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<https://doi.org/10.51579/1563-2415.2022-1.07>**ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN KAZAKHSTAN: THEORY, METHODOLOGY AND PRACTICE***** A. Dzhumabayeva¹, D. Babash², A. Kendzhasarova³, R. Arzikulova⁴**¹ «Kazakh National Agrarian Research University» NP JSC.^{2,3} «ZHETYSU UNIVERSITY N.A. I. ZHANSUGUROV» NP JSC, Taldykorgan, Kazakhstan⁴ Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai,
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Annotation. *In the modern world, the logic of states' actions is subordinated to the idea of finding advantageous positioning in the new post-industrial information world, where the interests of states collide in the struggle for political influence, finance, and human capital. Economic leaders seeking to maintain their global dominance are increasingly violating the rules that they themselves once proclaimed. They are being overtaken and overtaken by new economies, which is why competition is becoming more and more deformed from the point of view of law and rules. Kazakhstan, as a country regaining its rightful place in the world, is experiencing exorbitant political and economic pressure from countries that consider themselves pillars of the current world order. However, throughout its history, the Republic of Kazakhstan has faced attempts to impose someone's political will and values on it. Contrary to this, our country acts on the world stage based on the understanding that the world system should be based on the principles of fair competition, respect for the culture and traditions of other countries, mutual assistance and cooperation.*

Keywords: *economy, development, agro-industrial complex, food security, product quality, competitiveness, agriculture.*

The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) is an example of a new approach to the formation of an effective economic order, when countries on a voluntary, mutually respectful and equal basis build a unified system for managing integration processes. It is once again important for our country to make an economic breakthrough in a very short historical period, as it has been more than once, in order to consolidate not only its own position in the global economic space, but also the positions of its numerous allies. Without effective management, it is impossible to create an economic foundation for a new innovative economy. And without an efficient economy, a productive foreign policy loses one of the most important pillars [1]. Today, the EAEU has become an important springboard for developing new tools and approaches to managing economic alliances that can attract new allies and partners. However, this is not a spontaneous process, and therefore it needs fundamental and theoretical elaboration at each of the levels and directions of cooperation. Any crisis, as a rule, is a harbinger of economic growth, but only when exposing social and economic contradictions, it is used by state institutions as a driver and navigator, forming a fundamentally new economic policy and management mechanisms. It is worth noting that here we are talking not so much about un-



derstanding the causes of the crisis, as about building a fundamentally new toolkit for the progressive socio-economic development of the country. Slogans and actions should coincide, generating pragmatic managerial steps aimed at the final result. The aggravation of the political situation in the world has demonstrated the realities of the global conjuncture for Kazakhstan, sharply exposing the problem of national security, which is based on the economic strength of the country. Unification processes in the world are increasing and the development of the EAEU is becoming an important factor of stability for the Republic of Kazakhstan[2].

Main provisions of the article.

Currently, our defeats on the economic front are largely due to the disorientation of public administration, the withdrawal of the state from active and effective partnership with business.

The managerial style of public administration, as a rule, has a traditional character, alienated from the result, expressed in the role of the state as a kind of observer, macro-regulator and "assistant" of business.

Globalization dictates new rules of the game in the international arena, when cross-country competition gets a new round of its development.

Introduction. The expansion of transnational corporations and the ability of the country to oppose it with the market power of the economy predetermine the outcome of this struggle. The support of business and the incubation of its competitive advantages in the conditions of the global world order are becoming not just a new policy of the state, but a struggle for its survival. That is why, in our opinion, in Kazakhstan, the problem of effective public administration comes to the fore in overcoming the crisis [3]. Competition from the commodity segment has moved into the competition of management systems, both from business structures and states. Becoming a state leader and a locomotive of innovative economic development is not a political slogan, but a necessity. The alliance of the state and business in the innovation sphere in the modern world is significantly effective when the state undertakes the construction of infrastructure elements of the economic and risk management system. Business in the innovation sector always plays the "second number" after the state, picking up the most developed and effective developments for their further financing and adaptation in the market space. Only the creation of an effective set of state regulation tools can change the role of the state in the economic development of the country. An example of effective economic management is the Foundation "To the People of Kazakhstan", which attracted the interest of many companies in innovative cooperation with the state. With large-scale financing of this Fund, it can become a real global player in the market[4].

Methodology. Research methods include methods of economic, theoretical, logical and comparative analysis, synthesis and graphical method. The theoretical and methodological basis of the research was the development of leading foreign and domestic scientists in the field of management, agriculture. The regulatory framework consists of laws of Kazakhstan, decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, international standards. Annual and financial reports at the country and regional level served as the informational and empirical basis of the study, ensuring the representativeness of the initial data, reliability, reliability and accuracy of conclusions, recommendations and proposals.

