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ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ ВАЛОВОЙ ПРОДУКЦИИ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА ТУРКМЕНИСТАНА

Аннотация. Проведен анализ динамики объемов производства продукции сельского хозяйства Туркменистана, в том числе по отраслям растениеводства, животноводства и различным производителям.

Ключевые слова: прогнозирование, валовая продукция, продукция растениеводства и животноводства.

PREDICTION OF GROSS OUTPUT OF TURKMENISTAN AGRICULTURE

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Summary. The analysis of dynamics of volumes of production of agricultural production of Turkmenistan carried out, including on branches of plant growing, animal industries and various manufacturers.

Keywords: prediction, gross output, crop and livestock production.

Introduction. In modern conditions, the issues of agricultural development and food security are carefully considered in determining the long-term economic policy of developed and developing countries. The analysis of agricultural production data by industry and the forecasting of the main development indicators are of absolute interest.

Main part. During the years of independence, along with other sectors, the agriculture of Turkmenistan has developed. The main cultivated crops were wheat, cotton, rice, sugar beet, fodder, vegetable and fruit crops. With a total land area of 49.1 million hectares of agricultural land is 39 million, the area of irrigated land – 1500 thousand hectares. The leading branch of livestock – grazing mainly karakul sheep [2].

The territory of the Republic is divided into 5 regions and 44 districts. A large part of the surface of the country is low-lying plain, occupied by the Karakum deserts. Soil – gray soils. In the South and South-West stretching mountain ranges of Kopet-Dagh and paropamisus. The

climate is continental and arid, the average temperature in January – minus 4 degrees, July – plus 28. There is little rainfall, all food and technical crops need to be cultivated on irrigation.

In recent years, the number of camels has increased significantly, since ancient times adapted to the scarce desert vegetation. Cattle and horses are also bred. The Turkmen breed of Akhal-Teke horses is known far outside the Republic. In General, agriculture is still a source of livelihood for more than half of the country's population. The potential of the nature of Turkmenistan and, in particular, land and water resources, allows for rapid development of the agricultural sector of the country and to implement large-scale reforms aimed at ensuring sustainable growth of agricultural production and productivity.

The development of the industry is carried out on a scientific basis. Placement of various field crops is made taking into account agro-ecological features of regions of the country, the scientifically-proved schemes of crop rotations are introduced.

Comprehensive state support for agricultural producers is carried out in the form of preferential loans, 50% subsidized the cost of mechanized works, sowing material, fertilizers, chemical plant protection products. Purchase prices for grain, cotton, sugar beet and rice are rising regularly in line with inflation. Turkmen farmers are exempt from all types of taxes, and the payment for land and water is purely symbolic. As a result, in recent years, significantly increased gross harvest of vegetables and melons, as well as fruit and berry products, increased the number of greenhouses, expanded the area under perennial fruit plantations and vineyards.

Construction and commissioning of plants for the production of mineral fertilizers, has solved the problem of domestic consumption. For small natural fertility of desert soils and the need for high doses of fertilizers is a very important indicator.

Due to some reduction of cotton crops and expansion of wheat and rice crops grain production has increased. Gross wheat harvest reached 1 million 600 thousand tons and this is enough for food purposes, but feed grain is not enough. According to the program of development of the agro-industrial complex, new elevators, flour and feed plants were put into operation. In order to increase the area of irrigated lands, improve their reclamation and water availability, significant amounts of capital investments are allocated. A striking example is the construction of a grandiose reservoir in the depths of the Sands of the Karakum of the Turkmen lake "Altyn Asyr". In desert Turkmenistan, water in agriculture is everything. All water resources of the country are under the management and control of the special Ministry. It manages more than 6 thousand km of water networks, the Karakum canal, regional and district management of irrigation systems, hundreds of pumping stations and other hydraulic structures. Despite the attempts to introduce advanced water-saving technologies, including irrigation of grain and fodder crops, partly drip irrigation, due to the huge number of outdated irrigation ditches, the efficiency of water use remains quite low.

As of 2016, the two first places in terms of area among cultivated crops are cotton and grain crops (wheat, rice, barley, corn). Gross cotton harvest exceeded 1 million 300 thousand tons. Turkmenistan is one of the ten world producers of raw cotton. The largest area under cultivation, allotted in Mary, Akhal, Dashoguz and Lebap areas. (on average from 120 to 200 thousand hectares). In total, about half of all irrigated land is allocated for cotton throughout the country. On the basis of cotton growing work cotton spinning mills. The state concern "Turkmenpagta" coordinates and develops the industry, which manages 35 cotton plants, two lyceums, and other infrastructure, including the export organization "Ak Altyn" and trade.

Rice is an increasingly important crop for agricultural production. Basically, its cultivation is well developed in the Amu Darya Delta. Per capita rice consumption is increasing, but getting a good harvest is becoming increasingly difficult. More and more paddy fields suffer from pests and diseases. The use of hybrid rice seeds with germination of at least 90 % is increasing. Another problem is the increasing salinity from systematic irrigation of poor soils. Dehkane use crop rotations with alternation of cotton, rice and phytomeliorative crops, such as

perennial legumes and cereals, but the problem has not been solved yet. In General, because of rising prices, rice cultivation is one of the most profitable activities for Turkmen farmers.

