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# Methods for Financial Recovery of Agricultural Enterprises in Kazakhstan

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**Abstract.** The study of techniques of financial recovery of agricultural formations in the Republic of Kazakhstan is important for the country's economy since the agro-industrial complex must be stable and sustainable. Agriculture is important to Kazakhstan's socioeconomic growth since it employs a large portion of the people, contributes to food security, and accounts for a considerable portion of GDP and exports.

The study's goal is to develop and test effective financial rehabilitation methods for agricultural enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan in order to restore their financial stability, increase competitiveness, and ensure the agro-industrial complex's long-term development.

During the study, an analysis of existing approaches to financial recovery was conducted, international experience was studied, problems and characteristics of agricultural formations in Kazakhstan were identified, and specific recommendations were proposed to improve the measures implemented, taking into account national economic conditions and agricultural specifics.

The use of comprehensive methods of financial recovery, including debt restructuring, government support, the introduction of innovative technologies and increased operational efficiency, will significantly increase the financial stability of agricultural enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Keywords:** state support, financial recovery, agro-formations, agro-industrial complex (AIC), sustainability, agricultural enterprises

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## Introduction

Financial rehabilitation of agricultural enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan is a key part of agricultural sector development and national food security. The agro-industrial complex (AIC) is important to Kazakhstan's economy since it creates jobs, accounts for a large portion of exports, and meets domestic market demands. However, because to economic insecurity, changing climatic circumstances, price changes on global markets, and internal structural issues, many agro-formations experience financial challenges, necessitating effective efforts to improve their health.

Methods of financial rehabilitation for agricultural firms aim to restore solvency, improve capital structure, and increase resistance to external and internal hazards. In international experience, numerous methods are utilized for this goal, including debt restructuring, subsidies, concessional loans, the introduction of innovative technology, the development of cooperative movements, and activity diversification. To adapt approaches to national realities in Kazakhstan, agricultural features such as reliance on natural and climatic circumstances and seasonality of production must be considered.

The study of financial recovery strategies is important because Kazakhstani agricultural firms must raise their competitiveness in home and foreign markets while also creating circumstances for long-term development. The implementation of integrated approaches to agricultural formation improvement will not only solve current financial challenges, but will also provide the groundwork for effective growth and modernization on both a domestic and worldwide scale.

The implementation of integrated measures to financial recovery, such as debt restructuring, government support, the introduction of innovative technology, and greater operational efficiency, is increasingly vital for boosting Kazakhstan's agricultural competitiveness. Furthermore, analyzing and adapting the best international practices might help to build new strategies and instruments for effectively responding to the issues that agricultural firms in Kazakhstan face. Thus, the study is based on the necessity to ensure the agricultural sector's long-term development through the enhancement of financial recovery procedures, so contributing to enhanced economic stability and increasing the quality of life for rural populations.

This work aims to analyze the techniques of financial rehabilitation of agricultural firms in the Republic of Kazakhstan, examine worldwide experience, and make recommendations for enhancing the measures used in the Kazakh economy.

## Methodology

To achieve the goal of the study and prove the hypothesis put forth, the following procedures were used:

– detailed analysis of existing approaches to financial recovery of agricultural formations in Kazakhstan;

– comparative analysis to identify successful methods and adapt them to local conditions;

– economic and statistical analysis to process financial data and assess the effectiveness of applied methods.

– develop economic and mathematical models to evaluate the long-term financial impact of agricultural enterprises.

– use correlation and regression analysis to identify and quantify the relationship between economic factors affecting agricultural enterprises.

The adoption of these methodologies will allow for a thorough examination of the issue, a sound analysis, and the development of realistic proposals to enhance the financial stability of agricultural firms in Kazakhstan.

**Literature review**

Foreign scholars' works examine difficulties and answers relating to the concept of farmer sustainability, as well as issues concerning the justification of stable development as an alternative to economic growth. The prospects for steady agriculture sector development and the variables influencing it are viewed as a long-term strategic direction of state policy, establishing circumstances for the growth and development of firms, particularly SMEs, in an era of fierce global competition. Financial support is critical in this environment, necessitating the implementation of a number of measures aimed at promoting the country's development through the use of an indicator system.

