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**THE COUNTRY'S FOOD SECURITY AS ONE OF THE
COMPONENTS OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN**

The article discusses the problems of food security in Kazakhstan. The problem of food security is relevant for any country, as it is the basis of providing high-quality food products to people. Therefore, consideration of various aspects of food security is of interest, both for the scientific community and among the general public. The aim of the research is to analyze materials, statistical data for the last 8 years on the formation of agrarian and economic foundations of food security in Kazakhstan; to identify trends in the development of the country's agricultural production, and ways foreign countries solve this problem. The factors ensuring food security of the country were analyzed in sufficient detail. It is proved that in recent years there has been an intensification of competition within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union. The practical importance of the work is specific recommendations for strengthening food security in Kazakhstan, in particular, proposals for increasing the production of beef. The main method of the research is the method of materialistic dialectics with the use of other methods, in particular, the method of comparative analysis of the statistical data of food consumption by the population of Kazakhstan, the historical and logical method in the formation of the agrarian and economic foundations of food security of Kazakhstan in the Soviet Union, as well as the methods of induction and deduction. During the analysis of consumption of various types of food products by the population of Kazakhstan, it was revealed that for a number of important food products, such as meat and fish products, milk and dairy products, eggs and vegetables, the population of Kazakhstan as a whole meets its needs only by half, according to the standards set by the World Health Organization. The paper deals with the main problems of food security in Kazakhstan, which allows it to form the agrarian policy of our country on its basis. The statistical data presented in the paper are reliable; the conclusion is based on the works of Kazakhstan and foreign sources. This work contributes to the field of economic knowledge. The agrarian and economic foundations of Kazakhstan's food security are revealed in the work; the ways of forming these bases are determined. The growing contradictions in the competitive struggle for the production of agricultural products within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union are demonstrated.

Key words: food security, agriculture, agroindustrial complex.

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**Қазақстанның экономикалық саясатының жүзеге асыруының
бір жолы – елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі**

Мақалада Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің мәселелері қаралды. Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі мәселесі кез келген мемлекет үшін өзекті болып табылады, себебі ол халықты сапалы азық-түлік өнімдерімен қамтамасыз етудің негізі болып табылады. Сондықтан азық-түлік қауіпсізді-

гінің түрлі аспектелерін қарау ғылыми өрістерде, сонымен қатар қоғамның көпшілігі арасында қызығушылық тудырады. Ғылыми зерттеудің мақсаты Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің аграрлық-экономикалық негіздерін қалыптастыру бойынша соңғы 8 жылдағы материалдарды, статистикалық деректерді талдау, елдің ауыл шаруашылық өндірісінің даму үрдістерін айқындау, сондай-ақ шет елдерде осы мәселені шешудің жолдары болып табылады.

Елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ететін факторлардың толық талдауы өткізілді. Соңғы жылдары Еуразиялық экономикалық одақтың аясында бәсекелік күрестің күшеюі дәлелденіп жатыр. Жұмыстың тәжірибелік маңызы Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін күшейту бойынша нақты ұсынымдар болып табылады, сонымен қатар сиыр еті өндірісін ұлғайту бойынша ұсыныстар келтірілді. Зерттеудің негізгі әдісі материалистік диалекттің әдісі болып табылады, оны қолдану кезінде басқа да әдістер, сонымен қатар, Қазақстан халқының азық-түлік өнімдерін тұтынудың статистикалық деректерін салыстырмалы талдау әдісі, Кеңес Одағының құрамындағы Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің аграрлық-экономикалық негіздерін қалыптастыру кезіндегі тарихи және логикалық талдау әдісі, сондай-ақ индукция және дедукция әдістері қолданылды.

Қазақстан халқының азық-түлік өнімдерінің түрлерін тұтынуын талдау барысында ет және ет өнімдері, балық және балық өнімдері, сүт және сүт өнімдері, жұмыртқа және көкөністер сияқты ең маңызды азық-түлік өнімдері бойынша Қазақстан халқы жалпы Бүкіләлемдік денсаулық сақтау ұйымымен келтірілген нормаларға сәйкес өз қажеттіліктерін жартылай қанағаттандыратыны айқындалды. Жұмыста Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің негізгі мәселелері қарастырылды, бұл оның негізінде біздің еліміздің аграрлық саясатын қалыптастыруға мүмкіндік береді. Жұмыста келтірілген статистикалық деректер расталған, қорытындылар қазақстандық және шетел жұмыстарына, қайнар көздеріне негізделген. Осы жұмыс экономикалық білім саласына белгілі бір үлесін қосады. Жұмыста Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің аграрлық-экономикалық негіздері айқындалды, осы негіздерді қалыптастырудың жолдары анықталды. Еуразиялық экономикалық одақтың аясында ауыл шаруашылық өнім өндірісінің бәсекелік күрес қайшылықтарының күшеюі көрсетілді.

