

Prospects for Food Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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Abstract. *The food security is one of the main economy sectors that identifies contemporary state of the country. This paper gives a background for the Kazakhstan's current situation of food security. In the last three years' Kazakhstan faced one of the biggest challenges since its independence. Global pandemic COVID-19 and conflict between Russia and Ukraine that led to devaluation of the tenge and high inflation rate. Shows where work needs to be done and how existing prospects can be supported. Also, the main threats and opportunities were analyzed through SWOT analyzing method. As a result, to improve the efficiency of managing the process of ensuring food security, it is necessary to improve the scientific justification of the developed state and regional programs; transform them into intersectoral models aimed at stimulating the production of final products of the agro-food complex; constantly inform rural producers about the activities of these programs; increase the size of subsidies and the level of creditworthiness of agricultural producers by increasing the collateral base and developing the financial infrastructure.*

Keywords: *food security, price indexes, region, agro-industrial production, socially important food products.*

Introduction

World's population increases and innovative agricultural productivity is needed to improve the functioning of the global supply chain, reduce food loss and waste, and provide access to food insecure populations. Urgent issues such as drought, climate change, water scarcity, as well as a pandemic have a negative impact on the development of agriculture, thereby undermining the food security of every country.

With the development of productive forces, social organization, the transition from an appropriating to a producing economy due to the emergence of agriculture and animal husbandry, increasing property inequality, the emergence of a class society and the emergence of the state, socio-economic and demographic factors were added to the traditional factors of the food problem. The population of the Earth was constantly increasing, which necessitated the search for sources to meet its increased needs, which are no longer limited solely to maintaining normal life. This circumstance, associated with the desire to accumulate capital, contributed to the development of science, scientific and technological progress, the accomplishment of geographical discoveries, which expanded the ability of a person to provide himself not only with the necessary and sufficient amount of food, but also to ensure a different level of its quality, diversity, as well as obtaining it. surplus. Sufficiency,

variety and quality of food in a class society became a measure of social status and prosperity [1].

Problems related to the food supply of the population have always acted as a priority direction of national policy, and food security was considered as the most important condition for the existence and independence of the state, the effectiveness of which depends on social, political and interethnic stability in society.

According to the results of the first quarter of this year, the GDP of the Republic of Kazakhstan amounted to 18.8 trillion tenge. Directly, the share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries accounted for only 2.4%, or 449 billion tenge. In general, in January-December last year, the share of the agro-industrial complex in the country's GDP amounted to only 5.1% (4.2 trillion tenge). In 2020, the figure was slightly higher – 5.4% (3.8 trillion tenge). According to UNECE data for 2020, among the CIS countries participating in the ranking, Kazakhstan has the weakest indicator in terms of the share of agriculture in GDP – 5.7%. At the same time, the share of the agro-industrial complex in the GDP of Kyrgyzstan was 14.7%, in the GDP of Armenia – 12.3%, in the GDP of Moldova – 11%, in the GDP of Ukraine – 10.8%, in the GDP of Azerbaijan – 7.7%. In general, Kazakhstan ranked 11th out of 41 [2].

In Kazakhstan, the legal basis for food security is the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On the National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan», generally recognized principles and norms of international law, international treaties of Kazakhstan, as well as other regulatory legal acts issued on their basis [3].

Materials and Methods

The methodological basis of scientific research is economic theory, labor economics, and fundamental theoretical and applied research in the field of food security. Also, scientific works of domestic and foreign authors, materials of scientific and practical conferences and seminars on food security.

The information and empirical base of the study was the Statistical data of the Bureau of National Statistics of Kazakhstan, reporting by enterprises, data published in domestic and foreign periodicals in the field of communications and marketing, data published on the websites of marketing and consulting agencies.

In the research, data was collected and analyzed using methods that have been used in the field of research in recent years. Systematic method of data selection, quantitative research methods, economic, statistical and comparative analysis methods, SWOT analysis method, scientific abstraction are used as methodological tools in the work.

The issue of food safety is among the issues that are actively studied both in the country and abroad. The study of this problem begins with the works of the classics of economic science A. Smith, F. Cane, T. Malthus, K. Menger, K. Marks et al. considered the importance of food production and consumption in their works.

