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FINANCIAL DETERMINANTS AND EXPORT STRATEGY OF MEAT PRODUCTS IN THE TURKESTAN REGION

Abstract

This article is devoted to a comprehensive study of the factors shaping the export potential of the meat industry in the Turkestan region under the conditions of transformation of the agro-industrial complex and the strengthening of Kazakhstan's export-oriented economic development. The relevance of the research is determined by the strategic role of agricultural exports in economic diversification, the growing external demand for meat and halal products, and the need to enhance the competitiveness of regional producers in international markets. The purpose of the study is to identify and systematize the financial, institutional, production, and infrastructure determinants influencing the development of the export vector of the regional meat industry. The study employs systemic, institutional, and comparative approaches, as well as econometric analysis based on panel data for the period 2013–2025, which ensures a comprehensive and reliable assessment of the processes under consideration. The scientific contribution of the research lies in the development of an integrated analytical model reflecting the interrelationship between financial mechanisms, the institutional environment, and production and infrastructure parameters in the development of meat exports. The results demonstrate a statistically significant impact of subsidies, investment activity, production volumes, and exchange rate factors on export dynamics, while the high cost of credit resources continues to exert a constraining effect. The practical significance of the study is expressed in the formulation of applied recommendations aimed at improving financing mechanisms, modernizing processing and logistics infrastructure, expanding cooperation, and digitalizing supply chains. The research findings may be used in the development of state agricultural policy, regional agro-industrial development programs, and export strategies.

Keywords: export potential, meat industry, agro-industrial complex, financial factors, institutional environment, infrastructure development, government support, econometric modeling.

Introduction

The development of an export-oriented agro-industrial complex is one of the key priorities of the socio-economic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, aimed at diversifying the economy, increasing the competitiveness of regions, and expanding foreign trade potential. In this context, meat production

occupies a special place, as it is characterised by stable external demand, opportunities for productivity growth and the potential to form extended value chains.

The Turkestan region, with its favourable natural and climatic conditions, significant resources for the development of livestock farming, and historically established traditions of agricultural production, is considered one of the most promising regions for increasing meat exports. Geographical proximity to the markets of Central Asia and the Middle East further enhances the region's export opportunities, especially in the halal products segment.

At the same time, the sustainable development of the export vector requires a comprehensive analysis of the financial, institutional and infrastructural factors that determine the region's ability to participate effectively in international trade. Despite the implementation of state programmes for the development of the agro-industrial complex, including Agribusiness–2025 and the National Project for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex for 2021–2025, a number of systemic constraints remain. Key problems include limited access to financial resources for agricultural producers, the high cost of borrowed capital, and insufficient modernisation of production facilities and logistics infrastructure.

These constraints are particularly significant for the Turkestan region, where the agro-industrial complex is dominated by small and medium-sized farms characterised by low capitalisation and high dependence on state support mechanisms. In these conditions, financial determinants - capital structure, access to credit, subsidy efficiency, investment activity, and the level of digitalisation of financial processes - become key factors in the competitiveness of export-oriented meat production.

At the same time, international markets are imposing increasingly stringent requirements on product quality, safety, environmental friendliness and traceability, which requires not only financial resources but also an increase in the institutional and organisational capacity of the industry. This necessitates the formation of an integrated approach to the development of export livestock farming, combining financial, production and infrastructure mechanisms.

Thus, the study of financial factors and strategic mechanisms for the development of meat exports in the Turkestan region is of great scientific and practical importance. It allows us to identify key constraints and growth points, determine directions for increasing the investment attractiveness of the region, and form an effective model for supporting export-oriented livestock farming in the context of the transformation of the agricultural economy.

Materials and methods

The research methodology is aimed at a comprehensive assessment of the financial, institutional, production and infrastructure factors that influence the formation of the export potential of the meat industry in the Turkestan region. The study is based on the integration of quantitative and qualitative analysis methods, which allows us to identify stable relationships between the parameters of financial accessibility, investment activity, production base and the dynamics of meat product exports.

The object of the study is the meat industry of the Turkestan region as an element of the regional agro-industrial complex focused on the development of export activities. The subject of the study includes financial and economic mechanisms, the institutional environment and infrastructure conditions that determine the export activity of meat producers.