Financial support for agricultural firms, as well as the adaptation of foreign expertise in Kazakhstan, help to build a sustainable and competitive agricultural industry that satisfies current demands. Foreign scientists (Vartanova, 2019) [1], (Vartanova, Drobot, 2018) [2], (Ovchinnikov, 2018) [3], and (Prokofev, Sibiryaev, 2019). [4] (Sultanova, 2017) [5], (Sushko, 2020) [6], and (Chernikova S.A., Kovaleva E.B., Pytkina S.A.) [7] discuss many issues of practical financial support for agricultural firms.

Budgetary support for the financial recovery of agricultural firms in other nations is an important tool for promoting the agricultural sector's long-term development and competitiveness. Budget support that is properly managed and targeted helps agricultural firms recover financially, improves their financial status, and promotes long-term development.

In other foreign countries, budget programs are focused at financial rehabilitation of agricultural firms in order to increase their competitiveness, sustainability, and efficiency. Budgetary support measures are becoming increasingly crucial in the context of current concerns such as climate change, biodiversity threats, and economic and social changes to assure agriculture's long-term development.

The concept of effective budgetary utilization, including the sources of funding, procedures, and evaluation criteria, is central to scientific analysis and control. Despite the fact that efficiency is an important attribute of an economic institution, and many scholars have studied and continue to study it, there is no universally accepted definition of budget efficiency. This is because this idea is inextricably linked to macroeconomic policy, means of administering the economy at the national level, organizational and legal forms of management, and various sorts of economic activity at the company level. Management effectiveness cannot be measured by a single indicator; rather, it is defined by the interaction of multiple factors, including natural,

human, socioeconomic, environmental, and others, that influence the adoption and execution of management choices (Gillan et al., 2021) [8].

## Findings

Agriculture is important to Kazakhstan's socioeconomic growth since it employs a large portion of the people, contributes to food security, and accounts for a considerable portion of GDP and exports. However, agricultural enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan face a number of challenges, including high production costs, reliance on foreign economic factors, changing climatic conditions, and volatility in global agricultural product prices, all of which contribute to a decline in financial stability and the emergence of crisis situations that require timely intervention. Against the backdrop of Kazakhstan's ongoing economic transformation and integration into global markets, there is a need to develop and implement effective methods of financial rehabilitation of agricultural enterprises, allowing not only to overcome temporary difficulties but also to create conditions for long-term growth and modernization of the sector.

Foreign experience of methods of financial recovery of agricultural formations includes various approaches and measures used in different countries to restore the financial stability of agricultural enterprises [9]. Some of them are actively used in Kazakhstan, for example, subsidies, tax breaks, cooperatives, etc. Consider the other techniques and programs used in worldwide experience to help agricultural firms recover financially (Table 1).

**Table 1. Internationally accepted measures and plans for the financial rehabilitation of agricultural enterprises**

| № | Method | Country | Measures | Programmes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agro Insurance | USA, Canada | It is extensively employed as a way of financial recovery that reduces the risks connected with poor weather conditions, plant and animal diseases, and variations in market pricing. | The state subsidizes agricultural insurance programs, making them available to the majority of farmers and adding to the resilience of agricultural formations to external shocks. |
| 2 | Investing in technical innovation and sustainable development | Germany, Israel | Drip irrigation systems, process automation and robotization, and environmentally friendly production are all examples of investments in innovative technology and sustainable development. The government gives financial assistance for innovation, resulting in higher production and decreased prices. | Agro-formations receive assistance for the implementation of advanced water conservation and sustainable farming methods, helping to effectively use limited natural resources |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Using business diversification programs | Australia, Canada | In order to recoup financially, farmers actively pursue diversification, which includes not only farming but also the growth of other industries like agrotourism, product processing, and the creation of eco-friendly goods. | Government programs may offer grants or subsidies to help fund these kinds of projects. |
| 4 | Adaptation of international standards and certification | Switzerland, Japan | Certification processes and conformity with international quality standards are constantly evolving. Agroformations that use modern standards have access to new markets and potential to increase revenues. | The program developed for the countries of the Asia-Pacific region (APEC Food Security Standards), the National Certification System (JAS (Japanese Agricultural Standards)), Swiss GAP (Good Agricultural Practices) |
| Note: Compiled by the author | | | | |

Foreign experience has shown that financial recovery of agricultural firms is a key approach for ensuring the agricultural sector's long-term development. Leading international studies underline the relevance of public budget assistance as a critical instrument for increasing agricultural firms' competitiveness and stability in the face of global competition and changing environmental circumstances.