Түйін сөздер: азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, ауыл шаруашылық, аграрлық-өнеркәсіптік кешен.

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Продовольственная безопасность страны как одна из составляющих новой экономической политики Казахстана

В статье рассматриваются проблемы продовольственной безопасности Казахстана. Проблема продовольственной безопасности является актуальной для любой страны, так как она является основой обеспечения качественными продуктами питания населения. Поэтому рассмотрение различных аспектов продовольственной безопасности вызывает интерес как в научных кругах, так и среди широкой общественности. Целью научного исследования является анализ материалов, статистических данных за последние 8 лет по формированию аграрно-экономических основ продовольственной безопасности Казахстана, выявление тенденций развития сельскохозяйственного производства страны, а также пути решения данной проблемы в зарубежных странах. Проведен достаточно подробный анализ факторов, обеспечивающих продовольственную безопасность страны. Доказывается, что в последние годы происходит усиление конкурентной борьбы в рамках Евразийского экономического союза. Практическая значимость работы состоит в конкретных рекомендациях по усилению продовольственной безопасности Казахстана, в частности представлены предложения по увеличению производства говядины.

Основным методом исследования является метод материалистической диалектики, при использовании которого были применены и другие методы, в частности, метод сравнительного анализа статистических данных потребления продуктов питания населением Казахстана, метод исторического и логического, при формировании аграрно-экономических основ продовольственной безопасности Казахстана в составе Советского Союза, а также методы индукции и дедукции. В ходе анализа потребления различных видов продуктов питания населением Казахстана было выявлено, что по ряду важнейших продуктов питания, таких как мясо и мясопродукты, рыба и рыбопродукты, молоко и молочные продукты, яйца и овощи, население Казахстана в целом удовлетворяет свои потребности только на половину, в соответствии с нормами, представленными

Всемирной организацией здравоохранения. В работе рассматриваются основные проблемы продовольственной безопасности Казахстана, что позволяет на ее основе формировать аграрную политику нашей страны. Статистические данные, представленные в работе, являются достоверными, выводы основываются на казахстанских и зарубежных источниках. Данная работа вносит определенный вклад в область экономических знаний. В работе выявлены аграрно-экономические основы продовольственной безопасности Казахстана, определены пути формирования этих основ. Продемонстрировано усиление противоречий конкурентной борьбы производства сельскохозяйственной продукции в рамках Евразийского экономического союза.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, сельское хозяйство, агропромышленный комплекс.

Introduction

The prerequisite for the study is the fact that Kazakhstan is an agroindustrial country. In our opinion, it is very difficult to compete with the economically developed countries in the production of high-tech products in the near future. However, it is quite possible to use its agricultural potential in the production and sale of agricultural products.

Experience in the GTZ project "Cooperation in agricultural production and training of specialists in agrarian management" (West Germany, Eschborn) showed that foreign investors are not interested in providing Kazakhstan with modern technologies in processing agricultural products, achieving full food security for Kazakhstan. Therefore, the authors believe that it is relevant for the transit economy of Kazakhstan.

In the conditions of the imminent global financial crisis, the issue of food security of any country is topical. Therefore, the President of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev quite logically stressed that in recent years additional measures have been implemented to develop the agroindustrial complex to ensure Kazakhstan's food security. The total expenditures envisaged in the republican and local budgets for the implementation of the Program for the Development of the Agroindustrial Complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2013-2020 "Agribusiness 2020" is only 3122.2 billion tenge (Agribusiness 2020 2013: 3).

According to the Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan: "the third modernization of Kazakhstan is its global competitiveness", the agrarian sector should become a new driver of the economy. The head of the country notes the need to ensure the transition from raw materials production to the production of quality, processed products (Nazarbayev 2017:4).