Along with measures to develop agriculture, large-scale efforts are being made to increase the production of livestock products. The area of natural pastures in the Republic is about 38.5 million hectares. There are 16 breeding farms in the State livestock Association, 10 of which are sheep-breeding, 5 camelid farms and one farm for breeding cattle. Camel breeding is becoming increasingly popular. This traditionally deserted branch of animal husbandry is more widespread in the West of Turkmenistan and in the kopetdag region.

Well-developed gardening, vegetable growing. An important and ancient branch of crop production – melons and watermelons are cultivated. Only the range of melons includes more than 200 varieties. The largest enterprise for processing of vegetables and fruits is JSC "Ruhbelent", which processes tomatoes, produces fruit juices and nectars.

Tables 1-3 present data on the gross agricultural output of Turkmenistan as a whole, including separately in crop and livestock production, as well as indicators of the structure of production by main sectors and producers [1].

Table 1. Agricultural products, million manats

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agricultural products	10043,4	11560,0	13642,1	14216,1	16136,3	18411,5
Crop production	4325,9	4904,0	5768,0	5037,1	5167,0	5952,1
Livestock product	5717,5	6656,0	7874,1	9179,0	10969,3	12459,4
percentage of household production	67,1	67,8	65,3	74,2	66,3	63,0
percentage of livestock production	56,9	57,6	57,7	64,6	68,0	67,7

Table 2. Production of agricultural enterprises, million manats

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Production of agricultural enterprises	3306,8	3718,4	4728,8	3674,4	5442,1	6808,9
Crop production	2402,6	2750,0	3413,8	2785,3	3315,1	4098,6
Livestock product	904,2	968,4	1315,0	889,1	2127,0	2710,3
percentage of livestock production	27,3	26,0	26,0	24,2	39,1	39,8

Table 3. The products of the farms of population, million manats

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
The products of the farms of population	6736,6	7841,6	8913,3	10541,7	10694,2	11602,6
Crop production	1923,3	2154,0	2354,2	2251,8	1851,9	1853,5
Livestock product	4813,3	5687,6	6559,1	8289,9	8842,3	9749,1
percentage of livestock production	71,4	72,5	73,6	78,6	82,7	84,0

In 2011-2016 there is a positive dynamics of agricultural production of crop and livestock as agricultural enterprises (daikhan Association, subsidiary farms of enterprises and ministries – 732 units) and in households (private farms and producers, daikhan – 1015,5 thousand units). It is clearly seen that the volume of gross output and the share of livestock production in the households (71-84 %) is much higher than the volume and share of livestock production of agricultural enterprises (27-40 %), although the volume of crop production of agricultural enterprises is significantly higher. The latter is due to the fact that mainly agricultural enterprises produce raw cotton and grain for the supply of cotton processing, grain

processing and feed mills.

The average annual growth rate of agricultural products, amounting to 112.9 %, is provided by the growth rate of 115.5 % and 111.5 %, in agricultural enterprises and households, respectively. In livestock production growth rate of 116.9% is due to the growth rate of 124.6% and 115.2% in agricultural enterprises and households, respectively.

With the current trend of changes in production volumes, the allowable increase in agricultural products by the end of 2019 compared to 2016 will be 42-44 % (in monetary terms, the increase will be 7.7-8.1 billion manats). Thus, the development of agriculture of Turkmenistan is promising.

Conclusion. According to the results of the analysis carried out in this work, the projected increase in agricultural products of Turkmenistan by the end of 2019 compared to 2016 will be 42-44 %.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ МЕХАНИЗМЫ ПОДДЕРЖКИ ЭКСПОРТА РОССИИ В РАМКАХ ЕАЭС

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены основные механизмы поддержки экспорта, обеспечивающие эффективность экспортного потенциала. Финансовый механизм позволяет предприятиям-экспортерам товаров и услуг эффективнее конкурировать на мировом рынке, сокращать издержки и фискальные платежи. Следует выделить государственную поддержку, нормы и правила поддержки Всемирной торговой организации. В условиях формирования общего аграрного рынка стран Евразийского экономического союза (ЕАЭС) также рассмотрена поддержка экспорта участников интеграционного объединения путем формирования общих инструментов регулирования внешнеэкономических сделок.

Ключевые слова: Экспорт, поддержка экспорта, государственная поддержка, ВТО, Российский экспортный центр, интеграционное объединение, ЕАЭС.

Поддержка экспорта занимает особое место в системе государственного регулирования внешнеэкономической деятельности. Применение современных методов стимулирования экспорта сельскохозяйственной продукции и продовольствия основано на регулировании мировой торговли. На развитие экспорта сельскохозяйственной продукции оказывает влияние международная продовольственная помощь. Пусть она имеет и косвенное влияние, но все-таки способствует продвижению продукции сельского хозяйства на внешние рынки.

Меры государственной поддержки разнообразны и включают финансовые и организационные механизмы, направленные на обеспечение эффективности имеющегося экспортного потенциала. Государственная поддержка экспорта