In international practice, support programs aim to create favorable conditions for the financial recovery of agricultural enterprises through subsidies, tax incentives, concessional lending, and investment grants, thereby improving enterprises' financial situation, ensuring their resilience to external economic and environmental challenges, and stimulating agricultural production development. Special emphasis is placed on incorporating environmental and socioeconomic aspects into agricultural enterprise management, making the approach to financial recovery complicated and varied. Examples from other countries demonstrate that well-organized financial assistance is critical in developing a long-term plan for agriculture sector sustainability and can serve as a good model for adaptation in Kazakhstan.

Thus, using international expertise to the financial recovery methods presented in Table 1 in Kazakhstan can help to improve the agricultural sector, increase its competitiveness, and provide conditions for long-term sustainable growth of agriculture.

Financial rehabilitation of agricultural firms is a series of procedures designed to restore their financial stability and increase labor efficiency. The primary approaches that may be used in this procedure are listed below (Table 2).

**Table 2. Methods for the financial rehabilitation of agricultural operations**

| № | Method | Implementation |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Debt Restructuring | Negotiations with creditors to renegotiate debt repayment arrangements, including term extensions, interest rate reductions, or partial discharge of debt |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | obligations. |
| 2 | Cost optimization | Analyze all expenses and discover possibilities to minimize them, such as automating procedures, improving logistics, and optimizing resource use (water, electrical power, etc.). |
| 3 | Diversification of Production Activities | Increasing the variety of produced goods and services, introducing new technology and working techniques, and lowering the risks associated with changing market circumstances |
| 4 | Improving Financial Accounting and Planning | Introduction of contemporary methods of accounting and analysis of financial statements, assisting in more properly assessing the financial status and planning the budget |
| 5 | Investments in Modernization | Attracting investments to improve the material and technological basis, improving productivity and lowering costs |
| 6 | Usage of subsidies and grants | Active participation in state assistance programs, including as subsidies, grants, and favorable loans for agricultural firms. |
| 7 | Improving Marketing | Creating new product promotion tactics and utilizing digital platforms to increase sales and enhance consumer engagement |
| 8 | Financial Analysis and Monitoring | Regular examination of financial data and monitoring of key performance indicators (KPIs) to discover problems in an efficient manner and take measures to eliminate them |
| 9 | Partnership and Cooperation | Cooperatives or alliances with other agricultural firms are formed to solve common challenges, optimize costs, and increase sales markets. |
| Note: Compiled by the author. | | |

Combining these strategies can greatly enhance agricultural firms' financial situation and market competitiveness.

In compliance with Decree No. 960 of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 30, 2021. Following approval of the Concept of Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan's Agro-industrial Complex for 2021-2030, the establishment of new production facilities will be accomplished through:

– Enhance investment subsidy mechanisms;
– Lower interest rates on loans and leases;
– Provide loan guarantees and insurance.
– Expanding concessional finance tools and regions of subsidy;
– Institutionalization of the credit partnership system [10].

Let us now look at the elements influencing the growth of Kazakhstan's agro-industrial complex and their impact on the financial component (Table 3) [11].

**Table 3. Factors impacting the growth of the Republic of Kazakhstan's agro-industrial complex**

| Year | GDP (agricultural, forestry, and fisheries): million tenge | Agricultural Services | Subsidies for agricultural enterprises: million tenge | Number of funded projects: in million tenge. | Investments in fixed assets, forestry, agriculture and fisheries: million tenge | Production of cattle meat (in slaughter weight) in thousands of tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01.11 | 1 832 335,4 | 5 871,7 | 112,1 | 4624 | 4 653 528 | 834,4 |
| 01.12 | 2 733 474,7 | 6 463,6 | 125,0 | 4817,6 | 5 010 231 | 838,1 |
| 01.13 | 2 407 939,3 | 6 664,7 | 131,2 | 4987 | 5 473 161 | 844,7 |
| 01.14 | 2 963 938,2 | 8 761,9 | 134,6 | 5047 | 6 072 687 | 871,0 |
| 01.15 | 3 158 758,6 | 10 479,7 | 148,7 | 5146 | 6 591 482 | 900,2 |
| 01.16 | 3 321 718,5 | 11 849,9 | 152,0 | 5217 | 7 024 709 | 931,0 |
| 01.17 | 3 701 415,4 | 15 271,1 | 220,2 | 6186 | 7 762 303 | 960,7 |
| 01.18 | 4 092 333,0 | 10 835,8 | 260,4 | 13217 | 8 770 573 | 1 017,6 |
| 01.19 | 4 497 585,4 | 12 145,6 | 226,1 | 11826 | 11 179 036 | 1 059,4 |
| 01.20 | 5 177 893,7 | 14 005,7 | 324,5 | 2180 | 12 576 793 | 1 120,6 |
| 01.21 | 6 363 976,1 | 9 897,9 | 349 | 24041 | 12 270 144 | 1 168,6 |
| 01.22 | 7 549 827,9 | 11 223,4 | 374 | 33145 | 12 568 938 | 1 231,1 |