Issues of ensuring food safety and its state regulation are discussed in the researches of many foreign scientists, including A.I. Altukhov, G.I. McQueen, MA. Babkov, E. Serova, I.P. Lupashko-Stalsky, E.I. Kuznetsova, M.V. Kuntzman, V.K. Senchagov, L.V. Agarkov, T.G. Gurnovich, B.A. Doronin, A.A. Gladilin, RR. Gumerov, V.A. Dadalko, A.S. Bellows, M.W. Hamm, Per Pinststrup – Andersen and others. considered in his works.

Domestic scientists A. Bimendieva, S. Mukhtarova, A.T. Espolov, A.A. Kaygorodtsev, M.E. Kazembayev, G. Sultanbekova, Z.Kh. Zhanbekova, A.B. Moldasheva et al. theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of food safety are considered in research works.

Results and Discussion

The economic consequences of a conflict between Russia and Ukraine already begun to affect citizens of Kazakhstan. The economy of the country, especially food industry that just begun to recover from COVID-19 pandemic now facing new challenges.

Kazakhstan, as an active buyer of food in the Eurasian trade ecosystem, lost access to cheap food and raw materials from Russia and Belarus. The situation was aggravated by the devaluation of the tenge. As a response for this situation, prices in the both domes-

tic and imported products increased [4].

According to the Bureau of National Statistics of Kazakhstan, the price of socially significant food products in the country increased by 11.4% from January and 9.1% from the beginning of March. Such sharp jumps were not observed at the beginning of spring in 2020 and in 2019, which speaks of exceptional growth factors that are present now (Table 1).

Socially significant food products, including 19 items, as of March 29, 2022 (in annual terms) rose by 18.6%, which is 8.1 percentage points higher than the same period in 2021. Over the past week, prices for socially important food products increased by 1.3%.

Minimum growth was observed in sunflower oil (by 3%), meat (by 2.6%), flour (by 3.4%) and bread (by 3.4%). Cereals rose in price by 5-7% on average, milk and chicken – by 6-7%, potatoes and carrots – by 15%. The biggest jump was observed in the prices of sugar (35%), onions (32%) and cabbage (50%).

The average rate of growth of the figures for the year will be 18.6%. On March 3, 2021, the price of flour, bread, pasta, and cream rose in Kazakhstan by 10% butter, yogurt. Products such as buckwheat, potatoes, onions, meat and poultry have become more expensive by 30-40%. Products of the most «lightning» price growth can be called sugar (52%) and cabbage (187%).

The country's administration had a meeting to discuss the present situation with rising costs in the final working days of March. discovered that 749 business owners increased the permitted 15% retail surcharge to artificially raise prices. Some businesspeople took advantage of the element of inflated demand [6].

Also, the recent information from the Bureau of National Statistics of Kazakhstan demonstrates the price indexes for the last week of October 2022. Where socially significant food products, including 19 items, as of October 26, 2022 (in annual terms) rose by 19.7%, which is 4.6 percentage points higher than the same period in 2021.

Over the past week, prices for socially important food products increased by 0.2%, since the beginning of the month – by 0.6%, since the beginning of the year – by 20.3%.

The excess was revealed by sugar – up to 75%, Oil – up to 16%, vegetables – up to 25%. There are problems with wholesale suppliers and manufactures in relation to eight large companies that allowed themselves an unreasonable increases [7].

The tables demonstrate the high fluctuation of prices for a short-time period meaning there was a low risk management in food security sector.

It should be noted as an important circumstance that most of the modern threats to food security at the moment come from external threats. Since the state supports the agro-industrial complex at all levels.

New challenges for the agricultural production of Kazakhstan can become both threats and prospects. In the current situation of lagging behind the developed countries of the world for the agro-industrial