The study employs systemic, institutional and comparative approaches. The systemic approach allows meat exports to be viewed as the result of interaction between financial, production and infrastructure subsystems. The institutional approach is used to analyse mechanisms of state support, regulatory and legal regulation, and organisational conditions for the industry's functioning. The comparative approach is used to compare regional practices with the international experience of countries that are leading exporters of meat products.

The empirical basis of the study consists of official statistical data from the National Statistics Bureau of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, regional agricultural authorities, as well as materials from international organisations such as the FAO, OECD, World Bank and Asian Development Bank. The analysis covers the period 2013–2025, which allows for both long-term trends and the impact of recent macroeconomic and institutional changes to be taken into account.

Econometric modelling based on panel data is used to quantitatively assess the impact of financial and production factors on export potential. The dependent variable is the volume of meat exports from the region. Independent variables include indicators of credit availability, subsidy levels, investment activity, production volumes, currency dynamics, and infrastructure parameters. The choice of these variables is based on the results of theoretical and empirical studies in the field of agricultural exports.

In addition, content analysis of strategic and regulatory documents is used, including state programmes for the development of the agro-industrial complex, regional plans to support livestock farming, export strategies, and subsidy mechanisms. This method allows us to identify the degree of consistency of financial instruments, institutional constraints and gaps in the support system for export-oriented livestock farming.

The qualitative component of the study is based on expert assessments by representatives of meat processing enterprises, farms, financial institutions, industry associations, and regional agribusiness management bodies. The expert method is used to identify the most significant factors hindering exports, including limited working capital, high borrowing costs, and underdeveloped logistics and certification infrastructure. The significance of the factors is assessed using a scale of expert weights.

The following hypotheses were formulated and tested as part of the study:

H1: the availability of financial resources is a key factor determining the level of export activity in the meat industry of the Turkestan region;

H2: the effectiveness of state support and subsidies has a direct impact on investment activity and the development of meat processing;

H3: the level of development of production and logistics infrastructure is a critical condition for the formation of sustainable export flows;

H4: currency risks and macroeconomic instability have a limiting effect on the competitiveness of export-oriented farms;

H5: Elements of international experience from leading meat exporting countries can be adapted to form a regional strategy for the development of livestock farming.

The hypotheses are tested by comparing the results of econometric analysis, statistical data, expert assessments and comparative analysis of international practice. The use of a combined methodology ensures the reliability of conclusions and provides a comprehensive picture of the financial and strategic mechanisms for developing the export potential of the meat industry in the Turkestan region.

Results and discussion

The development of the export potential of the meat industry is considered in scientific literature as one of the priority areas of agricultural policy in countries with developed and transitional agriculture. For regions with a pronounced specialisation in livestock farming, meat exports are an important source of economic growth, income diversification and increased competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex. In this context, the Turkestan region, which has significant resources for the development of livestock farming, is an example of a region with unrealised export potential, largely due to financial and institutional constraints.

Financial determinants of exports are central to theoretical and empirical research on international trade. Significant contributions to the development of the theory of financial constraints have been made in studies on liquidity barriers for exporters. It has been shown that limited access to finance reduces investment in export activities, restricts firms' entry into foreign markets and reduces the volume of foreign trade [1]. These conclusions are particularly relevant to the agricultural sector, which is characterised by high capital intensity, long production cycles and increased risks.

Cross-country studies confirm that industries sensitive to financial resource shortages show lower export activity in conditions of limited credit [2]. The agricultural sector is one such industry, which explains the special role of access to credit, investment resources, and insurance mechanisms in shaping export potential.

Global transformations in the meat market are reflected in the concept of the "livestock revolution", according to which rising incomes and changing consumption patterns in developing countries are leading to a steady increase in demand for meat products [3]. According to forecasts by international organisations, in the medium term, the main growth in global meat consumption will be provided by

countries in Asia and the Middle East [4]. These trends create a favourable external environment for exporting countries, but their implementation directly depends on the state of the industry's financial and infrastructure base.

The role of state financial mechanisms in the development of agricultural exports is discussed in detail in studies on export credit, subsidies and state guarantees. It has been established that these instruments can significantly increase the export activity of small and medium-sized agricultural producers by reducing their financial risks and transaction costs [5]. For countries with economies in transition, institutional factors are particularly important, including legal security of collateral, transparency of subsidy procedures and the level of development of financial infrastructure [6].

