97. ( , , . )  
 1,02 1,01 .  
 1,04,

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					( , . )
	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
	1,01	0,97	0,98	1,04	1,02
	494,5	196,1	68,2	51,2	42,5
	0,580	0,230	0,080	0,060	0,050

(b<sub>j</sub>),  
 60 %

[5].  
 0,7,  
 0,5.

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 p_i = 0,580 + 0,230 + 0,080 + 0,060 + 0,050 = 1, \quad (i = 1).$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 p_i \cdot b_i = (0,580 \cdot 0,7 \cdot 1,03) + (0,230 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,97) + (0,080 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 0,98) + (0,060 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 1,04) + (0,050 \cdot 0,5 \cdot 1,01) = 0,63$$

1. . . . . :  
 , 37%  
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2. . . . . 58%  
 42% .

3. , 100% .

3. . . . . :

1. . . . . « . . . . » // . - . - 2004 . - . 346.

2. . . . . « . - . - 1990. ».

3. . . . . , . . . . « . . . . » - , 2004 .

**Summary**

The competitiveness on the necessary level demands its qualitative estimation. The article considers the estimation of competitiveness of meat-processing enterprises production of Akmola region taking into consideration specific influence of the production and markets where they are sold. The method of estimation of T.I.Yespolov, R.U.Kuvatov, U.K.Kerimova is used.

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2006 .

$$\frac{(10,6 \cdot 344,3 - 10,6 \cdot 300)}{344,4} = 3,1\%$$

$$\frac{10,6 \cdot 344,4 - 10,6 \cdot 300}{344,4} = 10,5\%$$

3,4 . ) : 344,4 100=2,1%.

$$\frac{(344,4 - 300) - 33,9}{33,9} = 10,5\%$$

3,1% ( ).

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$$10,3 = - + - = 344,4 - 305,6 - 14,3 - 13,2 = 29,7$$

( )

$$: = ( + ) : 100\% = (10,6 + 0,5) : 29,7$$

$$= 11,1 : 29,7 = 37,3\%$$

### Summary

In the given article considered and characterized taxes which are assessed by agricultural commodity producers. A special tax procedure uses by these commodity producers, though if to consider with the Russian Federation tax loading much exceeds. The author supposes that the reduction of tax loading will stimulate the growth of business activity and increase of competitiveness during Kazakhstan's entry into WTO. In the author's opinion for the purpose to do stimulus to native agricultural producers it is necessary to have a reduction of tax burden, this action will not essentially influence on budget replenishment. Arithmetical providence of optimal tax loading for agricultural producers carries out further.

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3,5 - 4,5%  
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$$0 < Y < 10.$$

$$Y_{\text{ср}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{N} \quad (1)$$

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 $Y_1$   
 $N$

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i-ro

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$$= \sum Y_1^{n1} [Y_2^{n2} x Y_n^{mn} x, \quad (2)$$

$Y_1 Y_2 \dots Y_n$   
 $n_1 n_2 \dots n_n$

( ),

$$= U_1 U_2 \dots X^u, \quad (3)$$

$1 \ 2 \dots X_n$ ,

$U_1 U_2 \dots U_n$

[3]:

$$KC = \left[ \text{---} \right]^a * \left[ \text{---} \right]^B * \left[ \text{---} \right]^y, \alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1 \quad : (4)$$

-  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 1$

(4),

(4),

1. . .

. - , 2004.

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2015 » 11 « 2006 N 86

3.

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### Summary

One of conditions of economics stable development of Kazakhstan Republic at the modern stage is development of country 's transport complex. Reformation of transport complex in republic, perfection of state transport politics is explained by this.

Basic priorities of this politics are considered in the article. Some directions of innovational development of auto transport enterprises which do passengers traffics are discussed. Some ways of questions' solution according to improvement of transport service, rising of their quality and competitiveness were showed.

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[4]

$$\bar{n}_j = \frac{(C_{nj} - C_j)b}{C_{nj} + C_j[\exp(xt) - 1]}$$

$C_{nj}$

$b$

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1. . . . . , 1990.
2. . . . . , 1984.
3. . . . . , 1997.
4. . . . . , 1990.

### Summary

The mechanisms of formation of system of the adjustable wholesale markets of means of production and services on the basis of available infrastructure are considered in this article, major factors of formation of system of the territorial (inter-regional) wholesale technological markets are specified. The basic making strategy of technical service - restoration of details, modernization of technics and improvement of use of machines are brought.



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2. . // ,, .- . .- .23.
3. . . .- .: ,1983.