Results. In the context of globalization, the economic nature of the state is changing – from a regulator to a navigator, a leader, a senior business partner directly interested in the development of high-margin export-oriented sectors of the national economy [5]. In fact, this is a managerial response of the state to the challenges of globalization and the intensification



of cross-country competition. A special place in this competition belongs to the agricultural market, as a catalyst for the level of independence of the state in terms of its food security. Food security is an economic category officially accepted in international practice, which is used to characterize the state of the food market of a country or group of countries, as well as the world market, which ensures guaranteed access of all social groups of the population to vital food at any time and in volumes sufficient to achieve medical consumption standards. Almost a billion inhabitants of the planet receive an amount of food that is not sufficient to ensure a healthy lifestyle. First of all, 10 are residents of the countries of South and Southeast Asia and tropical Africa. The problem of food shortage in the post-war years has undergone significant changes in the direction of increased consumption and localization of poverty, but, nevertheless, demonstrates significant asymmetry across regions and states of the world. So, according to this factor, four groups of countries can be distinguished in the modern world:

- Firstly, these are the leaders of food security - Japan, Australia, North America, Western and Northern Europe, which demonstrate overproduction of food and are export donors of the world, supporting the world food balance. For some food items, including grain and sunflower oil, the Republic of Kazakhstan has joined this elite club in recent years;

- secondly, the UN WHO considers most countries in the regions of Latin America, Central Asia, southern Europe, ASEAN close to the norm of food consumption;

- thirdly, the who, the UN defines as "acceptable" level variations in the criteria of food security of the countries of the former Soviet Union, Eastern European countries, Indonesia, India and Egypt.

- fourth, it was a large group of developing countries, which form a significant part of the population of the planet and experiencing the full brunt of the struggle for physical survival;

- fifth, economic success is based on the quality of human capital, which forms a new management paradigm based on communication and continuous educational process. It is innovative management that is able to synthesize effective management decisions that act ahead of the curve.

With the development of globalization, not only multinational companies, but also all, without exception, states and interstate associations are moving to the concept of "risk management", when the factors of globalization do not make it possible to sustainably manage internal socio-economic systems [6].

These risks are based on:

- the absence of borders that ensure the containment of the movement of financial, information, human and other resources;

- uncompromising intercivilizational struggle of standards and lifestyle, as well as worldviews;

- an attempt to monopolize the regulation of international relations and the ideology of human development on the basis of the formed supranational public institutions of governance;

- unification of models of state structure and their forcible installation in the regions of the world without taking into account their historical, ethnic and national characteristics;

- deformation of the process of socialization of the individual from traditional methods of family upbringing and public education to information and communication technologies of a single global virtual space.



All these trends in the development of mankind are becoming a challenge for each state individually and require the search for solutions that ensure the stability of the social system.

The goal of the food policy is to ensure the accelerated development of all spheres of the agro-industrial complex, increase its innovative component, competitiveness, which will eventually become the basis of collective security, increase the standard of living and incomes of the population in each region of Kazakhstan [7]. The realization of the formulated goal dictates the need to solve the following tasks:

1. Implementation of a balanced economic policy using modern mechanisms and tools adequate to the global world order to manage the processes of integration and the formation of a single economic landscape.

2. Development and implementation of programs in the field of agriculture aimed at increasing the profitability of production, including through the innovative component, taking into account the specifics of the national interests of the EAC member states.

3. Formation of effective logistics for the free movement of goods and services, as well as labor and capital, while ensuring economic security.

4. Ensuring effective promotion of export-oriented agricultural products on world markets through the production of innovative products and the synergy of the EAEU.

5. Ensuring a competitive environment and effective forms of support for the agro-industrial complex for activities for accelerated development in the agricultural sector of various forms of ownership.

6. Implementation of comprehensive measures for the formation and maintenance of food security.

7. Development of a unified effective foreign economic policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of agriculture, ensuring priority development on the basis of mutually beneficial relations with partner states and international organizations, including the WTO.

8. Development of integration in the field of agricultural science, including breeding and seed production, plant protection, breeding, veterinary medicine, increasing soil fertility, improving land reclamation, introduction of progressive innovative technologies, including in the market of production of environmentally friendly food products and in other areas.

9. Coordination of work on training and retraining of personnel in managerial and agricultural specialties based on the latest achievements of scientific and technological progress in the agricultural sector.

10. Formation and ensuring the effective operation of a unified information system of the agricultural market, ensuring transparency of market processes throughout Kazakhstan and improving the business climate for all economic entities.

