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USAGE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION EXPERIENCE IN ENSURING FOOD SECURITY OF KAZAKHSTAN'S POPULATION

Abstract

The article examines the European Union experience in ensuring food security of the population. Food security is a topical issue for any country, as it is the basis for the provision of quality foods of the population. The study of various aspects of food security is therefore of interest to both scientific community and the general public. The aim of the research is to study the experience of the European Union countries in ensuring food security for the population of Kazakhstan, to identify trends in agricultural production of the European Union and Kazakhstan, as well as ways to solve this problem both in Kazakhstan and in the EAEU countries. A sufficiently detailed analysis has been conducted of the factors that ensure food security in the country. It is proved that in recent years there is an intensification of a competitive struggle at Eurasian Economic Union level. Practical significance of the work consists in specific recommendations of enhancing the food security of Kazakhstan. The main method of the research is the method of materialist dialectic, with other methods applied, in particular the method of comparative statistical data analysis, the method of historical and logical analysis, in the formation of government programmes in the agricultural policies of Kazakhstan and the European Union countries. In addition, the method of retrospective analysis was applied to the tables, which revealed certain trends in food security in Kazakhstan, as well as the dynamics of trade relations.

Key words: population, food security, agriculture, agro-industrial complex, competition, trends.

Introduction

The premise of the research is that Kazakhstan is an agrarian-industrial country. From our point of view, it is very difficult for the republic to compete with economically developed countries in the high-tech products production for the foreseeable future. However, it is realistic to use one's agricultural potential to produce and sell agricultural products.

Amid the looming global financial crisis, the issue of the food security in any country is relevant. Therefore, the President of Kazakhstan K-Zh. Tokayev predictably emphasized, that in recent years corollary measures have been implemented to develop the agro-industrial complex to ensure food security in Kazakhstan «The importance of establishing a network of wholesale distribution centres was noted, as was the need to ensure unified price control along the chain from producer to consumer. "There is inconsistency in Kazakhstan's agricultural policy. As ministers change, so do policy; it's necessary work out a unified general line" [1].

The implementation of agricultural policy plays a key role in the economic policy of the European Union. In all developed countries, agricultural production and food supply to the population is a strategic concern. Almost all European Union countries have well-developed agricultural production, which

ensures these countries' food security. Farmers engaged in agricultural production are systematically supported by government assistance and grants. Soil fertility is an important consideration: even if the farmer has kept the land sown as fallow, he already receives a fairly high grant for it. In addition, the farmer receives money from the insurance fund in the event of any natural disasters, in the European Union it is usually floods and heavy frosts. These and other provisions are clearly defined in the Common Agricultural Policy as far back as the Treaty of Rome, which lists the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy:

- 1) to increase productivity, by promoting technical progress and ensuring the optimum use of the factors of production, in particular labour;
- 2) to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural Community, in particular to improve income level;
- 3) to stabilize markets;
- 4) to maintain reasonable prices.

It should be noted here that we have analysed pricing policies in the European Union countries before under the scope of the GTZ (Kostanaier landwirtschaftliche Hochschule GTZ) project between Federal Republic of Germany and Kazakhstan. Throughout this project, the peculiarities of agricultural policy in the European Union countries, especially Germany, were studied in detail directly in Germany for five years. German experience shows that the intermediary (suppliers, sales organizations, resellers) is not allowed to increase the price of agricultural products by more than 10% of the price at which they were purchased from the farmer. Excessing of this price is punished with severity by law, up to the harshest fines. Consequently, the direct consumer receives agricultural products without being overpriced. In Kazakhstan, market intermediaries drive up these percentages by more than 20–25%, thereby capturing a substantial share of the income of the rural worker. Consequently, the experience of Germany in formation of prices should be used.

Useful, in our view, from the European experience is the optimal use of production factors, a particular feature for Kazakhstan in this sense would be the priority use of the natural-climatic factor, which is highly variable. Therefore, in agricultural production, especially grain crops, it is necessary to have stable carry-over stocks, so much the more there are sufficient granaries in the country to maintain these stocks.

The Common Agricultural Policy is based on three principles:

- 1) there is a common market for agricultural products that are freely traded within the European Union; there is a single price for each type of product throughout the European Union; and administrative and sanitary standards are harmonised;
- 2) The European Union privileges domestic products over imported ones;
- 3) solidarity has been established between European Union member countries on the financing and cost-sharing of the common agricultural policy [2].

Materials and methods

The main method of the research is the method of materialist dialectic, with other methods applied, in particular the method of comparative statistical data analysis, the method of historical and logical analysis, in the formation of government programmes in the agricultural policies of Kazakhstan and the European Union countries.