The subject of the study is the agriculture of Kazakhstan. The aim of the research is to analyze materials, statistical data for the last 8 years on the formation of the agrarian and economic foundations

of Kazakhstan's food security; to identify trends in the development of agricultural production in the country, and the ways foreign countries solve this problem. The objectives include the analysis of social and economic conditions that contribute to the formation of the agrarian and economic foundations of the food security of Kazakhstan, the definition of the role of the state in this process, the study and use of foreign experience in the formation of the agrarian and economic foundations of food security.

Materials and methods

The main method of the research is the method of materialistic dialectics with the use of other methods, in particular, the method of comparative analysis of the statistical data of food consumption by the population of Kazakhstan, the historical and logical method in the formation of the agrarian and economic foundations of Kazakhstan's food security in the Soviet Union, as well as methods of induction and deduction.

The hypothesis of the study is the use of the results of our research in the formation of a program of food security and agrarian policy of the country by the Government of Kazakhstan.

During the analysis of consumption of various types of food products by the population of Kazakhstan, it was revealed that for a number of important food products, such as meat and fish products, milk and dairy products, eggs and vegetables, the population of Kazakhstan as a whole meets its needs only by half, in accordance with the standards set by the World Health Organization.

The formation of the agrarian and economic foundations of the country's food security, taking into account the real state of development of the agricultural sector in Kazakhstan, using statistical data of the RK Agency, WHO on the norms of consumption of various food products, and identifying the determining role of the state in ensuring the country's food security.

Previously, the problem had been analyzed for a long period, specifically, with the adoption of the

Food Program of the USSR (May, 1982). In the Soviet and post-Soviet periods, a significant number of works were published on this topic. The analyzed topic was considered as a part of the doctoral dissertation defended at M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University. The novelty of the work is that the system analysis is conducted, i.e. the country's food security is associated not only with the volume produced by agricultural products, but also with its deep processing in the country, bringing agricultural products to the ready-for-consumption state.

Literature review

The fundamental works of economist scholars such as Marx K., Engels F., Solow R.M. were used.

Both foreign and domestic scientists are engaged in food security. In the work of Food self-sufficiency: Elisabeth Simelton assesses the food self-sufficiency of China in the event of floods and drought. Food security in Uzbekistan: Kirsten Kienzler and coauthors assess the food security situation in Uzbekistan with particular reference to the question of the desirability of investing in improvement of the quality of local wheat in order to reduce dependence on imports. Food security in Bangladesh: Nesar Ahmed and Stephen Garnett highlight the advantages of rice-fish farming over rice monoculture which cannot provide a sustainable food supply and is less nutritious. Agriculture and food security in selected countries in Sub-Saharan Africa: Jan de Graff and coauthors analysed food security and food production of eight sub-Saharan countries over the last 40 years. They argue against the "one size fits all" approach and conclude that more attention should be paid to country specific constraints and opportunities. Climate change adaptations for food security in the Lower Mekong Basin: Mohammed Mainuddin and co-authors paint an optimistic picture of food security in the Lower Mekong Basin in 2050 despite projected climate change and increased population.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) annually conducts international scientific and practical activities, the materials of which were used in the study.

Results and reasoning

In the economic literature, the concept of food security is interpreted from various perspectives: from the point of view of interests (national, state, personal, etc.); sustainability (national economy, economic development, socio-economic system, agribusiness, etc.); independence of the economy of the agroindustrial complex from foreign markets (Afontsev 2001:38-67).

In the study "Round table on monitoring food security. Technical background paper "Measuring food insecurity: Meaningful concepts and indicators for evidence-based policy-making" it is stated that the term "food security" has 200 definitions and 450 pointers.

According to the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security of 2009, "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life".

