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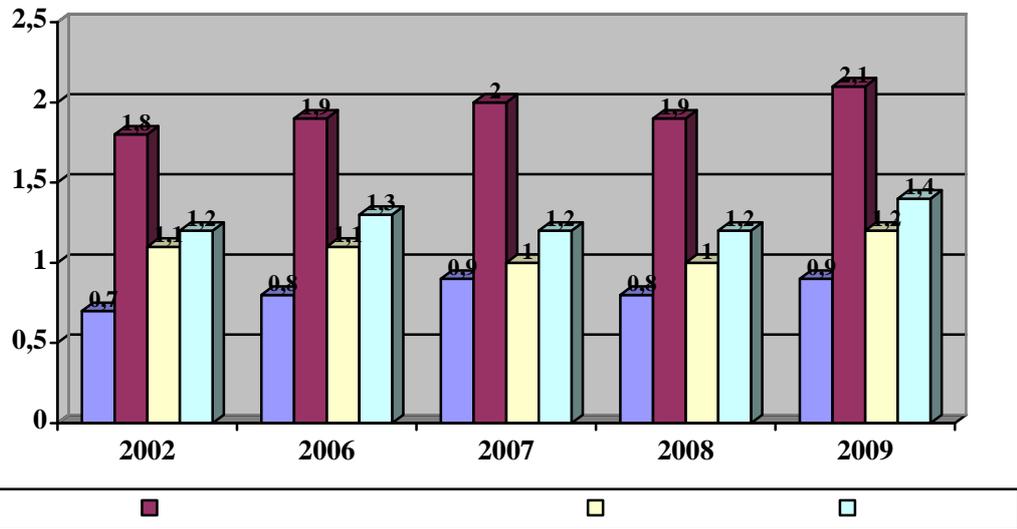
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2002-2009

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	2002 .	2006 .	2007 .	2008 .	2009
	13,5	10,3	11,5	12,6	10,8
()	64,2	66,0	63,8	65,6	66,9
	22,3	23,7	24,7	21,8	22,3
	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

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	12,6	171,2
()	69,8	86,4
	46,5	108,6
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	2,3	5,9	1,5	3,2
	1,2	4,9	0,9	2,4
	1,4	1,3	0,9	1,2
	1,8	1,3	1,0	1,4
	2,9	4,4	1,2	2,4
	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,9
	1,2	3,8	1,0	2,1
	2,0	5,2	1,4	2,9
	1,7	5,7	1,3	3,0
	2,0	1,0	0,9	1,3
	2,3	0,5	0,9	1,3
	1,6	6,1	1,3	3,1
	2,2	6,0	1,2	3,1
	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
	1,8	4,0	1,2	2,3

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1. : « », 1992.
2. « -2030».
3. , « ». -1997.
4. . - : 2002-2009 , 2002. – 53.

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Summary

The results of this research carried out and studying of the agro formation activity in cotton manufacture were reported on a number of international, regional and foreign scientific practical conferences. The main conclusions and offers stated in this dissertation will be instilled into the regional managements of an agriculture and in development of programs and projects by social-economic development of rural commodity producers, especially in cotton-growing regions of the State.

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$$= \frac{(-) (!-)}{1-}, \quad (2)$$

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$$= \frac{(1 - \dots)}{1 - \dots}, \quad (3)$$

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6.

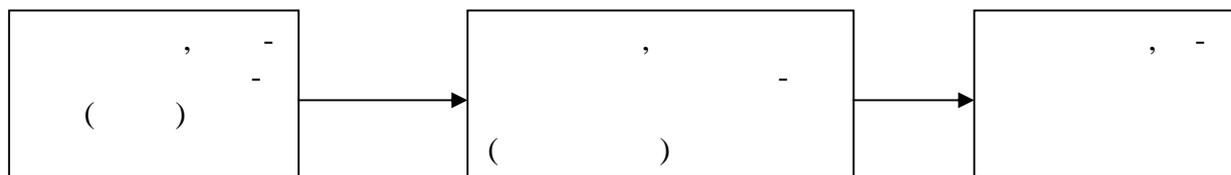
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- III (
1. « » 31 2006 . 124-11.12.2006).
 2. 4 1992 . N 1543- II « » (24.12.01 .)
 3. 23.05.2007 . 185 « »
 4. . . : , 2000
 5. . . : , 1998
 6. . - : , 7 2008 .
 7. . , 1997, .125

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2005–2006 .),

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2006-2007

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25,4%),

49,5% (2001

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Summary

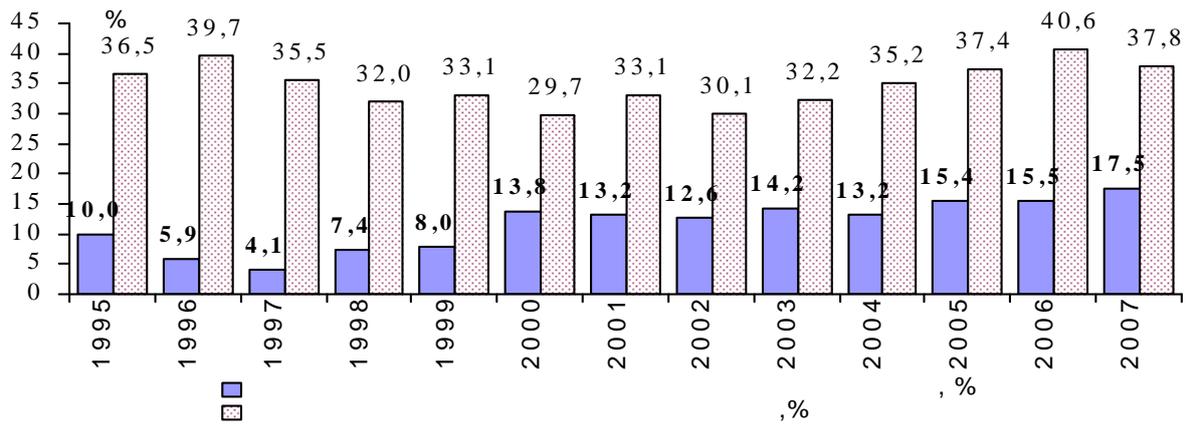
At the present time Kazakhstan is a new stage of it's development. Realization of setting tasks allow our country to join in the most competitiveness countries. The strategy of steady growth of competitiveness of Kazakhstan and joining to 50 competitiveness countries of the world is the main priority of our country.

1. ¹
2. World Migration 2008: Managing Labour Mobility in the Evolving Global Economy (IOM, Geneva, 2008) [" 2008 : ", MOM, , 2008 .] <http://www.iom.int/iahia/Jahia/cache/ofFonce/pid/1674?entrId=20275>.
3. *D. Ratha, S. Mohapatra and Z. Xu*, "Outlook for Remittance Flows 2008-2010: Growth expected to moderate significantly, but flows to remain resilient", 11 November 2008, Migration and Development Brief No. 8, Migrant and Remittances Team, Development Prospects Group, The World Bank, [. , . .]
4. . " 2008-2010 .: ", 11 2008 ., 8 " -] <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/33493410315015165/MDBrief8.pdf>.

Summary

In the article says about how world financials crisis is haunt on migration and migration process in the different sides of world.

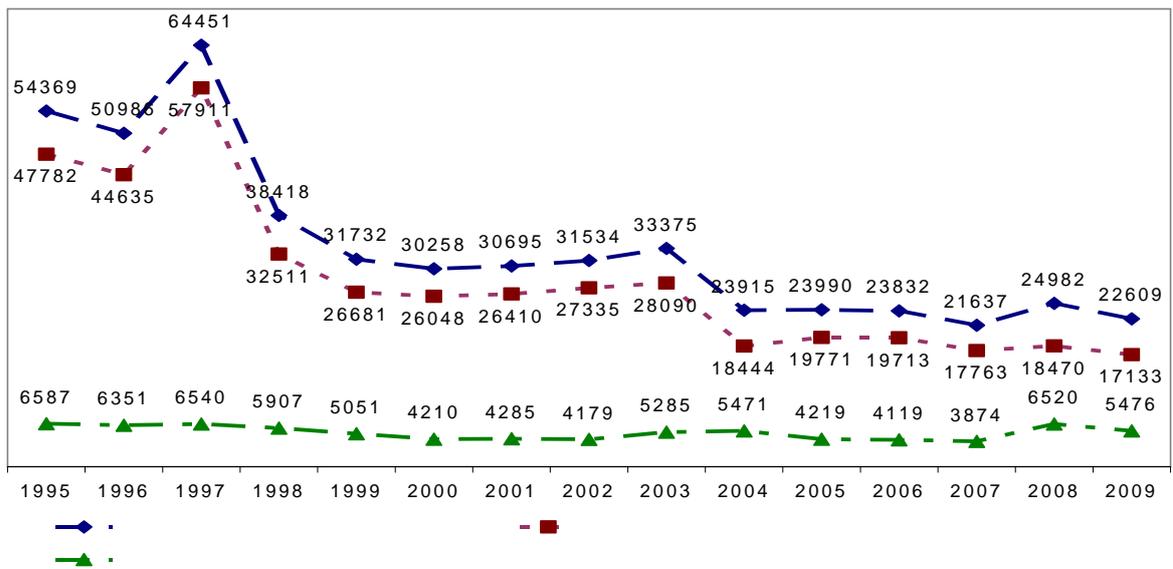
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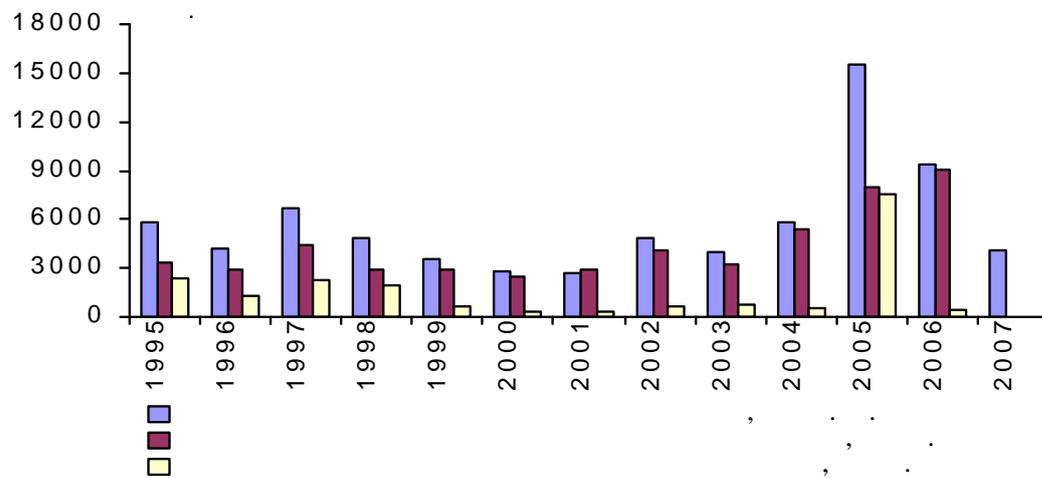
2 -

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331 , 35 3.5

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1. 1991-2007. .
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2. : <http://ns.emer.kz>.
3. «
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2005 1154.
4. . . - . . : , 1996. –
188 .
5. . . . -
: . – ., 2004.-38 .
6. . . : . - . : , - -
, 2006. – 464 .
7. «
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» 12 2008 24.
8. 5 1996 19-I «
» (10.01.2006 .).
9. 3 2002 314-II «
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10. «
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» 7 2004 N 580.

Summary

The article shows the main reasons of occurrence of the natural and technogenic character emergency situations in the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is considered the following economic mechanisms on the reduction of the damages originated from the emergency situations: insuring, social security of the injured, assessment and compensation of damages, creation of the financial and material reserves in the event of emergency situations. The article shows the primary objectives of the governmental material reserve system and its structure.

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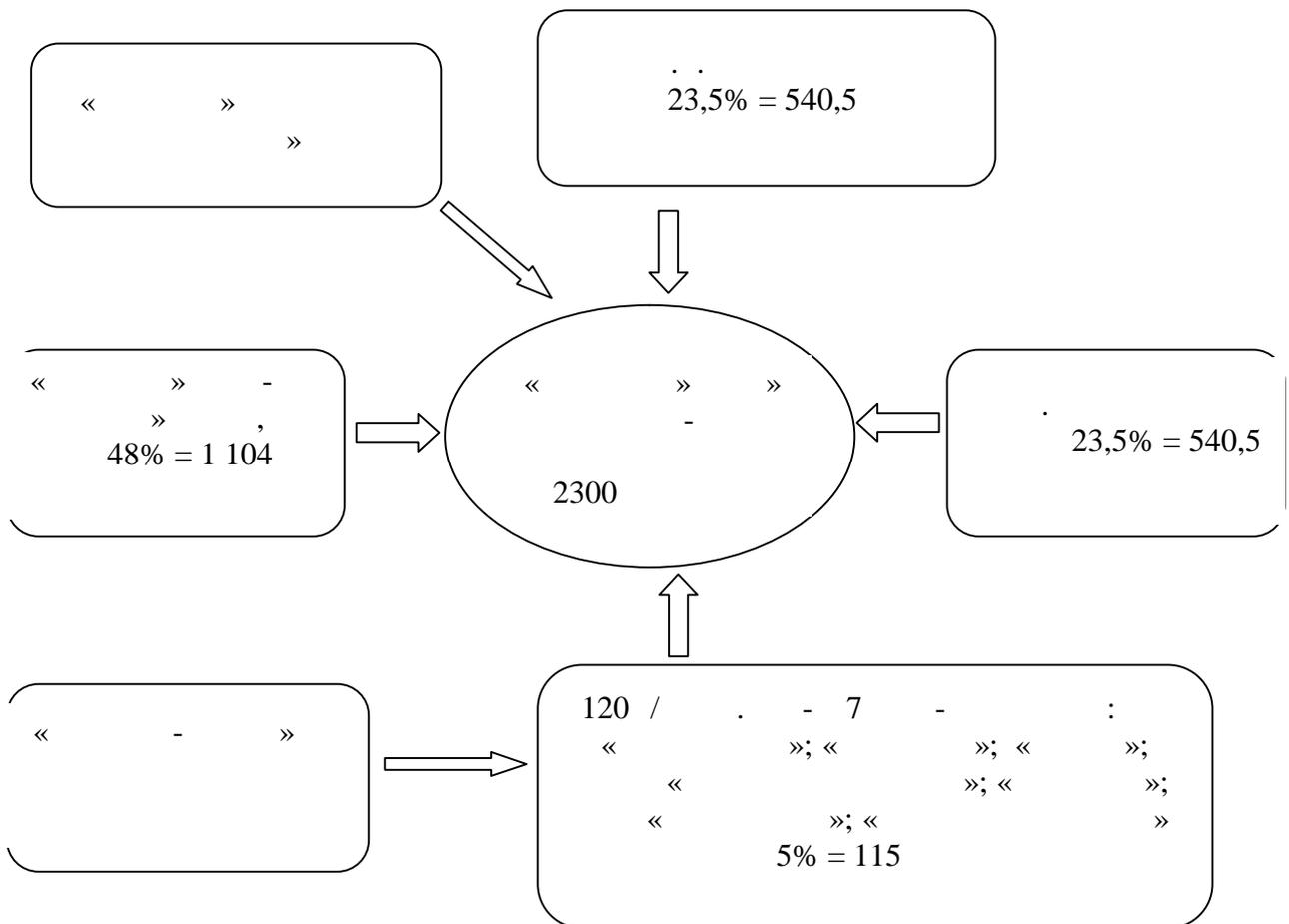
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2. , 1992, . 2, . 41-63.
3. . , 1990, . 28-45.
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Summary

The major sources of increase of efficiency of enterprise activity in an agrarian orb, set of measures are reviewed on the part of the state and businessmen.

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 4. . „ . . . -
. - - : , 1992.- . 560.
 5. . . -
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Summary

The notion of economical effectiveness and effect, system of different factors, which have got an influence on grain cultivating are considered in this article. The main directions technology of improvement of grain and also reserves of improvement of economical grain production are examined. Special attention is devoted to increasing of competitiveness of zakhstan grain on the world market. The main directions of improvement of economical effectiveness of noth zakhstan grain are underlined.

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
- -	687	728	824	893	774	784
() -	4398	4647	4887	5033	4886	4749
- -	69787	79347	82008	90032	127292	1384188

2003-2008

2008 . 5 198 .
 , 881 . , 2003 .. -
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 8,1 . 2 . , -
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2 - 2003 - 2008 .
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2003 .	4316,7	411,6	8,1
2004 .	4556,8	434,5	5,7
2005 .	4749,2	445,1	4,4
2006 .	4926,0	449,5	2,4
2007 .	5073,2	452,2	2,1
2008 .	5198,0	452,7	2,0

2004 2008 -
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3:

3 - 2004 - 2008
 . ()

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	4 556,80	4 749,20	4 926,00	5 073,20	5198
-	176,7	177,3	183,2	177,6	170,1
() -	228,7	258,6	281	309,1	347,9
-	4 151,40	4 313,30	4 461,80	4 586,50	4680

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 3,7 %, 6,6 . , -
 52,1% 12,7% -
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 (2003 -
 . 2008 .)
 3,6%,
 () 50 % (4).

[4].

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2003-2008 .

	2003 .	2004 .	2005 .	2006 .	2007 .	2008 .	2008 . % 2003 .
	388,6	397,4	394,1	389,3	396,4	402,4	103,6
-	54,3	52,8	46,4	45,2	43,6	43,6	80,3
	3	3,7	3,5	3,8	4,4	4,5	150,0
-	331,3	340,9	344,2	340,3	348,4	354,3	106,9
	187,6	188,7	181,8	181	184,7	189,1	100,8
-	17,2	16,7	14,7	13,7	12,3	12,1	70,3
	0,9	1,1	1	1,4	2,2	2,4	266,7
-	169,5	170,9	166,1	165,9	170,2	174,6	103,0

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3. . . . «
».- , 2006. – 296 .
4. . . . «
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.51-54
5. . . . «
».- .: , 1995. – 146 .

Summary

The agrarian market can be defined as economic relations on manufacture, processing, an exchange and production consumption. In narrower understanding the market represents economic relations between manufacturers of raw materials and consumers of the goods. Between these two stages of an end result of functioning of the market there is production processing. Manufacture of milk and its sale represent the main part of a dairy subcomplex.

The Dairy-grocery subcomplex is the integrated system of technologically and economically interconnected branches of dairy animal industries and the industry processing milk, united by the general goal of manufacture, processing and sales of milk and dairy products. For increase of efficiency of all agriculture it is necessary to provide dynamical and balanced development of its separate components specialising on manufacture of homogeneous groups of products.

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- 4)

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2. . . « »// , 4- , : , 1969 . 10-11
3. . . . // . , : , 1989
4. . « » (Der Isolierte Staat in Beziehung auf Landwirtschaft und Nationaloekonomie, 1826).
5. . . , . . . « ».- -2004.

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“ ” -
64% : 72% - 20% - 14% -
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1. . , : /
 // .: Academia, 1999.- .337-371.
2. . . :
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3. . . - XXI //
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Summary

In this article the question on intellectual activity conditions of the economy based on knowledge by the central economic phenomenon is considered.

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2003-2005

2003-2005 .
36,3%,
- 47,8% [7].

2000-2002 .
- 28,2%,

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161
- 6 671,
7,4 . 1,2 . 1
2009 32,9 .

« 1 - » 1 2009 ()

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		-	,	,	,
	16	414	1 383 791	31 178	5 106 710 000
	12	429	483 048	125 782	1 276 142 000
	18	899	461 230	263 456	4 414 381 000
	3	98	4 838	12 091	518 940 000
-	17	560	395 369	220 050	2 351 762 000
	10	535	132 165	78 937	1 651 972 000
-	10	327	445 273	69 516	1 418 616 000
	9	405	469 976	52 032	1 185 552 000
	15	388	1 124 685	39 836	4 243 662 000
	8	367	805 837	43 575	1 135 983 800
	12	367	715 966	85 076	1 359 388 000
-	13	351	950 246	24 715	2 857 990 000
-	18	1 531	121 908	188 984	5 416 709 000
:	161	6 671	7 494 332	1 235 228	32 937 807 800

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2010 46 . ;
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: « » , 1997 – 360 . ;
3. 5 2002 889 «
2003-2005 » ;
4. 10 2003 1149
« -
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5. 25 2001
137 « » ;
6. 17 2003 1096 « -
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2003-2015 » ;
7. 23
2008 1215 « -
2009-2011 » .

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Summary

The formation of the market infrastructure of agrarian sector in Kazakhstan has been occurring difficult and inconsistent in conditions of specificity and features of agriculture development. The majorities of the agricultural organizations don't receive incomes of their activity for the renewal and accumulation of material and labor resources. There is a curling of their entrepreneurial business that leads to disappearance of the main source of local population incomes and countryside degradation.