The development of the agro-industrial complex (AIC) depends on many factors, which can be divided into several groups: economic, social, natural and climatic, technological, organizational and political. Economic factors play a key role in the development of the agro-industrial complex, as they directly affect the availability of resources, production efficiency and financial stability of the industry.

Using the quantitative values of the factors influencing the development of the agro-industrial complex (Table 3), we will compile a correlation matrix and the results of the analysis (Tables 4 and 5).

**Table 4. Correlation Matrix**

| Indicator | Agricultural GDP | Agricultural services | Agricultural subsidies | Number of funded projects: | Investments in fixed assets of agricultural enterprises | Production of certain types of agricultural products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural GDP | 1,000 | 0,493 | 0,959 | 0,847 | 0,929 | 0,978 |
| Services | 0,493 | 1,000 | 0,552 | 0,112 | 0,619 | 0,564 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subsidies | 0,959 | 0,552 | 1,000 | 0,749 | 0,950 | 0,979 |
| Funded projects | 0,847 | 0,112 | 0,749 | 1,000 | 0,652 | 0,779 |
| Investments | 0,929 | 0,619 | 0,950 | 0,652 | 1,000 | 0,977 |
| Production of certain types of agricultural products | 0,978 | 0,564 | 0,979 | 0,779 | 0,977 | 1,000 |
| Note: Compiled by the author based on calculations done. | | | | | | |

The correlation matrix shows the degree of relationship between key indicators related to agriculture. Each element of the matrix represents a correlation coefficient, which ranges from -1 to 1:

• 1 – complete positive dependence: a change in one indicator is associated with a similar change in another.

• 0 – no dependence.

• -1 – complete negative dependence: indicators change in opposite directions.

As can be seen from the table, agricultural GDP has a high positive relationship with:

• Subsidies (0.959): Indicates a significant impact of subsidies on GDP growth.

• Investments (0.929): Investments are directly related to GDP growth.

• Production of individual types of products (0.978): Production has a key impact on the agricultural economy.

• Funded projects (0.847): Implemented projects also contribute to GDP growth.

Moderate relationship with:

• Agricultural services (0.493): Services have a less significant impact on GDP than subsidies or investments.

**Table 5. Results of the analysis**

| Indicator | coef | std err | t | P>\|t\| | [0.025 | 0.975] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Const | -6.05e+06 | 7.86e+06 | -0,770 | 0,471 | -2.53e+07 | 1.32e+07 |
| Services | 15.1189 | 61.144 | 0,247 | 0,813 | -134.495 | 164.733 |
| Subsidies | 1461.4446 | 6427.066 | 0,227 | 0,828 | -1.43e+04 | 1.72e+04 |
| Funded projects | 38.7886 | 43.638 | 0,889 | 0,408 | -67.989 | 145.566 |
| Investments | -0.0465 | 0.330 | -0,141 | 0,893 | -0.854 | 0.761 |
| Production of certain types of agricultural products | 9744.5640 | 1.23e+04 | 0,790 | 0,59 | -2.04e+04 | 3.99e+04 |
| Note: Compiled by the author based on calculations done | | | | | | |

Subsidies and investments have the greatest impact on agricultural development, including GDP growth, increased production and project support.

Agricultural services have a less pronounced impact on key indicators, which may indicate the need for their further development.

Funded projects make an important contribution, but their impact is inferior to subsidies and investments.