The three major approaches for addressing food security differ in their strategic foci, ranging from the means of attaining food security to the ends, or outcome, of being food secure (Patel, 2015:1-16), but all of them emphasize four pillars of food security: availability, access, utilization and stability (FAO 2006). Food availability refers to the disposition of sufficient food in appropriate quality, which can be supplied through domestic production, imports through markets or by food aid. It is the physical availability of food in a country or region by any means, while food access refers to household or individual ability to obtain food by means of economic security. This dimension emphasizes economic capability, legal or traditional rights (entitlements), and political and social arrangements of populations to access food for their dietary requirements. Food utilization focuses on the nutritional requirements for and absorptive capacity of the human body. Access to and adequacy of dietary resources, clean water, sanitation and health care are the essential conditions for this pillar to assure the nutritional wellbeing of an individual, which thereby points to the importance of non-food inputs to food security. Finally, the stability dimension calls for a regular and assured supply of food, with minimal risks in situations of economic and climatic crisis (shocks) or seasonality (cyclical events). Thus, the pillar of food stability depends on both availability of and access to food (Gartaula, 2017:573-589).

Particularly acute problems of food security, more precisely the fight against the hunger of the population, are in countries that are most prone to natural disasters, namely, in sub-Saharan Africa and China (Jan de Graff, 2011:195-213; Simelton, 2011:35-52; Jin, 2017:889-905).

The state's ability provided with food resources and guarantees, to meet the needs of the country's population as a whole and every citizen individually, with food and drinking water, regardless of external and internal conditions and threats, is the country's

food security. At the same time, providing in volumes, quality and assortment necessary and sufficient for physical and social development of the individual, preservation of health and extended reproduction of the population. According to WHO norms, a person should consume 959.7 kg of products per year, including drinking water. According to these norms, Kazakhstanis can feel safe as “clean” hunger does not threaten us. We have enough bread. However, if live by the principle of “not by bread alone”, then problems arise. Officially, there are 43 products in the state food basket. This range is defined as the

minimum. Its availability with each month becomes more difficult, as food prices are constantly raising. This is evidenced by official statistics.

According to the calculations of the Institute of Nutrition of Kazakhstan, every citizen of Kazakhstan is entitled to 200 grams of bread a day, provided that he consumes the products of the remaining 42 items. If in the Kazakhstan food basket the emphasis is on calories, then in the European the preference is given to vitamins. In our opinion, taking into account the peculiarities of the harsh continental climate, caloric nutrition is preferable. The Optimum calorie level is 2956 calories per day.

Table 1 – Consumption of food products by the population of Kazakhstan average per capita, kg

Types of food products	Years										Norm of consumption per capita
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	I quarter	II quarter	III quarter	
Breadproductsandcereals	124.2	123.6	124.5	126.2	129.8	130.7	99.2	32.4	34.7	32.1	110
Meat products	65.9	66.7	69.7	70.7	73.6	72.9	52.4	18.2	16.4	17.8	82
Fish products	10.4	10.5	11.3	11.0	11.3	10.9	7.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	18.2
Milkanddairyproducts	227.6	220.9	228.6	225.6	233.6	235.5	172.5	56.6	56.0	59.9	405
Eggs (piece)	150.0	155.8	158.1	157.7	164.0	164.7	120.0	39.8	37.7	42.5	292
Oilsandfats	18.8	18.1	18.2	18.7	19.3	19.5	14.7	4.7	5.0	5.0	9
Fruits	58.5	59.4	60.8	60.8	64.4	61.4	49.4	12.1	10.3	26.9	113
Vegetables (withoutpotatoes)	87.6	86.3	87.8	86.6	90.2	89.3	65.2	19.1	20.0	26.0	146
Potatoes	47.5	48.8	48.7	48.5	48.5	48.6	34.4	11.8	11.2	11.5	97
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate, confectionery	38.1	38.3	39.1	39.4	41.9	40.7	30.7	9.6	10.4	10.7	37

* Note: the table was compiled by the author on the basis of sources [<https://stat.gov.kz>].

It can be seen in Table 1 that at the expense of own production only basic needs of the population in food products are provided. If another 33 items from the food basket are added to these types of food, the situation changes dramatically, and the index of food dependence of Kazakhstan reaches 25% (Aldashov 2008: 54).

Kazakhstan is an agroindustrial country. In our opinion, it is very difficult to compete with the economically developed countries in the production of high-tech products in the near future. However, it is quite possible to use its agricultural potential in the production and sale agricultural products.

