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DEVELOPMENT OF CLUSTER MANAGEMENT IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN AKTOBE REGION

Abstract. One of the most negative results of the denationalization and privatization of the national economy was the technical, technological, organizational and economic deterioration of agricultural production, the weakening, and in some industries, the complete loss of traditional integration ties and alternative economic relations. This has had a particularly negative impact on animal husbandry.

According to the Agency for State Statistics, at the beginning of 1990, the number of cattle in the Republic of Kazakhstan was 9.38 / million head, sheep and goats-36.2 million head, pig 3.3 million slaughter weight of livestock, livestock and poultry slaughtered for meat is 1560 million tons, with the production of PP 5.6 million dollars.t., egg production of 4185 million pieces, wool production of 107.9 million tons, milk from each cow averaged 2367 kg per year. However, after 1991, the production of livestock products in Kazakhstan, as in other CIS countries, began to stagnate due to mistakes made during privatization from state property. Large livestock state farms, collective farms, complexes and the Urals were liquidated, and non-state enterprises could not maintain their former level. This training period continued until 2000. In 1993, only a quarter of the 828 breeding farms remained in 2000. In the period after 2000, there is a gradual revival of animal husbandry in the Republic.

Increasing the competitiveness of products in the livestock sectors of agricultural production is possible when increasing the range of manufactured products, achieving conditions for the development and implementation of technologies for deep processing of raw materials. This creates the powerful potential of a highly developed country with a competitive economy. To achieve these goals, it is necessary to use an effective cluster management system in the agricultural sector

of the economy. It is known that the ongoing state reforms in the agricultural sector of the economy do not give the expected efficiency, agriculture is in a crisis and at a low level of management, there are no clear regulatory divisions in property relations, and the financial situation of the industry has deteriorated. The main problem in agriculture is the low competitiveness of products produced in the domestic and foreign markets and a very high share of food imports.

The use of a cluster form of Organization of agricultural activities is provided for by a number of legislative, regulatory and program documents of the country. The prerequisites for the development of a cluster approach to the functioning and development of the national economy were formed in the works of American Scientists in the XIX century. The term "regional cluster" was proposed by M. Enright to define a spatial cluster of interconnected enterprises similar in specialization of companies. A regional cluster - cluster participants operating in one or more sectors of the economy-is defined as an industrial cluster that forms a territorial agglomeration.

Key words: agricultural production, animal husbandry, agricultural sector, cluster, cooperatives, fattening, state support.

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АҚТӨБЕ ӨҢІРІНДЕ МАЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫНДА КЛАСТЕРЛІК БАСҚАРУДЫ ДАМЫТУ

Аннотация. Үлттық экономиканы мемлекет иелігінен алу мен жекешелендірудің ең жағымсыз нәтижелерінің бірі ауылшаруашылығы өндірісінің техникалық-технологиялық, ұйымдық және экономикалық тозуы, әлсіреуі, ал кейбір салаларда дәстүрлі интеграциялық байланыстар мен баламалы экономикалық қатынастардың толық жоғалуы болды. Бұл әсіресе малшаруашылығына теріс әсер етті. Мемлекеттік Статистика жөніндегі агенттіктің мәліметтері бойынша 1990 жылдың басында КР-да ірі қара саны 9,38/ млн.бас, қой мен ешкі 36,2 млн.бас, шошқа 3,3 млн.бас, етке сойылған мал мен құстың сойыс салмағы 1560 млн.т., с үт өндіру 5,6 млн.т., жұмыртқа өндіру 4185 млн.дана, жүн өндіру 107,9 млн.т., әр сиырдан сауылған сүт жылына орта есеппен 2367 кг болған.