Table 1 – Price of socially significant food products in the country for 2021

	Price index, in percent				Reference: March 30, 2021 by March 24, 2020	Reference: same week 2021
	in a year	the beginning of the year	for the period from the beginning of the month	March 29 by March 24		
Socially significant food products	118.6	111.4	109.1	101.3	110.5	100.0
Wheat flour of the first grade	108.1	104.1	103.4	101.2	106.1	100.1
Wheat bread from flour of the first grade	110.7	106.4	103.4	100.6	103.2	100.0
Horns	109.5	107.9	107.1	100.9	104.3	99.7
Rice	99.8	106.5	106.4	100.6	96.9	99.9
Buckwheat	128.6	112.9	110.4	100.6	119.6	99.7
Sunflower oil	123.9	103.0	102.9	100.6	145.9	100.2
Butter unsalted	111.3	108.1	106.7	101.2	109.5	99.9
Beef shoulder-chest part	108.3	102.8	102.6	100.4	104.3	100.0
Chicken meat (femur and tibia with adjacent pulp)	122.6	106.0	105.1	101.7	100.4	100.0
Pasteurized milk 2.5%	111.9	106.7	104.5	100.2	106.3	100.0
Kefir 2.5%	109.0	105.4	103.6	100.2	104.5	100.0
Cottage cheese	106.7	104.1	103.5	100.3	103.7	99.9
Potato	138.7	125.5	115.0	102.6	111.9	100.1
Carrot	144.7	121.9	114.7	103.9	110.1	100.1
Onion	138.0	136.8	132.2	112.2	100.0	99.9
White cabbage	287.6	213.5	149.9	108.3	73.1	99.9
Sugar	152.1	138.7	135.0	101.0	125.7	100.0
Eggs, I category	93.2	102.9	105.8	100.9	133.8	99.8
Salt	113.3	112.6	108.5	101.1	103.0	100.0

Note – created by authors on the basis of the source [5]

complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a model of not catching up, but advancing development is needed. The key to success should be:

- effective and comprehensive implementation of innovations;
- transition to market instruments;
- formation of an entrepreneurial approach in agriculture;
- solution of the existing organizational and institutional problems of the agro-industrial complex in order to increase the sustainability of agricultural production and ensure the necessary level of food security in the country.

In order to overcome the food shortage and high inflation rates in a short time, the Plan for Ensuring Food Security for the Medium Term «Plan for Ensuring Food Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2024» was considered.

The plan has three sections:

1. Physical accessibility of food;
2. Economic affordability of food;
3. Food quality and safety [8].

The first section is aimed at the implementation of measures to increase the volume of agricultural production and includes 18 measures, of which 1 is operational and 17 are medium-term.

In fact, diversification in crop production will be carried out by increasing the area of oilseeds from 3 million hectares to 3.5 million hectares, potatoes from 200 thousand hectares. ha to make 215 thousand. ha, fodder from 3.6 million ha to 4.2 million ha. Also, within three years, the number of cattle will be increased to 9 million heads, small cattle to 20.1 million heads, horses to 4 million heads, etc. [8].

It is also expected, for the implementation of investment projects for the storage of potatoes, vegetables and fruits, an increase in storage capacity in 2022 by 98.3 thousand tons, in 2023 – by 104.5 thousand tons. tons, in 2024 – 19.6 thousand tons. This section provides for measures for import substitution of food products, monitoring of the actual and forecast balance of production and consumption of agricultural products.

The second section is aimed at the implementa-

Table 2 – Price of socially significant food products in the country for 2022						
	Price index, in percent				Reference: October 26, 2021 by October 27, 2020	Reference: same week 2021
	in a year	the beginning of the year	for the period from the beginning of the month	October 26 to October 18		
Socially significant food products	119.7	120.3	100.6	100.2	115.1	100.1
Wheat flour of the first grade	126.4	126.1	103.7	100.0	107.1	100.1
Wheat bread from flour of the first grade	113.3	112.9	100.9	100.0	105.3	100.1
Horns	131.2	132.2	101.1	100.3	102.6	99.9
Rice	127.0	128.4	102.6	100.4	90.1	100.0
Buckwheat	127.6	126.7	100.0	99.8	121.6	99.4
Sunflower oil	116.6	116.5	101.3	100.0	159.8	100.0
Butter unsalted	120.3	120.1	100.7	100.0	107.1	100.1
Beef shoulder-chest part	108.0	108.7	100.5	100.1	107.8	99.9
Chicken meat (femur and tibia with adjacent pulp)	123.3	123.0	100.6	100.2	115.3	100.2
Pasteurized milk 2.5%	120.4	118.6	101.6	100.4	107.3	100.1
Kefir 2.5%	117.5	116.7	101.4	100.1	106.7	100.3
Cottage cheese	115.4	114.5	101.6	100.3	104.0	100.0
Potato	109.6	112.8	96.6	99.6	129.6	100.2
Carrot	92.0	102.8	94.2	99.1	143.3	100.0
Onion	110.5	120.1	94.2	100.0	113.7	99.1
White cabbage	83.4	81.7	98.2	100.2	141.5	100.8
Sugar	175.9	175.0	98.3	99.8	125.1	100.0
Eggs, I category	115.9	114.1	106.1	101.6	113.7	100.7
Salt	118.5	118.5	99.7	100.0	103.2	100.2

Note – created by authors on the basis of the source [5]