The author offers the creation of legislative base for development of the credit co-operative companies operating not for the sake of profit earning, the state financial

support of credit companies and co-operatives companies, and the creation of the agricultural bank on the base of some specialized financial institutions which are carrying out the state support of agrarian and industrial complex now; the newly founded institute can attract other financial means for additional financing of agricultural formations' requirement like as bilateral and syndicated loans, issue of eurobonds, etc.

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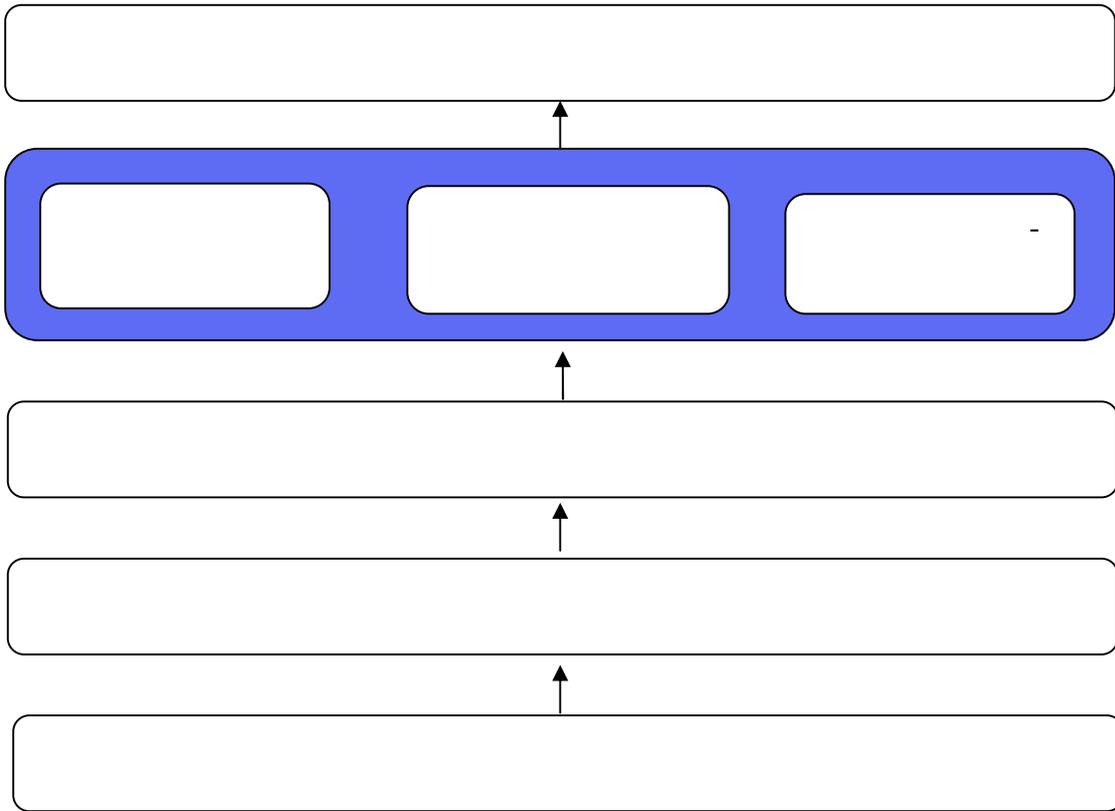
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Summary

This article is examined theoretical perspectives of enterprises competitive. The Author has studied theoretical approach for definition of this conception and factors, impacting on enterprises competitive. Urgency of present theme is founded and prerequisites are revealed.

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49,2% (43,8 .) [1].

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2008 1 014,7 , 2005,
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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	4067	4412	4398	4647	4887	5033	4886	4749
,	800,9	973,5	1027,7	1057,2	901,1	916,3	975,8	1014,7

2006

()
97,3% (17 595,9 .)
2,7% (494,9 .) (2).
2- . ()

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
-	13 210,0	9 154,4	10 675,1	19 412,0	18 090,8
	13 051,4	8 940,5	10 443,6	19 009,2	17 595,9

-	158,6	213,9	231,5	402,8	494,9
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2001-2008 . . .

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[1].

3- . ()

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	800,9	973,5	1027,7	1057,2	901,1	916,3	975,8	1014,7
	765,1	894,4	947,7	972,3	837,5	865,8	924,6	951,6
:								
	702,1	817,2	803,0	852,6	751,8	763,7	830,4	844,0
	63,0	77,2	144,7	119,7	85,7	102,1	94,2	107,6
	4,6	2,9	9,2	10,6	5,5	4,1	6,4	10,1
	0,5	0,02	1,1	1,3	0,5	0,06	0,3	0,2
-	0,2	-	0,8	0,7	0,8	-	-	0,1
	0,2	0,2	3,1	0,3	0,8	1,6	0,6	2,9
,								
,	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,0
	30,1	75,8	65,5	71,5	54,6	44,1	43,4	47,6
	-	-	-	0,03	-	-	0,05	0,05
	0,03	22,0	0,05	0,3	4,4	1,2	0,2	0,4
	-	53,8	64,4	71,1	50,2	42,9	43,2	47,1

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 2008 6,9 / , 2007 2
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 (4).

4- . ()

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
/	13,1	11,4	8,5	6,9	7,0	8,9	11,5	7,0
:								
	12,7	11,2	8,1	7,0	6,8	8,7	11,2	6,9
	17,0	13,5	10,4	5,6	8,6	10,3	13,6	7,6
	12,4	13,5	9,9	8,3	8,7	10,9	11,7	7,0
	3,6	5,5	3,0	5,7	7,1	7,4	8,2	2,4
-	1,5	1,5	3,7	3,0	2,1	4,3	5,4	17,5
	1,0	1,8	1,6	2,2	8,9	2,2	1,7	2,6
	62,8	69,0	82,9	78,6	98,4	51,7	91,8	39,6
	103,0	108,6	133,0	100,9	93,6	107,5	131,9	109,8
	16,7	65,2	-	58,8	58,6	-	31,5	25,9
	2,4	3,5	5,3	2,4	4,9	9,6	2,7	2,7

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Summary

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	6,1	3,2	3,8
	7,4	7,0	7,7
	10,3	9,0	9,2
	7,7	4,5	5,3

2001-2005 .

2015 . 33 , 8% -

2015 . 2 . . . 7,3% .
: 2015 .
560 .

.. 5,7% , .

200 . , 2% , .

2015 .

2015 . - 2919 .

.. 170 . - 3089 . 5,8% .

(. 2).

2 - , %

	2005 .	2015 .	
		I	II
	13,5	10,0	14,3
	44,2	42,5	43,7
	14,6	11,5	14,1
	31,3	18,7	18,9

	19,2	21,0	23,3
	66,7	80,4	81,5
	46,9	47,1	48,6
	47,1	37,9	38,0

2006-2015 .
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 ,
 (. 3).
 3-
 , %

	2001-2005 .	2006-2015 .	
		I	I
	9,6	4,1	4,7
	12,6	7,0	7,7
	21,8	10,5	10,7
	17,7	5,6	5,4

2015 ., - ,
 ,
 2000 .
 14,8%, 2005 . 17,4%, 2015 .
 19%. 2000 .
 14,4% ,
 2005 . - 22,5% , 2015 .
 25%.
 23% 2000 . 37,7% 2005 ., 2015 .
 43%. 19,8% 2000 .
 . 25% 2005 .
 2015 .
 .4.
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 ,
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 2005 2015 .
 13,9 12,3%, . .

1,5 % ., 2015 . -
 11,8%, . . 2 % . -
 . 2015 . 50%
 28% 2005 . -
 2,8% 2005 . 5,7-5,8% 2015 .
 4 -
 , %

	2001-2005 .	2006-2015 .	
		I	II
	5,4	2,9	3,4
	8,7	9,3	9,9
	9,7	8,2	8,4
	10,5	6,4	7,2

- . 2015 . (2001-
 2005 .) -
 3,1%, 2006-2015 .
 1,3%; 2015 . 80-81 . ,
 - 6,5 . , 51-52 . . -
 .
 2006-2015 . 2%, -
 2015 . 85 . , 6,8-7 . , -
 54 . .
 : 3,5% 2001-2006 . 3% 2006-2015 . -
 3,5-3,6%
 . 2015 . - 53 . . -
 50-51 . , 2015 . 2,6
 2,4 .
 15 . 14 . . -
 .
 2006-2015 .
 4,5-4,8% (2001-2005 . 5,6%), 2015 . -
 23,5-25 . , -1,5 . ,
 - 5,6-5,7 . .

2006-2015	2015	4,6%	2001-2005	5,5-6%	
- 13	- 1,2-1,3		- 10	10	
1.					-
2.					-
					-
					-
	2015		170	5,8%	-
2005	2015				-
			51%,		-
			1,6		-
	2015		7,4%		-
(2015				-
4,5%.)	- 12,4%,	- 14,3%		-
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Summary

Development deepening economic cooperation between Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine could become a strong enough factors in countering the negative trends associated with economic crisis. Enhancing the integration process of creating the CES of Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine has a high economic efficiency. The integration effect is achieved by expanding the market for mutual exchange of goods manufacturing industries and agriculture. Creating EEA countries, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine could become a catalyst of integration processes in the whole post-Soviet space.

Summary

Information is necessary for operative guidance, contained in the system of administrative account which is one of perspective directions of record-keeping. One of basic questions in the system of administrative account on an enterprise, there is a correct choice of methods of account of production inputs and determination of composition of expenses plugged in a unit cost. The article is devoted these questions.

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10
31 %
— 44 %, — 54 %, — 64 %.

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2009 -2011 ()

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1. , 1991. - . 165—
- 167.
2. 18(29).- .4. 14 2009 .
3. , 1992. - .2.

Summary

In article the basic types of monopolism and a problem of monopolisation of economy are considered. Specificity of exclusive activity in Kazakhstan which essentially differs on the scales, the reasons and stability from the similar phenomenon in market system is analyzed. The state policy of demonopolization of economy and competition development in markets RK which overall objective is increase of a production efficiency on the basis of market regulation of economic processes, business development is considered. The primary goal of this policy is decrease in concentration of manufacture and creation of necessary conditions for competition development in the markets on certain groups of the goods (works, services)

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- 3.

2004 – 2015

Summary

The article presents an analysis of the legal framework of environmental protection in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Activities of the country under international environmental conventions and agreements aimed at addressing the priority problems of the National Action Plan for the environmental protection. The regulations of the Ecological Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan are considered.

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[1,2,3]:

$$y_t = \alpha + (\beta \times y_{t-1}), \quad (1)$$

y_t – ;
 α – ;
 β – « » ;
 y_{t-1} – t .

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1991 2007

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		-	R^2	$(1 - R^2)$
1		1,04	0,86	0,14
2		0,56	0,73	0,27
3		0,86	0,91	0,09
4		0,89	0,93	0,07

		39,4%	18,6%	29%	39%
		54,7%	49,0%	48%	50%
-		30%	48,0%	67%	48%
		20%	13%	8%	15%
		50%	40%	25%	37%
: FAOSTAT 2009					

FAOSTAT

2008 . -
10% . -
(5,8%), , -
32,4%. -
(67%), -
(48%). -
2008 -
2007 , -
, 6 2007 , -
550 . (4,6
3,5%).
2007 - 2008 :
135 . . -
20 , -

70 100%

1995 2007

- 194,3 2007 164,4

- 51,0 1995 7,3

30%,
15-20%.

2 -

	(.)	(.)	(.)	(.)
1995	548,2	84,7	51,0	392,0
2007	383,8	92,0	102,0	586,3
.	-164,4	7,3	51,0	194,3
: FAOSTAT 2008				

80

Summary

Macroeconomic situation of the economies of the Central Asian countries has been considered in the article. Major trends of the government policy in agricultural sector of the economy of Kazakhstan are presented.

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[1, .21]

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Summary

This article deals with the peculiarities of formation of innovative development of productions, problems and ways of their solution in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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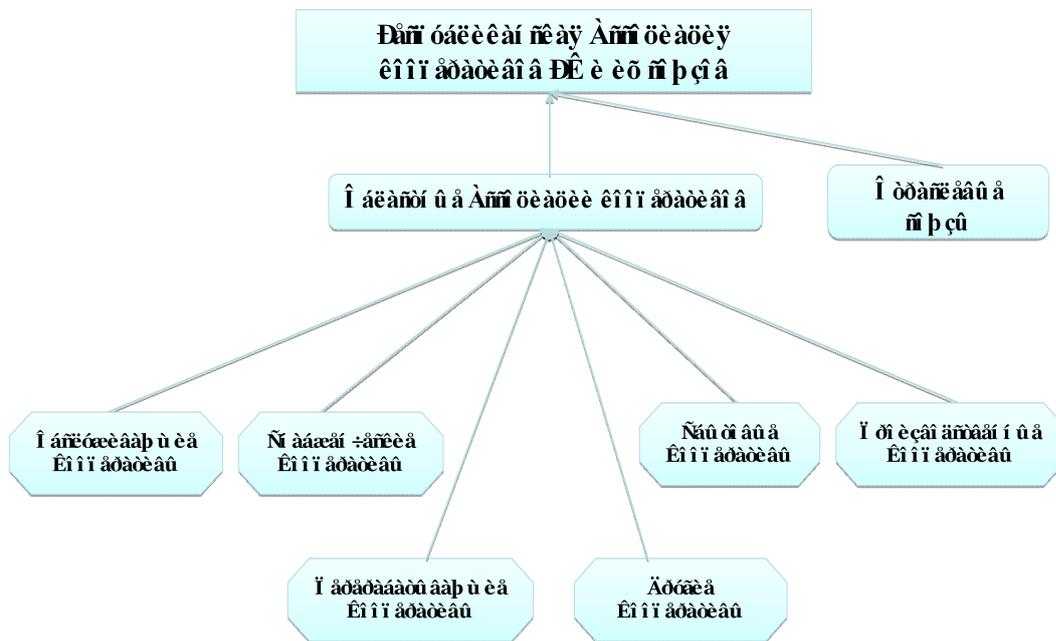
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(administrativ receivership).

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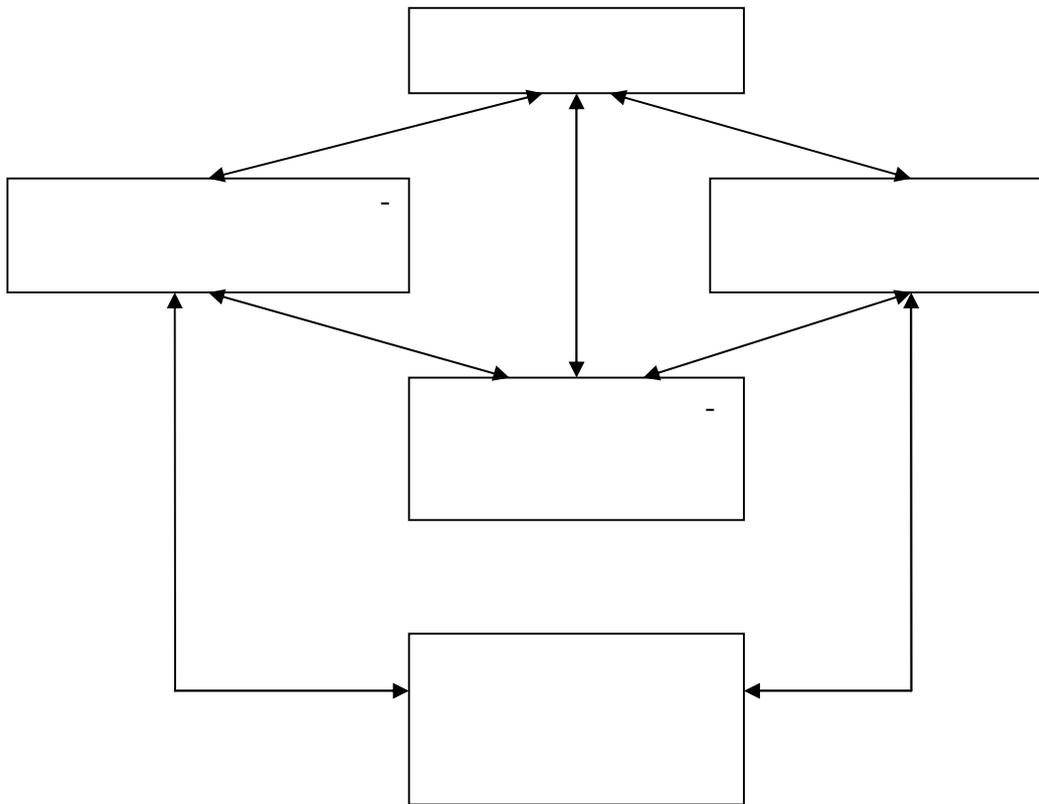
« » [5]

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1. « » -
2. 5 2003 131. 29 -
- 2007 1353 « » -
- () , -
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- 10 2008 « 100 – IV () .- : -
- , 2009.-608 .
4. F.W. Raiffeisen Genossenschaftsgründer und Sozialreformer.- Bonn, 2000.- s.15
5. , 2008 . – 17 . -
6. « » 2008 . – 25 .
7. « » -8 .
8. « – -
- 2008 - » . . (27 2008 .) / »: « » -
- 2008 .-5
9. « » 12 2008 137 –() .- : -
- , 2009.-307 .

1 [3, .39]

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Summary

This article is about theoretic aspects of formation company's strategy. Connect of company's strategy and growing of her competition ability. Author learned important compenents of company's strategy. The main point of company's competition ability was studied.

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 1. « » .
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 2. « » .
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Summary

Article researches strategic methods and stable economic growth problems on economic security. And researches actual government policy which used in first turn to solve economic security problems.

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[4, 11- .].

- 1 ISO 9000). – (, 2000. – 9- .
 - 2). – : « - », 1999. – 189- .
 - 3 – : - , 2005. –
 - 45- .
 - 4 // , 2006 –
- 11- .

Summary

The article is devoted to the issues of effective management at the RK industrial enterprises. The author has studied the international experience which promotes our countries access to the most competitive 50 countries in the world. The types of management that can be introduced at the industrial enterprises are described. The article considers the issue of increasing the quality management system and methods of the output increase. The article is important for the achievement of international standards.

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1. *Stewart T.A.* Intellectual Capital. The New Wealth of Organizations. New York: Currency Doubleday, 2007, p. 67.

2.
:
, 2001. —120 . - . 83.

3. *Caddy, I.* Intellectual capital: recognizing both assets and liabilities. Journal of Intellectual Capital. Vol. 1. Number 2, 2000, pp. 129—146.

4.
— .:
:, 2008. — . 203—205.

Summary

Evaluation of the objects of intellectual property presents the most complicated problem in the theory of home accounting. It is explained by the lack of calculation practice and the methodology of evaluation of those objects which have never been estimated and have never been the objects of buying and selling process.

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, . .	200	600	400	200	350	1750
, . .	140	450	250	215	225	1280
, . .	60	150	150	-15	125	470
, %	30	25	37,5	-7,5	36	27
, . .	-	-	-	-	-	350
, . .	-	-	-	-	-	120

1.2

, . .	200	600	400		350	1550
, . .	140	450	250		225	1065
, . .	60	150	150	-	125	485
, %	30	25	37,5		36	31
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	10 000	-	1	-
-	80 000	-	8	-
	40 000	-	4	-
,	20 000	-	2	-
« »	150 000	160 000	15	16
« »	10 000		1,0	-

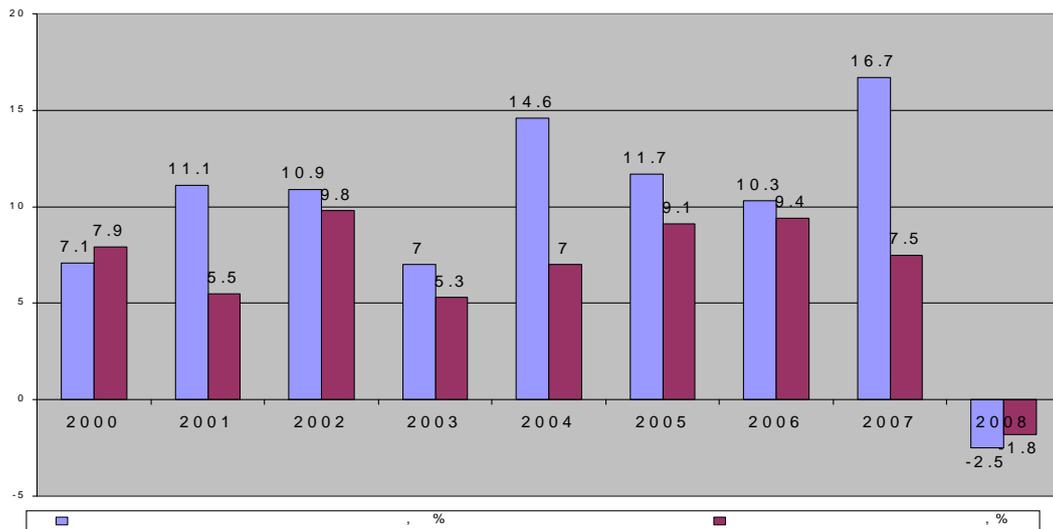
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Summary

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2015

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25%

1. : 2030. // -
196. 17 , 2009
2. www.forecast.ru
3. ? <http://kz-site.ucoz.ru>
4. . . // - . 3-2009.- .38

Summary

The article is devoted to the influence of the world crisis on science and technology development. The factors deterring the pace of technologies development in Kazakhstan are shown. Furthermore, the analysis was held and potential possibilities and risks for Kazakhstan entry to the new technology path are presented.