### **Summary**

In the article is considered some questions scientific and technical revolution enterprise reasons factors realization innovation. Is given feature to modern condition innovation enterprise is described role and importance for innovation economy of the republic. In the article there has been analyzed scientific and technical revolution development as well of the country's industry relative to different models of economic growth. The present article considers some contradictions of the economic environment that are the sources of dynamism of the innovation process. The solution of these contradictions is one of the manifestations of the society" innovation activity.

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	8,47	7,01	6,69	8,68	8,33	6,93	7,68
	5,76	6,5	4,17	6,54	5,39	5,00	5,56
1 /	810	865	880	640	835	720	791
/	1	1,20	1,26	0,97	1,01	1,22	1,13
/	1	0,88	1,38	0,87	1,06	1,15	1,06
/	1	1,06	1,08	0,79	1,03	0,88	0,968
0,5		1,09	1,12	0,98	1,00	1,10	1,058
0,15		0,98	1,04	0,98	1,01	1,02	1,006
0,35		1,02	1,03	0,92	1,01	0,95	0,986
		1,10	1,21	0,89	1,02	1,08	1,06

7,68;  
« 8,33-8,68 », « 8,33-8,68 », « 8,33-8,68 »  
-5,39-6,54, 5,56 .  
791,  
« »-880 « »-640 .  
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	8,29	7,89	6,89	7,65	7,10	7,11	7,48
	6,10	5,71	5,00	5,54	5,24	4,68	5,37
1 /	510	550	390	480	500	495	488
/	1	1,05	1,20	1,08	1,16	1,17	1,132
/	1	1,06	1,21	1,10	1,16	1,30	1,166
/	1	1,07	0,76	0,94	0,98	0,97	0,944
0,5		1,02	1,09	1,04	1,08	1,08	1,062
0,15		1,00	1,03	1,01	1,02	1,04	1,02
0,35		1,02	0,91	0,98	0,99	0,98	0,976
		1,06	1,02	1,03	1,09	1,11	1,062

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	« »	« »	« »	« »	« »	« »	
	8,46	7,76	6,77	7,61	6,57	6,92	7,34
	6,55	6,48	4,84	5,69	4,92	4,91	5,56
1 /	650	700	800	780	810	695	739
/	1	1,08	1,24	1,11	1,28	1,22	1,18
/	1	1,01	1,35	1,15	1,33	1,33	1,23
/	1	1,01	1,23	1,20	1,24	1,06	1,16
0,5		1,04	1,11	1,05	1,13	1,10	1,086
0,15		1,00	1,04	1,02	1,04	1,04	1,028
0,35		1,02	1,07	1,06	1,08	1,02	1,054
		1,07	1,25	1,14	1,27	1,08	1,182

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739  
7,34, -5,56.  
14 %, -  
15,2%.

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	« »	« »	« »	« »	
	8,13	7,50	6,90	7,51	7,51
	6,73	6,55	5,17	6,15	6,15
1 /	1340	1200	1510	1350	1350
/	1	1,08	1,17	1,125	1,125
/	1	1,02	1,30	1,16	1,16
/	1	0,89	1,12	1,005	1,005
0,5		1,04	1,08	1,06	1,06
0,15		1,00	1,04	1,02	1,02
0,35		0,96	1,04	1,00	1,00
		1,006	1,17	1,088	1,088



1350 4 , . . . 7,51; -6,15.

7,7 8,5 %.

2006 « »  
-9001.

1. . . . « . . » 5.01.2008 .
2. . . . - ,
3. . . . « . . » 15.05.2007 .
4. . . . 2007. . . . .

- 3 (18) .33-35. 2003. . « . . » .

### Summary

Marketing system is the base of providing of meat production competitive ability.

Eseneev A.T. – candidate of Kokshetau State University named after Sh. Ualikhanov.

Marketing research in reduction of meat production among six Kokshetau enterprises and Akmola region show us the high competitive ability in consumer price of meat produce TOO “Chladokombinat” such as boild-, half smoked sausage and national horse production.