Table 3 – Threats to food security RK	
External threats of direct impact	Internal threats of direct impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changing the conditions for financing the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan from the state budget; - abolition of tax breaks and preferences for agriculture in the region; - investment unattractiveness of the agro-industrial complex of the region for external investors; - destruction of interregional ties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - shortage of personnel in agriculture; - depreciation of fixed production assets; - underdevelopment of infrastructure in the agro-industrial complex; - low quality of management; - Natural and weather hazards (drought, rains, etc.).
External threats of indirect impact	Internal threats of indirect impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russia's conflict with Ukraine; - Export embargo by Russia; - Tenge devaluation; - macroeconomic dangers associated with the world market conditions; - Pandemic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - low income level of a significant part of the population of the republic; - the risk of man-made disasters; - decrease in demand for regional products.

Note – created by authors

tion of 5 operational and 1 medium-term measures to reduce the share of consumer spending on products and stabilize prices.

The third section provides for the implementation of 4 operational and 3 medium-term measures to provide consumers with safe products. Such as ensuring control over the quality and safety of food products to increase the share of imported products under investigation up to 80%, modernizing existing and creating new domestic enterprises for the production of veterinary biological drugs to increase the share of domestic veterinary biological drugs. preparation up to 80% in 2024 and others [8].

This plan is a short-term strategy due to the current political and economic situation. However, in the long run it may not work.

The foregoing table allows us to formulate, in relation to the present time, the following main guidelines for the development of the regional food system, which will make it possible to adequately respond to the challenges arising from external threats of indirect impact.

The analysis carried out confirms the correctness of the conclusion that in the current conditions, ensuring the food security of the country and regions should be considered as an important and independent part of the policy of ensuring economic security.

To improve the efficiency of managing the process of ensuring food security, it is necessary to improve the scientific justification of the developed state

and regional programs; transform them into intersectoral models aimed at stimulating the production of final products of the agro-food complex; constantly inform rural producers about the activities of these programs; increase the size of subsidies and the level of creditworthiness of agricultural producers by increasing the collateral base and developing the financial infrastructure. The innovative mechanism of budgetary support should more fully take into account the zonality of territories, the level of specialization and concentration of production, and the financial condition of agricultural producers.

Conclusion

Food security should be viewed as a global problem of priority and international importance. Food safety is one of the most important issues for modern society. Its first purpose is to provide food to the people and to ensure their survival from a physical point of view.

Secondly, food security is one of the areas of national security that determines the economic stability and political independence of the state, its ability to provide the basic needs of its citizens without harming the national-state interests.

The illustrated threats in SWOT analysis can be overcome by improving the managing of scientific justification of the state and the regional programs and increase the size of subsidies and the level of creditworthiness of agricultural producers. Analyz-

Table 4 – SWOT analysis of food security in Kazakhstan

Strengths	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current state and regional programs to support the agro-industrial complex; - active political support for the idea of agricultural development; - significant size of agricultural land; - positive dynamics of agricultural production; - Food security plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2024. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak domestic demand for food due to the extremely low incomes of the region's population; - high specific energy intensity of products, which hinders the increase in the competitiveness of domestic products; - low labor productivity in the agro-industrial complex, associated with a weak material and technical base and the prestige of work in agriculture; - lack of qualified personnel; - insufficient introduction of innovative technologies; - poor technical equipment of agricultural enterprises; - insufficient level of agrochemical measures.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunity to increase export potential in the direction of the countries of Southeast Asia and China; - stable demand for food in developing countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lagging behind the level of technological development of the production base from developed countries; - strengthening customer requirements, tightening quality standards; - consequences of natural and man-made emergencies, as well as adverse climate change; - difficult macroeconomic environment due to the consequences of the crisis; - Worsening conflicts in neighboring countries; - The third wave of the pandemic; - world crisis.
Note – created by authors	