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 « -2030»,
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« » , (1,5 .)

[1].

1. . // -
2. . - 2005. - 2. - .68 - 72. , . -
3. // . - 2004. - 2. - . 18-26. 2008 . . 2001. -

Summary

The purposeful state policy on maintenance of competitiveness of transport – communication complex in the world market is stated. The main role of a transport complex in economic development of the country, natural resources development, development of productive forces is determined. The basic directions of partnership of the state and a private sector with attraction of the large domestic and foreign capital are considered. It is offered to make the transport forecast on the basis of transport - economic balanced with an estimation of experted volumes of transit.

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[<http://www.smalltowns.ru>].

1. « », 2003 . -
2. 2010 : - / . . -
:Deluxe. -2002. - 86 .
3. 2006-2010 . , 2005.

Summary

The author states and proves the economic aspects of realization of strategies of social and economic development of small towns in terms of crisis by the example of Lisakovsk, Kostanai oblast.

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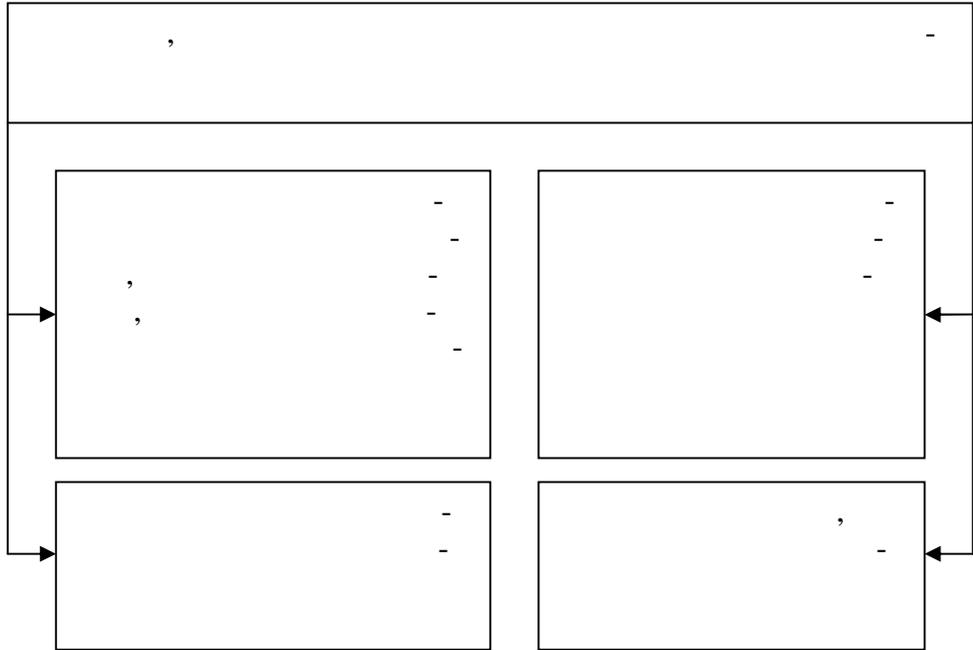
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	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>
2002	0.87	7.0
2003	1.24	37.5
2004	0.84	15.6
2005	0.83	9.5
2006	0.96	20.1
2007	1.05	56.2
2008	1.46	41.5
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: , - 0,69.

1/3 (29%) ,

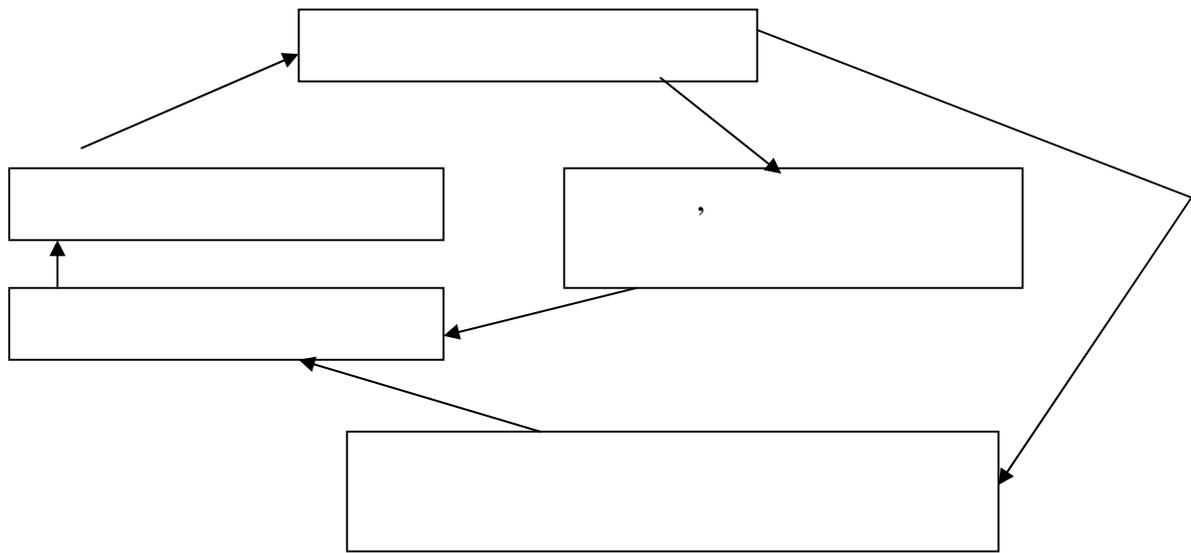
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- , 2003.

Summary

In practice of quality management used, mainly, organizacionno-rasporyaditel'nye (administrative), inzhenerno-tehnologicheskie, economic and social'no-psikhologicheskie methods. All of them can be classified on different signs. All indicated methods can find application both at a quality management at all stages of life cycle of the guided objects (products, services) and at the improvement of any types of activity.

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2. - , 1996. . 5-6.
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6. : , 2000. - .7.
7. - , 1992.
8. - : , 2001. - .18.

Summary

All innovation points on the increasing of the social-economical efficiency of the industry from the results of the innovational activity depend on the stability of present and success in future. Arising from all stages of the reproduction cycle, innovation differs on typology, origin, fixing, levels of novelty, subject-maintenance of the structure, levels of distribution and influence on economical process. Classification of innovation means the scientific reasonable distributional innovation on concrete group on definite features for getting definite methods and ways. Classificational features presents itself perfect things from given group of innovation from other, and its especially. Specific reasons of classification of innovation let also organize optimal and rational to innovational process.

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3	' -	110 500	7 500	103 000
4		85 385	54 851	30 534
5		81 315	28 309	53 006
	:	1 589 200	1 112 400	476 800

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36 163 648 . .

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		I (2012)	II (2014)	III (2018)	:
1	.		13 065,789	12 091,806	25 157,595
2		3 118,423		1 022,183	4 140,606
3	*		3 770,706		3 770,706
4	* -		3 094,741		3 094,741
	:	3 118,423	19 931,236**	13 113,989	
	:	36 163,648			

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			2009	2010	2011
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2	(-)	23 532 692,1		2 674 000	4 100 000
3	(),	680 663,8			
4	-	53 540		26 000	27 540
		36 163 648		4 538 000	4 927 540

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			2011	2012
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. 2009 – 2011

Summary

History of foundation of JSC “National company “Food contract corporation”.
Primary objective and functions of activity. Corporation mission. Investing activity of

[1, .23].

$$B_{oi} = \frac{M_0}{M_0 + M_1} \quad (1)$$

[2, .66]:

$$K_T = \frac{I_K}{I} \quad (2)$$

$$I_K = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \quad (i=1-n) \quad (3)$$

$$I = \dots + \sum_i \dots \quad (4)$$

I .

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[3, .28].

$$Q_i = \frac{P_i}{P_{io}} \quad (5)$$

$$: Q_i - \quad ; P_{io} - \quad i - \quad ; P_i - -$$

$$[3]. \quad (-$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i Q_i \quad (6)$$

$$: n - \quad ; \alpha_i - \quad i - \quad .$$

$$(& - \quad),$$

$$>1 - \quad ; =1.$$

... , ...

$$K = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N K_i}{N} \quad (i=1-N), \quad (7)$$

K_i - (), i - (); N - [4, . 201].

$$K = \prod_{i=1}^n K_i^{w_i} \quad (8)$$

202].

70%

$$K = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n V_i * K_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n V_i}, \quad (9)$$

K - , ; $i = 1, 2, \dots$ - ,

; $K_i -$; $V_i -$ (, i-)
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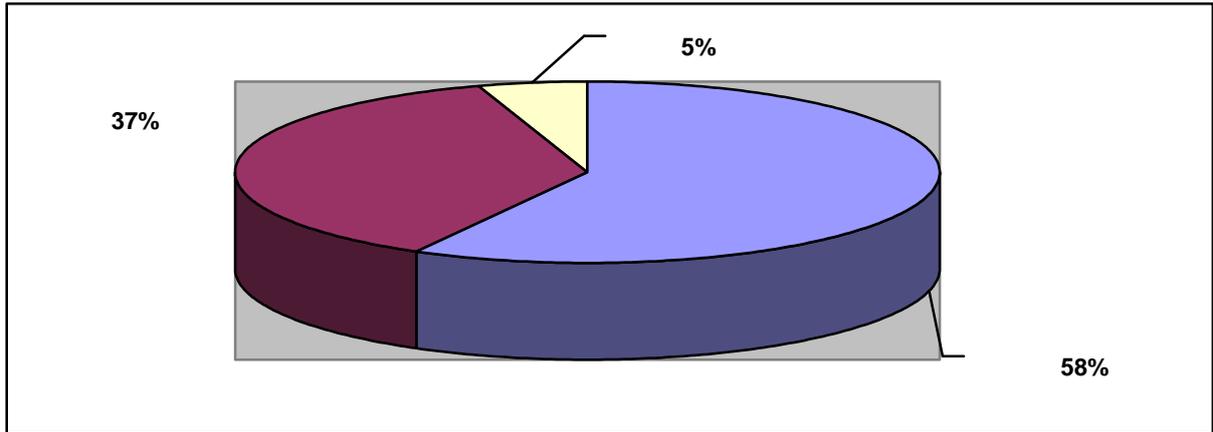
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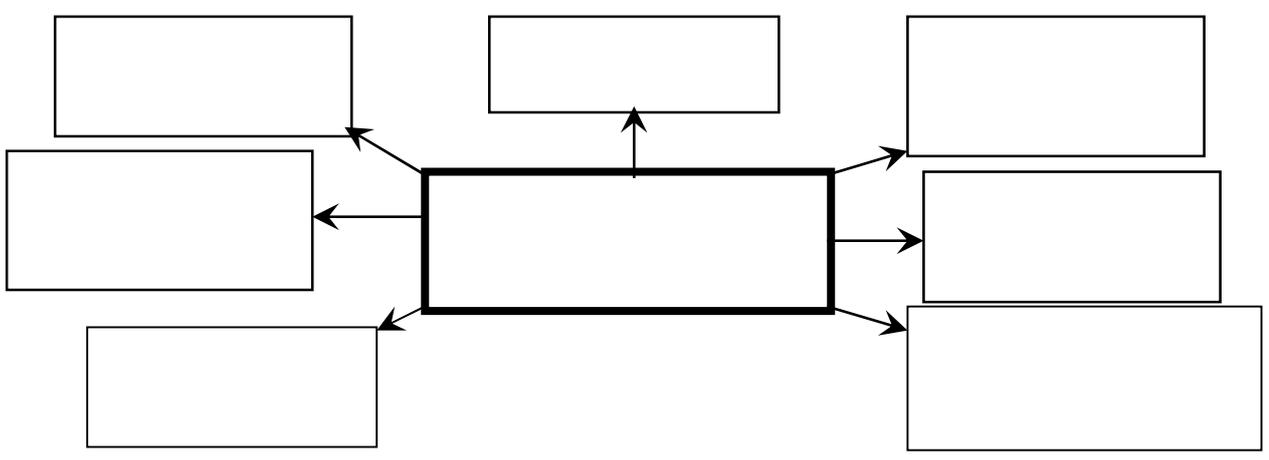
1. . . / .- 2007.-
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 2. . //
 63-65 (25911) 20 2010
 3. .
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Summary

The problem of getting credit resources for the expansion of own business and completion of circulating funds in the course of last years by the agricultural enterprise is included into the number of main factors confessing the development of agricultural business of entrepreneurs in the republic. Micro credit organizations are the main institutes of financing in the form of inaccessibility of bank crediting. This article deals with the issues of state support and problems of micro credit agriculture and a number of ways in solving given problems are worked out in the given article.

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Summary

In given article it is considered the basic directions of an innovative policy of agriculture of the East Kazakhstan area. The innovative policy should be directed on an effective utilisation of scientific and technical potential, increase of a role of a branch science in lifting of economy of agroindustrial manufacture, maintenance of competitiveness of production and progressive transformations in agriculture.

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1. , .	131	153	161	116,8	105,2
2. , . .	18359,7	28681,4	55770,3	156,2	194,4
3. , . .	15471,1	24997,0	35092,8	161,6	140,4
4. , . .	604,8	1173,0	3433,5	194,0	2,9
5. , . .	475,0	638,1	2917,6	134,3	4,6
6. , . .	126,1	380,1	323,2	3	85,0
7. , %	20,8	32,4	9,4	-	-
8. , %	0,8	1,5	0,9	-	-
9. , %	0,6	1,3	0,6	-	-
10.	0,03	0,04	0,06	-	-
11.	10,9	17,7	21,1	-	-

	5,2	6,8	2,5	-	-
6.	0,843	0,872	0,629	-	-

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 50% [1]. 68%
 5 (37%), 13,6 , 3,7 (27%). -
 18,3 , (97,5%) 6,4 -

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 ,
 22%, - 82%,
 - 30%, - 15%, - 30%,
 - 25% [4].

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 , 2006. - 40 .
2. . . .
 //Modern Railways. - 2005. - 632. - . 31-32
3. //
 . - 2005. - 3. - . 2-5.
4. :
 2009-2020 .
 // . - 2009, 3
5. // -
 . - 2008. - .11. . 9-14.
6. // . - 2006. - 3. - .
 79.
7. // -
 . - 2007. - 9. - . 15-19.

Summary

The regular use of skills of developed countries in reforming the system of management rail way branch help to the republic of Kazakhstan to go new organize structure and establish the restructuring branch program and steps of its performing.

The article reflects the main preconditions of conducting the reform in railway transport of Republic of Kazakhstan and there are also given arguments to reforms conducting in this branch. The results of reforms concern as the transport activity so the social sphere of railway transport

5,4
20,1

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2007

36,2%.
(30,7%),
(19,3),

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/	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
(.)	14777,4	12374,2	13781,4	16511,5	20137,8	15578,2
-	3112,2	2475,4	2966,8	3475,9	4456,1	3011,6
	542,0	373,9	220,7	129,3	459,2	553,6
	1058,8	977,2	979,8	967,3	1059,5	659,7
	1,2	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4
-	614,7	672,4	561,4	516,4	711,5	196,0
	795,2	676,8	655,1	431,1	425,9	152,5
-	611,1	371,1	149,6	271,0	422,9	714,4
	608	570,0	269,8	401,7	554,1	350,0
	256,6	252,3	259,2	256,2	263,3	218,3
	3337,6	2393,0	3537,2	4733,0	5899,3	4790,2

	-	-	-	-	-	-
	294,8	354,9	286,6	354,7	514,8	185,6
-	3047,3	2782,4	3493,4	4613,0	5027,9	4550,2
-	497,4	474,1	400,6	361,0	342,4	195,3
.	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,1
.	0,3	-	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5

2 –

/ ()	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
-	11537,4	9937,0	11198,4	13460,5	16466,9	12538,2
	2580,1	2215,4	2622,0	3060,1	3942,0	2620,4
	405,1	306,8	178,7	108,2	365,4	419,6
	506,8	431,7	446,5	407,5	407,6	143,1
	0,1	0,1	0	0	-	-
-	439,4	488,7	398,4	343,0	461,2	132,0
	527,1	422,1	416,2	233,4	227,4	63,3
-	439,9	276,9	107,0	164,7	261,2	437,1
	526,7	510,5	243,5	350,0	474,2	309,7
	16,9	14,5	16,7	14,6	11,1	6,4
	3026,2	2217,9	3256,6	4320,3	5442,7	4415,6
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	212,6	255,3	210,7	255,0	353,6	144,2
-	2376,9	2429,4	3012,9	3943,9	4259,9	3721,8
-	369,4	367,7	288,2	259,2	260,2	124,7
.	-	-	0,4	-	-	0
.	0,2	-	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5

80,5%, 78,1%, 2008, 2003

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2007 (16,5

(2006 1,2/1), 2,38/1).

2007 1,5

29,4 (1,55 1

19 70% 1990).

22% -

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(5127,2 (\$42,5),

2878).

\$412, \$3956.

80%

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2. , - , 2000 ., 277 .

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Summary

This article has the analyze of the contemporary condition of agraric section of the wheat production. Actually it is very important because the Level of wheat production have been and be one of the most important, level which can present the economical self-instruction, productional safety, self-instruction and well-being of each country. Also there are many problems which connect with wheat production of the Kazakhstan Republik and also have recommands for its solving.

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1. – , 1984.-
 2. DAI Europe
 3. « » ROPAID/102538/C/SV/KZ. – , 2007.- 25 .
 4. *Burke W.W.* Organization Development: A Normative View. – Reading, Mass.: Addison – Wesley P.C., 2007. – 35 .

Summary

The standards of state services must be considered as the instrument of rising quality of state bodies activity which allows to provide open character and transparency of state bodies activity and rise the efficiency of decisions passed , create the mechanism of adverse connection between society and authority. This process is of great importance and essential in quality management. And this article shows this process.

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	2004 .	2005 .	2006 .	2007 .	2008 .	2008 %	
						2004	2007
-	14278	14841,9	14839,8	15427,9	16190,1	113	105

:	11956,6	12647,9	12425,8	12892,3	13476,1	112,7	104,5
	103,4	104,4	90,9	93,2	97,8	94,6	105
	81,2	85,7	88	88,4	75,7	93,2	86
	1676,9	1577,2	1782	1873,8	2126,8	126,8	113,5
	29,9	33,7	45,0	53,0	58,3	195	110
	174,4	143,9	162,7	171,3	159,3	91	93
	91,1	83,0	91,2	144,2	78,4	86	54
	80,7	85,2	76,8	45,1	42,8	53	95
	33,5	32,0	32,4	37,8	44,7	133	118

5 1,1 , . . . 12,7 % , 26,8 %
33 % . 2 .
2008
, , , .
2004 83,7 % , 2008 - 83,2 % .
- 11,7 13,1 % , -
0,2 0,4 % , - 0,2 0,3 % .
: - 0,6 %
0,5 % , - 1,2 1 % , - 0,6 0,5 % , - 0,6 0,3 % , -
- 0,7 0,6 % .
, 12,3 20,1
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	2004 .	2005 .	2006 .	2007 .	2008 .	2008 %	
						2004	2007
-	12374	13781	16512	20138	15578	126	77
..	9937	11198	13460	16467	12538	126	76
	458	432	414	421	420	92	100
	276	285	289	294	255	92	87

2005	24,6	10,8	13,8	4,3	2,6	3,2	0,4	2,0	0,9	11,2
2006	26,7	10,2	16,5	4,4	2,5	3,4	0,5	3,7	0,9	11,2
2007	31,3	11,2	20,1	4,1	2,6	3,5	0,5	6,8	0,7	13,2
2008	28,8	13,2	15,6	4,5	2,9	3,6	0,4	5,7	1,1	10,7

2008 2004 18,5 %

– 1,1
16,1 %

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1990

2004 43 %

2008 1,5

4 %

– 81 %

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2004-2008

2007 – 4,2

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Summary

Modern condition of grain production in the country is considered in the article. The author analyzes changes of sown area, productivity of crops and gross yield of grain for the last five years. Structure of grain production in the context of main grain producers and in the context of different Oblasts is made.

