BIODIVERSITY ON AGRICULTURAL LAND
ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE FOR CONTROL OVER EXECUTION OF THE REPUBLICAN BUDGET OF KAZAKHSTAN
PURPOSE OF THE ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Accounts Committee for Control over Execution of the Republican Budget (hereinafter – the Accounts Committee) is the supreme institution of public audit and financial control, that in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan implements external public audit and financial control and is directly accountable and subordinated to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Mission of Accounts Committee is to strengthen the financial discipline, increase efficiency of public funds using, assets of state and quasi-state sector subjects in order to ensure economic stability in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Objectives of Accounts Committee – analysis, assessment and examination of efficient and legal management of national resources (financial, natural, industrial, human, informational) for ensuring of dynamical growth of citizens’ living conditions quality and national security of the country.
STRUCTURE OF THE ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Structure of Accounts Committee is formed by Chairwoman, eight members and staff of Accounts Committee.

Accounts Committee consists of two audit departments:

1. Department of Audit of Public Management and Social Sphere
   - Sector for audit of human capital development
   - Sector for audit of public management, legal order and security
   - Sector for audit of social welfare and social development
   - Sector for audit of the policy on public management of the national economy

2. Department for Audit of the Real Sector of Economy
   - Sector for audit of agro-industrial complex
   - Sector for audit of financial resources
   - Sector for audit of industrial-innovative development
   - Sector for audit of liaison and information and communication development
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kazakhstan is the 9th largest country in the world with an area of 2.72 million km². In the east, north and north-west, Kazakhstan borders with Russia, in the south with Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, and in the southeast with China.

Kazakhstan is about 1,000 times bigger than Luxembourg.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The country enjoys the unique set landscapes, ranging from deserts to high mountains and ecosystems of inland seas. Moreover, arid and sub-humid lands cover more than 75% of the area of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The country has a full range of subzonal vegetation of steppes, deserts and mountain belts, typical for the Central Eurasia.
KAZAKHSTAN’S FLORA

The varied terrain and climate conditions contribute to a diversity of ecosystems and species. The flora of Kazakhstan integrates more than 13 thousands of species.
KAZAKHSTAN’S FAUNA

The fauna of Kazakhstan is presented with 846 species of vertebrates. Among mammals are mouflon, argali, wild boar, wild ass, wolf, spotted cat and several others. Among birds are primarily mallards, gray geese, quails and others.

The Red Book of Kazakhstan describes 125 species of vertebrates (15%), including 40 species of mammals and 57 species of birds.
NATIONAL PARKS

There are 9 national parks in the Kazakhstan. These environmental institutions are owned by the government.
PINERY EXAMPLE

The only substantial river of the oblast is Ural river, which crosses West Kazakhstan region north-south.

West Kazakhstan region has unique geographical position - it is situated in the center of Eurasian continent and is closely connected with financial, cultural centers of Eastern and Western Europe. Utilization of Ural as a main way to the countries of Caspian basin are of strategic importance for the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Kazakhstan concentrates unique plant genetic resources of agricultural biodiversity of global significance. 226 species of wild counterparts of cultivated plants, determining the genetic potential of 24 agricultural plants. Fruit biodiversity and, above all, a wild apple Sivers apple, Niedzwiecki apple and common apricot are recognized globally.

Enormous genetic diversity of tulips - 31 species of the Tulipa type, is registered in the country.
Agriculture and livestock form the basis of Kazakhstan’s rural economy. Development of agriculture emerged with improved wealth of population and increasing intensively every year.

Kazakhstan adopted the Concept of transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a «green economy» with the aim to harmonize relations between people and the nature.

The «green economy» is an important tool for the sustainable development. Transition to a «green economy» will be fully achieved by 2050. The main priorities for the transition are:

More efficient use of resources (water, land, biological etc.) and their effective management;

Modernization of the existed infrastructure and construction of new infrastructure;

Improved welfare of the population and the quality of the environment through cost-effective ways for mitigation of pressure on the environment;

Enhancing of the national security, including water security.
ARAL SEA EXAMPLE

After the worldwide Aral Sea ecological catastrophe. Due to excessive salinity in the Aral Sea, only flounder survived endangerment. By the help of the Danish experts who participated in the restoration of Aral Sea species, as the result 22 species of fish were restored, and fish production increased significantly. Never the less, Kazakhstan not only restored the production, but also restored rare species of sturgeon and scientists also maintain the genetic code of fish to prevent future environmental disasters.
THE HOLDING EXAMPLE

The experience of Accounts Committee in auditing biodiversity of the agricultural lands provided updated information about performance and effectiveness of agricultural activity in Kazakhstan.

The audit of the Holding that provides financial services in all regions of Kazakhstan, covering 121 administrative districts, showed the regional representation of agricultural biodiversity.

The mission of the Holding is implementation of the state policy to stimulate the industrial development of agro-industrial complex (hereinafter – AIC) on the principles of efficiency, transparency and effective corporate governance of the Holding’s structure.
RESULTS

Over the past 3 years, the share of agriculture in GDP has decreased from 4.8% in 2016 to 4.3% in 2018. However, agricultural gross output in recent years has been increasing by 40% from 2014 to 2018. Significant influence on the AIC is provided by government subsidies through the development programs, which are reflected in the increased investment in fixed assets.
RESULTS

In the gross production structure, crop production – 53,3%, livestock production – 46,7%. In the structure of crop production the largest segment is agricultural enterprises (71%). In the structure of livestock production the largest segment is household animal breeding (67%).

Livestock production is consisting out of popular breeding species and combination of rare species of high quality meat (Angus). The main objective of the Holding is to expand the quantity of the livestock by 60% in order to maintain the supply of the population and reduce import of the meat from other countries.
CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

Biodiversity of flora and fauna is highly secured by the government though the control and analysis of the rare and endangered species. Control over illegal hunting and pollution of the environment.

Creation of «green economy» concepts will be implemented according to the plan. In order to prevent future ecological disasters Kazakhstan created Ecological codex that consists out of rules and regulations for safety purposes. Ecological codex is mostly applied for oil and gas companies who are working on the territory of Kazakhstan.

Accounts Committee experience in auditing biodiversity of agricultural land has provided relevant information about sustainability and efficiency of the Kazakhstan. Never the less, results showed that Kazakhstan is still developing the upgraded system of controlling the agricultural sector by providing state audits.

State audits showed that in the gross production of crops and livestock Kazakhstan is still maintaining excellent results and in future should aim for export of it’s product by increasing the share of agriculture in GDP.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION