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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF STATE REGULATION OF FOOD SECURITY

Abstract. *The world food problem is an economic fact that has the potential to lead to significant political consequences. Many experts believe that a spike in food prices is at the root of world revolutions and catastrophes. For example, in the Middle East and Africa, the poor spend about 50 percent of their income on food, which means that rising prices of basic foodstuffs guarantee an incredibly high impact on household expenditure. At the heart of the global food problem, recurrent food crises are the advancement of research results in the agro-industrial sector. This prevents the reduction of food prices, even when technical advances make it possible to increase yields in these countries.*

The current food problem in the development of mankind is that due to irrational and over-intensive use of natural resources, increasing demand for livestock products, rising per capita food consumption, as well as other factors, there is a steady increase in food prices, which contributes to the emergence of threats to food security in developing countries, including the poorest populations of developed and developing countries. In addition to the above, the problem of contaminated products, the growing trend of popularization of 'harmful' products, the increasing rate of sales of products made with the use of GMOs, and in these conditions, ensuring the safety of food and food raw materials becomes the primary task of the state, as these factors affect the life and health of the population, the preservation of the gene pool of the nation.

Keywords: *food security, economic security, AIC, state regulation, world experience*

■ Introduction

The food component of a state's economic security involves the economic provision of the necessary quantity of food and raw materials. The food and raw material provision is one of the most important components of the state's economic security. In many countries of the world, there are laws defining minimum standards of food security. Economic and food security becomes especially relevant in the current financial crisis, implementation of foreign sanctions, and conditions of the deteriorating economic situation. The impact of one economic security of agriculture is manifested in the issues of food independence, and social and economic access of citizens to food. Instability in the formation of agriculture is considered a reason for the reduction in the level of food and economic security of Kazakhstan. Against the background of rapidly changing world development, the state acquires not only certain benefits, but, the dialectics of development, and various new threats. Mankind has come to such a line of development that ignoring new and old threats becomes impossible, and the problem of ensuring the safe development of the modern world, including the problem of food security, dominates. It is difficult

to solve other pressing economic and social problems without solving the problem of food security, and the issues of food security should be considered at different levels: global, national, regional, household, and individual.

The study's purpose is to examine global food security practices and identify the possibility of adaptation to the Kazakhstani context.

Literature review. In Russia, scientists began to study economic security only in 1990. During this period of research in this area, the views of scientists have undergone significant changes. In the beginning, publications on this issue were of a fundamental nature, but in recent years the nature has changed towards applied research, which complements the existing earlier scientific ideas about the threats to economic and food security, for example, it is worth noting the following authors: Vechkanov G.S., Kochergina T.E., Kuznetsova E.I., Kochergina T.E., Kuznetsova E.I., Senchagov V.K., Abalkin L.I., Biryukov A.I., Altukhov A., Balabanov B.C., Borisenko E.N., Antamoshkina E.N., Safin U.Z., Kudryashova A.A., Presnyakova O.P., Serova E. V., Chernov O.A., Stepanenko V.E., and others.

In Kazakhstan, the works of Zhanbekova Z.H., Bimendieva L.A., Kazembaev M.E., Sultanbekova G., Eszhanova J.J., Bakaev L.K., Kaigorodtsev A.A., and other authors are devoted to the study of economic and food security.

Many articles and studies are devoted to the problems of food security, but to date, there is a lack of a comprehensive study that would reveal all aspects of the food security of Kazakhstan in the system of economic security of the state, including macro-, micro-level.

Results and Discussion. Studying foreign experience, it should be noted that there is no separate economic security strategy, concept, or law. Abroad, economic security is considered as part of national security. It should be noted that in the CIS countries, there may be a separate concept and strategy for economic security. Let us consider the specifics of economic security in different states in Table 1.

As can be seen from the data in Table 1, in foreign countries issues related to economic security are reflected in the strategies or white papers of national security. Whereas, Russia singles out separately the economic security issues in the 'Strategy of Economic Security of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030' [1].