Measures concerning export incensement of agricultural production are considered in the article. Different ways of perspective development of the branch are offered and defined in the article.

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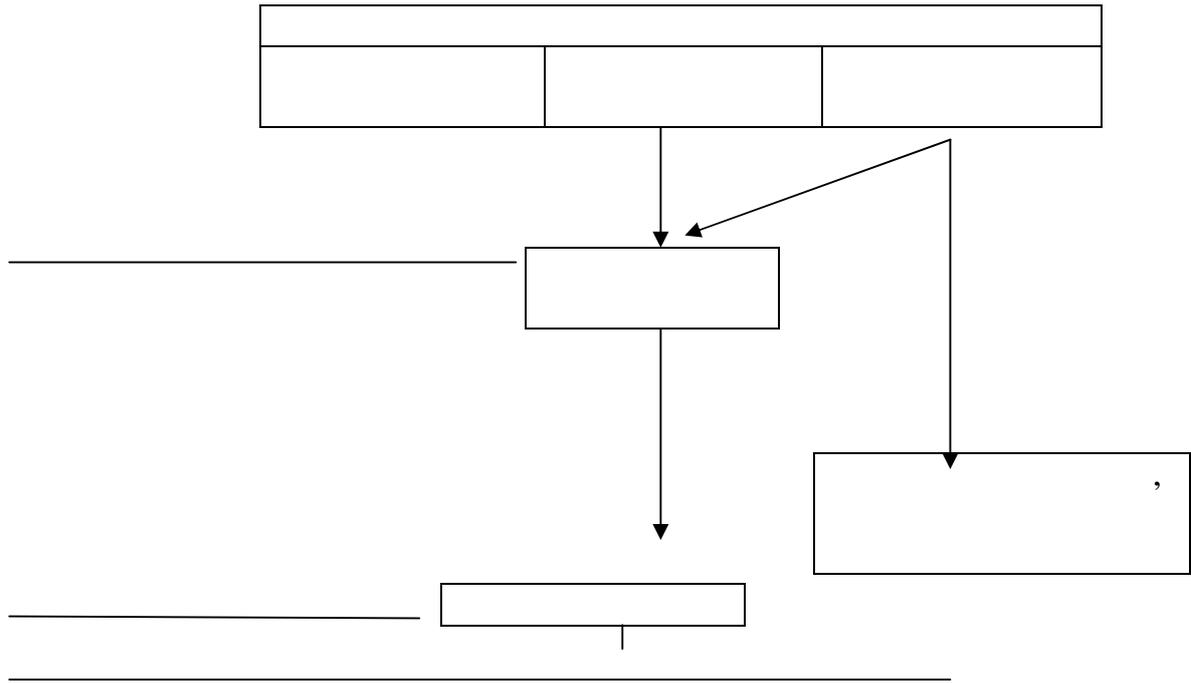
[REDACTED]

Summary

In clause the international experience of rendering of the state services in conditions of administrative reform where the basic tendencies in rendering the state services in conditions of administrative reform in the developed countries is introduction of principles, models and methods of carry of market mechanisms and a competition in the government is considered. Similarity and methodological unity of rendering of the state services in conditions of administrative reform in the various countries is represented rather interesting and unexpected enough phenomenon.

The international experience of reforms testifies, that perfection of rendering of the state services in conditions of administrative reform is a natural phenomenon, normal process of adaptation to developing realities of practice. Now in conditions of an economic crisis achievement of the specified purposes gets special value.

In opinion of the author of distinction between the countries should be considered first of all, even before attempts transfer this or that model of rendering of the state services in conditions of administrative reform. For this reason so important role for modern development of the Kazakhstan state and a society research of theories and models existing in the developed countries and has delimitation of an acceptability of import of the given ideas and institutes to Kazakhstan.



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- 1. . . II - « 2006». 33. :-
- 2. : , 2006.-0,3 . ():
- 3. .- .: , - « », 2005. - 352 . -
- .- : , 2004.-224 .

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Internal Control – Integrated Framework. The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, COSO (

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Internal Control: Guidance for Directors on the Combined Code (

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Management Framework (- S Enterprise Risk

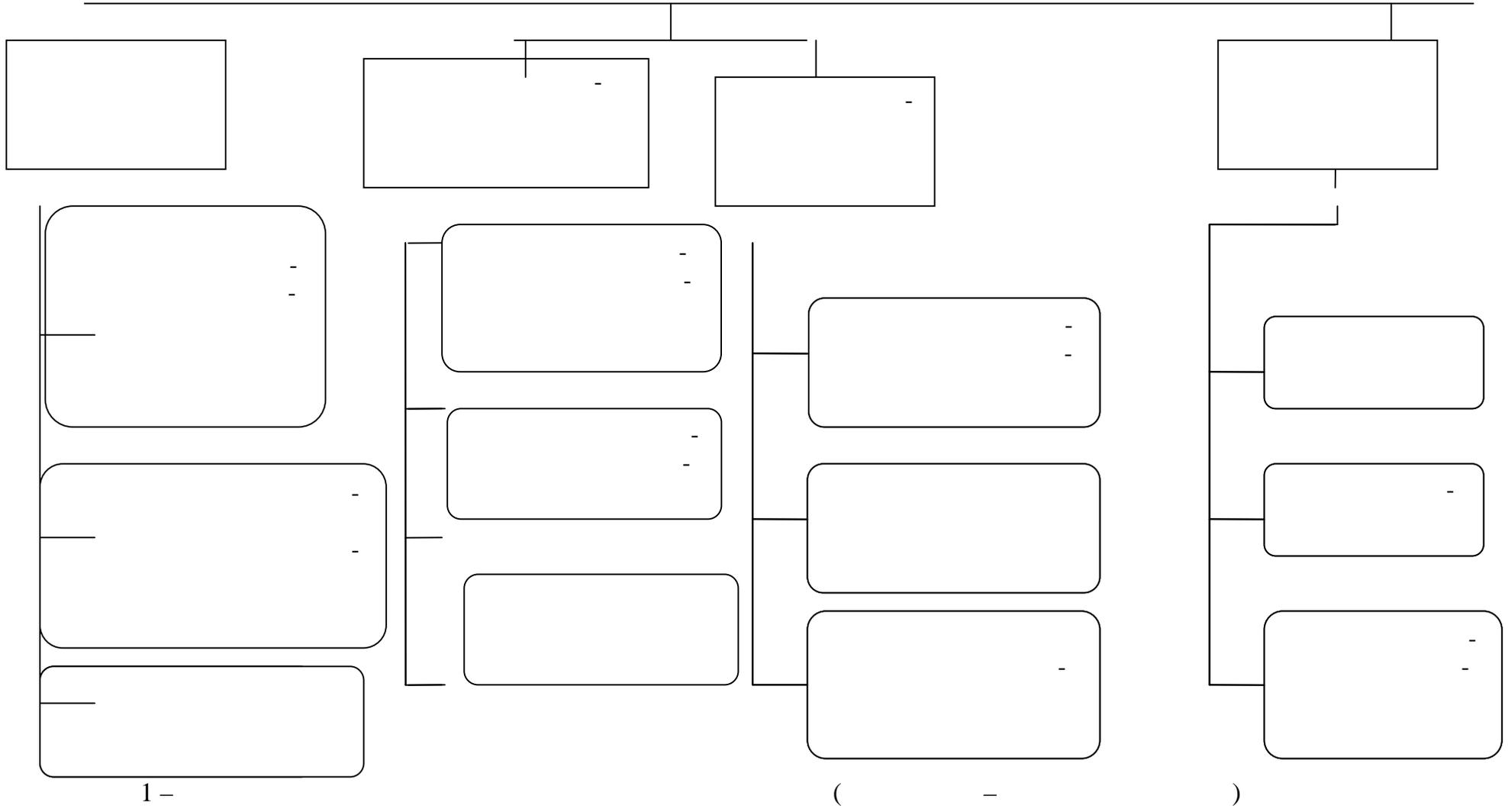
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Summary

Practice of forming of valuable systems of internal control only began to appear in Kazakhstan. The larger the company and the more difficult the structure of organization then the wider a demand to control systems and then the more actual a problem of increasing its quality. Internal taxation control, being a part of internal economic taxation control, carries out all functions of internal control in a part of tax relations, and that's why it has an important meaning in management of enterprise.

Unfortunately, majority of enterprises consider normative base too formal, but in most cases, documents, regulating taxation control are not established on the enterprise at all.

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008, %	
						2004	2007,
	5203,9	5457,4	5660,4	5840,9	5991,6	115,1	102,6
	13409,1	14334,5	15350,3	16080,0	16770,4	125,1	104,3
	1120,4	1163,5	1235,6	1291,1	1370,5	122,3	106,1
	1292,1	1281,9	1304,9	1352,7	1347,3	104,3	99,6
	25606,1	26215,5	28239,3	29506,8	30148,4	117,7	102,2
	125,7	130,5	138,6	143,2	148,3	118,0	103,6
	345,2	331,6	323,6	319,3	321,2	93,1	100,6
	910,4	865,8	857,3	870,9	902,5	99,1	103,6
	65,6	63,5	66,9	69,9	78,5	120,0	112,3
	159,6	166,3	189,8	196,4	195,7	122,6	99,6
	11858,5	12219,5	14585,5	15066,1	15523,6	130,9	103,0
	15,1	14,5	14,5	14,7	14,4	95,4	97,9
	()						
	418,0	475,6	571,8	634,7	734,8	175,8	115,8
	2153,4	2638,9	3269,2	3585,4	4098,4	190,3	114,3
	154,6	184,1	226,3	255,3	305,9	197,9	119,8
	66,0	69,8	88,0	90,7	93,1	141,1	102,6
	302,2	375,4	345,5	348,1	278,3	92,1	79,9
	18,5	21,4	26,4	29,4	32,6	176,2	110,9
	4440,7	4650,2	4762,0	4886,9	4935,6	111,1	101,0
	10345,3	10829,8	11223,8	11623,7	11769,5	113,8	101,3
	900,2	915,9	942,4	965,9	986,1	109,5	102,1
	1066,5	1045,8	1027,1	1065,6	1058,5		99,3
	13435,4	13620,6	13308,3	14092,6	14346,5	106,8	101,8
	92,4	94,6	97,7	99,1	101,3	109,6	102,2
	-2004-2008						

2004-2008

2008 5991600
5,4 %- , 12,3 %- ()
82,3 %-
2007 150700 2,6 %- ,
0,6 %- ()
15,8 %- 1,0 %-
2008 16770400 , 5,4 %-
, 24,4 %- ()
70,2 %- 2008 4,3 %- ,
3,6 %- ()
14,3 %- 1,3 %-
2008 137050 , 5,7 %-
, 22,3 %- ()
72,0 %- 2008 2007
6,1 %- , 19,8
12,3 %- ()
2,1 %-

2-

2-

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008/2007 %
/	698913,8	763843,4	853312,9	1121773,6	1384188,4	123,4
:						
/	171474,5	182837,6	211561,3	305565,4	388887,9	127,3
()	178006,7	166955,8	185395,1	265500,1	316082,7	119,1
	349432,6	414050,0	456356,5	550708,1	679217,8	123,3
	391328,0	400217,9	432491,6	630795,7	761117,2	120,7
:						
/	147235,0	152702,4	174239,3	263062,3	333705,2	126,9
()	160276,5	143590,5	156358,6	228644,3	267363,3	116,9
	83816,5	103925,0	101893,7	139089,1	160048,7	115,1
:	307585,8	363625,5	420821,3	490977,9	623071,2	126,9

/	24239,5	30135,2	37322,0	42503,1	55182,7	129,8
()	17730,2	23365,3	29036,5	36855,8	48719,4	132,2
	265616,1	310125,0	354462,8	411619,0	519169,1	126,1
/	99,5	107,31	104,5	108,9	93,6	85,9
%-						
/	91,0	125,2	112,3	113,9	88,2	77,4
()	99,7	96,3	112,1	115,1	86,9	75,5
	103,3	104,1	103,2	104,0	99,7	95,9
-2004-2008						

2008 1384188,4 . , 316082,7 .
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() 23,4 %- , ()
127,3 %- , ()
19,1 %-
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623071,2 . , 55182,7 .
, 48719,4 . ()
, 519169,1 .

2003-2008
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			()	
2003	311,9	10,4	18,1	283,4
2004	329,7	11,5	20,4	297,8
2005	348,3	11,8	25,5	311,0
2006	366,5	11,2	28,3	327,0
2007	385,9	11,9	31,7	342,3
2008	400,1	14,0	35,9	350,2

4- . 2003-2008

			()	
2003	96,0	3,4	10,6	82,0
2004	101,6	3,1	12,2	86,3
2005	106,6	3,1	14,5	89,0
2006	114,9	2,8	17,6	94,5
2007	123,7	2,9	20,7	100,1
2008	130,8	3,0	24,2	103,6

, 2006,2007 2008
 -94,5 , 100,1 103,6
 () 2006 -17,6 , 2007 -
 20,7 2008 -24,2
 4%- 2006 -2,8
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 2006-2008 ()

5- . 2006-2008

()

	2006	2007	2008
	147828,5	180527,8	88791,2
	33555,3	40824,4	50383,9
	88,6	34,4	92,3
	181295,2	221317,8	248150,3
, %	18,5	18,4	20,3
, %	0,05	0,02	0,04

(2007-2008) 152,7

2008 20,3 %- (50,3
).

Summary

In the fiction is saw the role, specialties and effects of small business development at the agrarian section.

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» [1].
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[2]. , -
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[3].

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 : -48 % , -
 34 % , -4 % (2000 .) [2]. -
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 : (); -
 -
 -
 2005 70% 86.9% -
 11.6 , 12.8 1980 .
 , -
 2006 39 ,
 301 , - 77 .

10,731
2008

69,9

2004 2008

1.97

5,436

1993

90—

2000-

41 %

90-

1

2007

2008

2009

(2 . . 2007 .)

()

(). 2000

145

7894,

– Daimler-Chrysler, Renault-Nissan, Ford-Volvo.

90-

2008

2009

2009

54%,

[5].

— 77%

57 %,

47

(

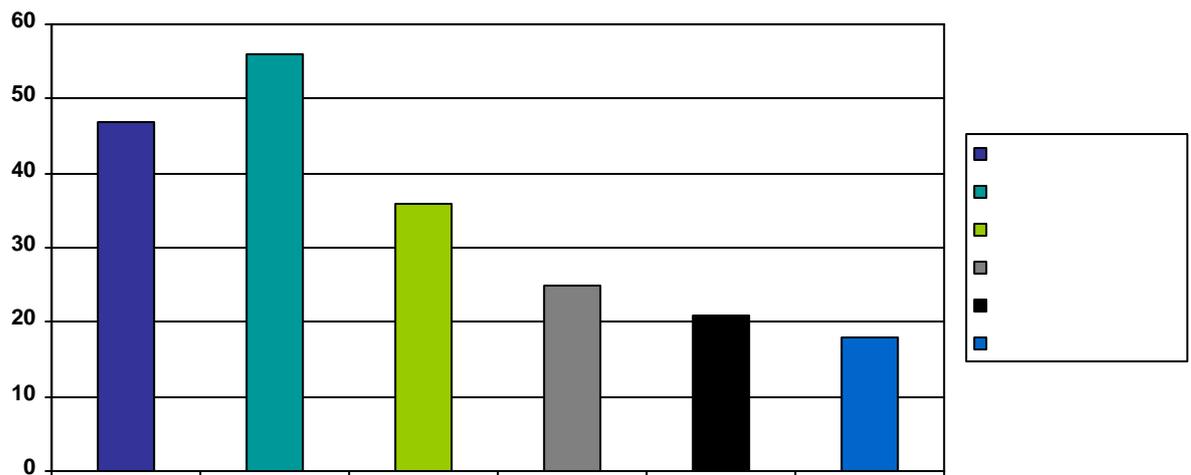
60

%
47),

).

(37

2009



.1 2010-2011 .
 , (56 .)
 20 (, , ,).

45 . , - 120 . .
 10-15

200% - 60-70% -
 2 . , -

«Exxon
 Mobil» «General Electric» (380 370 . . - 1 2)

«Microsoft» (30
 - 280, 152 270 .

.), ?
 . -

79

[6].

70-

1. . . . :
? : « « », 1998.

2. . . .
<http://www.globalization.report.ru>

3. . . . : , - ,
(- 26).

<http://www.polit.nnov.ru/2009/09/26/glob5ethronolog26/>

4. . . . <http://un.by/news/digest/july2009/29-02/29-06-02-07-0.html>

5. . . .
. <http://m-economy.ru/art.php3?artid=21466>

. 2010-2011 .

Summary

It consider the reasons and points of financial globalization in the article. Especially the main attention to such of the points as direct foriegn investments and international operation, which realising on global financial market. It runs several forecast of given on direct foriegn investments on 2010-2011 y.

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1. , 1
2. World Migration 2008: Managing Labour Mobility in the Evolving Global Economy (IOM, Geneva, 2008) [" 2008 : ", MOM, , 2008 .] <http://www.iom.int/iahia/Jahia/cache/ofFonce/pid/1674?entrId=20275>.
3. *D. Ratha, S. Mohapatra and Z. Xu*, "Outlook for Remittance Flows 2008-2010: Growth expected to moderate significantly, but flows to remain resilient", 11 November 2008, Migration and Development Brief No. 8, Migrant and Remittances Team, Development Prospects Group, The World Bank, [. , . .]
4. . " 2008-2010 .: ", 11 ' 2008 ., 8 " , " ,] <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/33493410315015165/MDBrief8.pdf>.

Summary

In the article says about how world financials crisis is haunt on migration and migration process in the different sides of world.

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(...),

(...)

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2.

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$$= \frac{(1-)}{1-}, \quad (1)$$

, % , %

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$$= \frac{(-) (!-)}{1-}, \quad (2)$$

- , % , % , % , - , - , -

$$= \frac{(1 -)}{1-}, \quad (3)$$

- , %; , %; , - ; - ; -

$$= \frac{(360 .) (1-)}{}, \quad (4)$$

- () , % - () , % - , . - , -

6. -

. ,7 2008 .

7. -

: , , 1997, .125

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Summary

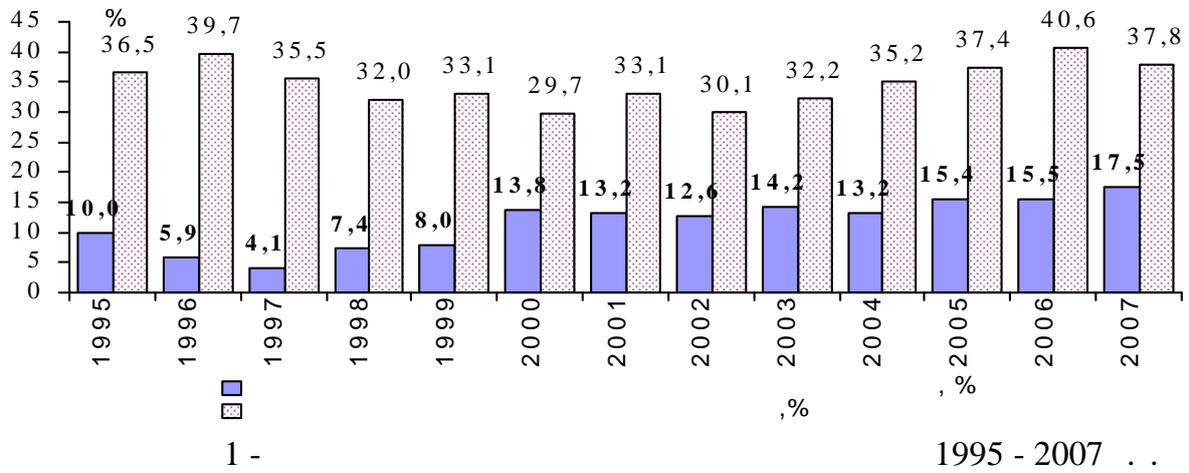
The cost of capital is the price which is paid by enterprise for involving from different sources. Importance of estimation of the cost of capital, before management of its forming, has a need to calculation of its index on all levels of development of the enterprise. In the progress of estimation of formed capital, actual indexes used, which are connected with the estimation of its individual elements.