Modern agriculture occupies a decisive place in providing the population with food products, as well as in the entire agroindustrial complex of the republic. The share of agricultural production is 95% in the total volume of food production, while agriculture is the main supplier of raw materials for the processing industries of the agroindustrial complex. The urgency of the problem also increases because agriculture solves the problem of providing the population with food products. Agriculture of the republic is conducted in the zone of risky farming. The yield of cereals (annual average of about 10 centner / ha) is the lowest in comparison with other

CIS countries. Experts have estimated that in the conditions of transition to market relations, the sale of cereals at world prices can be effective only at a yield of at least 10 centners per hectare, that is, only when the received ton of grain will cost \$ 100. Fields with such yields make up only 16 million hectares, or 65% of the total sown area.

Crops that feed the World: There are five overviews in the "Crops that feed theWorld" Series: Soybean (Jukanti,2016: 307-329; Erskine, 2011:127-139; Newton, 2011:141-178; Mukhpadhyay, 2011:283-305; Shiferaw, 2011:307-327). These papers may be of assistance to those already growing the crops and to others who may be considering planting them in new environments.

In modern conditions, the food sovereignty of our republic is achieved primarily as a result of sustainable domestic production of basic types of food products. Therefore, the idea of N.A. Nazarbayev, aimed at increasing the production of agricultural products, including cereals, as "the need for food will grow every year. We cannot lose this opportunity. The state renders enormous assistance to agriculture (Nazarbayev 2012). According to the estimates of FAO experts, by 2030 the world grain production will increase to 2.1 billion tons, with the growth of its needs to 2.7 billion tons.

Kirsten Kienzler and coauthors assess the food security situation in Uzbekistan with particular reference to the question of the desirability of investing in improvement of the quality of local wheat in order to reduce dependence on import (Kienzler, 2011:53-64).

Today, our republic has become one of the first seven countries in the world exporting wheat and flour. This niche in the international market is important, since "the production of food is the very first condition for the life of direct producers and all production in general" (Marx, 1955: 203). In this sense, the republic has everything necessary to strengthen its positions on the international market, where ecologically clean Kazakhstani agricultural products are in demand. Moreover, according to FAO's forecasts, in the next 3 years the production of cereals will be reduced due to unfavorable climatic conditions and a decrease in crop areas. Despite the fact that the world's cereal reserves in 2016 amounted to 704 million tons, the demand for them will remain constant. Two important factors will contribute to this: the growth of grain consumption in developing countries in connection with the constantly growing population and the increase in grain processing for technical purposes.

Kazakhstan is able to bring into circulation about 6 million hectares of acreage.

Mohammed Mainuddin and co-authors paint an optimistic picture of food security in the Lower Mekong Basin in 2050 despite projected climate change and increased population (Mainuddin, 2011: 433-450).

Food sovereignty and self-sufficiency in the country are achieved by flour and cereals. The coefficient of food sovereignty is higher than 80% for such products as vegetable oil, dairy products, bread, bakery and confectionery, peeled and milled rice (Kozhakhmetova, 2016: 100-109).

According to the criteria developed by FAO, the country maintains food security in case that 85% of food products consumed by the population are produced in the country on the domestic market. In Kazakhstan, this situation is critical. Therefore, it is no accident that the government takes all necessary measures to implement investment projects aimed at strengthening the material and technical base of agricultural production, respectively, increasing its output.

Kazakhstan has become a full-fledged member of the world community, in the conditions of which there is a stable tendency to maximum liberalization of trade. Simultaneously, in the emerging conditions of political, technogenic, agro-climatic risks, Kazakhstan is not only entitled, but also forced to provide the necessary and sufficient level of its food sovereignty. This is achieved by the implementation of the State Program for the Development of the Agroindustrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021.

Ensuring the country's food security is a nationwide task and is strengthened by the impact of two groups of factors.

The first group of factors includes:

a) the agrarian sector as a branch of the national economy is by its very nature less competitive, which already makes it difficult to form market relations in it;

b) agriculture is largely dependent on natural and climatic conditions, especially in the zone of risky farming in Kazakhstan. Therefore, there is an objective need for the formation and development of insurance funds, regulated by the state;

c) a significant influence is determined by the instability of prices for agricultural products, their systematic fluctuations not so much from weather and climate conditions as from the duration of the production cycle, as well as market conditions and the seasonal nature of the final product of agricultural production. The consequence of this,

as practice shows, is the volatility and fluctuation of incomes of economic entities in the agricultural sector. In this sense, incomes of economic entities are reduced at the production of monoculture (Ahmed, 2011: 81-92).

d) it is known that this sector of the economy is characterized by high capital intensity, a longer payback period in comparison with other sectors, and a low profitability of capital investments. This is associated with the low attractiveness of investment in this industry, and the efforts and investments of the newly formed economic entities are still insufficient;

e) the inequality of economic entities in the agrarian sector in comparison with other branches of production, which is caused by the specific nature of agriculture as an industry with a high degree of industrial and economic risk and a lower degree of concentration and specialization of production, for which the disparity of prices remains. This inequality has been and remains in various social and economic conditions and requires state intervention.