Алайда 1991 жылдан кейін Қазақстан мал шаруашылығы, басқа да ТМД елдеріндегі секілді, мемлекет меншігінен жекешелендіру кезінде жіберілген қателіктерге байланысты тоқырай бастады. Мал өсіретін ірі кеншарлар, ұжымшарлар, кешендер мен оралықтар таратылды, ал мемлекеттік емес кәсіп-

орындар бұрынғы деңгейді сол қалпында ұстай алмай қалды. Осы тоқырау кезеңі 2000 жылға дейін созылған. 1993 жылғы 828 асыл тұқымды мал шаруашылығының 2000 жылы төрттен бірі ғана қалды. 2000 жылдан кейінгі кезеңде республика мал шаруашылығының бірте-бірте қайта өрлеуі байқалуда. Ауылшаруашылығы өндірісінің малшаруашылығы салаларында өнімнің бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру өнім ассортиментін ұлғайту, шикізатты терең өндеу технологияларын игеру және енгізу жағдайларына қол жеткізген кезде мүмкін болады. Бұл бәсекеге қабілетті экономикасы жоғары дамыған елдің берік әлеуетін құруға мүмкіндік береді. Осы мақсаттарға қол жеткізу үшін экономиканың аграрлық секторында шаруашылық жүргізуін тиімді кластерлік жүйесін пайдалану қажет. Экономиканың аграрлық секторындағы жүргізілген мемлекеттік реформалалар күтілген тиімділікті бермей отырғаны белгілі, ауылшаруашылығы дағдарыс жағдайында және басқарудың төменгі деңгейінде екендігі, меншік қатынастарында накты нормативтік бөлулердің жоқтығы, саланың қаржылық жағдайының төмендеп кеткендігі көрсетіледі. Ауылшаруашылығындағы басты мәселе өндірілген өнімдердің ішкі және сыртқы нарықтағы төмен бәсекеге қабілеттілігі және азық-түлік тауарларының импорттық үлесі өте жоғары екендігі байқалады.

Ауылшаруашылығы қызметін үйімдастырудың кластерлік нысанын пайдалану елдің бірқатар заңнамалық, нормативтік және бағдарламалық құжаттарында көзделген. Ұлттық экономиканың жұмыс істеуі мен дамуына кластерлік көзқарасты дамытудың алғышарттары XIX ғасырда американдық ғалымдардың еңбектерінде қалыптасты. «Аймақтық кластер» термині компаниялардың мамандануында ұқсас өзара байланысты кәсіпорындардың қеңістіктік кластерлерін анықтау үшін М. Энрайтпен ұсынылды. Аймақтық кластер - экономиканың бір немесе бірнеше салаларында жұмыс істейтін кластердің мүшелері - аумактық агломерацияны құрайтын өнеркәсіп кластерлері ретінде анықталады.

Түйін сөздер: ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісі, мал шаруашылығы, аграрлық сектор, кластер, кооперативтер, малды бордақылау, мемлекеттік қолдау.

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РАЗВИТИЕ КЛАСТЕРНОГО УПРАВЛЕНИЯ В ЖИВОТНОВОДСТВЕ АКТЮБИНСКОГО РЕГИОНА

Аннотация. Одним из наиболее негативных результатов разгосударствления и приватизации национальной экономики явились технико-технологический,

организационный и экономический износ сельскохозяйственного производства, ослабление, а в некоторых отраслях – полная утрата традиционных интеграционных связей и альтернативных экономических отношений. Это особенно негативно сказалось на животноводстве. По данным Агентства по государственной статистике, на начало 1990 года численность крупного рогатого скота в РК составляла 9,38 / млн.поголовья, овцы и козы – 36,2 млн. голов, свиней – 3,3 млн. Убойный вес поголовья, скота и птицы, забитых на мясо, составляет 1560 млн.т. Производство ПП – 5,6 млн. долл.т., производство яиц – 4185 млн.штук, производство шерсти – 107,9 млн. т., молоко от каждой коровы в среднем составляло 2367 кг в год.