« »
 « » - 2 300 .
 « » - 48%, . . . « -
 23,5%- 120
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 - 5%. « »
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 ») .
 - 120
 , 8 959 . 13
 . 10
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 2009 .
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 . 2009
 , 5,6 .
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Summary

The basic problems in agriculture for today are: integration of small agricultural commodity producers, deterioration and shortage of technics and financial resources and also preparation, transportation, processing and realisation of agricultural production. For the decision of these problems in article it is stated about work of new structure in agriculture about the service-procuring centres which have started to work successfully in southern regions of republic, about an operational experience, the purposes and problems and about legislative maintenance of the specified centres.

(1).

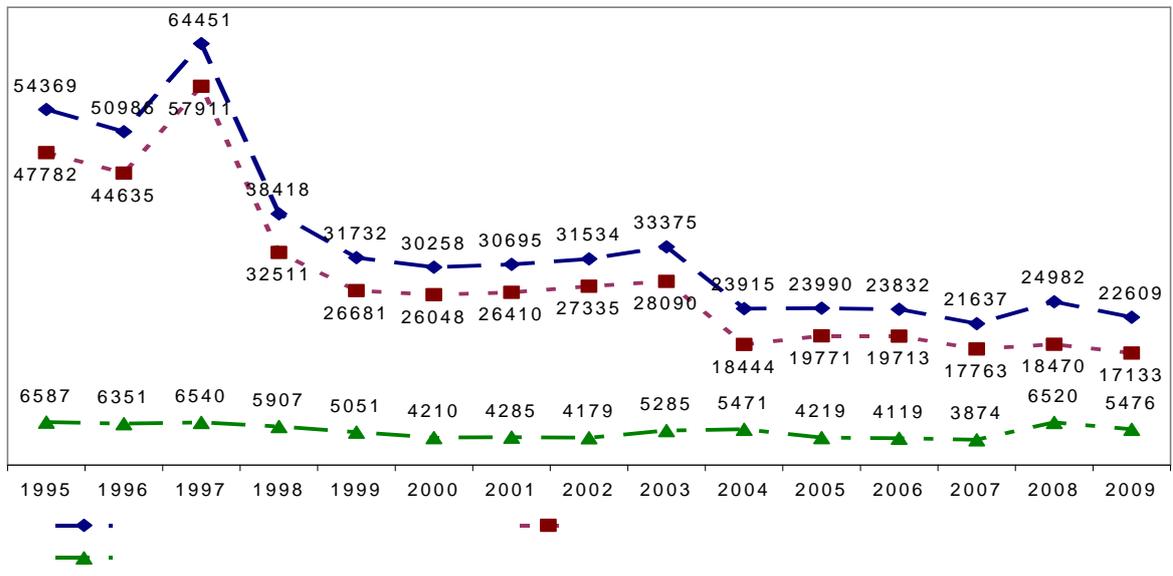


1 -

1995 - 2007 . .

() -
 1994 320 () -
 () [2].

(2).

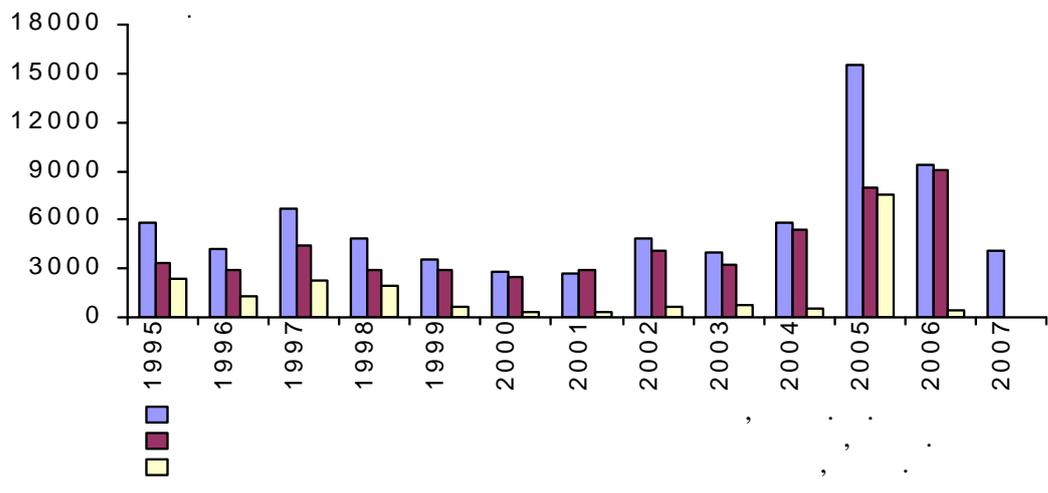


2 -

1995-2009

(3,5 4,5) -
 15-20 -
 3 [3]. 2005 (3), -

622 , 14 :
 15,8 , 277 , 41,8



3-
 1995-2007

2004 , 28% 2005 30% 2003 : 20%
 11663 2005 8 , 11 2009
 331 , 35 3.5
 , 70%

[4].

[5, .7].

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

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2004

1449

[7].

[8],

2005

52

6,4

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14

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[9].

[9] : « , -

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2004 «

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[10].

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1. 1991-2007. .
, 2008 – 254 .
2. : <http://ns.emer.kz>.
3. « -
» 23
2005 1154.
4. . . - . . : , 1996. –
188 .
5. . . . -
: . – ., 2004.-38 .
6. . . : . - .: , - -
, 2006. – 464 .
7. « -
-
» 12 2008 24.
8. 5 1996 19-I « -
» (10.01.2006 .).
9. 3 2002 314-II « -
».
10. « - -
,
» 7 2004 N 580.

Summary

The article shows the main reasons of occurrence of the natural and technogenic character emergency situations in the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is considered the following economic mechanisms on the reduction of the damages originated from the emergency situations: insuring, social security of the injured, assessment and compensation of damages, creation of the financial and material reserves in the event of emergency situations. The article shows the primary objectives of the governmental material reserve system and its structure.

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1. /
, 1992, . 2, . 41-63.
2. , 1990, . 28-45.
3. , 1993. . 3 . 27-51.
4. //
- , 2005.

Summary

The major sources of increase of efficiency of enterprise activity in an agrarian orb, set of measures are reviewed on the part of the state and businessmen.

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 , 2005.- . 240. -
2. ... () ... , 1993. -
3. ... , 1995.- . 445. .
4. ... , 1992.- . 560. -
5. ... , 1994. -

Summary

The notion of economical effectiveness and effect, system of different factors, which have got an influence on grain cultivating are considered in this article. The main directions technology of improvement of grain and also reserves of improvement of economical grain production are examined. Special attention is devoted to increasing of competitiveness of zakhstan grain on the world market. The main directions of improvement of economical effectiveness of noth zakhstan grain are underlined.

[5].

1990 57
 2631
 105-110 %.
 265
 109, () 5774,3
 - 25 % :
 (294,9) - 13
 %; (30,9) - 10,4 %; (10,9) -
 40%.

1990-1995 « » -
 «Ren-milk» - ;
 « " " » ,
 « » -) .
 10200 - -
 : 265 113

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2008 . 2003-
198 . , 881 . , 2003 . , 5
8,1 . 2 . ,
, (2).
2 - 2003 - 2008 .
(.)

2003 .	4316,7	411,6	8,1
2004 .	4556,8	434,5	5,7
2005 .	4749,2	445,1	4,4
2006 .	4926,0	449,5	2,4
2007 .	5073,2	452,2	2,1
2008 .	5198,0	452,7	2,0

2004 2008

3:

3 - 2004 - 2008
.()

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	4 556,80	4 749,20	4 926,00	5 073,20	5198

-	176,7	177,3	183,2	177,6	170,1
()	228,7	258,6	281	309,1	347,9
	4 151,40	4 313,30	4 461,80	4 586,50	4680

14,1
%, 3,7 %, 6,6 . , 52,1% 12,7%

2003 . 2008 .)
() 3,6%, 50 % (4).

4 -
2003-2008 .

	2003 .	2004 .	2005 .	2006 .	2007 .	2008 .	2008 . % 2003 .
	388,6	397,4	394,1	389,3	396,4	402,4	103,6
-	54,3	52,8	46,4	45,2	43,6	43,6	80,3
	3	3,7	3,5	3,8	4,4	4,5	150,0
	331,3	340,9	344,2	340,3	348,4	354,3	106,9
	187,6	188,7	181,8	181	184,7	189,1	100,8
-	17,2	16,7	14,7	13,7	12,3	12,1	70,3
	0,9	1,1	1	1,4	2,2	2,4	266,7
	169,5	170,9	166,1	165,9	170,2	174,6	103,0

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- ;
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- ;

1. . . . « ()»: / . . . ; . - , 2006. - 50 .
2. . . . « ». - , 2002. - 448 .
3. . . . « ». - , 2006. - 296 .
4. . . . « », // . , 1998, 11, .51-54
5. . . . « ». - .: , 1995. - 146 .

Summary

The agrarian market can be defined as economic relations on manufacture, processing, an exchange and production consumption. In narrower understanding the market represents economic relations between manufacturers of raw materials and consumers of the goods. Between these two stages of an end result of functioning of the market there is production processing. Manufacture of milk and its sale represent the main part of a dairy subcomplex.

The Dairy-grocery subcomplex is the integrated system of technologically and economically interconnected branches of dairy animal industries and the industry processing milk, united by the general goal of manufacture, processing and sales of milk and dairy products. For increase of efficiency of all agriculture it is necessary to provide dynamical and balanced development of its separate components specialising on manufacture of homogeneous groups of products.

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» [2].

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- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

[5].

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1. . . « »// , : , 1998
2. . . « »// , 4- , : , 1969 . 10-11
3. . . . // . . . , : , 1989
4. . « » (Der Isolierte Staat in Beziehung auf Landwirtschaft und Nationaloekonomie, 1826).
5. « ».- -2004.

Summary

In the course of land reform in Kazakhstan has been a fundamental error. Land conversion were haphazard. The practice of land reform has shown the need for more careful approach to the establishment of multi-forms of management. The allocation of land and building land observed a number of shortcomings. The management of construction and management of agricultural production should be based on consideration of natural and economic conditions. First of all, productive and territorial characteristics of the earth.

“ ” ()

50-
2006

1995 140

« — — »

[1]

1990-

2005

61- 117

2006—2007

56-

51

- 74

- 56

», « » .

« — — ».

[1]

1995 140 1500 ,

— —

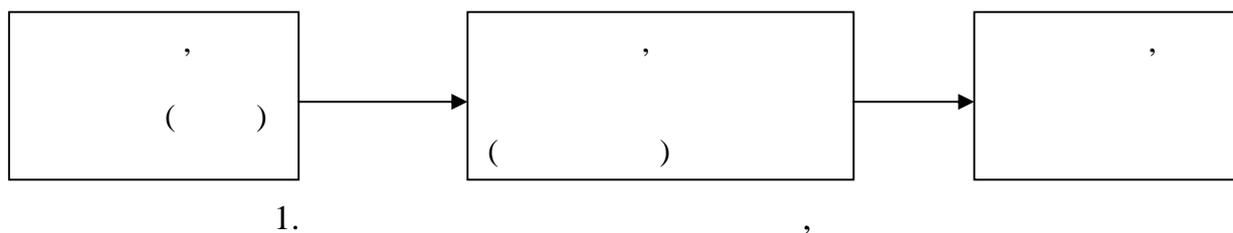
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... , , ,
(), , « — (».
2005–2006 .),
() ,
(.1).



2006-2007

-10-

49,5% (2001 25,4%),
— 50%.

[2]

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 ,
 .
 2006-2007 .
 27 2006 .
 , 56 - «
 », 2005 , 5
 51 .
 70 , 8 ,
 62 . ,
 54- - 55 , , 62-
 , - 64 , - 78 , - 85 ,
 - 86 - 107
 .
 , : 1)
 3) 51 ; 2) (56 ,);
 (74).[3]
 « -
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 , 1700 , 1500
 , 200 ,
 13% , 20
 , 1000 .
 , 1 .
 15.
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 . , 65-

75%

2012 350 2005

2003 – 2015 2005-2015 10

2007-2015 « » WEF

1979 .,

1. . . « » .
 2. // .-2006.- 2.- .-10-14. // .-
 3. //
- <http://www.rusinventor.com>

At the present time Kazakhstan is a new stage of its development. Realization of setting tasks allow our country to join in the most competitiveness countries. The strategy of steady growth of competitiveness of Kazakhstan and joining to 50 competitiveness countries of the world is the main priority of our country.

” (knowledge-value).
: “... ” [1].

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«

),

» [2].

[3].

1. . , : /
 // .: Academia, 1999.- .337-371.
2. . . // . 2003.- 1.- .43. -
3. . . - XXI // -
 . 1999. - 9. - .109.

Summary

In this article the question on intellectual activity conditions of the economy based on knowledge by the central economic phenomenon is considered.

2003-2005 » [3], «
2004-2010 » [4], «

» [5] (-)
2003

2015 [6].

2003-2005

2003-2005

36,3%,

- 47,8% [7].

2000-2002

- 28,2%,

» (-).

161

- 6 671,

2009 7,4

1,2

32,9

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2009

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		-		.	-
		-	,	,	,
	16	414	1 383 791	31 178	5 106 710 000
	12	429	483 048	125 782	1 276 142 000
	18	899	461 230	263 456	4 414 381 000
	3	98	4 838	12 091	518 940 000
-	17	560	395 369	220 050	2 351 762 000

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1. 2010 46 ； « 2005-
2. : « 》，1997 – 360 ； -
3. 5 2002 889 « 2003-2005 »；
4. 10 2003 1149 -
- « 2004-2010 »；
5. 25 2001 137 « »；
6. 17 2003 1096 « -
- 2003-2015 »；
7. 23 2008 1215 « -
- 2009-2011 ».

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Summary

The formation of the market infrastructure of agrarian sector in Kazakhstan has been occurring difficult and inconsistent in conditions of specificity and features of agriculture development. The majorities of the agricultural organizations don't receive incomes of their activity for the renewal and accumulation of material and labor resources. There is a curling of their entrepreneurial business that leads to disappearance of the main source of local population incomes and countryside degradation.

The author offers the creation of legislative base for development of the credit co-operative companies operating not for the sake of profit earning, the state financial support of credit companies and co-operatives companies, and the creation of the agricultural bank on the base of some specialized financial institutions which are carrying out the state support of agrarian and industrial complex now; the newly founded institute can attract other financial means for additional financing of agricultural formations' requirement like as bilateral and syndicated loans, issue of eurobonds, etc.

1 -

	2004 .	2005 .	2006 .	2007 .	2008 .	2008 %	
						2004	2007
-	14278	14841,9	14839,8	15427,9	16190,1	113	105
:	11956,6	12647,9	12425,8	12892,3	13476,1	112,7	104,5
	103,4	104,4	90,9	93,2	97,8	94,6	105
	81,2	85,7	88	88,4	75,7	93,2	86
	1676,9	1577,2	1782	1873,8	2126,8	126,8	113,5
	29,9	33,7	45,0	53,0	58,3	195	110
	174,4	143,9	162,7	171,3	159,3	91	93
	91,1	83,0	91,2	144,2	78,4	86	54
	80,7	85,2	76,8	45,1	42,8	53	95
	33,5	32,0	32,4	37,8	44,7	133	118

5 1,1 , . . . 12,7 % , 26,8 % -
33 % . 2 -
2008 -
, , , . -
2004 83,7 % , 2008 - 83,2 % . -
0,2 0,4 % , - 0,2 0,3 % . - 11,7 13,1 % , -
0,5 % , - 1,2 1 % , - 0,6 0,5 % , - 0,6 0,3 % , -
- 0,7 0,6 % . -
, - 12,3 20,1 -
. , - 8,8 13,3 / . -
, -
:

2004	24,3	11,9	12,4	3,4	2,4	3,2	0,4	2,9	1,0	10,8
2005	24,6	10,8	13,8	4,3	2,6	3,2	0,4	2,0	0,9	11,2
2006	26,7	10,2	16,5	4,4	2,5	3,4	0,5	3,7	0,9	11,2
2007	31,3	11,2	20,1	4,1	2,6	3,5	0,5	6,8	0,7	13,2
2008	28,8	13,2	15,6	4,5	2,9	3,6	0,4	5,7	1,1	10,7

2008 - 1,1
16,1 %

2004 18,5 %

20,8 % - 12,5

1990

2004 43 %

2008 1,5

4 % - 81 %

1/3

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1. . . . - //
2. . - 2003.- 1
// . - 1999.- 7

Summary

Modern condition of grain production in the country is considered in the article. The author analyzes changes of sown area, productivity of crops and gross yield of grain for the last five years. Structure of grain production in the context of main grain producers and in the context of different Oblasts is made.

Measures concerning export incensement of agricultural production are considered in the article. Different ways of perspective development of the branch are offered and defined in the article.

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49,2% (43,8 .) [1].

() 2008 4 749
, 2006 284
2008 1 014,7 , 2005,
2006, 2007 (1
).

1 - ()

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	4067	4412	4398	4647	4887	5033	4886	4749
, .	800,9	973,5	1027,7	1057,2	901,1	916,3	975,8	1014,7

2006

,
()
97,3% (17 595,9 .) ,
2,7% (494,9 .) . (2) .
2 - ()

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
-	13 210,0	9 154,4	10 675,1	19 412,0	18 090,8

	13 051,4	8 940,5	10 443,6	19 009,2	17 595,9
-	158,6	213,9	231,5	402,8	494,9

2001-2008 . . .

3

[1].

3

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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	800,9	973,5	1027,7	1057,2	901,1	916,3	975,8	1014,7
	765,1	894,4	947,7	972,3	837,5	865,8	924,6	951,6
:								
	702,1	817,2	803,0	852,6	751,8	763,7	830,4	844,0
	63,0	77,2	144,7	119,7	85,7	102,1	94,2	107,6
	4,6	2,9	9,2	10,6	5,5	4,1	6,4	10,1
	0,5	0,02	1,1	1,3	0,5	0,06	0,3	0,2
-	0,2	-	0,8	0,7	0,8	-	-	0,1
	0,2	0,2	3,1	0,3	0,8	1,6	0,6	2,9
,								
,	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,0
	30,1	75,8	65,5	71,5	54,6	44,1	43,4	47,6
	-	-	-	0,03	-	-	0,05	0,05
	0,03	22,0	0,05	0,3	4,4	1,2	0,2	0,4
	-	53,8	64,4	71,1	50,2	42,9	43,2	47,1

()
 2008 6,9 / , 2007
 2
 (4).
 4 - ()

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
/	13,1	11,4	8,5	6,9	7,0	8,9	11,5	7,0
:								
	12,7	11,2	8,1	7,0	6,8	8,7	11,2	6,9
	17,0	13,5	10,4	5,6	8,6	10,3	13,6	7,6
	12,4	13,5	9,9	8,3	8,7	10,9	11,7	7,0
	3,6	5,5	3,0	5,7	7,1	7,4	8,2	2,4
-	1,5	1,5	3,7	3,0	2,1	4,3	5,4	17,5
	1,0	1,8	1,6	2,2	8,9	2,2	1,7	2,6
	62,8	69,0	82,9	78,6	98,4	51,7	91,8	39,6
	103,0	108,6	133,0	100,9	93,6	107,5	131,9	109,8
	16,7	65,2	-	58,8	58,6	-	31,5	25,9
	2,4	3,5	5,3	2,4	4,9	9,6	2,7	2,7

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Summary

Facts of reducing quantity of peasant and (farm) economies during last years in Akmola region are given in the article. Agricultural productivity of these peasant (farm) economies are also analyzed.

At present some factors at increasing and vital activity of peasant (farm) economies are offered in a prevalent situation.