An analysis of the consumption of different types of food by the population of Kazakhstan has revealed that for a number of essential foods, such as meat and meat products, fish and fish products, milk and dairy products, eggs and vegetables, the population of Kazakhstan satisfies its needs only by half, in accordance with the standards presented by the World Health Organization.

A comparative analysis by the Kazakh Academy of Nutrition revealed that, in contrast to the European model, Kazakhstan is characterised by food rich in calories. It should be emphasised that a retrospective analysis of the country's food security solution was also carried out in the USSR period, in particular, the USSR Food Programme was adopted. It had much in common with the European approach. Whereas in Europe the problem was solved on a "farm to fork" basis, in the Soviet Union it was "from field to shelf".

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 use of EU experience in ensuring food security of the population is primarily related to the development of integration processes in the EU itself.

Therefore, the authors take the position to conduct a comparative analysis first of all of the features of the EU and EAEU integration processes, which are the main component of food security.

Literature review

In this paper we have analysed state programmes in agricultural policy in Kazakhstan and the European Union countries.

Both foreign and domestic scientists are concerned with the issue of food security. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) holds annual international scientific and practical events, the materials of which were used in the research [3]. We have used works that consider the problem of food security both in Kazakhstan [4], and in European Union countries [5, 6, 7, 8]. Special attention is paid to the organizational, financial and socio-redistributive aspects of aid, ensuring its targeted nature and linking it to the level of income, the combination of monetary and in-kind forms of aid, the “pairing” of food aid with state support for agriculture, the role of NGOs/NPOs in the systems of state food aid [9, 10].

In our analysis of food security in Kazakhstan, we studied the following documents: Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 31 March 2022 № 178 “On approval of the Food Security Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022–2024” [11]; “National project on development of agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan for 2021–2025” [12]; Government Decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 30 December 2021 № 960 “On approval of the Concept of development of agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2021–2030” [13].

Results

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 [14].

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 Position of Food in the world, “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” [15].

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 [16], but all of them emphasize four pillars of food security: availability, access, utilization and stability. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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" [17]. 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. The FAO Food Price Index averaged 131.2 points in January 2023, down 1.1 points (0.8 percent) from December, marking the 10th consecutive monthly decline. With this latest decline, the index has fallen 28.6 points (17.9 percent) from the peak it reached in March 2022. The drop in the index in January was driven by declines in the price indices of vegetable oils, dairy and sugar, while those of cereals and meat remained largely stable. 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.

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 [18].

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.

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 [19];

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.

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 [20]. This thesis is quite relevant for the current economic situation in Kazakhstan. The growth of the economy in 2000–2021 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 [21].

According to point 6 of the European Union Priorities 2019–2024, the following is noted: “We must preserve the vital work of our farmers in order to provide Europeans with nourishing, affordable and safe food. This is only possible if they can provide for a family. We will support our farmers, a new “farm-to-fork” food strategy along the entire creation of value chain [22]. From this perspective, the study of the experience of the European Union in ensuring food security is out of question.

The formation of the European Union, initiated by the 1957 Treaty of Rome, had a three-pronged objective for three decades: to organise a Customs Union in the first ten years which would allow the free movement of goods, services, capital and labor power. During the following decade, the goal was to organise an economic union that would allow for deep manufacturing integration, where individual components of ready-to-consume products (e.g. cars, televisions, etc.) were created in different countries of the union. The end of the third decade envisaged a formation of a political alliance of these countries, which would act as a unified political force in the international stage.

It should be emphasised that the earlier Treaty of Rome, which was signed by six countries (Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg), had expanded its borders by the early 20th century and the number of members had increased to 27 countries. At present, although there are some economic contradictions, which are natural for the substantial side of industrial relations, the European Union is the most prominent example of the development of economic integration.

For Kazakhstan, including the EAEU countries, the creation of an economic union is not a new phenomenon. A retrospective analysis shows that these countries were part of first the Russian Empire and later the Soviet Union for several centuries. Therefore, the objective prerequisites for strengthening this union have remained in place since 1994, when the first President of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, first announced this in his speech in Moscow.

At the same time, it should be noted that the EAEU countries do not always comply with the terms of the Treaty. For example, “Belorus” tractors from Belarus were imported into Russia via Kazakhstan, as Russia itself produced similar tractors. Naturally, this was a breach of a number of contractual positions, which was later rectified.

Such contradictions will persist, as competition, both within and outside the country, will increase in agricultural production. Therefore, an embargo on imports of agricultural products in the EAEU countries is quite an objective decision to preserve food security, as well as to support domestic commodity producers.