The second group of factors is related to the degree of structural and financial deformations, as well as the peculiarities of the transition period from a rigidly centralized state-funded economy to a socially-oriented market economy. During the years of Soviet power in general, the Union, and in Kazakhstan in particular, such an economic and legal space formed that was neither economically nor psychologically prepared for the introduction of market relations. There was such a system of production relations, in which politics prevailed over the economy, and the government team was superior to the principles of economic expediency. In such conditions, it was very difficult to solve the problem of food security immediately (Zhiyentayev 2013: 304-306).

In conditions when Kazakhstan became one of the members of the world community, it started to feel the influence of this community. This situation is aggravated by the fact that our republic largely depends on the conjuncture in world markets. This is due to the fact that the economy of Kazakhstan has a pronounced export-raw material character.

The lack of access to the sea, the border with two economic powers, force Kazakhstan to adjust to their economic policies, postponing radical measures to implement the protectionist policies of the state at a later date. In these conditions, Kazakhstan needs to strengthen, first of all, its food security as the largest agroindustrial country. This thesis should be the main thing in the implementation of agrarian economic policy. In other words, Kazakhstan in

the world market can compete in the release of environmentally friendly food products.

Undoubtedly, ensuring food security of the country faces certain difficulties. If before 1991 the republic could meet the needs of the population by more than 85% with own food production, now a lot of products are imported into the republic and they successfully compete with local food products. Import of foreign agricultural products, even if it is cheaper than local, negatively affects the financial and economic state of local economic entities and diverts limited national currency resources from investing in the agrarian sector of the economy. The growth of import of agricultural products and food products will narrow the possibilities for the development of the agricultural sector, as well as enterprises for processing agricultural raw materials. This, of course, undermines the food security of our country.

Analyzing the model of R. Solow, economists drew attention to the fact that "with other things being equal" a country with a smaller amount of per capita capital must grow faster, this is an effect that arises from the diminishing returns of capital. However, the other most important factor of growth, the level of technology is characterized by an already increasing return: the higher it is, the faster the growth is. In addition, a backward country risks to fall into a poverty trap or an industrial trap; in these cases it moves along equilibrium (market-supported) slow growth trajectories (Solow 1956: 65-94). This thesis is quite relevant for the current economic situation in Kazakhstan. The growth of the economy in 2000-2007 was obviously connected to this effect. Now the situation has changed. Therefore, along with the development of traditional forms, great work should be done to intensify agricultural production, aimed at increasing the share of large-scale productions in both crop production and livestock. Today, about 73% of the livestock population is in private households, 7% of animals are in agricultural enterprises, and 20% are in peasant (farm) households (Sultangaliyeva 2013: 94).

Historically, due to objective social and economic conditions and international division of labor in Kazakhstan, livestock breeding was developed. The main food product of the population was meat. And for today this product is the most important.

Unfortunately, as evidenced by the analytical data, the highest meat prices in Kazakhstan in August 2017 were recorded in Astana. In the capital one kilogram of beef cost 1641 tenge, that is 17.2% higher than the average for the republic. The situation is frankly paradoxical, because our country has large

grazing lands, and the state pours huge amounts of money into the industry in the form of subsidies and investments (<http://www.kazakh-zerno.kz>). At the same time, good intentions to increase beef production were not supported by the development of quite objective factors contributing to the increase of meat production, namely the improvement of the forage base, which would increase the productivity of farm animals. First, in the plans for the development of the agrarian production of the country, including livestock farming, there were no incentives for farmers to increase harvesting of juicy forage and fodder, without which it is practically impossible to increase the weight of animals and milk. Secondly, in the same plans, there was no provision for the development of a feed mill, which should have provided enough energy resources and vitamins for animal gains. Thirdly, the increase in the number of pedigree cattle from 5 to 10% did not give the proper effect again, due to the insufficient feed base. Fourthly, at present more than 75% of the livestock population is in households and small peasant farms which cannot provide cattle with full-value fodders and vitamins. Therefore, even the presence of pedigree cattle could not solve the main task of increasing the export of beef in accordance with the target indicators.