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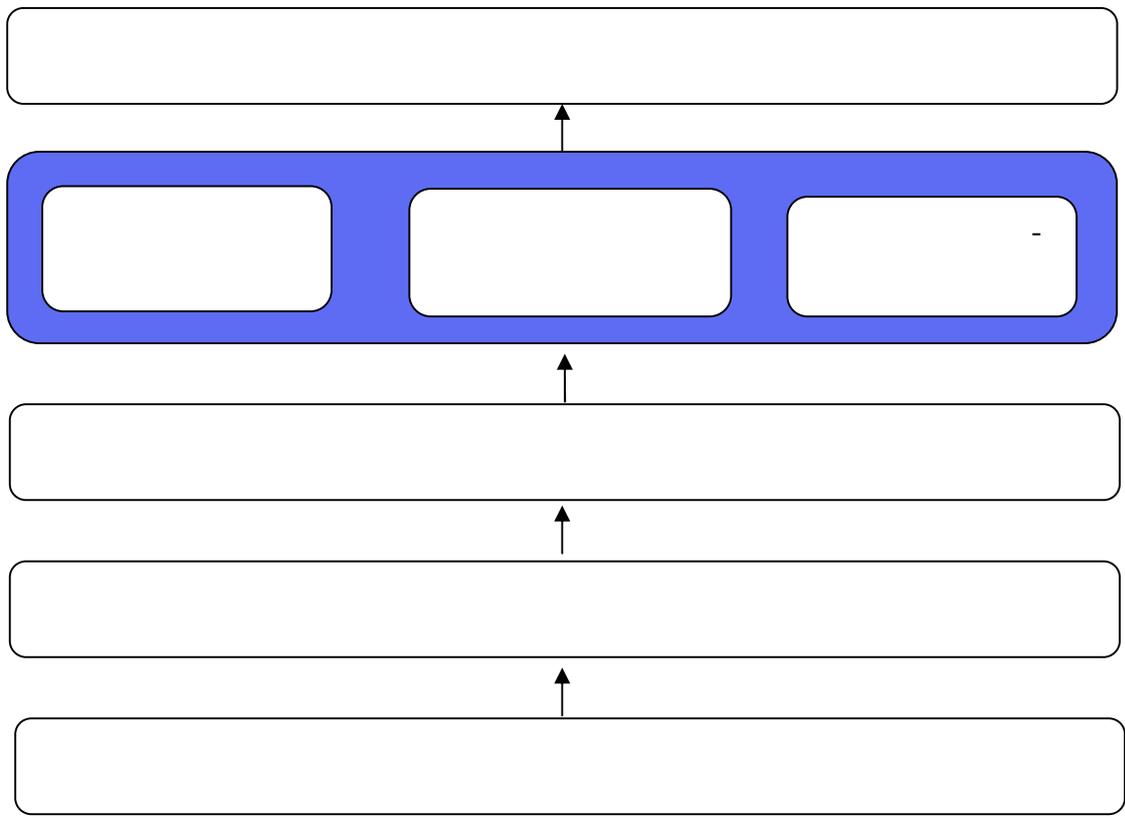
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 2. . . . //
 3. . . . 2001. 4. . - .:
 4. , 1998. : . - ., 2000.
 5. . : . .: « »,
 2003. -221 .
 6. . . . - , 1997.
 7. : . - .:
- 2006-2009 .

Summary

This article is examined theoretical perspectives of enterprises competitive. The Author has studied theoretical approach for definition of this conception and factors, impacting on enterprises competitive. Urgency of present theme is founded and prerequisites are revealed.

2008 , (1)[1].

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	51 267,0	60 230,4	78 575,0	120 905,7	111 055,6

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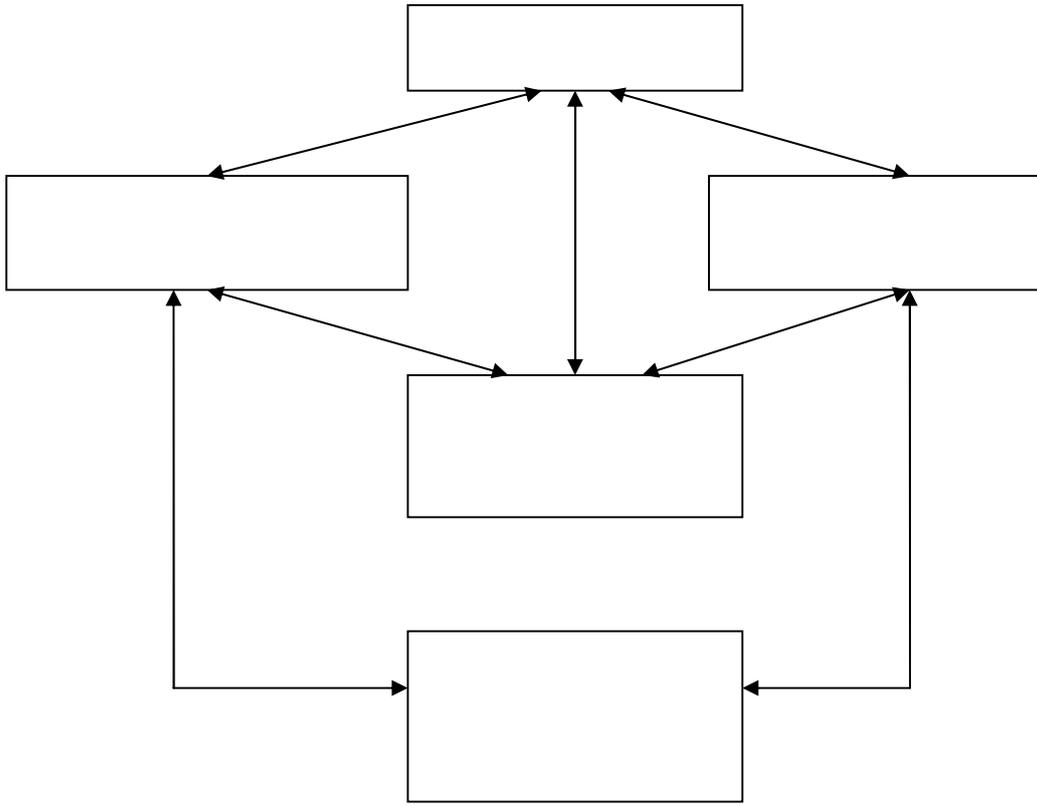
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This article is about theoretic aspects of formation company's strategy. Connect of company's strategy and growing of her competition abihity. Author learned important compenents of company's strategy. The main point of company's competition ability was studied.

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 2008
 61,8
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 2007
 629
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 13
 - 253 (61,4%), - 14 (56,3%),
 - 80 (39,2%), - 9 (38,7%), - 34
 (38%), - 51 (34,4%) . /2/
 1 2009 7093
 , 2473 , 4490 - , 103 -
 27 . /3/
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 21 : 45,7 %
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 (27,6 %). 5-6
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- 170 600
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	2,8	.	.	,	2008	,	,	,	-
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. Tuesday, 29 May 2007

: « 2008

3. — « — :
, 2008. - 224 .
 4. 6 2009
».
: www.minagri.gov.kz
 5. . . . -
«Analytic» 6/2002.
 6. « », 24.09.2009
 7. -
2004-
2010 1- 2008 . :
: www.minagri.gov.kz
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Summary

In article authors have been opened concept «a sustainable development of rural territories»; an urgency of the given theme, a current state of rural territories; their problems and a decision way; priorities of agrarian sector and in what has resulted backwardness of the given sector; at what stage is state development's programs of rural territories.

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Internal Control – Integrated Framework. The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, COSO (

Internal Control: Guidance for Directors on the Combined Code (

Management Framework (S Enterprise Risk

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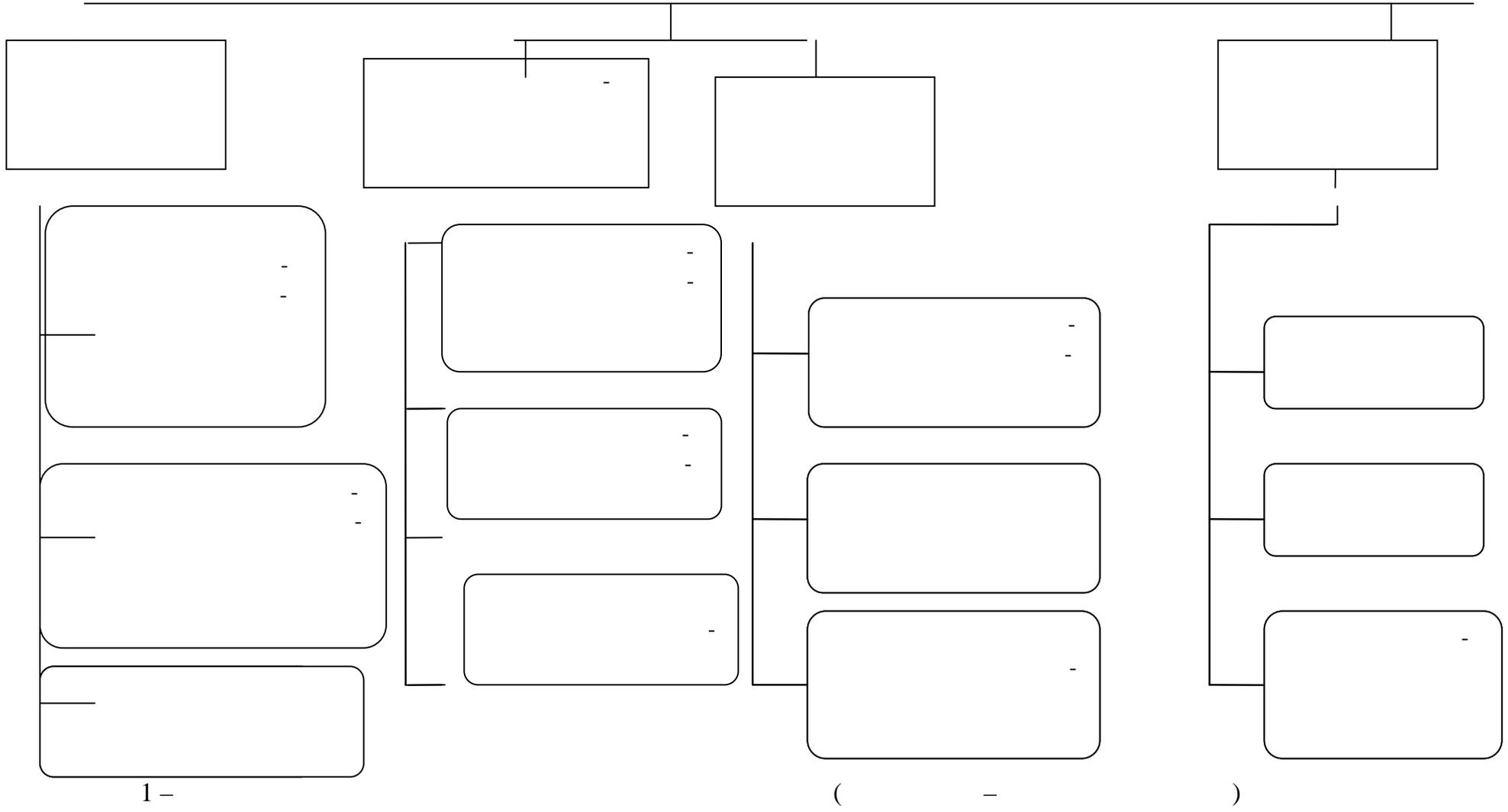
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736 .
2. (1990 - 1998 .)- : 2000. -
196 .
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2007.- 17 .
4. - 2004.-
198 .

Summary

Practice of forming of valuable systems of internal control only began to appear in Kazakhstan. The larger the company and the more difficult the structure of organization then the wider a demand to control systems and then the more actual a problem of increasing its quality. Internal taxation control, being a part of internal economic taxation control, carries out all functions of internal control in a part of tax relations, and that's why it has an important meaning in management of enterprise.

Unfortunately, majority of enterprises consider normative base too formal, but in most cases, documents, regulating taxation control are not established on the enterprise at all.

2015 . ,
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 , 2000 . , ,
 XXI . 35%, - 45, - 43,
 - 63%. 2015 .

2015 .

2015 .
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, %

	2001-2005 .	2006-2015 .	
		I	I
	6,1	3,2	3,8
	7,4	7,0	7,7
	10,3	9,0	9,2
	7,7	4,5	5,3

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2001-2005
2015 .

2015 . 33 .

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2015 . 2 .

7,3% .

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200 . 2% .

2015 .

560 : 2015 .

2015 . - 2919 .

170 - 3089 .

5,8%

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2006-2015 .

2 - , %

	2005 .	2015 .	
		I	II
	13,5	10,0	14,3
	44,2	42,5	43,7
	14,6	11,5	14,1
	31,3	18,7	18,9
	19,2	21,0	23,3
	66,7	80,4	81,5
	46,9	47,1	48,6
	47,1	37,9	38,0

(. 3).

3- , %

	2001-2005 .	2006-2015 .	
		I	I
	9,6	4,1	4,7
	12,6	7,0	7,7
	21,8	10,5	10,7
	17,7	5,6	5,4

2015 ., - , 2000 .
14,8%, 2005 . 17,4%, 2015 .
19%. 2000 .
14,4% , 2005 .
. - 22,5%, , 2015 .
25%.

23% 2000 . 37,7% 2005 ., 2015 .
 43%. 19,8% 2000 .
 25% 2005 .

2015 .

.4.

2005 2015 .

13,9

12,3%, . .

1,5 % .,

2015 .

11,8%, . .

2 %.

50%

28% 2005 .

2015 .

2,8% 2005 .

5,7-5,8% 2015 .

4 -

, %

	2001-2005 .	2006-2015 .	
		I	II
	5,4	2,9	3,4
	8,7	9,3	9,9
	9,7	8,2	8,4
	10,5	6,4	7,2

2015 .

(2001-

2005 .)

3,1%,

2006-2015 .

1,3%; 2015 .

80-81 .

- 6,5 . . ,

51-52 . . .

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2015 . 85 . . ,

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Summary

Development deepening economic cooperation between Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine could become a strong enough factors in countering the negative trends associated with economic crisis. Enhancing the integration process of creating the CES of Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine has a high economic efficiency. The integration effect is achieved by expanding the market for mutual exchange of goods manufacturing industries and agriculture. Creating EEA countries, Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine could become a catalyst of integration processes in the whole post-Soviet space.

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Summary

Information is necessary for operative guidance, contained in the system of administrative account which is one of perspective directions of record-keeping. One of basic questions in the system of administrative account on an enterprise, there is a correct choice of methods of account of production inputs and determination of composition of expenses plugged in a unit cost. The article is devoted these questions.

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Summary

In article the basic types of monopolism and a problem of monopolisation of economy are considered. Specificity of exclusive activity in Kazakhstan which essentially differs on the scales, the reasons and stability from the similar phenomenon in market system is analyzed. The state policy of demonopolization of economy and competition development in markets RK which overall objective is increase of a production efficiency on the basis of market regulation of economic processes, business development is considered. The primary goal of this policy is decrease in concentration of manufacture and creation of necessary conditions for competition development in the markets on certain groups of the goods (works, services)

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2004 – 2015 ,
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170
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9 2007
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Summary

The article presents an analysis of the legal framework of environmental protection in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Activities of the country under international environmental conventions and agreements aimed at addressing the priority problems of the National Action Plan for the environmental protection. The regulations of the Ecological Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan are considered.

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2,0		2
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-1,0	-	
-2,0	-	2

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10 %, « » 1,5-
15 % . « »

0,5- , « »

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[1,2,3]:

$$y_t = \alpha + (\beta \times y_{t-1}), \quad (1)$$

y_t – t ;

α – ;

β – « » ;

y_{t-1} – t .

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R^2

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 1991 2007
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		-	R^2	$(1 - R^2)$
1		1,04	0,86	0,14
2		0,56	0,73	0,27
3		0,86	0,91	0,09
4		0,89	0,93	0,07
5		0,82	0,72	0,28
6		0,8	0,88	0,12
7		1,53	0,74	0,26
8		0,85	0,65	0,35
9		0,75	0,9	0,1
10		0,98	0,87	0,13
11		0,76	0,77	0,23
12		1,02	0,71	0,29
13		0,63	0,85	0,15
14		0,95	0,79	0,21
15		0,68	0,89	0,11
16		0,98	0,93	0,07
17		0,83	0,63	0,37
		1	-	-

		(0,91	0,09)			(0,93	0,07),
		(0,63	0,37),	(0,65	0,35),	(0,71	0,29),
		(0,72	0,28),	(0,73	0,27)		
1008	1.						, 1999,
	2.						.-
	∴		, 1999, 527				
	3.						:
						, 1989, 328	

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Summary

Factor application «beta» serves as a risk measuring instrument, and the results of calculations showing a share of system and individual risk in overall risk in a cut of economic systems, it is model of an estimation of profitableness of actives which connects measured with the help «beta»-factor risk with level of demanded profitableness.

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2008

(,)	\$176,9	\$11,41	\$15,4	\$29,65
	\$11500	\$2100	\$2100	\$6100
2008	3%	6%	7,9%	10%
-	-	5,8%	32,4%	23%
-		39,4%	18,6%	29%
		54,7%	49,0%	48%
-		30%	48,0%	67%
		20%	13%	8%
		50%	40%	25%
: FAOSTAT 2009				

FAOSTAT

	2007	2008
10%		
(5,8%),		32,4%.
		(67%),
	(48%).	
	2007	2008
	, 6	, 550
	:	(4,6
3,5%).	:
2007 –	2008	:
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135	.	-
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	70	100%
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1995 2007
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 - 194,3 2007 - 51,0 1995 7,3
 164,4
 30%,
 15-20%.

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	- (.)	- (.)	- (.)	- (.)
1995	548,2	84,7	51,0	392,0
2007	383,8	92,0	102,0	586,3
.	-164,4	7,3	51,0	194,3
: FAOSTAT 2008				

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Summary

Macroeconomic situation of the economies of the Central Asian countries has been considered in the article. Major trends of the government policy in agricultural sector of the economy of Kazakhstan are presented.

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	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008, %	
						2004	2007,
	5203,9	5457,4	5660,4	5840,9	5991,6	115,1	102,6
	13409,1	14334,5	15350,3	16080,0	16770,4	125,1	104,3
	1120,4	1163,5	1235,6	1291,1	1370,5	122,3	106,1
	1292,1	1281,9	1304,9	1352,7	1347,3	104,3	99,6
	25606,1	26215,5	28239,3	29506,8	30148,4	117,7	102,2
	125,7	130,5	138,6	143,2	148,3	118,0	103,6
	345,2	331,6	323,6	319,3	321,2	93,1	100,6
	910,4	865,8	857,3	870,9	902,5	99,1	103,6
	65,6	63,5	66,9	69,9	78,5	120,0	112,3
	159,6	166,3	189,8	196,4	195,7	122,6	99,6
	11858,5	12219,5	14585,5	15066,1	15523,6	130,9	103,0
	15,1	14,5	14,5	14,7	14,4	95,4	97,9
	()						
	418,0	475,6	571,8	634,7	734,8	175,8	115,8
	2153,4	2638,9	3269,2	3585,4	4098,4	190,3	114,3
	154,6	184,1	226,3	255,3	305,9	197,9	119,8
	66,0	69,8	88,0	90,7	93,1	141,1	102,6
	302,2	375,4	345,5	348,1	278,3	92,1	79,9
	18,5	21,4	26,4	29,4	32,6	176,2	110,9

	4440,7	4650,2	4762,0	4886,9	4935,6	111,1	101,0
	10345,3	10829,8	11223,8	11623,7	11769,5	113,8	101,3
	900,2	915,9	942,4	965,9	986,1	109,5	102,1
	1066,5	1045,8	1027,1	1065,6	1058,5		99,3
	13435,4	13620,6	13308,3	14092,6	14346,5	106,8	101,8
	92,4	94,6	97,7	99,1	101,3	109,6	102,2
-2004-2008							

2004-2008

2008 5991600
5,4 %- , 12,3 %- ()
82,3 %-
2007 150700 2,6 %- ,
0,6 %- , ()
15,8 %- 1,0 %-
2008 16770400 , 5,4 %-
, 24,4 %- ()
70,2 %- 2008 4,3 %- ,
2007 3,6 %- , ()
14,3 %- 1,3 %-
2008 137050 , 5,7 %-
, 22,3 %- ()
72,0 %- 2008 2007
6,1 %- ,
12,3 %- , () 19,8
%- 2,1 %-
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,

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008/2007 %
/	698913,8	763843,4	853312,9	1121773,6	1384188,4	123,4
:						
/	171474,5	182837,6	211561,3	305565,4	388887,9	127,3
()	178006,7	166955,8	185395,1	265500,1	316082,7	119,1

	349432,6	414050,0	456356,5	550708,1	679217,8	123,3
	391328,0	400217,9	432491,6	630795,7	761117,2	120,7
:						
/	147235,0	152702,4	174239,3	263062,3	333705,2	126,9
()	160276,5	143590,5	156358,6	228644,3	267363,3	116,9
	83816,5	103925,0	101893,7	139089,1	160048,7	115,1
:						
/	307585,8	363625,5	420821,3	490977,9	623071,2	126,9
	24239,5	30135,2	37322,0	42503,1	55182,7	129,8
()	17730,2	23365,3	29036,5	36855,8	48719,4	132,2
	265616,1	310125,0	354462,8	411619,0	519169,1	126,1
/	99,5	107,31	104,5	108,9	93,6	85,9
%-						
/	91,0	125,2	112,3	113,9	88,2	77,4
()	99,7	96,3	112,1	115,1	86,9	75,5
	103,3	104,1	103,2	104,0	99,7	95,9
-2004-2008						

2008 1384188,4 . , 316082,7 .
388887,9 . , 679217,8 . 2007
()

23,4 %- ,
127,3 %- , ()
19,1 %-
23,3 %- 761117,2 .
, 267363,3 . 333705,2 .
() 160048,7
623071,2 . , 55182,7 .
, 48719,4 . ()
, 519169,1 .