Table 1. Specifics of economic security in foreign countries

State	Document containing economic security issues	Key priorities
Germany	White Paper on the Security of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Status and Prospects of the Bundeswehr, 2015	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Germany undertakes to 'respect, honour and not to violate' the commitments it has undertaken. 2. The FRG will advocate that the precautionary measures necessary for world security should not only be taken at the national level, but also at the international level. 3. The FRG's co-operation with international organizations and alliances. 4. Unhindered use of information space. 5. Crisis prevention
France	White Paper on Defence and National Security, 2014	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. having the necessary information and the ability to prevent events. 2. Precautionary or proactive action. 3. nuclear deterrence. 4. Defence, including military and police methods for the safety of the population and the preservation of the integrity of French territory. 5. The use of French armed forces to protect French national security interests

United Kingdom	National Security Strategy and UK Strategic Defence and Security Review, 2015	To protect the population, territory, economy, infrastructure and way of life, and to reduce the possibility of threats to the kingdom, her interests and those of her allies
Spain	National Security Strategy, 2017	Threats of international terrorism, threats to vital infrastructure facilities, threats in sea, air, space, as well as the need to manage migration flows, economic recovery and greater involvement in European integration processes, the fight against epidemics and climate change are highlighted.
Italy	White Paper on International Security and Defence, 2015	European integration, transatlantic co-operation and politics at the global level
<i>Note – Compiled by the author on the basis of legislative acts of States</i>		

The experience of the EU states demonstrates that ensuring economic security has a decisive impact on the strengthening of the state’s exact place in the world community, which would correspond to its geostrategic position and capabilities. The result of the economic security establishment in the European Union is the creation of a fully integrated Europe with an identical standard of living in virtually all member states [2].

Thus, the difference between the applied methodological approaches to economic security in foreign countries and the CIS countries is that the CIS countries are in the zone of influence of the Russian Federation and, accordingly, are based on Russian developments and standards, while Russia, in turn, bases its developments on the standards of the USSR.

In addition, in CIS countries many definitions of ‘national economic security’ are interpreted through ‘interests’, while in post-socialist countries – through the definition of ‘international security’, in developed countries of the world – through the definition of ‘sustainability’.

As we have noted above, an important component of economic security is the provision of its food component, and each state establishes the degree and level of its importance independently.

However, every country needs laws that encourage the production of safe and wholesome food and prohibit the sale of unsafe or adulterated products. A growing population places demands on agriculture to increase production. However, increased agricultural production is associated with increased use of chemicals. Protecting food during transport and storage may also require the use of chemicals. Centralized processing of food in large quantities increases the likelihood of contamination. There is a growing demand for convenience foods, foods that are ready-to-eat or can be prepared quickly for serving. Because food additives are commonly used in these products, and because convenience foods are particularly prone to contamination, strict hygiene standards and precautions are required. Increased trade in food, both within countries and with other countries, needs regulation not only at the national level but also at the international level. In past centuries, the food trade had little or no government intervention. It was recognized that food producers set their standards and determined the quality of food offered to consumers. Many businesses were responsible and concerned with protecting the health of consumers. However, some dishonest traders abused unregulated markets to sell adulterated food. Such abuses led to government involvement and eventually to the food laws and regulations enactment. These laws and regulations, in conjunction with food control organizations, ensure the safety of domestic, imported, and exported food.

Generally, the Food Law can be divided into two parts: the main food law and regulations. The Act itself establishes general principles, while the regulations contain detailed provisions governing the different categories of products under the jurisdiction of each set of rules. Sometimes food standards, hygiene provisions, lists of food additives, chemical tolerances, etc. are incorporated into the main food control law. Detailed regulations are necessary for effective administration and enlightened enforcement of the basic food law. In governments where there is a separation between the responsibilities of the legislature and the executive, the legislature enacts the basic law. Detailed regulations are drafted and promulgated by the executive agency

or agencies responsible for the administration of the law. The inclusion in the law of detailed specifications regarding food processing, food standards, hygiene standards, packaging and labeling, food additives, and pesticides can create difficulties. Urgent revisions to regulations may become necessary because of new scientific knowledge, changes in food processing technology, or emergencies requiring rapid action to protect public health. These changes can be made much more quickly by executive agencies than by legislative bodies. In some countries food standards are part of regulations; in other countries, they are separate acts. Whether included in the regulation or alone, they become part of the enforcement structure and are intended to implement the basic food law.