Однако после 1991 года животноводство Казахстана, как и в других странах СНГ, начало застаиваться из-за ошибок, допущенных при приватизации из государственной собственности. Были ликвидированы крупные животноводческие совхозы, колхозы, комплексы и уралцы, а негосударственные предприятия не смогли сохранить прежний уровень. Этот период обучения длился до 2000 года. Из 828 племенных хозяйств в 1993 году в 2000 году осталось только четверть. В период после 2000 года в республике наблюдается постепенное возрождение животноводствах.

Повышение конкурентоспособности продукции в животноводческих отраслях сельскохозяйственного производства возможно при достижении условий увеличения ассортимента продукции, освоения и внедрения технологий глубокой переработки сырья. Это позволит создать прочный потенциал высокоразвитой страны с конкурентоспособной экономикой. Для достижения этих целей необходимо использовать эффективную кластерную систему хозяйствования в аграрном секторе экономики. Известно, что проведенные государственные реформы в аграрном секторе экономики не дают ожидаемой эффективности, сельское хозяйство находится в кризисной ситуации и на низком уровне управления, нет четких нормативных распределений в отношениях собственности, финансовое положение отрасли ухудшилось. Главной проблемой в сельском хозяйстве является низкая конкурентоспособность производимой продукции на внутреннем и внешнем рынках и очень высокая импортная доля продовольственных товаров.

Использование кластерной формы организации сельскохозяйственной деятельности предусмотрено рядом законодательных, нормативных и программных документов страны. Предпосылки развития кластерного подхода к функционированию и развитию национальной экономики сформировались в XIX веке в трудах американских ученых. Термин "региональный кластер" был предложен М. Энрайтом для определения пространственного кластера аналогичных взаимосвязанных предприятий в специализации компаний. Региональный кластер - члены кластера, работающие в одной или нескольких отраслях экономики, – определяется как промышленный кластер, образующий территориальную агломерацию.

Ключевые слова: сельскохозяйственное производство, животноводство, аграрный сектор, кластер, кооперативы, откорм, государственная поддержка.

Introduction. The processes of deepening the social division of labor in agriculture can no longer provide private agricultural enterprises with their own reproduction conditions. In combination with the production and processing of agricultural products, it is necessary to create agro-industrial integrations that will be integrated into organized technological networks of diverse types of economic activities in order to efficiently consume and produce finished products in order to obtain maximum results.

According to experts, at the present stage, Kazakhstan's animal husbandry is developing extensively. There is an increase in the number of livestock, the consumption of meat products by the population is increasing. However, the level of livestock production is insufficient, the growth rate of the proportion of breeding animals of various categories of farms is low, there are no exports of products. The development of technologies for deep processing of raw materials of livestock products (leather and wool) is not developed (Anichkina et al., 2012).

The purpose of the study is to provide scientific substantiation of theoretical, methodological and applied provisions for improving the efficiency of deep processing of livestock products based on innovation planning. In order to create a cattle breeding cluster in the region, it is necessary, along with determining the economic, natural and geographical opportunities of the agricultural sector of the economy in this region, to analyze the main indicators in animal husbandry in the region.

Materials and methods of research. The cluster approach in the scientific literature is devoted to numerous studies that appeared in the nineteenth century. This is primarily due to the fact that clusters can form naturally during the formation of market processes. The main classical theories of international trade, which initiated the analysis of specialization, include the works of A. Smith, D. Ricardo, A. In Smith's works, it was noted that the enterprise has an advantage in the production of goods, achieved through the division of labor and cooperation of individual operations in production under certain market conditions (lack of state regulation and free competition). In the scientific work of the comparative advantages of D. Ricardo (1817), the effectiveness of interstate specialization from the joint location of territories is substantiated (Almaty, 2012-99 p).

Based on the experience of developed countries, where the cluster approach has been successfully tested, we can identify two areas of regional support for clusters in the short term.

The first approach involves reducing or reimbursing the costs of agricultural enterprises included in the cluster. Subsidies (explicit and implicit), tax benefits, debt restructuring to budgets, etc. can be singled out as a support tool.