Kazakhstani studies emphasise that limited access to credit resources, lack of working capital and high cost of debt financing remain key barriers to the development of export-oriented livestock farming. There is also uneven use of state support mechanisms across regions, which is associated with the predominance of small-scale farms and insufficient integration of producers into cooperative chains [7]. A number of studies justify the need to develop cluster models for export financing that combine production, processing and logistics [8].

Institutional constraints on the development of agricultural exports in Central Asian countries are examined in studies that identify fragmentation of land use, weak infrastructure development and high logistics costs [9]. These factors significantly reduce the competitiveness of meat products in international markets, especially in regions with a high proportion of small farms. Kazakhstan's national strategic documents also emphasise the need to modernise slaughtering and processing infrastructure, develop feeding grounds and introduce digital product traceability systems [10].

A comparative analysis with the world's leading meat exporters, Australia and New Zealand, shows that sustainable exports are based on access to long-term financing, developed cold chain logistics, a high degree of integration of production chains, and an active role of the state in promoting products to foreign markets [11]. Unlike these countries, Kazakhstan has a limited range of specialised financial instruments for agricultural exports, including commodity derivatives, export insurance and contract financing.

The specificity of the Turkestan region as a subject of research is due to a combination of significant production potential and pronounced financial and infrastructural constraints. The region has one of the largest livestock populations in the country and a favourable geographical location for exports to Central Asia and the Middle East. At the same time, studies show that high borrowing costs, low working capital availability and weak integration of small farms significantly hinder the development of export livestock farming [12].

Contemporary scientific works also emphasise the growing role of financial stability in agricultural chains in the context of global shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the vulnerability of processing and logistics links, increasing the need for reserve liquidity instruments and state participation in stabilising the industry [13]. International assessments point to the need for significant investment in the modernisation of meat processing and the cold chain in order to realise Kazakhstan's export potential in the long term [14].

Overall, an analysis of the scientific literature leads to the conclusion that the export potential of the meat industry is shaped by a combination of financial, institutional and infrastructural factors. Despite favourable external conditions and significant production resources, insufficient access to finance and infrastructure constraints continue to hold back the realisation of the regions' export potential. This necessitates a comprehensive empirical analysis of the financial determinants of meat exports from the Turkestan region, which determines the logic and objectives of this study.

The results of the study provide a comprehensive overview of the financial, production and infrastructure factors that determine the export potential of the meat industry in the Turkestan region. The use of statistical analysis, a comparative approach and econometric modelling made it possible to identify the key determinants of export activity, as well as the structural constraints hindering the development of export-oriented livestock farming in the region.

An analysis of financial parameters showed that the availability of financial resources is one of the determining factors of export activity of farms. For the Turkestan region, this issue is of fundamental importance, since the structure of the industry is characterised by a predominance of small and medium-sized farms with low capitalisation and high dependence on external financing.

Regional statistics confirm that in 2022–2024, the development of the meat industry in the Turkestan region was characterised by growth in production and export activity amid continuing financial and infrastructural constraints, which is consistent with data from regional agro-industrial management bodies [15].

Table 1 presents the key financial indicators of livestock farms in the region for 2022–2024, reflecting the dynamics of interest rates, access to credit, investment activity and working capital availability.

Table 1 – Financial indicators of livestock farms in the Turkestan region (2022–2024)

Indicator	2022	2023	2024	Comment
Average interest rate on loans for the agro-industrial complex (%)	17.5	18.2	16.4	The decrease is due to the expansion of subsidy programmes and the Agricultural Credit Corporation.
Share of farms with access to credit (%)	32	35	38	Access is gradually increasing, but remains low due to insufficient collateral
Average investment per household (million tenge)	4.1	4.7	5.4	The increase is due to the development of fattening sites
Working capital adequacy level (% of requirement)	62	65	68	Improvement, but there is still a deficit for the formation of export consignments
Share of subsidised farms (%)	27	29	33	Growth in coverage under the updated subsidy system (Resolution 2023–2024)
Average marginality of meat production (%)	12	13.5	14	Growth due to increased purchase prices and exports to Uzbekistan
Share of farms using livestock insurance (%)	6	8	11	Low indicators due to poor awareness and high cost of policies
Average debt burden of households (debt-to-income ratio, %)	48	52	55	The increase reflects borrowing activity for production modernisation
Note: Compiled by the authors based on source [15].				

