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FOOD SECURITY ISSUE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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Түйін

Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, кез келген мемлекеттің экономикалық саясатының стратегиясының басты басымдық болып табылады, осы шешімнің тиімділігі, әлеуметтік, саяси, этникалық және әлеуметтік тұрақтылықты әсер етеді. Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі саласындағы қолданыстағы заңнаманы талдай отырып, автор оны жетілдіру жолдарын ұсына әлсіз кемшіліктерді анықтайды.

Резюме

Проблема продовольственной безопасности является главным приоритетом в стратегии экономической политики любого государства, эффективность этого решения влияет социальный, политический, этнический и стабильности в обществе. Анализируя действующее законодательство в области продовольственной безопасности, автор выявляет недостатки и пробелы, предлагая пути для её улучшения.

Keywords: Food security, high quality, production, welfare, domestic producers.

Today, about 800 million people go without sufficient food. Food security exists when all people have access to sufficient amounts of safe, nutritious and affordable food to provide the foundation for active and healthy lives. Food security is a complex problem given interconnections and interdependencies in a global food system that is fundamentally dependent on soil, precipitation and water availability, climate and a host of services the earth provides and at the same time influenced significantly by trade, urbanization, changing demographics, and energy, water and land use policy.

Food and nutrition security affects human health and welfare, as well as economic and political stability. As the world's population grows and becomes more affluent, food production will need to increase. Around the world, the effects of weather-related supply shocks on food commodities persist, as does discussion about the future impact of climate change on agriculture [1].

Major obstacles to food security include extreme poverty, inadequate food distribution, supply disruptions, food waste, government policies that inhibit trade and negatively affect farmers, growth of biofuels, environmental impact, growing resistance to the use of some agricultural technology and price volatility.

The global food problem - perhaps the oldest of all the global problems of humanity. The hunger - as an extreme manifestation and its huge social disaster - attacked the masses of people in ancient times and the Middle Ages, and in times of modern history.

There is a growing awareness that hunger is a complex phenomenon. This issue requires a multi-faceted concept and a holistic set of indicators that reflect the multiplicity of symptoms and the effects of malnutrition [2].

Global experience shows that the problems of food security arise, in particular, because of the lack of development of local agricultural production, low level of economic development of the country: food is not available to the population at the prices at which it enters the market.

Food security - a complex global problem for the Republic of Kazakhstan is one of the central problems in the system of national security, because without a reliable supply of food, no country is able to avoid dependence on other countries.

Kazakhstan takes food security very seriously, with its significant and growing agricultural sector making it one of the world's top exporters of grain and flour.

Kazakhstan is in a select group of nations proactively providing humanitarian aid for other countries. We are establishing an international development assistance agency, KazAid, to further enhance that role.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan at the present time the main task in ensuring food security is to stabilize domestic agricultural production through increased productivity and profitability of the agricultural sector's branches, with effective government regulation.

The national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the agriculture sector include: ensuring the necessary amount of own food producing, and maintaining the state food reserve at the normative level; ensuring the quality of producing and selling products to food quality and safety standards, ensuring the necessary subsistence wage, and a decent standard of high quality healthy living; expansion of competitive food products' production with a focus on exports, the state control of the food market (including accounting and control of production, internal and external supply, stocks of food).

In the agriculture sector of the country are created the basis of competitive products, developed resistance mechanisms of food security.

Food security should be considered in terms of the reliability of the food supply for the population (the stability of the formation of food supply and consumption), and also in terms of maintaining the internal and external national

interests and sovereignty of the country in the food sector (avoiding critical dependence of Kazakhstan from foreign countries or communities in the issues related to food, protection of the economic interests of domestic consumers and producers, to ensure their interests). In addition, there is another aspect of food security, it is the willingness of the state to the prevention and elimination of the system of providing the population with food, conditioned with food emergencies [3].

In general, it should be noted that food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan partially achieved:

- Physical access to food has not reached the international level, which is accepted by international food organization, which is 84%. The country's population is provided with food of domestic production by about 80%;

- Affordability of food is not provided enough by straight-line section of social groups and territories. The prices of products are available for main multitude of the working population of the country;

- Eco-friendly and healthy food made up only half of the market

- Production capacity in the country allows increase food production.

Implemented activities in the country for improving the socio-economic development are still unable to solve the problem of a complete food security. As of today, food security in Kazakhstan mainly depends on the solutions of problems in the agricultural sector.

In this regard, it is appropriate to adopt a set of concrete measures by a number of key directions:

- Improvement of regional policy in the sphere of food safety.
- Enhancement the institutional support.
- Formation of production chain agribusiness clusters.
- Enhancement the regulatory and legal support.
- Enhancement the system of economic relations.
- Improving the competitiveness of products
- Enhancement of credit access
- Rational distribution of production

Overall, these measures will help to increase the investment attractiveness of the agricultural sector, improve its efficiency, which will have a positive impact on food security and the macroeconomic situation in the country.

Thus, ensuring the food security depends on the development of own food base, the effective functioning of the agribusiness complex, level of support for domestic producers of agricultural products, the effective implementation of social policies to increase population incomes, etc.

Specification of the agribusiness complex's functioning, ensuring of food security require such agriculture policy in which government regulation and government support should play a greater role than in other sectors of the economy.

As of today it is achieved some positive results in the context of the creation of conditions to ensure food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

However, to achieve full food security in the country is not yet possible. In many ways, this is due to the fact that food policy was considered separately in relation to agriculture and food industries. In the current circumstances, there is need for a comprehensive review of agricultural policy, population's incomes policy, the development of infrastructure, food, etc.

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AGRICULTURE AS ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT DRIVER OF KAZAKHSTAN'S ECONOMY

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Түйін

Мақалада Қазақстан аграрлық секторының негізгі артықшылықтары мен кемшіліктері талқыланады. Автор елімізде ауыл шаруашылығы секторын дамытудың перспективті бағыттарын ұсынады.

Резюме

В статье рассмотрены основные преимущества и недостатки аграрного сектора экономики Казахстана. Выявлены перспективные направления развития агропромышленного сектора страны.

Key words: Humanity, advantage, investors, competitiveness, agricultural, profit.

Nowadays events, taking place in the energy sector, exactly the decrease of prices for oil and gas, have negative influence on the economy of Kazakhstan in accordance with the country's dependence on export of raw oil.

In order to diversify, the country's economy needs to develop new growth drivers. The most priority sector, which has prospects for providing best living standards in the future, is a branch of agriculture, namely the development of a