2003-2008
3- . 2003-2008 ,

			()	
2003	311,9	10,4	18,1	283,4
2004	329,7	11,5	20,4	297,8
2005	348,3	11,8	25,5	311,0
2006	366,5	11,2	28,3	327,0
2007	385,9	11,9	31,7	342,3
2008	400,1	14,0	35,9	350,2

4- . 2003-2008

			()	
2003	96,0	3,4	10,6	82,0
2004	101,6	3,1	12,2	86,3
2005	106,6	3,1	14,5	89,0
2006	114,9	2,8	17,6	94,5
2007	123,7	2,9	20,7	100,1
2008	130,8	3,0	24,2	103,6

, 2006,2007 2008
 -94,5 , 100,1 103,6
 () 2006 -17,6 , 2007 -
 20,7 2008 -24,2
 4%- 2006 -2,8
 , 2007 -2,9 , 2008 - 3
 2006-2008 ()

5- . 2006-2008 ()

	2006	2007	2008
	147828,5	180527,8	88791,2
	33555,3	40824,4	50383,9
	88,6	34,4	92,3
	181295,2	221317,8	248150,3
, %	18,5	18,4	20,3
, %	0,05	0,02	0,04

(2007-2008) 152,7
2008 20,3 %- (50,3
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Summary

In the fiction is saw the role, specialties and effects of small business development at the agrarian section.

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Summary

This article deals with the peculiarities of formation of innovative development of productions, problems and ways of their solution in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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« » (administrativ recivership).

Fragmented text containing various punctuation marks and symbols such as commas, dashes, and parentheses, appearing to be a list or a series of notes.

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Summary

The article says about crisis management company. Odnim of the key issues of crisis management company, is the correct choice of methods and definition vazhney-schih concepts as "insolvency" and "bankruptcy". The article is devoted these questions.

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- 1993- 10 37-46 .

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1995. - . 7 - 13
7. . . . - 1988. - . 70

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Summary

The rural consumer cooperatives played an exceptional role in strengthening the economic capacity, competitiveness and social status of farmers, improving the business climate and creating incentives for the growth of commodity production.

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s.15	4.	F.W. Raiffeisen Genossenschaftsgründer und Sozialreformer.- Bonn, 2000.-		
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Summary

Creation of the system of rural consumer cooperatives, in our opinion, will assist the growth of amounts of production of agricultural production in domestic market of the country, strengthening of economical potential, competitiveness and social status of rural commodity producers, will help in solution of social problems by the method of creation of additional work places and rise of income level in the village.

2008 , (1)[1].

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Summary

Article researches strategic methods and stable economic growth problems on economic security. And researches actual government policy which used in first turn to solve economic security problems.

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- 2). – : « - », 1999. – 189- .
- 3 – : - , 2005. –
- 45- .
- 4 . . // , 2006 –
- 11- .

Summary

The article is devoted to the issues of effective management at the RK industrial enterprises. The author has studied the international experience which promotes our countries access to the most competitive 50 countries in the world. The types of management that can be introduced at the industrial enterprises are described. The article considers the issue of increasing the quality management system and methods of the output increase. The article is important for the achievement of international standards.

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2. , 2001. —120 . - . 83.
3. *Caddy, I.* Intellectual capital: recognizing both assets and liabilities. *Journal of Intellectual Capital*. Vol. 1. Number 2, 2000, pp. 129—146.
4. , 2008. — . 203—205.

Summary

Evaluation of the objects of intellectual property presents the most complicated problem in the theory of home accounting. It is explained by the lack of calculation practice and the methodology of evaluation of those objects which have never been estimated and have never been the objects of buying and selling process.

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, . .	140	450	250	215	225	1280
, . .	60	150	150	-15	125	470
, %	30	25	37,5	-7,5	36	27
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-	80 000	-	8	-
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,	20 000	-	2	-
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« »	150 000 10 000	160 000	15 1,0	16 -

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Summary

Alternative costs are related to the loss of profit and arise up at acceptance of economic decisions. Conception of alternative costs arises up because of logical decisions of guidance in a choice between the different alternative variants of actions. That, one business possibility with other and difference is compared between them determines whether will be realized one of these possibilities.

To take into account and analyse alternative costs it is necessary in an order to define how it is better to use free powers. Even in that case, when on the face of it, cheaper to purchase, it is necessary to analyse, that will bring simple or the alternative use of the freed equipment.

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- 12 , - 14 , - 7 , - 4,

- 1715; 684; 709; 194

- 860; 83; 8; 3

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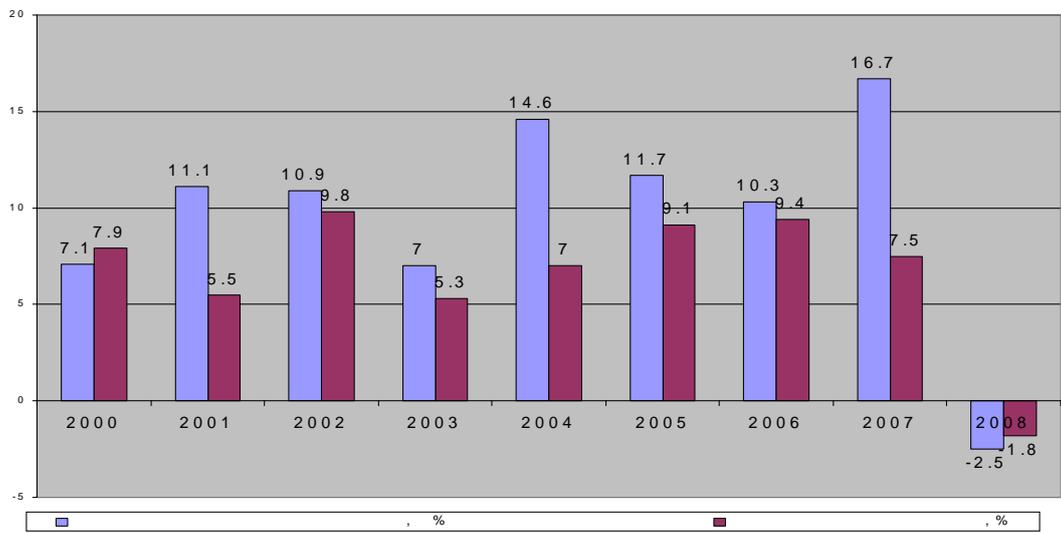
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196.17 , 2009
2. www.forecast.ru
3. ? http://kz-site.ucoz.ru
4. . // - . 3-2009.- .38

Summary

The article is devoted to the influence of the world crisis on science and technology development. The factors deterring the pace of technologies development in Kazakhstan are shown. Furthermore, the analysis was held and potential possibilities and risks for Kazakhstan entry to the new technology path are presented.

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2. . - 2005. - 2. - .68 - 72. ,, . -
3. // . - 2004. - 2. - . 18-26. 2008 . . 2001. -

Summary

The purposeful state policy on maintenance of competitiveness of transport – communication complex in the world market is stated. The main role of a transport complex in economic development of the country, natural resources development, development of productive forces is determined. The basic directions of partnership of the state and a private sector with attraction of the large domestic and foreign capital are considered. It is offered to make the transport forecast on the basis of transport - economic balanced with an estimation of experted volumes of transit.

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1. . . . , 2007. - 384 .

2. . . . / . . . , . . . // .1. .- . « -2009» (. . . , 14-15.10.2009). - . . - .- , 2009. . 332-334

3. . . . , 1999. - 258

4. . . . , 2009

Summary

In Kazakhstan, the problem of increasing the efficiency of agricultural production of the regional agro-industrial complex based on new information technologies was not enough emphasis, even though it is a quality management based on new information technologies, leading to greater economic efficiency and can therefore be regarded as a reserve in the development of agro-industrial complex, its adaptation to new socio-economic conditions.

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Summary

This article is dedicated to new information technologies, party on example of companies which are selling computer goods and service. The notion of competitiveness of companies is explained and the main aims for guarantee competitiveness are formed. The basic factors of guarantee competitiveness of companies which are selling computer goods and service are explained by author. The structure of factors of guarantee competitiveness of companies which are selling computer goods and service, which contain exterior and interior factors are described.

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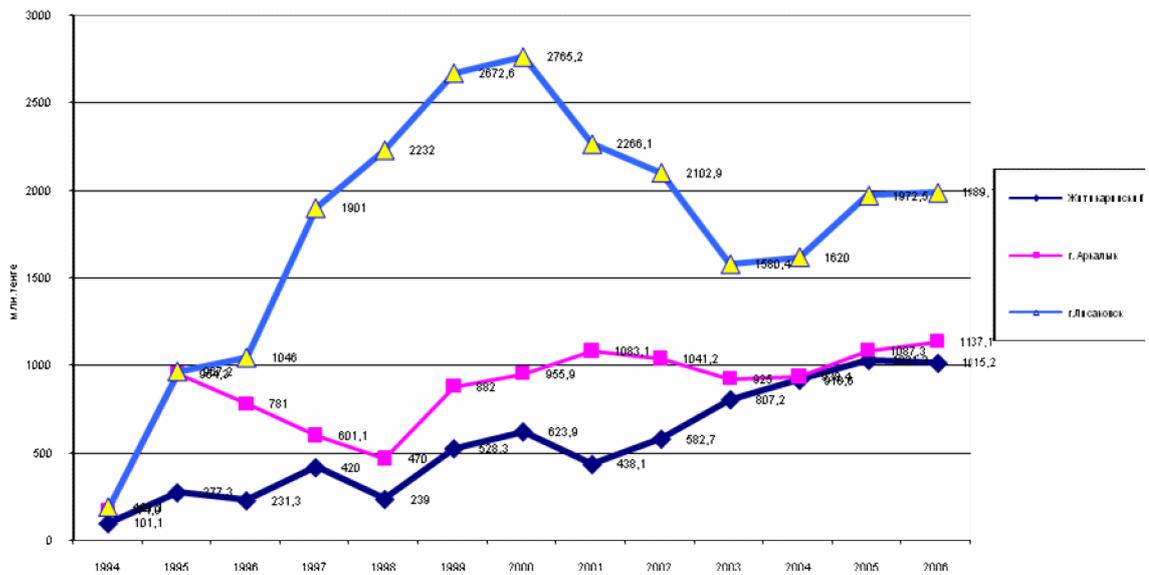
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192 .

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Динамика поступления доходов в Государственный бюджет по Житикаринскому району, г. Аркалыку и г. Лисаковску



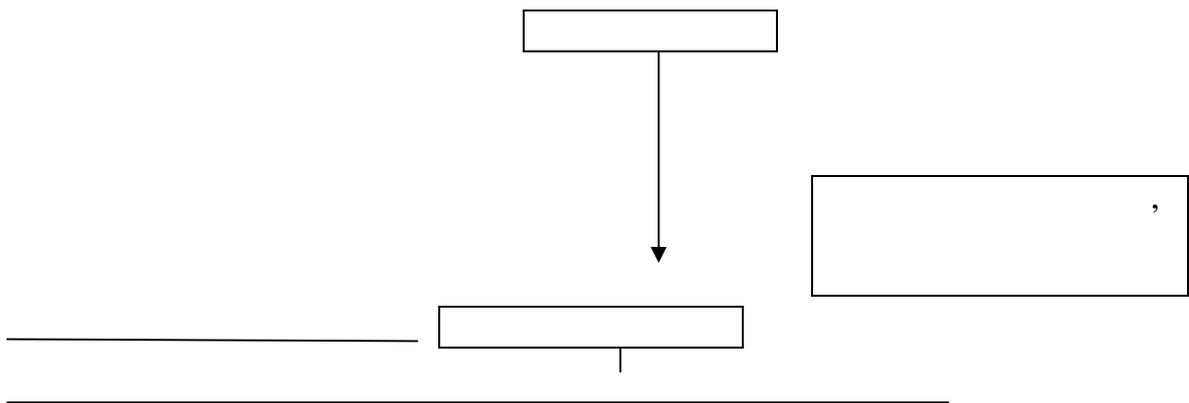
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[\[http://www.smalltowns.ru\]](http://www.smalltowns.ru).

1. « », 2003 .
2. 2010 : - / . . -
:Deluxe. -2002. - 86 .
3. 2006-2010 . , 2005.

Summary

The author states and proves the economic aspects of realization of strategies of social and economic development of small towns in terms of crisis by the example of Lisakovsk, Kostanai oblast.



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1. . . II - 2006». 33. :-
2. : , 2006.-0,3 . ():
3. .- .: , - « » , 2005. - 352 . -
- .- : , 2004.-224 .

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Summary

The article of Rakhimova G.A. is devoted to “The basic directions of the organization of financial management of sanatoria and health resorts”. In this article she gives the definition of the finance of sanatoria and health resorts, specifies their functions and on the basic of these she cultivates the Logic structure and the process of financial management of sanatoria and health resorts.

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Summary

The price formation features of agricultural production (differential rent, seasonality) in the article were assigned, relation of the parity factor and the profitability of the farm industry, that has negative impact at the level of profitability. While relation determining, correlation coefficient was rated. In this connection, the necessity of governmental regulation of agricultural price formation was motivated, the factors, that determining the governmental regulation of price formation were marked out.

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 : , 2007. – .175.;
 2. . . « » , , 2008 . -
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Summary

Article researches strategic methods and stable economic growth problems on economic security. And researches actual government policy which used in first turn to solve economic security problems.

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Summary

The article is devoted to the issues of effective management at the RK industrial enterprises. The author has studied the international experience which promotes our countries access to the most competitive 50 countries in the world. The types of management that can be introduced at the industrial enterprises are described. The article considers the issue of increasing the quality management system and methods of the output increase. The article is important for the achievement of international standards.

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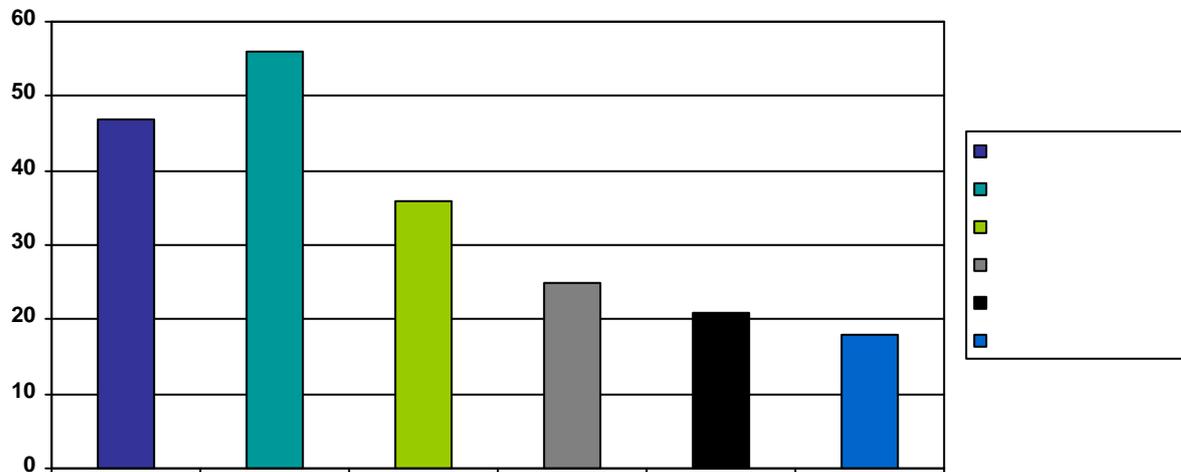
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54%, — 77%
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47), , , , 2009
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: 2009 , 77 % 2008 , 62 %, -
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2/3 — 70 % , -
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2010-2011

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2010-2011

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<http://www.globalization.report.ru>

3. . . . :
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<http://www.polit.nnov.ru/2009/09/26/glob5ethronolog26/>

4. . . . [http://un.by/news/digest/
july2009/29-02/29-06-02-07-0.html](http://un.by/news/digest/july2009/29-02/29-06-02-07-0.html)

5. . . .
. <http://m-economy.ru/art.php3?artid=21466>

. 2010-2011 .

Summary

It consider the reasons and points of financial globalization in the article. Especially the main attention to such of the points as direct foriegn investments and international operation, which realising on global financial market. It runs several forecast of given on direct foriegn investments on 2010-2011 y.

Summary

Evaluation of the objects of intellectual property presents the most complicated problem in the theory of home accounting. It is explained by the lack of calculation practice and the methodology of evaluation of those objects which have never been estimated and have never been the objects of buying and selling process.

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$$= \frac{\dots}{\dots} \cdot 100.$$

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1.1

	200	600	400	200	350	1750
	140	450	250	215	225	1280
	60	150	150	-15	125	470
, %	30	25	37,5	-7,5	36	27
	-	-	-	-	-	350
	-	-	-	-	-	120

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	-	160 000	-	16
	10 000	-	1	-
-	80 000	-	8	-
	40 000	-	4	-
,	20 000	-	2	-
« »				
« »	150 000 10 000	160 000	15 1,0	16 -

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Summary

Alternative costs are related to the loss of profit and arise up at acceptance of economic decisions. Conception of alternative costs arises up because of logical decisions of guidance in a choice between the different alternative variants of actions. That, one business possibility with other and difference is compared between them determines whether will be realized one of these possibilities.

To take into account and analyse alternative costs it is necessary in an order to define how it is better to use free powers. Even in that case, when on the face of it, cheaper to purchase, it is necessary to analyse, that will bring simple or the alternative use of the freed equipment.

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- 12 , - 14 , - 7 , - 4 ,

- 1715; 684; 709; 194

- 860; 83; 8; 3

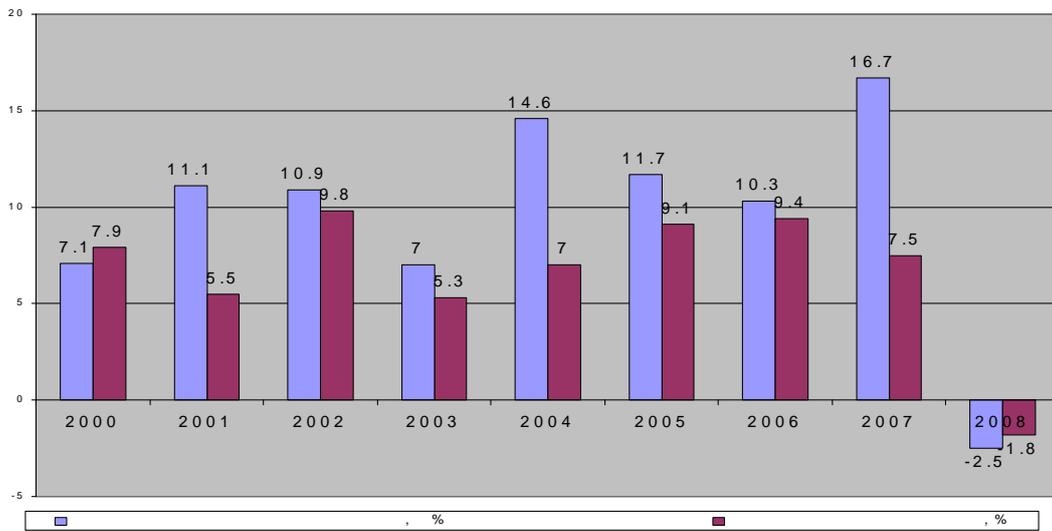
2010-2012

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2010	\$100.
2014	-
2018	-

2008
16,7% -2,5%.



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(7%) , ,
3,5 , - 3 ,
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2000-2004 , 25%
65% 10% -
55%
40% 5%
[3].