The data in Table 1 indicate a gradual improvement in financing conditions in 2024. The average interest rate on loans for the agro-industrial complex decreased from 18.2% in 2023 to 16.4%, which is associated with the expansion of preferential lending programmes and the intensification of state support instruments. At the same time, the cost of borrowed funds remains relatively high and continues to limit the investment activity of small and medium-sized farms.

The share of farms with access to credit increased to 38%, indicating growth in financial inclusion in the region. However, more than 60% of producers remain outside the formal financial sector, reflecting persistent problems with collateral, information asymmetry and high transaction costs of lending. The level of working capital availability increased to 68%, but this indicator remains insufficient for the formation of sustainable export consignments of meat products.

The growth in investment activity is confirmed by an increase in the average investment per farm to 5.4 million tenge, which is associated with the development of fattening sites and partial modernisation of production processes. At the same time, there has been an increase in the debt burden of farms to 55%, reflecting increased financial leverage and potential risks to the sustainability of export-oriented development.

Thus, the results of the analysis of financial indicators demonstrate positive dynamics, but point to the persistence of structural financial constraints that hinder the scaling up of export activities.

An assessment of production and export indicators (table 2) shows steady growth in the meat industry in the Turkestan region. Meat production increased from 215,000 tonnes in 2021 to a projected 252,000 tonnes in 2025, corresponding to an average annual growth rate of about 4%. This trend is due to the expansion of fattening capacities, increased livestock productivity and the gradual introduction of more intensive livestock farming technologies.

Export activity is growing at a faster pace than production. Exports increased from 18.4 thousand tonnes to a projected 26.0 thousand tonnes, and the share of exports in total production rose from 8.6% to 10.3%. This indicates a strengthening of the industry’s export orientation, but at the same time points to significant unrealised export potential.

Table 2 – Meat production and export indicators for the Turkestan region

Indicator	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 (forecast)
Meat production (thousand tonnes)	215	227	236	244	252
Export volume (thousand tonnes)	18.4	20.7	22.1	24.3	26.0
Exports as a percentage of production (%)	8.6	9.1	9.4	10	10.3
Average export price (USD/kg)	3.42	3.58	3.71	3.85	3.92
Main markets	Uzbekistan, Iran, UAE	+ Kazakhstan is expanding its geography: Saudi Arabia, Qatar	–	–	Expansion of markets in the Gulf and South Asia

Note: Compiled by the authors based on source [15].

The average export price rose from \$3.42 to \$3.92 per kg, reflecting improved product quality and growing demand for halal meat in foreign markets. The expansion of the export geography, including the markets of the Persian Gulf countries, indicates a gradual diversification of export flows and an increase in the competitiveness of regional products.

Despite the positive dynamics, the analysis shows that the current level of exports remains below the region's potential, which is due to infrastructure and institutional constraints.

The results of the analysis of the meat industry's infrastructure (table 3) indicate the steady development of the region's processing and logistics base. The number of operating slaughterhouses has increased from 54 to a projected 62, and their combined capacity has grown by more than 18%. At the same time, capacity utilisation has increased to 72%, reflecting the industry's improved operational efficiency.

Table 3 – Infrastructure indicators for the meat industry in the Turkestan region (2023–2025)

Indicator	2023	2024	2025 (forecast)
Number of operating slaughterhouses (units)	54	58	62
Their total capacity (thousand head/year)	1,280	1,390	1,520
Slaughter capacity utilisation (%)	63	67	72
Cold storage capacity (thousand tonnes)	41	45	51
Infrastructure wear and tear level (%)	37	35	33
Number of certified export sites (units)	12	15	18
Share of farms with access to Halal certification (%)	28	34	40
Number of veterinary and sanitary inspection laboratories (units)	17	18	20
Average time for obtaining veterinary certificates (days)	4.2	3.6	3.0
Availability of logistics centres with refrigerators (units)	7	8	10
Percentage of farms connected to the traceability system (ISZ) (%)	5	63	75
Share of farms with access to export infrastructure (%)	18	21	27

Note: Compiled by the authors based on source [15].