The second approach is aimed at expanding demand for cluster companies. The tools here can be direct assistance in promoting manufacturers' goods to new markets, providing them with legal support (including legal protection of manufacturers' interests), contract insurance, co-financing of marketing expenses, search for new contracts, etc. (Altaybaeva et al., 2021).

Practice shows that, although both approaches can be used simultaneously, one always prevails, since the financing of the proposed activities directly or indirectly depends on the volume of the regional budget (its revenue or expenditure part). We recommend using the first and second approaches at the initial stage of cluster formation, as such methods are more effective in the short term. In the long run, such an incentive policy leads to a distortion of the incentives of enterprises.

The creation of clusters promises profit both for primary agricultural producers and for processing, trade and service enterprises and manufacturers of agricultural machinery, creates conditions for the development of marketing policy in strategic terms.

The main reason for the low level of labor productivity in agriculture is the low level of management and catastrophic depreciation of production assets (Aktobe region No. 70 dated March 18, 2022).

In addition, one of the tasks of creating clusters of small and medium-sized enterprises in agricultural production is to adapt to the constant changes in the competitive environment and market demand, as well as to reduce the market power of importers of agricultural products in the commodity markets of the regions of Kazakhstan. It should be noted that small and medium-sized enterprises, united in a cluster, strengthen their competitiveness and positions in the commodity market.

In developed market countries, clusters are created in order to increase the competitiveness of enterprises with a homogeneous type of production in commodity markets based on the coincidence of economic interests.

A cluster is a special form of cooperation in which all types of resources are used most efficiently and thus the maximum necessary result is achieved for all cluster participants, including the consumer. After all, it is the consumer who chooses the product, which is the final stage of the cluster's activity, and only he decides which of the offered products to choose in a market saturated with goods (Shulenbayeva et al., 2019)

Thus, modern research shows that the most successful innovative agro-industrial clusters in the world economy are:

- the cluster of oilseeds located in the western part of Australia, the institutional basis of which is the cooperation of firms engaged in research and development not only for the development of production and marketing, but also for the development of technologies for the production of vegetable oils for food and industrial purposes;

- Food Valley is a cluster of cereal crops located in the EU countries implementing the development of new types of cereals on the basis of public-private partnership;

- a dairy cluster located in Denmark, whose goal is to create innovative products in order to realize the potential of the milk market most affected by government regulation;

- clusters of wine and kiwi production in New Zealand, which are also the most well-known in terms of the implementation of innovative approaches to export support, which leads to the introduction of anti-dumping measures by the United States over the past 20 years;

– a cluster of beef production in Scotland, which allows the development of innovative technologies in the field of production of this type of meat in the segment of the highest quality and is currently the standard of quality accepted by all world producers.

Result and discussion. According to the data of the local executive bodies for the analysis of agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020, 9 enterprises are currently engaged in the processing of raw leather in the republic, washing and processing of wool is carried out by 8 enterprises.

To date, enterprises for processing leather raw materials are loaded by an average of 23%, and for wool - by 13.4%. In total, 2,425 thousand hides were produced from cattle in 2012, 226 thousand of them were processed, 916 thousand hides were exported, and the unprocessed remainder was 1,281 thousand pieces.

Skins of small cattle produced 7,669 thousand pieces, of which 0.4 thousand pieces were processed, 535 thousand pieces were exported, untreated waste - 7,134 thousand pieces.

38,437 tons of wool were produced, 7968 tons of them were processed, 5,160 tons were exported, 25,309 tons of untreated waste.

Thus, 9.3% of cattle leather raw materials, 0.005% of IDGC leather raw materials and 20.7% of wool are processed (Republic of Kazakhstan. Aktobe, January-September 2021-2022. - P. 4-35).

According to statistics, more than 70% of cattle and 60% of cattle are concentrated in private subsidiary farms. In this regard, the main reason for the current situation is the concentration of livestock in private subsidiary farms and small peasant farms, where veterinary requirements are practically not observed, due attention is not paid to breeding work, there is no mechanical removal of hides and wool (Seidalin et al., 2020).