11. Coordination of investment policy aimed at sustainable development of export-oriented priority sectors of the single agricultural market.

12. Support for the development of cooperation between business structures - participants of the EAEU agro-industrial complex market, ensuring the efficiency of agribusiness and its competitiveness in the world market.

13. Development of industry models of interaction of business structures using the potential of interstate industry unions in the field of agriculture.

The most important criteria for the effectiveness of the implemented agro-industrial policy are increasing the competitiveness and export orientation of agricultural production, reducing costs, increasing incomes, profitability of agribusiness, as well as the development



of the social sphere in rural areas, improving working conditions, which ultimately directly affects the localization of poverty among the rural population.

A separate block characterizing the effectiveness of agricultural policy is the growth of commodity exchange in the single agricultural market of the EAEU, an increase in the share in the production of environmentally friendly products and ensuring collective food security. A special place in the activities of the EAEU is given to the agrarian market and collective food security as the basis of the national security of the participating states.

Already at present, grain, sunflower oil, sugar, potatoes fully meet the consumption standards of the population and have a growing export potential.

On the contrary, dependence on imports for meat and milk remains, although the dynamics of meat production shows constant growth and by 2025 Kazakhstan will reach the level of self-sufficiency for this group of goods.

Kazakhstan occupies a prominent place in the regional agricultural market of the EAEU, but the level of food security of the Union countries lags far behind the developed countries of the world (Table 1).

Table 1. - Rating of the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union on the food security index in 2021.

Rating	Country	Index value
43	Russia	63.8
44	Belarus	63.5
56	Kazakhstan	56.8

Note: compiled by the authors.

During the functioning of any international economic organization, objective problems arise related to their management. Only through the efforts of national economies can we achieve a positive result and reach the leading positions in the world rankings.

Conclusions. Currently, there is a discussion about replacing the concept of "food security" with the concept of "food well-being". The difference lies in their optimistic and pessimistic approaches to providing food to the population. If "food security" is based on a system of threats to state security and represents a framework of protective state measures, then the concept of "food well-being" is based on a positive scenario of the development of the political situation around Kazakhstan. If food security is ensuring the minimum needs of the population or a policy of survival in an aggressive environment, then "food well-being" implies improving the well-being of people, improving the comfort of their residence on the territory of the Republic, reliability and stability of food supply, availability to consumers anywhere in the country of the usual food at an affordable price from the point of view of the consumer himself. It seems to us that the substitution of two concepts is illegal, since the Republic of Kazakhstan and its allies will have to be in an aggressive environment for a long time until a balanced polarization of the whole world takes place. In this regard, food security is a minimum program for Kazakhstan and its allies, and the Food Welfare Program can be part of a comprehensive social program for the development of human capital in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the EAEU countries, since by its nature it sets the task of providing competitive comfort for the population.



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ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУ: ТЕОРИЯ, ӘДІСТЕМЕ ЖӘНЕ ПРАКТИКА

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Түйін. Мақалада интеграциялық процестерге қатысу призмасы арқылы Қазақстан Республикасының азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етудің негізгі теориялық және әдіснамалық негіздері қарастырылады. Елімізде азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етудің негізгі міндеттері айқындалды. Жұмыста әлемдік рейтингті ескере отырып, Қазақстанның ЕАЭО қатысушы елдерінің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету рейтингіндегі ұстанымы сипатталған. Ел халқын азық-түлікпен аграрлық қамтамасыз ету жүйесін жетілдірудің негізгі бағыттары ұсынылды. Мақалада өнімнің сапасын арттыру және азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін тиімді қамтамасыз ету жолдары көрсетілген.

Түйін сөздер: экономика, даму, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, өнім сапасы, бәсекеге қабілеттілік, ауыл шаруашылығы.

ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ КАЗАХСТАНА: ТЕОРИЯ, МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ И ПРАКТИКА

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Резюме. В статье рассматриваются основные теоретико-методологические основы обеспечения продовольственной безопасности Республики Казахстан через призму участия в интеграционных процессах. Определены основные задачи обеспечения продовольственной безопасности в стране. В работе охарактеризована позиция Казахстана в рейтинге обеспечения продовольственной безопасности стран участниц ЕАЭС с учетом мирового рейтинга. Предложены основные направления совершенствования системы аграрного обеспечения продовольствием населения страны. В статье указаны пути повышения качества продукции и эффективного обеспечения продовольственной безопасности.

Ключевые слова: экономика, развитие, агропромышленный комплекс, продовольственная безопасность, качество продукции, конкурентоспособность, сельское хозяйство.



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