The food security of Kazakhstan is built on the basis of officially adopted country acts, the main of which are: the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Law of the RK 'On National Security of the Republic of Kazakhstan', the Law of the RK 'On Grain', the Law of the RK 'On Technical Regulation', the Law of the RK 'On Special Protective, Anti-dumping and Countervailing Measures about Third Countries', the Law of the RK 'On Civil Protection', the Law of the RK 'On Seed Production', the Law of the RK 'On State Regulation of Development of Agro-Industrial Complex and Rural Areas', the Law of the RK 'On Public Procurement' [3-12].

The study of Kazakh scientist E.B. Aimagambetov shows that only 99 out of 1194 existing standards in Kazakhstan are harmonized with ISO international standards [13]. For example, for flour, cereals, bakery, pasta, confectionery products, and concentrates – in terms of quality meeting international ISO standards in Kazakhstan there are only 10 standards for flour and 1 standard for cereals out of all existing 221 standards.

In Kazakhstan, unlike other states, there is no single state body responsible for the state food security. For example, food security issues are partially included in the functions of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Committee for Protection of Public Health), LLP 'PA Kazakh Academy of Nutrition', NAO 'National Agrarian Scientific and Educational Centre', JSC 'National Centre of Expertise and Certification', RSE 'National Centre of Expertise', etc.

Food security in our state is based on the following:

1. Formation and use of regional stabilization funds;
2. Monitoring of the level of food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
3. Exclusion of purchase of food produced based on GMOs or containing GMOs into regional stabilization funds.
4. MIOs of oblasts, cities of republican significance, and the capital create and apply regional food stabilization funds.

In Great Britain, the Food Standards Agency (FSA) is responsible for food safety, based on the Codex Alimentarius, European Union legislation, Food Safety Acts 1990, Food Standards Act 1999, Hygiene Legislation 2006, individual laws of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland [14]. Several advisory committees comprise members of the overarching FSA Board appointed by individual country ministers and the Minister for Health. Several sub-committees operate under the FSA Board, including the Meat Hygiene Service (MHS) sub-committee. The MHS sub-committee itself is responsible for protecting public and animal health at slaughter through the effective application of legislation. The FSA is the main United Kingdom (UK) body, responsible for food risk assessment and deals with processes such as HACCP. The FSA works closely with local enforcement officers to ensure compliance with food laws throughout the food chain. FSA advises and trains on enforcement issues and provides grants to domestic programs. The agency also ensures that local authorities' monitoring of food businesses is functioning properly by conducting inspections and collecting data on law enforcement, and domestic government activities. Additional authorities work with certain commodities such as horticultural products, dairy products, and eggs. Food shops are given a score based on the results of inspections, and these scores are posted on the firm's door and online. The FSA is responsible for the public health

aspects of food imported into the UK. This means that imported products are safe for people. Local and harbor health authorities are responsible for ensuring food safety and standard food controls. The FSA's Imported Foods Division helps to improve the effectiveness of food import controls. The FSA has special responsibility for the importation of fresh, dried, cooked, dried, and smoked fish and fish products such as tinned tuna, fish sauces, and prawns.

FSA monitors the effectiveness of microbiological hazard control programs through microbiological surveys. These surveys are conducted regularly, focusing on specific foods or food processes, and are conducted in response to microbiological food hazards, foodborne disease outbreaks, or recommendations made by the independent Advisory Committee on Microbiological Food Safety.

The Health Protection Agency is responsible for implementing communicable disease control, outbreak control, emergency response, etc., in response to foodborne microbiological hazards. Where a foodborne disease outbreak covers a wide area, the Agency will initiate an investigation to identify the contaminant locate the source, and send the information to the FSA for further work and risk management.

Food safety research in the UK benefits greatly from a strong science base and effective international collaboration and information sharing. Brexit could affect food safety science and researchers in several ways, although there are opportunities to support future innovation and collaboration. The UK government should consider measures to ensure that high-quality food safety research continues to be funded after Brexit, including: reaching an agreement for UK researchers to participate in EU funding schemes; ring-fencing – part of the R&D investment in food safety research; lifting the restriction on government laboratories' access to UKRI funding, possibly for specific topics such as food safety.

The current state of national economies of the world's states is characterized by globalization processes that cause their interdependence and mutual influence, due to which they are subject to the global financial crisis. These processes are inevitable in the conditions of openness of the national economy, and the concept of economic security comes into opposition with it. Under these conditions, timely detection and localization of destructive phenomena, which can turn into threats to economic security, are considered the primary task of the state.