At the same time, it can be stressed that food products in the EAEU are of interest mainly within that union. Practically processed agricultural products are exported and imported within the EAEU, in contrast to EU food products, which are exported mainly abroad, to Eastern European and the EAEU countries. However, a peculiarity of trade between these countries is that the EAEU countries export to the EU mainly raw materials and primary products that are highly processed in the EU.

In this sense, Kazakhstan also exports mostly unprocessed products and raw materials. Therefore, K.-J. Tokayev’s thesis on overcoming the “raw material syndrome” is highly relevant.

Table 1 – Contributions of the EAEU member states to the total volume of foreign trade by country group (in % of the total for the EAEU)

Country group	Armenia		Belarus		Kazakhstan		Kyrgyzstan		Russia	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Turnover										
APEC	0.6	0.6	2.9	2.5	11.6	9.2	0.4	0.6	84.5	87.1
EU	0.6	0.5	5.2	4.9	10.3	8.8	0.1	0.1	83.8	85.7
MERCOSUR	1.0	0.5	12.4	8.4	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.1	84.9	89.0
OPEC	5.1	4.1	1.7	1.4	5.4	6.4	0.3	0.5	87.5	87.6
OECD	0.6	0.4	4.3	4.0	10.3	8.0	0.5	0.3	84.3	87.4
CIS	0.5	0.5	17.1	19.9	14.6	15.5	1.4	1.5	66.4	62.6

Table 1 continued

Export										
APEC	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.4	11.6	10.6	0.1	0.1	86.6	87.6
EU	0.3	0.3	4.0	4.3	12.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	82.8	84.9
MERCOSUR	0.0	0.0	19.6	9.5	2.0	1.4	0.0	-	78.4	89.1
OPEC	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.1	5.0	6.0	0.1	0.3	90.5	90.7
OECD	0.4	0.3	3.2	3.4	10.6	9.0	0.5	0.1	85.3	87.2
CIS	0.1	0.1	16.7	21.1	15.1	15.3	0.9	0.7	67.2	62.8
Import										
APEC	0.8	0.8	4.1	3.5	11.7	7.9	0.8	1.1	82.6	86.7
EU	0.9	0.8	7.0	6.3	6.5	5.2	0.3	0.3	85.3	87.4
MERCOSUR	1.7	1.3	7.1	6.8	1.4	2.9	0.1	0.2	89.7	88.8
OPEC	16.5	18.8	3.9	3.0	7.9	9.3	1.3	1.6	70.4	67.3
OECD	0.9	0.7	5.9	5.2	9.9	6.0	0.5	0.5	82.8	87.6
CIS	1.3	1.3	17.9	16.9	13.4	16.2	2.6	3.4	64.8	62.2

Note: Compiled by the authors based on the source [23].

The European Union accounts for 37.6% of all EAEU exports. Among the European Union countries, the most significant are supplies to the Netherlands – 7.9%, Germany – 5.4%, Italy – 4.6% and Poland – 3.1%. Import deliveries are focused on APEC countries – 45.8%, EU – 35.5% (Foreign and mutual trade statistics, 2022).

Table 2 – Volumes of foreign trading in goods between EAEU member states and countries outside the EAEU in 2021 (US \$ billion)

	Trade	Export	Import	Balance
EAEU, including:	846.3	527.8	318.5	209.3
Armenia	5.4	2.1	3.2	-1.1
Belarus	40.4	22.5	17.9	-4.6
Kazakhstan	75.1	52.5	22.6	29.8
Kyrgyzstan	4.9	1.9	2.9	-9.8
Russia	720.4	448.7	271.7	176.9

Note: Compiled by the authors based on the source [23].

Table 3 – Volumes of foreign trade of the Republic of Kazakhstan by enlarged product groups for 2021

TN VED Code EAEU	Name	Export				Import			
		USD million	in % by 2020	in % of total exports	in % of the total for the EAEU	USD million	in % by 2020	in % of total imports	in % of the total for the EAEU
	TOTAL	52,506.9	125.4	100	11.1	22,642.9	93.5	100	7.1
	of them:								
01–24	Food products and agricultural raw materials	3010.8	111.6	5.73	8.4	1956.0	114.2	8.64	5.8
44–49	Wood and pulp and paper products	26.6	168.2	0.05	0.2	318.9	112.2	1.41	7.2

Table 3 continued

50–67	Textiles, textile products and footwear	124.8	119.3	0.24	10.4	1,710.2	142.9	7.63	8.6
72–83	Metals and products from them	997.7	126.6	15.23	14.7	1318.0	62.5	5.82	6.7
	Other goods	38,366.2	125.7	73.07	11.2	10,696.2	84.5	47.24	6.7
Note: Compiled by the authors based on the source [23].									