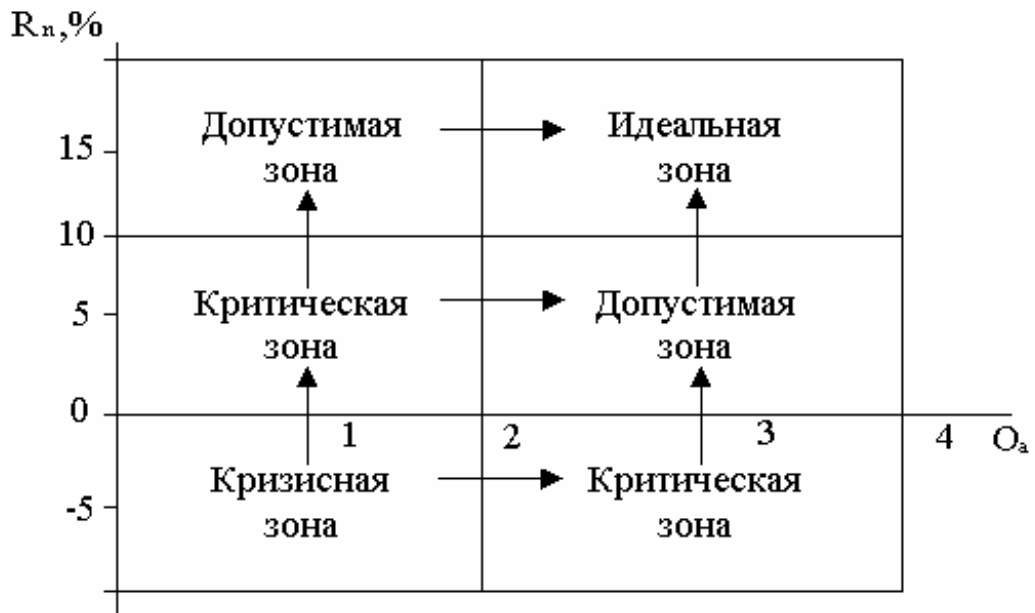
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2. . . . .  
 . 1998 . 584 . .227
3. ? //Computerworld .  
 - 2000. - 12 (221). - .22-23.

### Summary

The basic forms and principles of maintenance of regional safety, real and potential threats outgoing from external and internal sources are considered. The criteria of an estimation of a level of economic safety of the managing subjects are given. The kinds of economic safety are determined depending on spheres both branches of economic activity and appropriate the structural structure of this parameter is brave, and also critical level of economic safety of the managing subject.

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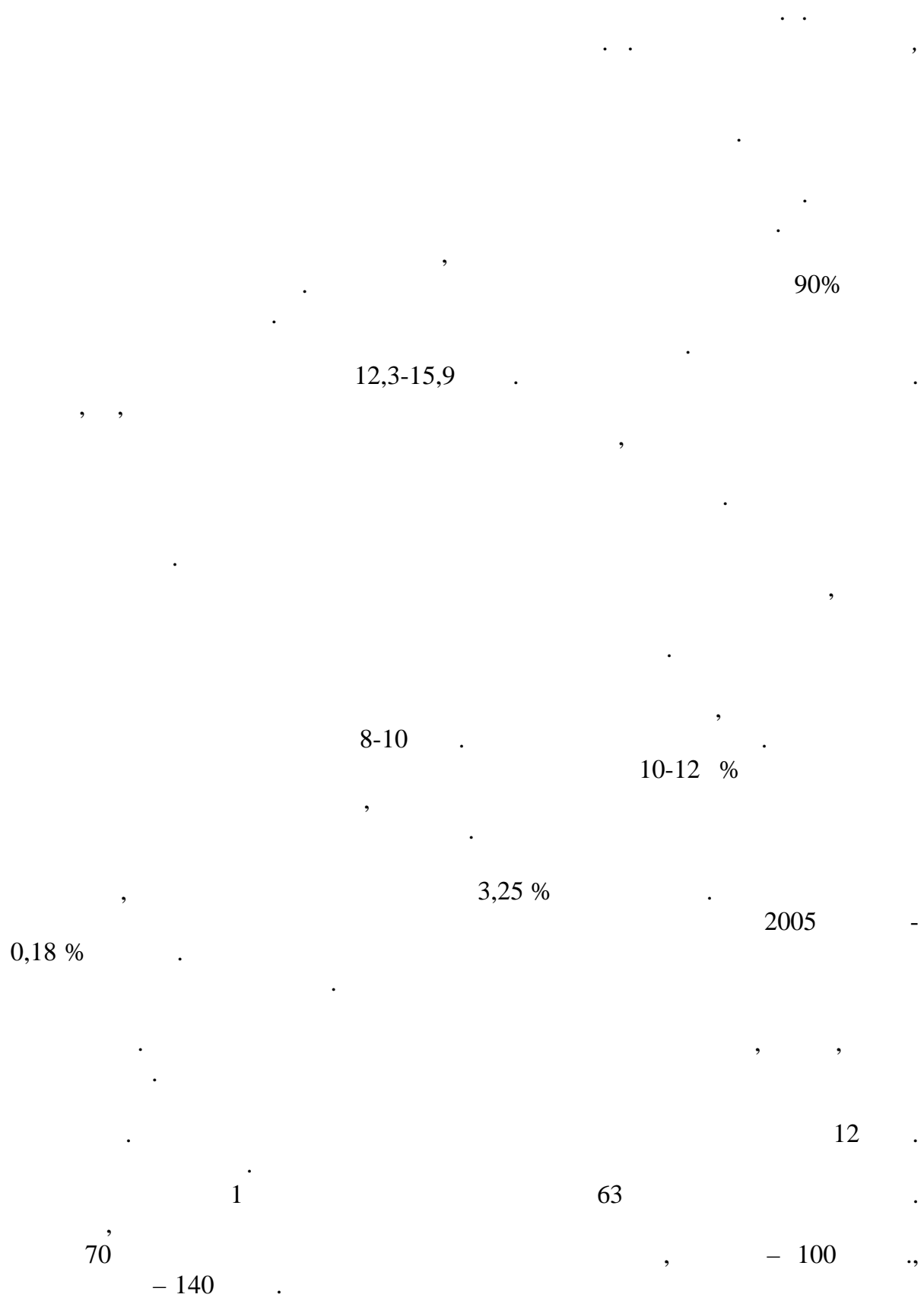