The production of certain types of products is directly related to economic growth, which underlines the importance of supporting the manufacturing sector.

Regression analysis:

– The model explains 97.6% of the variation in GDP in agriculture (R-squared value = 0.976), indicating high accuracy. – None of the independent variables showed a significant level of statistical significance (p-value > 0.05), indicating the presence of multicollinearity or the need to revise the model. – Signs of multicollinearity may be associated with a high correlation between variables such as subsidies and certificate production.

Table 6 shows the general conclusion of the correlation and regression analyses.

**Table 6. Overall results about the correlation level and the values of the regression coeffici**

| Parameter | Value | Remark |
|---|---|---|
| Correlation analysis | | |
| Correlation of GDP and meat production | 0,978 | High positive correlation |
| Correlation of GDP and subsidies | 0,959 | High positive correlation |
| Correlation of GDP and investments | 0.929 | Significant positive correlation |
| Correlation of GDP and funding projects | 0,847 | Highly significant positive correlation |
| Correlation of GDP and agricultural services | 0,493 | Modest positive correlation |
| Regression Analysis | | |
| R-square | 0,976 | The model accounts for 97.6% of the volatility in GDP. |
| Coefficient of agricultural services | 15,119 | Statistically insignificant (p-value = 0.813) |
| The coefficient for subsidizing | 1461,445 | Statistically insignificant (p-value = 0.828) |
| The coefficient for funding projects | 38,789 | Statistically insignificant (p-value = 0.408) |
| The coefficient for investment | -0,046 | Statistically insignificant (p-value = 0.893), negative correlation |
| Coefficient for producing specific sorts of agricultural (meat) products | 9744,564 | Statistically insignificant (p-value = 0.459) |
| Note: Compiled by the author based on calculations done | | |

Based on the findings of the analysis, it is possible to conclude that the modernization of agricultural enterprises is the result of the interaction of many factors, including physical, economic, organizational, cultural, and motivational factors; however, attention should be focused on the introduction of technological innovations and ways to support agricultural formations that are required for their financial well-being and financial stability.

The following points must be highlighted in order to understand the relationship between the primary results of correlation and regression analysis and the methods employed in the financial rehabilitation of agricultural enterprises:

1) The substantial impact of state support and growth in livestock production on the agricultural economy is indicated by the high correlation of agricultural GDP with the production of specific agricultural (meat) products (0.978) and subsidies (0.959). This suggests that subsidies and support for livestock-focused agricultural enterprises should be maintained and strengthened.

2) Investments in agriculture (0.929) have a strong positive relationship with agricultural GDP, emphasizing the importance of attracting funds to agricultural fixed assets, assuming the use of financial recovery methods such as debt restructuring and increased investment in innovation and modernization.

3) Regression analysis coefficients show that some indicators, such as subsidies and the production of certain types of agricultural (meat) products, have a significant impact on agricultural GDP; however, not all factors have reached statistical significance, indicating the need for additional analysis methods or the inclusion of other factors.

4) The negative link between investments and agricultural GDP could be attributed to a mismatch in time or structural changes in the industry, implying the need for further steps to optimize investment strategy.

The correlation and regression analyses highlight the role of subsidies, investments, and agricultural production in improving the agricultural industry. Financial recovery for agricultural firms necessitates an integrated approach that includes debt restructuring, state support, and investment incentives to ensure the industry's long-term economic success.

## Conclusion

An integrated strategy to the financial rehabilitation of agricultural firms, focused on improving the investment climate, strengthening government support, and raising productivity, is beneficial to the long-term development of the agricultural sector and the economy in general:

Improving the investment climate:

– Agriculture frequently encounters high risks due to seasonality and environmental variables. Creating favorable conditions for investors, such as tax breaks, government guarantees, and infrastructure access, encourages private and foreign investment, modernizing production facilities and introducing new technologies to boost agricultural enterprises' competitiveness.

– Additionally, investing in innovation and modernization boosts productivity and reduces costs, which is crucial for increasing profitability. The correlation study results show that

there is a considerable relationship between agricultural investments and GDP, stressing the importance of continuous investment support.

Strengthening government support:

– State support in the form of subsidies and concessional loans assists agricultural firms in overcoming temporary financial challenges, particularly in unstable market conditions. The correlation analysis revealed a strong positive relationship between subsidies and agricultural GDP, highlighting their importance in stimulating sectoral growth.