Discussion

A significant difference between the EAEU and the EU is the rules on competition. According to Article 39 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU, rules on competition can only be applied to agricultural production and trade for five purposes. To recap: development of labour productivity in agriculture, raising of living standards of farming communities, in particular by raising the incomes of those employed in the sector, stabilization of markets, ensuring affordable supplies and reasonable prices for the consumer.

In order to strengthen the EAEU, the experience of the EU countries should be used in the following areas:

- ◆ implementation of a common agricultural policy that would provide uniform prices for basic food products, thereby pursuing a protectionist policy against external competition;
- ◆ providing financial support to agricultural producers;
- ◆ lending to different projects at a single lending rate;
- ◆ removing barriers to the free movement of capital, goods and services, and labor power.

Kazakhstan was characterised by the chaotic formation of rural settlements as a consequence of pre-revolutionary agrarian policy in Tsarist Russia and later in the Soviet period. In this sense, it is necessary to preserve and rationalise the specialisation of rural regions and population with a gradual increase in the scientific, innovative bases of agricultural production, in the process of which the sphere and level of employment, the qualifications of rural workers will be successively changed with the increasing integration of their labour into the industrial sphere, and their lifestyle will acquire the features of industrial and agricultural labour to a large extent. In this sense, it is reasonably necessary to use the experience of EU countries to meet this challenge. However, this process will be gradual, requiring solicitous attitude to the foundations of agrarian labour, with large-scale implementation of advanced scientific technologies of agrobiological science and industrial labour.

At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century A.Bokeikhanov directly noted, that to solve the problem of provision of Kazakhstan population with food it is necessary to build and develop experimental stations in various directions of agrarian production, first of all, taking into account natural and climatic conditions. Unfortunately, A. Bokeikhanov's idea was ignored by the agrarian policies of first Russia and later the USSR.

Under these conditions, rural workers will naturally be transformed into participants in the new stage of the industrial process. "Save the village" is not just a slogan. The rural way of life is not defined by words (verbally), but by real attitudes to the rural workers, where 42% of Kazakhstan's population still resides.

The evidence from practice shows that agricultural production in EU countries, with increasing efficiency in rural management, proper subsidisation and the transformation of peasant labour on a scientific and industrial basis, numerous farms are consistently integrated into the general industrial sphere, and agricultural productivity is increasing. Today, labour productivity in agriculture in EU countries is 7 times higher than in Kazakhstan. Naturally, this fact provides an objective basis for drawing on European experience.

EU countries have achieved food security through the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy (EU CAP). Kazakhstan needs to make real use of the experience of EU countries in implementing its agricultural policy, respecting all the fundamental principles of the EU CAP. However, it should be borne in mind that Kazakhstan is a full member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) [15].

In this context, the experience of European Union countries in the following areas is important:

- ♦ use of European experience in lending to agrarian formations not exceeding 5% per annum;
- ♦ reduction of diesel prices exclusively for agricultural use, with strict controls on this;
- ♦ the widespread use of leasing in the purchase of agricultural machinery. GTZ's experience

in Kazakhstan and the Kostanay region has clearly demonstrated the advantages of buying German machinery on lease. A number of farms still use these machines today, such as the CLAAS tractor.

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 20th century 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. 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. 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%.

Kazakhstan's state agrarian policy, aimed at solving the country's food security problems, has unfortunately not fully achieved its desired goals over the past 30 years.

As of year-end 2021, the provision of the domestic market with 29 main types of food products, including 19 types of socially important food products through domestic production, is 80 per cent or more.

Of these, the domestic market is 100% or more self-sufficient in 11 commodity items (bread, pasta, milk, potatoes, cucumbers, rice, mutton, chicken eggs, wheat flour, buckwheat groats, salt), while 12 commodity items (tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, onions, peppers, table beets, beef, horse meat, pork, cultured milk foods, butter, sunflower oil) are 80% or more self-sufficient.

The exceptions, however, are apples (73.7%), poultry meat (65.4%), sausage products (56.4%), cheese and quark (56%) and sugar (42.6%).

In our view, this is not so much due to the low production potential of Kazakhstan's agricultural sector, but rather to the low diligence and responsibility for implementing the decisions taken, which ultimately leads to the "squandering" of public funds. In this sense, the use of the European experience of the EU countries is unquestionable.

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.

Kazakhstan's entry into the global economic community as a sovereign state poses quite complex economic challenges, which cannot be resolved without the use of best practices, taking into account the national characteristics of the country, integration, intensified cooperation between Kazakhstan, Central Asia countries and the EU in the globalisation of world economic relations.