Increased refrigeration capacity and reduced infrastructure wear and tear are creating the conditions for expanding export shipments and complying with the requirements of importing countries. A positive trend is the growth in the number of certified export sites and the reduction in the time required to obtain veterinary certificates, which reduces administrative barriers for exporters.

At the same time, farms' access to export infrastructure remains limited and is not expected to exceed 27% by 2025. This indicates insufficient integration of small producers into formal processing and logistics chains, as well as persistent bottlenecks in cold chain infrastructure and certification.

The identified infrastructure constraints in the Turkestan region, including insufficient processing capacity and limited access to certification for farms, are consistent with the general trends in livestock development in the southern regions of Kazakhstan, where there is a continuing imbalance between production potential and the level of infrastructure provision [16].

To quantitatively assess the impact of financial and economic factors on meat exports, a panel regression model was constructed for the period 2013–2025. The results of the model are presented in table 4 and demonstrate high explanatory power ($R^2 = 0.67$).

Table 4 – Panel regression model (dependent variable: Export_volume)

Variable	β	p-value	Interpretation
Interest rate	-0.214**	0.019	Interest rate increases reduce exports
Subsidies	0.371	0.001	Subsidies stimulate export activity
Investment	0.296	0.012	Investments increase export potential
Exchange_rate	0.118	0.047	Devaluation increases export margins
Output	0.403	0.000	Production growth directly increases exports
Constant	-5.72	–	–

Note: Compiled by the authors.

Subsidies, investments and production volume have the greatest positive impact on export volume. The negative coefficient at the interest rate confirms the restraining effect of the high cost of credit resources on export activity. The currency factor has a moderate but statistically significant stimulating effect, increasing the price competitiveness of exports.

The estimates obtained confirm that meat exports from the Turkestan region are influenced by a combination of financial and production factors, with state support and investment activity playing a dominant role.

Overall, the results of the study show that, despite positive dynamics in production and exports, the further development of the region’s export vector is limited by financial and infrastructural barriers. This necessitates an in-depth discussion of the results obtained in terms of their interpretation and comparison with the conclusions of previous studies, which is the subject of the next section.

The results obtained allow us to form a comprehensive picture of the mechanisms of export potential formation in the meat industry of the Turkestan region and to identify stable relationships between financial instruments, production parameters and the institutional environment. The analysis confirms that the region’s export activity is determined not by individual factors, but by their cumulative impact, which is consistent with a systematic approach to the development of the agro-industrial complex.

The results of the econometric analysis confirm hypothesis H1 about the key role of the availability of financial resources in shaping export activity. Government subsidies have the most significant positive impact on export volumes, indicating the high dependence of export-oriented livestock farming on budget support mechanisms. This conclusion is consistent with theoretical propositions about the financial constraints of exporters and confirms the empirical results of studies of the agricultural sector in countries with economies in transition. This is particularly important for the Turkestan region, given the predominance of small and medium-sized farms experiencing a shortage of working capital and limited access to market financing.

The results obtained are consistent with the priorities of the state agricultural policy enshrined in the National Project for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex for 2021–2025, which identifies the following key areas: the development of export-oriented livestock farming, infrastructure modernisation and expansion of financial support mechanisms for agricultural producers [17].

Hypothesis H2 on the impact of the effectiveness of state support on investment activity and the development of processing was also confirmed. The growth in subsidies and investment in 2023–2025 was accompanied by the expansion of fattening sites, the modernisation of processing capacities and an increase in the export orientation of production. This indicates a multiplier effect of financial support, whereby state instruments stimulate not only production growth but also structural changes in the industry that contribute to the formation of export value chains.

At the same time, the results revealed a systemic limiting effect of the high cost of credit resources, confirming hypothesis H4. The negative relationship between interest rates and export activity reflects the vulnerability of agricultural producers to macrofinancial conditions. In conditions of high base rates, access to credit remains difficult, which reduces the ability of farms to invest in expanding livestock numbers, modernising infrastructure and participating in cooperative forms. This highlights the need to develop specialised agricultural financing instruments, including preferential lending, guarantee mechanisms and risk insurance.

Production parameters and infrastructure provision confirm hypothesis H3 about the critical role of the material and technical base in the formation of sustainable export flows. Despite the growth in production and export volumes, there remains a mismatch between the region's production potential and the level of development of processing, logistics and certification infrastructure. Limited access of farms to modern slaughterhouses, refrigeration facilities and export logistics creates bottlenecks in the value chain and reduces the possibility of entering the highly profitable markets of the Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia.