Requirements for the agro-industrial complex corresponding to the challenges of the WTO	Existing trends and supporting indicators
1. The presence of a developed institutional environment that stimulates the effective development of the agricultural sector	Most development institutions are in their infancy.
2. High technical and technological potential of agriculture	Most of the machine park in the agriculture of Kazakhstan is in an unsatisfactory condition. Immediately 80% of agricultural machinery in the country is worn out. The average age of equipment reaches 16-25 years, while abroad it is 5-8 years.
3. Effective state support and economic responsibility of agricultural producers	The share of the agro-industrial complex in the total expenditures of the state budget for the year varies in the corridor of 3.8-4.6%. In the first quarter of this year, it amounted to 2.2% (for comparison: in developed countries, the value of the indicator is 65-70%) [9].
4. Preservation and development of rural areas, high standard of living of the population	The lowest salaries are received in the sphere of agriculture, forestry and fisheries: 163.2 thousand tenge – 39.3% less than the national average. Low pay, without providing labor motivation, leads to migration of the population from rural areas and a decrease in labor productivity [10].
5. Competitiveness of the agricultural sector of the economy	Domestic agriculture lags far behind the agricultural sectors of developed countries and cannot compete with them in a significant number of positions (first of all, this concerns livestock products). The low competitiveness of products is due to low crop yields and animal productivity, poor technical equipment, high material and energy intensity, and high unit costs. The average annual grain yield over the past 18 years in Kazakhstan is 11.7 million tons lower than the level of the US and EU countries by 5.5 times; Kazakhstan consumes about 25-30% more fuel to produce one unit of energy than more developed countries. The main reasons are worn-out equipment and low efficiency of technological processes [10].
Note – created by authors	

ing the all situation it only depends on developing a good financial infrastructure.

Today, the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan are aimed at increasing the investment attractiveness of the agro-industrial complex, increasing its efficiency, which should have

a beneficial effect on the level of food security and the macroeconomic situation in the country. At the same time, Kazakhstan has great opportunities to meet the demand for agricultural products both in the domestic market and to increase production for export to world markets.

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Қазақстан Республикасының азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің болашағы

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Аңдатпа. Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі – еліміздің қазіргі жағдайын айқындайтын экономиканың негізгі салаларының бірі. Жұмыс Қазақстандағы азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің қазіргі жағдайы туралы мәлімет береді. Соңғы үш жылда Қазақстан тәуелсіздік алғаннан бергі ең үлкен сынақтардың біріне тап болды. Жаһандық COVID-19 пандемиясы және теңгенің құнсыздануына және жоғары инфляцияға әкелген Ресей мен Украина арасындағы қақтығыс. Бұл құжат жұмыс істеу керек салалар мен бар перспективаларды қалай қолдауға болатынын көрсетеді және нұсқау береді. Сондай-ақ, SWOT талдау арқылы негізгі қауіптер мен мүмкіндіктер сараланды. Нәтижесінде азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету үдерісін басқару тиімділігін арттыру мақсатында әзірленген мемлекеттік және өңірлік бағдарламалардың ғылыми негіздемесін жетілдіру қажет; оларды агро-азық-түлік кешенінің түпкілікті өнімін өндіруді ынталандыруға бағытталған салааралық үлгілерге айналдыру; ауыл тауар өндірушілерін осы бағдарламалардың қызметі туралы үнемі хабардар ету; қамтамасыз ету базасын ұлғайту және қаржылық инфрақұрылымды дамыту арқылы ауыл шаруашылығы тауарын өндірушілердің субсидиялар көлемін және несиелік қабілеттілік деңгейін арттыру.

Кілт сөздер: азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, баға индексі, аймақ, агроөнеркәсіптік өндіріс, әлеуметтік маңызды азық-түлік тауарлары.

Перспективы продовольственной безопасности Республики Казахстан

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Аннотация. Продовольственная безопасность – одна из основных отраслей экономики, определяющая современное состояние страны. В данной работе представлена предыстория текущей ситуации с продовольственной безопасностью в Казахстане. За последние три года Казахстан столкнулся с одной из самых больших проблем с момента обретения независимости. Глобальная пандемия COVID-19 и конфликт между Россией и Украиной, которые привели к девальвации тенге и высокому уровню инфляции. Показано в каких областях необходимо провести работу и как можно поддержать существующие перспективы. Также основные угрозы и возможности были проанализированы методом SWOT-анализа. В результате для повышения эффективности управления процессом обеспечения продовольственной безопасности необходимо улучшить научное обоснование разрабатываемых государственных и региональных программ; преобразовать их в межотраслевые модели, направленные на стимулирование производства конечной продукции агропродовольственного комплекса; постоянно информировать сельских товаропроизводителей о деятельности этих программ; увеличить размер субсидий и уровень кредитоспособности сельхозпроизводителей за счет увеличения залоговой базы и развития финансовой инфраструктуры.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, индексы цен, региональная продовольственная безопасность, агропромышленное производство, социально значимые продукты питания.

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