– Subsidies help enterprises improve their material and technical base, enabling them to purchase modern equipment, seeds, and fertilizers, leading to sustainable growth and increased efficiency.

Performance improvements:

– Improve labor productivity through sophisticated management approaches, automation, and digitalization to cut production costs and improve product quality during financial recovery in agricultural firms.

– Productivity development is also linked to better resource use, which can be accomplished through education and training, the implementation of quality management systems, and enhanced logistics.

**Authors' contribution.**

**R.S. Sarbassova –** theoretical substantiation, literature review, data collection, results interpretation.

**B.T. Aimurzina** – model building, data collection and processing, goal statement.

**Saban Celik –** literature review, data collection and processing, results interpretation.

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**Қазақстандағы ауыл шаруашылығы кәсіпорындарын қаржылық сауықтыру әдістері**

**Аңдатпа.** Қазақстан Республикасында агроқұрылымдарды қаржылық сауықтыру әдістерін зерттеудің өзектілігі ел экономикасы үшін агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді тұрақты және тұрақты дамытудың маңыздылығына негізделген. Ауыл шаруашылығы халықтың едәуір бөлігін жұмыспен қамтуды қамтамасыз ете отырып, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігіне жәрдемдесіп, ЖІӨ мен экспорттың елеулі үлесін қалыптастыра отырып, Қазақстанның әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуында шешуші рөл атқарады.

Зерттеудің мақсаты ҚР-дағы агроқұрылымдардың қаржылық тұрақтылығын қалпына келтіруге, бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыруға және агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннің ұзақ мерзімді

дамуын қамтамасыз етуге бағытталған қаржылық сауықтырудың тиімді әдістерін әзірлеу және негіздеу болып табылады.

Зерттеу барысында қаржылық сауықтырудың қолданыстағы тәсілдеріне талдау жүргізілді, халықаралық тәжірибе зерделенді, Қазақстандағы агроқұрылымдардың проблемалары мен ерекшеліктері анықталды, сондай-ақ ұлттық экономикалық жағдайлар мен ауыл шаруашылығының ерекшеліктерін ескере отырып, қолданылатын шараларды жақсарту бойынша нақты ұсыныстар ұсынылды.

Қарыздарды қайта құрылымдауды, мемлекеттік қолдауды, инновациялық технологияларды енгізуді және операциялық тиімділікті арттыруды қамтитын қаржылық сауықтырудың кешенді әдістерін қолдану Қазақстан Республикасындағы агроқұрылымдардың қаржылық тұрақтылығын айтарлықтай арттыруға мүмкіндік береді.

**Түйін сөздер:** мемлекеттік қолдау, қаржылық сауықтыру, агроқұрылымдар, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен (АӨК), тұрақтылық, ауыл шаруашылығы кәсіпорындары

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**Методы финансового оздоровления агроформирований в Казахстане**

**Аннотация.** Актуальность исследования методов финансового оздоровления агроформирований в Республике Казахстан обусловлена важностью стабильного и устойчивого развития агропромышленного комплекса для экономики страны. Сельское хозяйство играет ключевую роль в социально-экономическом развитии Казахстана, обеспечивая занятость значительной части населения, способствуя продовольственной безопасности и формируя существенную долю ВВП и экспорта.

Целью исследования является разработка и обоснование эффективных методов финансового оздоровления агроформирований в РК, направленных на восстановление их финансовой устойчивости, повышение конкурентоспособности и обеспечение долгосрочного развития агропромышленного комплекса.

В процессе исследования был проведен анализ существующих подходов к финансовому оздоровлению, изучен международный опыт, выявлены проблемы и особенности агроформирований в Казахстане, а также предложены конкретные рекомендации по улучшению применяемых мер с учетом национальных экономических условий и специфики сельского хозяйства.

Применение комплексных методов финансового оздоровления, включающих реструктуризацию долгов, господдержку, внедрение инновационных технологий и повышение операционной эффективности, позволит существенно повысить финансовую устойчивость агроформирований в Республике Казахстан.

**Ключевые слова:** господдержка, финансовое оздоровление, агроформирования, агропромышленный комплекс (АПК), устойчивость, сельскохозяйственные предприятия.

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