According to the Master Plan "development of the meat livestock industry in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020", by 2020, the production of raw leather will increase to 12.4 thousand tons. Taking into account the capacity of one receiving point for hides, 2-3 receiving points of 1080 tons of hides per year or 17 units until 2020 are needed.

So, by 2020, it is planned to create 17 fur collection points for harvesting farm animal skins with a total volume of 18.4 thousand tons. However, the plan was not carried out.

In the Aktobe region, the number of small entrepreneurs is 7627, including those engaged in animal husbandry – about 5000. The number of limited liability partnerships, agricultural production cooperatives, production cooperatives – 670, individual entrepreneurs – 465. Total farms -8762.

If we take the world experience, then in Canada every third citizen is a member of a cooperative. In France, such associations offer 700 thousand jobs. In Japan, 91% of farmers are members of the cooperative movement. In Kuwait, 80% of retail trade is carried out through consumer cooperatives. According to research, cooperatives have about 800 million members in more than 100 countries, providing 100 million jobs.

This format of work involves joint economic activity. People voluntarily enter and leave the association, they are equal in decision-making. The members of the cooperative are both co-owners and consumers of services at the same time (Sultanova et al., 2020).

To date, the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan, despite the huge potential of land, production, personnel and other resources, enhanced by incentive mechanisms within the framework of various sectoral and national development programs, unfortunately, the association in cooperatives is still not developing. At the same time, in accordance with the strategic priorities of Kazakhstan's development until 2050, the agricultural sector has not only high hopes, but also great tasks associated with increasing production volumes through the introduction of intensive technologies, comprehensive re-equipment and other measures, including the development of rural cooperation.

In any case, it is integration and cooperation that allow the agricultural sectors of developed countries to remain in the highest echelons of world agricultural production. It is known that in these countries, large multinational companies (TNCs) that perform the functions of integrators, or factors that give impetus to the processes of integration and consolidation of agricultural structures, play an important role in agro-industrial integration (Kuznetsova et al., 2015).

In our case, the state still acts as such an integrator, and not private business. This, in fact, should be interested in creating stable sources of raw materials production locally, which is often possible only with an integrated approach to business, including with the maximum involvement of rural labor resources in the overall production process on the basis of cooperation.

Cooperation and the creation of clusters is the best mechanism for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production.

Over the past few years, the agricultural sector in our country has really begun to develop rapidly. Agriculture has become one of the largest players in the economy today. The indicators of providing the population with agricultural products are growing, family farms and personal subsidiary farms make a great contribution to the development of the direction. This success is due, among other things, to the development of cooperation and the participation of manufacturers in various industry associations (Korabaev et al., 2022).

The entry of the Republic of Kazakhstan into the trajectory of sustainable development is presented as the priority tasks of increasing the competitiveness of the national economy and its regions, increasing the share of positioning in foreign markets due to factors of industrial and innovative development.

According to the well-known scientist M. Porter, in the modern economy, especially in the context of globalization, the traditional division of the economy into sectors or industries is losing relevance, clusters come to the fore-a system of relations between firms, organizations (Kovaleva et al., 2016).

Therefore, the main difference between a cluster and a territorial production complex is that the cluster takes into account the market mechanism as much as possible, which, when built on the initiative from below, can be effective only

when it comes to the need to combine enterprises into a cluster to increase their competitiveness. Cluster development is the main direction in the field of increasing Kazakhstan's competitiveness in the world market. The guarantee of this is the successful use of clusters in such highly developed countries as the USA, Japan, Germany, Italy.

The following clusters can be distinguished in the republic: Akmola, North Kazakhstan, East Kazakhstan, Kostanay regions - dairy cluster; Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, Aktobe regions – meat clusters; South Kazakhstan region-cotton; Kyzylorda region-rice cluster.

8 clusters on fattening of cattle are organized in Aktobe region (Table 1).