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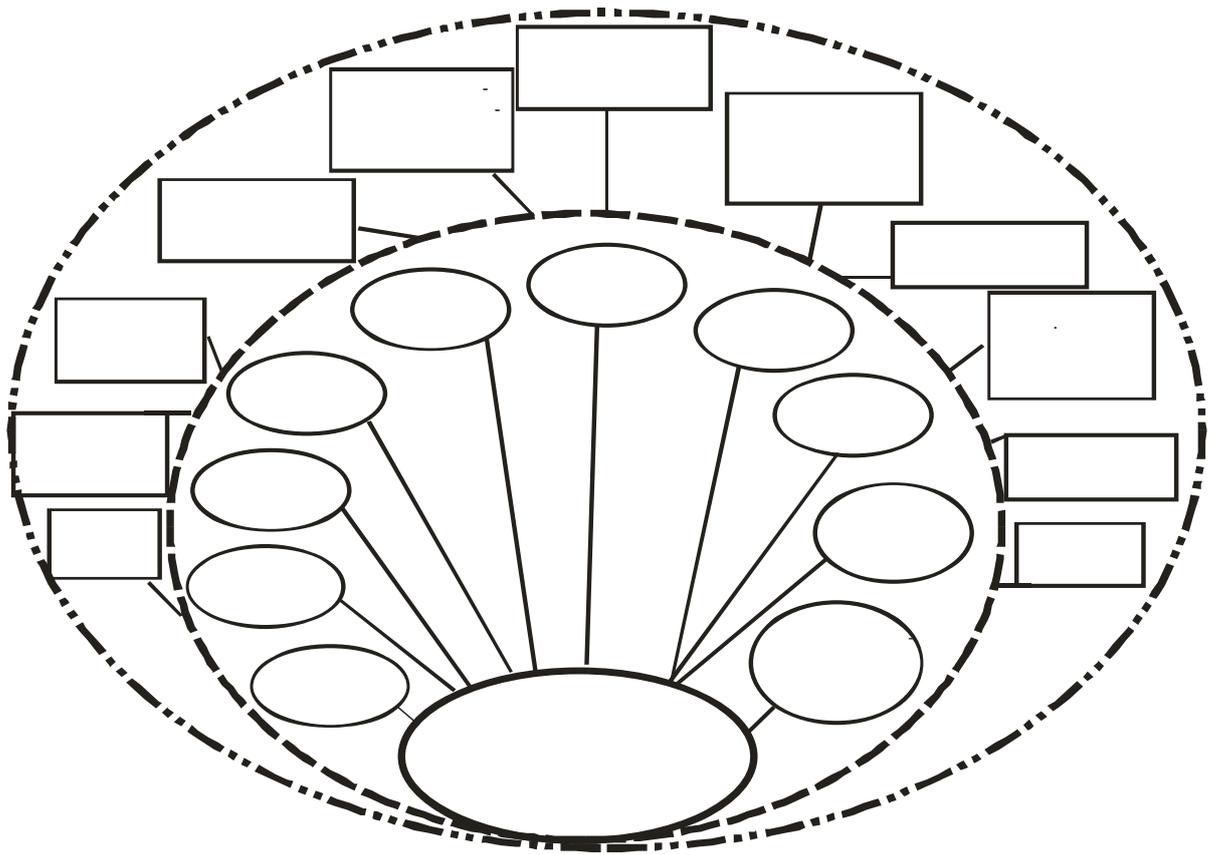
The article is devoted to the influence of the world crisis on science and technology development. The factors deterring the pace of technologies development in Kazakhstan are shown. Furthermore, the analysis was held and potential possibilities and risks for Kazakhstan entry to the new technology path are presented.

Summary

The purposeful state policy on maintenance of competitiveness of transport – communication complex in the world market is stated. The main role of a transport complex in economic development of the country, natural resources development, development of productive forces is determined. The basic directions of partnership of the state and a private sector with attraction of the large domestic and foreign capital are considered. It is offered to make the transport forecast on the basis of transport - economic balanced with an estimation of experted volumes of transit.

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Summary

This article is dedicated to new information technologies, partly on example of companies which are selling computer goods and service. The notion of competitiveness of companies is explained and the main aims for guarantee competitiveness are formed. The basic factors of guarantee competitiveness of companies which are selling computer goods and service are explained by author. The structure of factors of guarantee competitiveness of companies which are selling computer goods and service, which contain exterior and interior factors are described.

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Признаки государственной услуги

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1. « », 2009.
2. / », 2004.
3. - www.minplan.kz

Summary

In clause the international experience of rendering of the state services in conditions of administrative reform where the basic tendencies in rendering the state services in conditions of administrative reform in the developed countries is introduction of principles, models and methods of carry of market mechanisms and a

competition in the government is considered. Similarity and methodological unity of rendering of the state services in conditions of administrative reform in the various countries is represented rather interesting and unexpected enough phenomenon.

The international experience of reforms testifies, that perfection of rendering of the state services in conditions of administrative reform is a natural phenomenon, normal process of adaptation to developing realities of practice. Now in conditions of an economic crisis achievement of the specified purposes gets special value.

In opinion of the author of distinction between the countries should be considered first of all, even before attempts transfer this or that model of rendering of the state services in conditions of administrative reform. For this reason so important role for modern development of the Kazakhstan state and a society research of theories and models existing in the developed countries and has delimitation of an acceptability of import of the given ideas and institutes to Kazakhstan.

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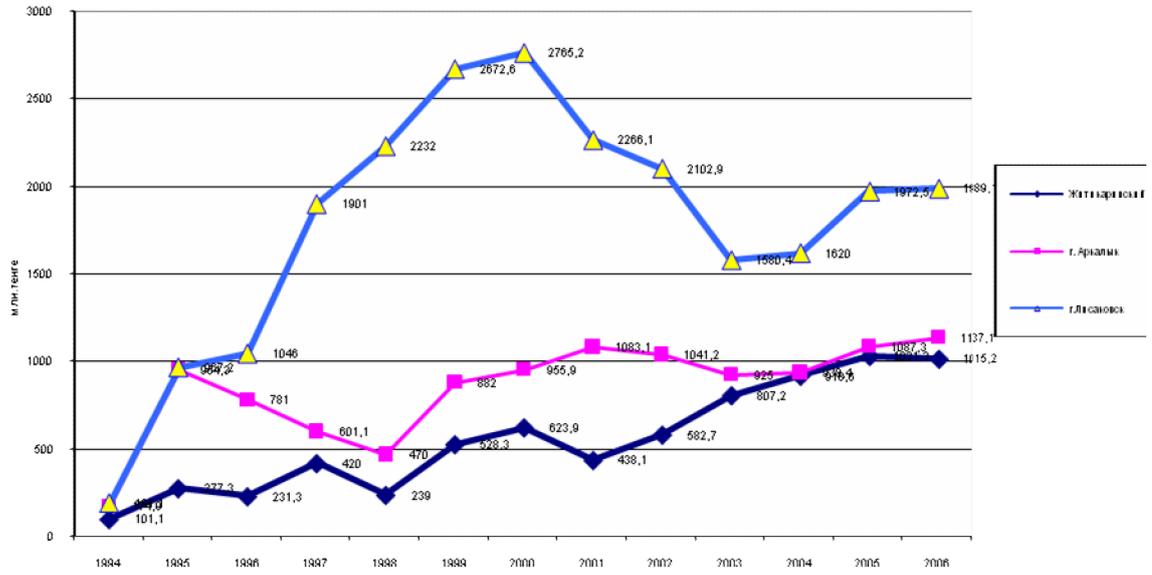
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91

Динамика поступления доходов в Государственный бюджет по Житикаринскому району, г. Аркалыку и г. Лисаковску



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3. 2006-2010 . , 2005.

Summary

The author states and proves the economic aspects of realization of strategies of social and economic development of small towns in terms of crisis by the example of Lisakovsk, Kostanai oblast.

1. . . II - 33. « 2006».
2. : , 2006.-0,3 . ():
3. . - « » , 2005. - 352 . : , 2004.-224 .

Summary

The article of Rakhimova G.A. is devoted to “The basic directions of the organization of financial management of sanatoria and health resorts”. In this article she gives the definition of the finance of sanatoria and health resorts, specifies their functions and on the basic of these she cultivates the Logic structure and the process of financial management of sanatoria and health resorts.

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2003	1.24	37.5
2004	0.84	15.6
2005	0.83	9.5
2006	0.96	20.1
2007	1.05	56.2
2008	1.46	41.5
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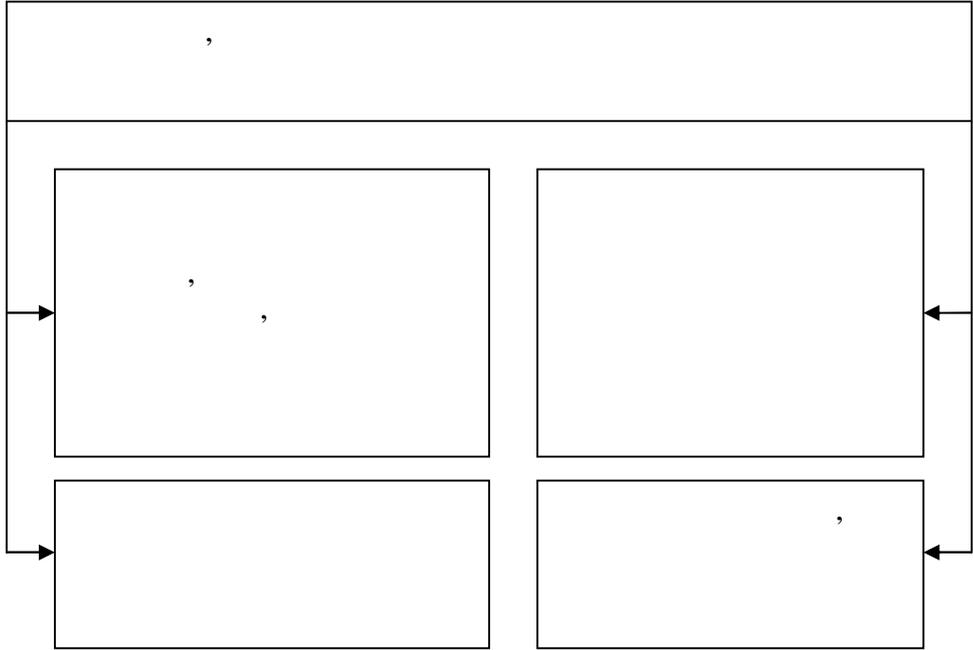
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Summary

The price formation features of agricultural production (differential rent, seasonality) in the article were assigned, relation of the parity factor and the profitability of the farm industry, that has negative impact at the level of profitability. While relation determining, correlation coefficient was rated. In this connection, the necessity of governmental regulation of agricultural price formation was motivated, the factors, that determining the governmental regulation of price formation were marked out.

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Summary

In practice of quality management used, mainly, organizacionno-rasporyaditel'nye (administrative), inzhenerno-tehnologicheskie, economic and social'no-psikhologicheskie methods. All of them can be classified on different signs. All indicated methods can find application both at a quality management at all stages of life cycle of the guided objects (products, services) and at the improvement of any types of activity.

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 5. . . : (. . .) . - . : , 1989. - . 271.
 6. . . , : . - : , 2000. - . 7.
 7. . : . - . , 1992. - . 49.
 8. . . . - . : , 2001. - . 18.

Summary

All innovation points on the increasing of the social-economical efficiency of the industry from the results of the innovational activity depend on the stability of present and success in future. Arising from all stages of the reproduction cycle, innovation differs on typology, origin, fixing, levels of novelty, subject-maintenance of the structure, levels of distribution and influence on economical process. Classification of innovation means the scientific reasonable distributional innovation on concrete group on definite features for getting definite methods and ways. Classificational features presents itself perfect things from given group of innovation from other, and its especially. Specific reasons of classification of innovation let also organize optimal and rational to innovational process.

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2		350 000	321 381	28 619
3	,	110 500	7 500	103 000
4		85 385	54 851	30 534
5		81 315	28 309	53 006
	:	1 589 200	1 112 400	476 800

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36 163 648 .

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		I (2012)	II (2014)	III (2018)	
1			13 065,789	12 091,806	25 157,595
2		3 118,423		1 022,183	4 140,606

3	*		3 770,706		3 770,706
4	*		3 094,741		3 094,741
	:	3 118,423	19 931,236**	13 113,989	
	:	36 163,648			

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2	(,)	23 532 692,1		2 674 000	4 100 000
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4		53 540		26 000	27 540
		36 163 648		4 538 000	4 927 540

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25 832 500 .
2 335 250 .
2010-2011 23 497 250 .

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		2010	2011
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	9 641 440	-	358 750
	4 956 660	16 000	20 000
	37 000	10 000	15 000
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			2011	2012
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3		20 040		20 040
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Summary

History of foundation of JSC “National company “Food contract corporation”. Primary objective and functions of activity. Corporation mission. Investing activity of Corporation. Objective and Rationale of investing activity of Corporation. Investment program for the period of 2009-2011. Investment consideration.

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$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i Q_i \quad (6)$$

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$$K = \frac{\sum K_i}{N} \quad (i=1-N), \quad (7)$$

K_i - (), i - (); N - [4, .201].

$$K = \prod_{i=1}^n K_i^{W_i} \quad (8)$$

202].

70% :

$$= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n V_i * K_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n V_i}, \quad (9)$$

K - ; $i = 1, 2, \dots$; V_i - ; K_i - ; i - (,)

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 4. . „ - . :
 - , 2005. – 237
 . : « », 2007, 352 .
 5. . , 6- . (. . .).-
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Summary

Competitive services - it is their property, and the level of competitiveness - an indicator of the property, giving a relative response capacity of services to meet the requirements of a particular market in the period under review compared to competitors' services. In this paper, the author raises the problem of determining the most appropriate method of analysis of competitiveness of the tourist services on the industry level of Kazakhstan's economy in order to identify the main bottlenecks industry, which will in turn take appropriate management decisions, the choice of strategies to address existing problems.

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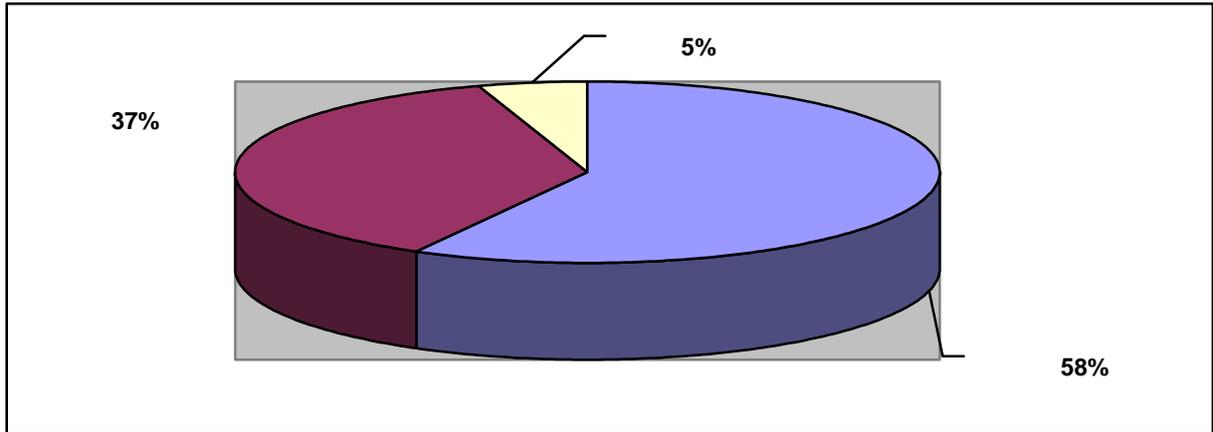
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Summary

The problem of getting credit resources for the expansion of own business and completion of circulating funds in the course of last years by the agricultural enterprise is included into the number of main factors confessing the development of agricultural business of entrepreneurs in the republic. Micro credit organizations are the main institutes of financing in the form of inaccessibility of bank crediting. This article deals with the issues of state support and problems of micro credit agriculture and a number of ways in solving given problems are worked out in the given article.

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	LEM», 2004. – 35 .	
4.	Burke W.W. Organization Development: A Normative View. – Reading, Mass.: Addison – Wesley P.C., 2007. – 35 .	

Summary

The standards of state services must be considered as the instrument of rising quality of state bodies activity which allows to provide open character and transparency of state bodies activity and rise the efficiency of decisions passed , create the mechanism of adverse connection between society and authority. This process is of great importance and essential in quality management. And this article shows this process.

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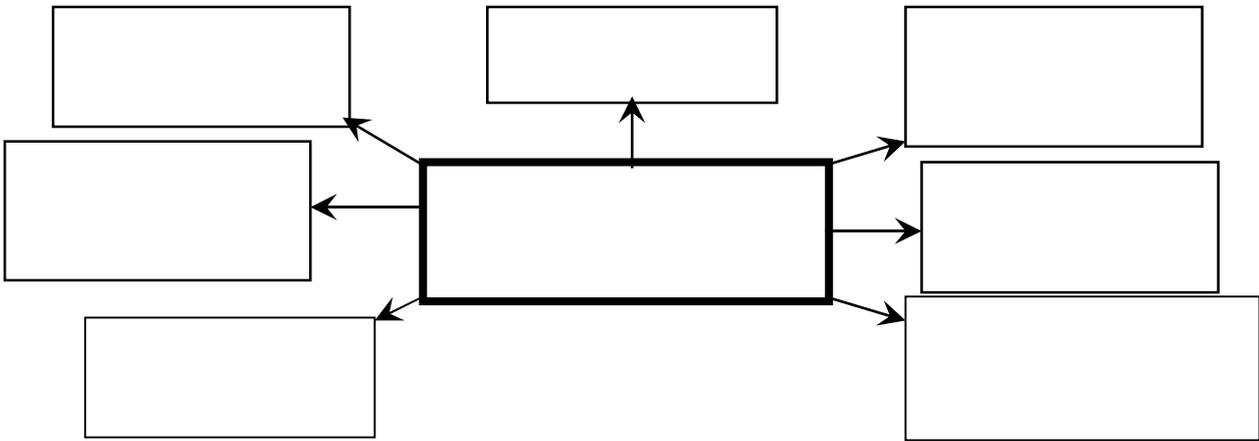
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Summary

In given article it is considered the basic directions of an innovative policy of agriculture of the East Kazakhstan area. The innovative policy should be directed on an effective utilisation of scientific and technical potential, increase of a role of a branch science in lifting of economy of agroindustrial manufacture, maintenance of competitiveness of production and progressive transformations in agriculture.

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1.	18359,7	28681,4	55770,3	156,2	194,4
.	15146,4	25077,9	51358,7	165,6	204,8
2.	15471,1	24997,0	35092,8	161,6	140,4
.	15231,6	24440,5	34949,4	160,5	143,0
	113,4	176,5	382,7	155,6	216,8
3.	2888,4	3684,3	20677,3	127,5	5,6
.	2119,3	3002,7	19764,9	141,7	6,6
4.	5,3	6,7	1,7	-	-
5.	5,2	6,8	2,5	-	-
6.	0,843	0,872	0,629	-	-

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60%,

Summary

In article questions of formation of the capital of Agrarian Credit Corporation and efficiency of its use considered indicators of current profitability, profitability of actives and their interrelation with efficiency of use of the capital are thus defined, and also factors influencing their increase are revealed.

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	795,2	676,8	655,1	431,1	425,9	152,5
-	611,1	371,1	149,6	271,0	422,9	714,4
	608	570,0	269,8	401,7	554,1	350,0
	256,6	252,3	259,2	256,2	263,3	218,3
	3337,6	2393,0	3537,2	4733,0	5899,3	4790,2
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	294,8	354,9	286,6	354,7	514,8	185,6
-	3047,3	2782,4	3493,4	4613,0	5027,9	4550,2
-	497,4	474,1	400,6	361,0	342,4	195,3
.	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,1
.	0,3	-	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5

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/ ()	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	11537,4	9937,0	11198,4	13460,5	16466,9	12538,2
	2580,1	2215,4	2622,0	3060,1	3942,0	2620,4
	405,1	306,8	178,7	108,2	365,4	419,6
	506,8	431,7	446,5	407,5	407,6	143,1
	0,1	0,1	0	0	-	-
-	439,4	488,7	398,4	343,0	461,2	132,0
	527,1	422,1	416,2	233,4	227,4	63,3
-	439,9	276,9	107,0	164,7	261,2	437,1
	526,7	510,5	243,5	350,0	474,2	309,7
	16,9	14,5	16,7	14,6	11,1	6,4
	3026,2	2217,9	3256,6	4320,3	5442,7	4415,6
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	212,6	255,3	210,7	255,0	353,6	144,2
-	2376,9	2429,4	3012,9	3943,9	4259,9	3721,8
-	369,4	367,7	288,2	259,2	260,2	124,7
.	-	-	0,4	-	-	0
.	0,2	-	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5

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 . 2007 80% , 40869 ,
 145 118 2007- 3751 1393
 , 266 , 297 -
 , 19069 .

, , ,
 , 7 , 4%,
 , 11%,

, , , , ,
 . 80% ,
 , 7% .

3-4%.

« », , .

- 1) ;
- 2) ;
- 3) , ;
- 4) .

- , -

. - ,

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1. , 2008, 380 .
2. , , 2000 ., 277 .

Summary

This article has the analyze of the contemporary condition of agraric section of the wheat production. Actually it is very important because the Level of wheat production have been and be one of the most important, level which can present the economical self-instruction, productional safety, self-instruction and well-being of each country. Also there are many problems which connect with wheat production of the Kazakhstan Republik and also have recommands for its solving.