The UN predicts that the global population will reach 9.1 billion by 2050 and that in order to feed this growing population, agricultural commodity production will have to increase by 60%.

World cereal stocks could reach 822 million tonnes at the end of the 2022 season, 2.9 million tonnes higher than the November forecast, but still below the level at the start of the season. Based on current projections, the cereal stock-to-use ratio at the end of the 2021–2022 season may decrease slightly from 29.4 % in the 2020–2021 season to 28.6 % in the 2021–2022 season, but will still be quite high overall. An upward re-examination of wheat stocks in the European Union (due to anticipated lower domestic consumption), the Russian Federation (due to anticipated lower exports) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (due to anticipated higher imports) has raised the world wheat stock forecast by 2.6 million tonnes [15].

Western sanctions on imports of agricultural products from Russia create favourable opportunities to increase Kazakhstan's agricultural exports.

In these conditions for Kazakhstan with its huge potential on growing of grain crops objective favorable preconditions are created, for increase of production of these crops, increase of their export, and realization of economic strategy of grain production will allow detailing for all producers their advantages in intensifying competitive struggle.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН ХАЛҚЫНЫҢ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУДЕ ЕУРОПАЛЫҚ ОДАҚ ЕЛДЕРІНІҢ ТӘЖІРИБЕСІН ПАЙДАЛАНУ

Аңдатпа

Мақалада Еуропалық Одақ елдерінің халықтың азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету тәжірибесі талқыланады. Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі мәселесі кез келген ел үшін өзекті, өйткені ол халықты сапалы азық-түлікпен қамтамасыз етудің негізі болып табылады. Сондықтан азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің әртүрлі

аспектілерін зерттеу ғылыми ортада да, жалпы жұртшылық арасында да қызығушылық тудырады. Ғылыми зерттеудің мақсаты Қазақстан халқының азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етудегі Еуропалық Одақ елдерінің тәжірибесін зерттеу, Еуропалық Одақ елдері мен Қазақстандағы ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің даму тенденцияларын, сондай-ақ Қазақстанда да, ЕАЭО елдерінде де бұл мәселені шешу жолдарын анықтау болып табылады. Елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ететін факторларға жеткілікті егжей-тегжейлі талдау жасалды. Соңғы жылдары Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ аясында бәсекелестіктің күшейгені дәлелденді. Жұмыстың тәжірибелік маңыздылығы Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін нығайту бойынша нақты ұсыныстарда жатыр. Қазақстан мен Еуразиялық экономикалық одақ елдерінің аграрлық саясатында мемлекеттік бағдарламаларды қалыптасыру барысында зерттеудің негізгі әдісі материалистік диалектика әдісі болып табылады, оны қолдану кезінде басқа әдістер де қолданылды, атап айтқанда, статистикалық мәліметтерді салыстырмалы талдау әдісі, тарихи-логикалық әдіс. Сонымен қатар, кестелерді құрастыру барысында Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз етудің белгілі бір тенденцияларын анықтауға, сондай-ақ сауда қатынастарының даму динамикасын анықтауға мүмкіндік беретін ретроспективті талдау әдісі қолданылды.

Тірек сөздер: халық, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, ауыл шаруашылығы, агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, бәсекелестік, даму тенденциялары.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ОПЫТА СТРАН ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО СОЮЗА В ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИИ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ НАСЕЛЕНИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация

В статье рассматривается опыт стран Европейского союза в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности населения. Проблема продовольственной безопасности является актуальной для любой страны, так как она является основой обеспечения качественными продуктами питания населения. Поэтому изучение различных аспектов продовольственной безопасности вызывает интерес как в научных кругах, так и среди широкой общественности. Целью научного исследования является изучение опыта стран Европейского союза в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности населения Казахстана, выявление тенденций развития сельскохозяйственного производства стран Европейского союза и Казахстана, а также путей решения данной проблемы как в Казахстане, так и в странах ЕАЭС. 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. Основным методом исследования является метод материалистической диалектики, при использовании которого были применены и другие методы, в частности, метод сравнительного анализа статистических данных, метод исторического и логического анализа при формировании государственных программ в аграрной политике Казахстана и стран Европейского союза. Кроме этого, при составлении таблиц применен метод ретроспективного анализа, который позволил выявить определенные тенденции в обеспечении продовольственной безопасности Казахстана, а также выявить динамику развития торговых отношений.

Ключевые слова: население, продовольственная безопасность, сельское хозяйство, агропромышленный комплекс, конкурентная борьба, тенденции развития.