Table 1-Information about feedlots in the Aktobe region

No	Farm names	Location	Fattening (capacity), head	Practical implementation
1	Peasant farm "Zhantizer"	Khromtau, Abay village	5000	200
2	Peasant farm "Arman-m"	Mugalzhar, Taldysay village	3000	360
3	Peasant farm "Nuraly"	Shalkar, E. Koktibar village	5000	60
4	Limited liability company "Aktep"	Alga city	11000	300
5	Limited Liability Company "Nauryz SIM"	Irgiz village	1000	200
6	Peasant farm "Raimkul"	Alga, Amangeldy village	1200	400
7	Limited liability company "Stepnoye"	Kargaly, Stepnoye village	500	-
8	Limited liability company "Kobda BIF"	Kobda, Kalinovka village	1500	805
	Total		28200	2325

In the Aktobe region, as a result of the association of entrepreneurs, farms have been created, as shown in table 1 below. The yield, unlike poultry farming, is greater than in animal husbandry. However, their potential is practically not realized.

In accordance with the 1st schedule, there is an actual non-fulfillment of the cattle fattening plan in the Aktobe region.

In the region, measures are being taken to process hides and wool by increasing the number of breeding cattle. This is because they not only fatten cattle, but also promote wool processing. In sheep breeding, attention was paid to the meat direction, they lag behind in the development of wool, in making a profit. The next problem is the poor quality of wool. Therefore, measures are being taken to turn livestock into a breeding breed.

Table 2-the share of breeding cattle in the Aktobe region as of January 1, 2022 (by sheep breeds)

No	Name of the district	Sheep				General information 01.01.2022	%
		qigai	edilbay	half-bristled fur	tail bristle fur		
1	Ayteke bi	0	8468	6244	2989	17701	21,2

2	Alga city	2745	1818	0	8627	13190	17,3
3	Baiganin	0	0	0	7494	7494	6,5
4	Irgiz	0	0	3591	19065	22656	27,1
5	Kargaly	0	0	0	2063	2063	7,1
6	Kobda	0	1731	0	17070	18801	13,4
7	Martuk	0	327	0	4528	4855	11,4
8	Mugalzhar	3866	1765	0	8757	14388	13,0
9	Iron	0	0	0	10276	10276	10,3
10	Oyl	0	2590	0	12182	14772	12,9
11	Khromtau	1198	0	3688	5192	10078	20,1
12	Shalkar	0	0	0	4587	4587	4,9
13	Aktobe city	0	0	684	1205	1889	10,8
14	By region	7809	16699	14207	104035	142750	13,5

According to table 2, studies show that in sheep breeding, the conversion of cattle into a breeding breed is only 13.5 percent.

In order to raise meat and dairy farming, it is known from the state that subsidies are provided.

Standards of subsidies for 1 unit, provided depending on the direction of the subsidy:

Purchase of breeding stock of cattle, purchased livestock, domestic – 150,000 tenge per unit; Commonwealth of Independent States, imported from Ukraine, 225 000 tenge per unit; imported from Australia, USA, North and South America, Europe - 30,000 tenge.

In the Aktobe region, the amount of the allocated subsidy in years is as follows.

- In 2020 - 10 billion 950 million
- * In 2021 - 14 billion 429 million
- In 2022-13 billion (Guzev et al., 2019).

Thanks to subsidies allocated by the state, the share of livestock and breeding stock is increasing.

Research shows that, in general, the potential of our region in the development of agriculture is high. Therefore, the main task of the development of the agro-industrial complex in 2020-2022 is to increase the export potential of the industry and the production of competitive agricultural products, using all the possibilities.

Agro-industrial clusters contribute to obtaining economic benefits due to :

1. Reducing the cost of production due to the necessary organization of supplies at stable prices.

2. The terms of refund and resource recovery have been shortened.

Any organizational and production structure is gradually improved in the process of evolution. Simple agro-industrial formations are transformed into more complex ones. Agro-industrial clustering, processing/production of agricultural products, sales and income generation within the framework of one integrated economic entity make it possible to regulate the market situation, observe the principle of fair distribution between different production units and be competitive in the food market.