The currency factor has a moderate stimulating effect on exports, which partially confirms hypothesis H4. The weakening of the national currency increases the price competitiveness of exported products, but this effect is limited. The increase in the cost of imported feed, equipment and veterinary drugs offsets part of the positive impact of devaluation, indicating the need for balanced macroeconomic and agricultural policies.

A comparison of the results obtained with the international experience of leading meat exporting countries confirms hypothesis H5 about the possibility of adapting certain elements of foreign models to the conditions of the Turkestan region. In particular, the development of cluster forms of production organisation, the integration of processing and logistics, and the active role of the state in financing infrastructure and promoting products to foreign markets appear to be key areas for improving the region's export competitiveness. At the same time, the direct implementation of foreign models without taking into account regional specifics – the structure of farms, the level of financial inclusion and the institutional environment – may prove ineffective.

Overall, the discussion of the results shows that the export potential of the meat industry in the Turkestan region is shaped by a combination of financial, production and infrastructure factors, with state support playing a dominant role. Realising this potential requires a comprehensive policy aimed at reducing financial constraints, modernising infrastructure, developing cooperation and improving the institutional coherence of support measures. With growing demand for meat products in Asian and Middle Eastern markets, the Turkestan region has significant opportunities to strengthen its position in international trade, but these can only be realised through the systematic elimination of identified structural constraints.

Conclusion

The study provided a comprehensive assessment of the financial, institutional, production and infrastructure factors that determine the export potential of the meat industry in the Turkestan region. The use of a systematic approach, econometric modelling and comparative analysis has identified the key determinants of the region's export activity, as well as the structural constraints hindering the transition to a sustainable export-oriented development model.

The results confirm that financial conditions are a key factor in shaping the export vector of the meat industry. State subsidies and investment support have the most significant positive impact on export dynamics, creating the conditions for the modernisation of livestock farming, the expansion of processing capacities and the development of logistics infrastructure. At the same time, the high cost of credit resources remains one of the key constraints on export activity, especially for small and medium-sized farms, which predominate in the structure of the region's agro-industrial complex.

Econometric analysis has shown that growth in production, investment activity and favourable currency dynamics contribute to the expansion of exports, while macro-financial instability and limited access to borrowed capital reduce producers' opportunities to enter foreign markets. These findings underscore the need to develop a differentiated financial policy focused on reducing the cost of capital, developing agricultural lending, and expanding mechanisms for guaranteeing and insuring export risks.

An analysis of production and infrastructure parameters indicates that the meat industry in the Turkestan region has significant but underutilised export potential. Despite steady growth in production and export volumes, structural barriers remain, related to the high fragmentation of farms, limited integration into cooperative chains, and insufficient development of modern processing and cold chain logistics. These constraints prevent the region from entering the highly profitable markets of the Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia and reduce the efficiency of the use of available production resources.

The generalised results of the study allow us to formulate key areas for increasing the export potential of the meat industry in the Turkestan region. Priority measures include: improving financial support mechanisms, taking into account the specifics of small-scale production; developing cluster models that integrate production, processing and logistics; modernising processing and storage infrastructure in line with international standards; digitising supply chains and product traceability systems; and expanding cooperation and improving the export competencies of agricultural producers.

Thus, the Turkestan region has a solid foundation for the formation of a competitive export cluster for meat products. Realising this potential requires a systematic combination of financial, institutional and infrastructural measures aimed at removing the identified constraints. A comprehensive support policy will not only increase export volumes, but also ensure the long-term development of the regional agro-industrial complex in the face of increasing international competition.