1. , 2004.-320 . . . . 5- .- .:

### Summary

Planing, control and analysis of overhead expenses are one of the most important propositions in management. Thorough study of apportionment the overhead expenses gives us information about finally prize and nondificiency of product, also we can value activity of any expenses center, to plan future overhead expenses and other.

In this article shown the main problems of apportionment overhead expenses with dividing them on constant and variable that is useful for manager to make right decision.



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### Резюме

Казахстан обладает крупным потенциалом зерновых культур и повышение их качественного производства за счет кластерного подхода оправдывает себя.

. Поэтому, видимые результаты исследования подтверждают важность использования кластерного подхода в развитии зерновой отрасли страны.

### Summary

Kazakhstan possesses large potential of grain crops and increase of their qualitative manufacture using the cluster method justifies itself. It is obviously that the further development of the basic fields of activity of a society is possible only at the expense of introduction of results of innovative activity. Therefore, visible results of research confirm importance of using the cluster method in development of grain branch of the country.

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1. : / . . . . -  
 ∴ , 1986. -255 .
2. : . -  
 ∴ , 1998. - 190 .
3. : . -  
 ∴ , 1990. - 271

### Summary

In papers the experience of formation of an industrial infrastructure of an agriculture in the development countries is researched. As one of especial elements of industrial development of agricultural services the agricultural cooperations ensuring the basic share of needs of the farmers in grassy forage, fertilizer used in the countries with development market economy are submitted. They are considered necessity and opportunity of application in Kazakhstan of researched experience of the development countries of support of an agriculture.

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7,5 . . (~300 . \$), 2005 . 44,8%

2.



52,7	.,			74,4%.		-
		2-		27,6%,		3-
23,8%		- 22,3%.				
				- 66,4%,		-
25,9%	,			3,2%,		1,6%,
		1,5% [1].				
		2000 .				-
		63,2%			, 13,8% -	-
	, 11,7%				, 9,1%	-
		2001 .	2007 .	1,5-2%		-
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					10%	-
	,			- 35%,	- 51%,	-
	,	- 17,5%,	6,0%	3,0%,	- 25,5%,	15,5%
5,2% (		2000 .),			- 6,5%,	11,0%
					20%.	
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30%,		40%,				92,9%
[(130:140)×100]					7,1%.	
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2003 . ( . )  
 - 120 . .) 679 . „ 50 . „ , . (19%)  
 301 . . (44% ) 131 . . (19%)  
 247 . „ 36% , . . .  
 1. . . « » - , 2007,  
 1., .103.

### Summary

In this research work the influence of domestic live farming and truck farming on the functioning of economics is considered.

Domestic live farming and truck farming is the essential supplier of the resources and of the main consuming and using group in economics. Therefore the way of its functioning influences aggregated demand and the development of economics on the whole.





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$$\frac{(\text{---})}{(\text{---})} \cdot 100\% ; \quad (\text{---}) : (\text{---}) ,$$

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1. , 2001.
- 2.
3. / , 1999 .  
2001-2006 .

### **Summary**

Methods of tax structure in the management of production are considered in the article. The author in the beginning of the work is considering existing approaches to the solution of taxation in different tax theories. Three spheres of people activities who are subjected to the taxation are considered in the given article also. Tax load directly influence on the state economics, in particular on the dynamic growth of country economics. At the same time it is pointing to the need of development of taxes optimal system of management for country agricultural sector.