Conclusion. The scientific theory of the regional cluster model, which served as the basis for increasing the competitiveness of deep products of the livestock industry, fully requires the solution of the following methodological tasks: generalization of theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of clustering of the economy; assessment of the current state of the livestock industry in the region; determination of the efficiency of enterprises engaged in the production of deep processing of livestock (Simonov et al., 2021).

Methodological analysis of the state of the livestock industry allows us to determine the "growth points" of the competitiveness of the industry. Settlements where agricultural processing enterprises are located can act as "growth points" on the territory of agro-industrial zones. Agro-industrial zones are organized in territories with developed agriculture or infrastructure enterprises with potential for future development. Due to the small size of the territories of administrative districts, the organization of agricultural zones is advisable on an inter-district basis.

A comparative analysis of the competitiveness of the region and the competitiveness of the industry should be carried out according to three blocks of indicators: economic potential, efficiency of its use, competitive advantages, on the basis of which the region is determined, on the basis of which it is advisable to create a cluster (Chirkov et al., 2001).

According to the established features, the description of a regional cluster as a group of competing enterprises geographically and technologically interconnected, which are united for the purpose of production and sale of products and services on the basis of a continuous innovation process and thereby contribute to the growth of each other's competitiveness, is theoretically justified.

The study of the current methodological and theoretical definitions allowed us to make a special interpretation of the regional agro-industrial cluster, which means agglomerations of various agro-industrial companies, between which relations of cooperation and competition are developing, as well as the innovative exchange of knowledge, information and best practices is developing (Gabdullina et al., 2022).

The strategy of an effective cluster management system in the agricultural sector of the economy is the basis for forecasting the process of creating competitive products in the livestock sectors of agricultural production not only in Kazakhstan, but also around the world. Increasing the competitiveness of products in the livestock sectors of agricultural production is possible when conditions are achieved for increasing the range of products, mastering and introducing technologies for deep processing of raw materials. The state reforms carried out in the agricultural sector of the economy do not give the expected efficiency, agriculture is in a crisis situation and has a low level of management, there is no clear regulatory distribution in property relations, the financial condition of the industry is declining. The main problem in agriculture is the low competitiveness of manufactured products in the domestic and foreign markets and a very high share of imports of food products. It should be noted that, taking into account the latest sanctions requirements for goods produced in the Russian Federation, there is a negative trend in the development of

the competitiveness problem, taking into account the possibility of filling the Kazakh market with cheap agricultural products of Russian production (Nekipelov et al., 2010).

Planning and forecasting is an indispensable element for the implementation of the idea of creating a livestock cluster in the Aktobe region. However, without a consistent transition from one stage of the task to another, this is impossible. The work should be carried out on an ongoing basis. Undoubtedly, the purpose of the study is to determine the economic, natural and geographical potential of the agricultural sector of the Aktobe region to create a livestock cluster in the Aktobe region - increasing the economic attractiveness of the region and, ultimately, improving the quality of life of the country's population. Based on this understanding and methodological approach, studies of potential socio-economic problems and risks of the functioning of enterprises producing agricultural products are carried out for the integration of the agro-industrial sector in terms of the competitiveness of products produced in domestic and foreign markets. The analysis of the main indicators of animal husbandry of the Aktobe region will allow to give specific recommendations on the formation and development of a regional cluster in animal husbandry of the region (Ryabchikova et al., 2020).

The creation of a cluster for fattening sheep and horses in the Aktobe region is carried out in animal husbandry, and milk production, processing of the resulting meat and wool, processing of products have not yet developed.

Thus, the development of innovative agro-industrial clusters may depend on the decisions of the state. However, the possibilities of using regulatory instruments significantly depend on the form of their implementation and the key resources that are necessary for their development.

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