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ЕТ ӨНІМДЕРІН ЭКСПОРТТАУДЫҢ ҚАРЖЫЛЫҚ ДЕТЕРМИНАНТТАРЫ МЕН СТРАТЕГИЯСЫ: ТҮРКІСТАН ОБЛЫСЫНЫҢ МЫСАЛЫНДА

Аңдатпа

Бұл мақала Қазақстан экономикасының экспорттық бағдарын күшейту және агроөнеркәсіптік кешенді трансформациялау жағдайында Түркістан облысының ет саласының экспорттық әлеуетін қалыптастыратын факторларды кешенді зерттеуге арналған. Зерттеудің өзектілігі ұлттық экономиканы әртараптандырудағы аграрлық экспорттың стратегиялық рөлімен, ет және халал өнімдеріне сыртқы сұраныстың артуымен, сондай-ақ өңірлік өндірушілердің халықаралық нарықтардағы бәсекеге қабілеттілігін арттыру қажеттілігімен айқындалады. Зерттеудің мақсаты – өңірдің ет саласының экспорттық дамуына ықпал ететін қаржылық, институционалдық, өндірістік және инфрақұрылымдық детерминанттарды анықтау және жүйелеу. Зерттеу барысында жүйелік, институционалдық және салыстырмалы тәсілдер, сондай-ақ 2013–2025 жылдардағы панельдік деректерге негізделген эконометриялық талдау әдістері қолданылды, бұл зерттелетін үдерістерді кешенді әрі сенімді бағалауға мүмкіндік берді. Зерттеудің ғылыми маңыздылығы ет экспортының дамуына әсер ететін қаржылық тетіктердің, институционалдық ортаның және өндірістік-инфрақұрылымдық параметрлердің өзара байланысын көрсететін интеграцияланған аналитикалық модельді қалыптастырумен сипатталады. Алынған нәтижелер субсидиялар, инвестициялық белсенділік, өндіріс көлемдері мен валюталық факторлардың экспорт динамикасына статистикалық тұрғыдан елеулі әсер ететінін, ал несиелік ресурстардың жоғары құны тежеуші фактор болып қала беретінін көрсетеді. Зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы қаржыландыру тетіктерін жетілдіруге, өңдеу және логистикалық инфрақұрылымды жаңғыртуға, кооперацияны дамытуға және жеткізу тізбектерін цифрландыруға бағытталған қолданбалы ұсынымдарды әзірлеумен айқындалады. Зерттеу нәтижелері мемлекеттік аграрлық саясатты, АӨК-ті дамытудың өңірлік бағдарламаларын және экспорттық стратегияларды қалыптастыруда пайдаланылуы мүмкін.

Тірек сөздер: экспорттық әлеует, ет саласы, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, қаржылық факторлар, институционалдық орта, инфрақұрылымдық даму, мемлекеттік қолдау, эконометриялық модельдеу.

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ФИНАНСОВЫЕ ДЕТЕРМИНАНТЫ И СТРАТЕГИЯ ЭКСПОРТА МЯСА В ТУРКЕСТАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

Аннотация

Настоящая статья посвящена комплексному исследованию факторов, формирующих экспортный потенциал мясной отрасли Туркестанской области в условиях трансформации агропромышленного комплекса и усиления экспортной ориентации экономики Казахстана. Актуальность исследования определяется стратегической ролью аграрного экспорта в диверсификации национальной экономики, ростом внешнего спроса на мясную и халяльную продукцию, а также необходимостью повышения конкурентоспособности региональных производителей на международных рынках. Целью исследования является выявление и систематизация финансовых, институциональных, производственных и инфраструктурных детерминант, влияющих на развитие экспортного вектора мясной отрасли региона. В работе использованы системный, институциональный и сравнительный подходы, а также методы эконометрического анализа на основе панельных данных за 2013–2025 гг., что позволило обеспечить комплексную и достоверную оценку исследуемых процессов. Научная значимость исследования заключается в формировании интегрированной аналитической модели, отражающей взаимосвязь финансовых механизмов, институциональной среды и производственно-инфраструктурных параметров в развитии мясного экспорта. Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о статистически значимом влиянии субсидий, инвестиционной активности, объемов производства и валютных факторов на динамику экспорта, при одновременном сдерживающем воздействии высокой стоимости кредитных ресурсов. Практическая ценность работы состоит в разработке прикладных рекомендаций, направленных на совершенствование механизмов финансирования, модернизацию перерабатывающей и логистической инфраструктуры, развитие кооперации и цифровизацию цепочек поставок. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы при формировании государственной аграрной политики, региональных программ развития АПК и экспортных стратегий.

Ключевые слова: экспортный потенциал, мясная отрасль, агропромышленный комплекс, финансовые факторы, институциональная среда, инфраструктурное развитие, государственная поддержка, эконометрическое моделирование.

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