We see the solution to the problem in providing livestock with a powerful fodder base and increasing the proportion of the breeding stock of local breeds. For example, the meat breed of cattle is Kazakh white-headed and Auliekol.

The competitive struggle within the Eurasian Economic Union will also increase. This is due not only to the operation of objective economic laws, but also to the tendencies of the economic development of countries included in the Eurasian Economic Union. It is no coincidence that the International Conference “Legal Aspects of Ensuring Equal Conditions for Competition in the Territory of the Single Economic Space”, held in Kostanay on October 2, 2014, confirmed this process and revealed a number of serious contradictions within the SES. At this conference, it was announced that state subsidies in percent in the cost of 1 centner of milk (100%) for Russia is 6.9, Belarus – 18.9, Kazakhstan – 4.9 (Zhentaev 2017: 104).

In addition, Kazakhstan’s entry into WTO will exacerbate internal contradictions in the sale of agricultural products, the formation and development of small and medium domestic businesses in agricultural production.

If we add to this the problems that will be brought to the country by the consequences of the

current financial and economic crisis, the next 3 years will be rather difficult for Kazakhstan. If in previous crises the decline in exports of one type of raw materials was compensated by an increase in exports of another, this crisis will not give such an opportunity to Kazakhstan, since it is of a structural nature. It is the raw material orientation of the country’s exports that becomes the worst premise and condition for aggravating the crisis relations in the country.

Ensuring food security of Kazakhstan is associated not only with the production of agricultural products, but also with its processing. To date, it is one of the weakest sides in the agricultural sector. Due to the low competitiveness of the domestic processing industry, Kazakhstan annually imports about 1.9 billion USD for the import of deep processed products. This threatens the republic to appear in the previously mentioned “industrial trap”, as a wear degree of the technological equipment in processing plants exceeds 50%, and a new one that meets modern requirements is not produced on the territory of the republic.

Back in 1919 A. Baitursynov expressed a very relevant idea for our time: “Until the Kazakhs process meat and animal skins, which they grow in the vast expanses of their country, and produce the final, ready for consumption products, the question of their economic independence will remain twofold” (Baitursynov 1920: 15). In this sense, it is important that more than 90% of the national wealth produced and created in the country flows abroad in the form of raw materials (Nazarbayev 1997). Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary, with very careful economic analysis, to consider the activities of foreign companies in Kazakhstan. It is clear that they are not here for altruistic purposes, but are looking for the most profitable spheres of capital application. In this regard, the state needs to return back the control over all foreign companies operating in the republic, making their revenues transparent. For example, in the gross domestic product of developed countries (USA, France, Germany), the share of wages is 65-67%, and in Kazakhstan it is 23-25%.

Conclusion

During the analysis of consumption of various types of food products by the population of Kazakhstan, it was revealed that for a number of important food products, such as meat and fish products, milk and dairy products, eggs and vegetables, the population of Kazakhstan as a whole

meets its needs only by half, in accordance with the standards set by the World Health Organization.

The factors ensuring food security of the country were analyzed in sufficient detail. It is proved that in recent years there has been an intensification of competition within the framework of the Eurasian Economic Union. The authors give specific recommendations on strengthening food security in Kazakhstan, in particular, proposals are presented to increase the production of beef, namely in providing livestock with a powerful forage base and increasing the proportion of breeding stock of the local breeds. For example, the meat breed of cattle is Kazakh white-headed and Auliekol.

Consequently, all measures of the state should be aimed at developing its own production,

implementing a deliberate protectionist policy protecting the domestic commodity producer. For more than 500 years and now the European countries do not hesitate to protect their commodity producer, offering Kazakhstan to reduce customs barriers, exporting its products to local markets at bargain prices. The current world financial crisis exacerbates the strengthening of food security of Kazakhstan. Therefore, it is quite natural that there is a need to strengthen the effective organizational principle to a large extent the revival of the regulatory impact of the state on the development of agricultural production, ensuring food security, and integrating the republic's economy into the system of the international division of labor.

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