The concept and essence of economic security of the state has been the object of scientific discussions for many years, its author's definitions are given by different scientists, and its main threats and constituent elements are discussed and identified. In our opinion, the most important in ensuring the economic security of the state is to ensure the economic security of man. He and his need for security is a system-forming factor in the system of economic security. Based on the interpretations given by various authors, and definitions in the legislative acts of various states, we propose the following definition of economic security.

Economic security is a set of internal and external conditions favorable to the effective dynamic growth of the national economy, in which the system-forming condition is the security of the individual (citizen), in terms of providing him with food, health care, education, housing, information, social protection, guaranteeing the protection of all life-support systems of society, the state and the individual from various threats and losses.

Food security is considered to be one of the key components of ensuring the economic security of the country. But a lot of works deal with the problems of economic security, while food security is not even included in the components of national security. It should be emphasized that, as with any economic term, as in the case of economic security, there is no unified approach to the definition of food security with clearly defined quantitative criteria.

Based on the analysis of various definitions, FAO recommendations, state legal acts, we propose the author's definition of food security as a significant component of the economic security of the state.

Food security is one of the main directions of ensuring economic security of the state, which provides constant economic and physical access of the population to quality, safe food at a level not lower than the minimum rational norms of consumption of basic foodstuffs, based on own food production at all levels and facilities: individual, household, regional, national.

Over the years of research into the problems of ensuring food security, various approaches to its assessment, methods, and measures of its measurement have been developed, and various indicators have been invented, but today there is no ideal indicator that would meet all the criteria, would take into account all the factors, would be reliable, valid, comparable in time and space, taking into account all the different aspects of food security.

■ Conclusions

As a result of the analysis and generalization of the findings of studies of domestic and foreign scientists, in this paper, we have defined a system of conditions necessary to assess food security and food independence of the country. It should reflect those conditions that guarantee the stable provision of all social groups of the population with necessary food products in the required amount during the year. We propose to assess food security with the help of an integral assessment, which includes a system of economic indicators with various measurement units.

Assessment of the level and state of food security of the state establishes the need to create the concept of objective criteria and methods of quantitative measurement of food security at the international and domestic levels, including the levels of the region, region, social group, household, and individual. Thus, in order to determine the level of security, it is necessary to calculate its criteria and indicators at each level. Not forgetting that criteria reflect target qualitative benchmarks, defined in agreement with the initial and predicted situation (state of the problem), and indicators show a quantitative measure of proximity to the target benchmarks.

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ЗАРУБЕЖНЫЙ ОПЫТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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Аннотация. *Мировая продовольственная проблема является экономическим фактом, который может вести к значительным политическим последствиям. Многие эксперты считают, что в фундаменте мировых революций и катастроф лежит скачок роста цен на продовольствие. К примеру, на Ближнем Востоке и в Африке бедные слои населения расходуют около 50% собственного дохода на продовольствие, что обозначает, что рост цен на базовые виды продуктов гарантирует невероятно высокое воздействие на затраты домохозяйств. В основе глобальной продовольственной проблемы, повторяющихся продовольственных кризисов, расположено продвижение результатов научных исследований в АПК, что препятствует уменьшению цен на продовольствие, в том числе и тогда, когда технические достижения дают возможность повысить урожайность в данных странах.*

Современная продовольственная проблема в развитии человечества состоит в том, что из-за нерационального и слишком интенсивного применения природных ресурсов, повышения спроса на продукцию животноводства, роста потребления продовольствия на душу населения, а также иных факторов, прослеживается устойчивое повышение цен на продовольствие, которое способствует появлению угроз продовольственной безопасности в развивающихся государствах, в том числе и для беднейших групп населения развитых и развивающихся государств. Помимо вышеуказанного в последнее время возрастает проблема появления фальсифицированной продукции, нарастает тенденция популяризации «вредной» продукции, рост темпов реализации продукции, произведенной с применением ГМО, и в данных условиях обеспечение безопасности продуктов питания и продовольственного сырья становится первостепенной задачей государства, так как данные факторы оказывают влияние на жизнь и здоровье населения, сохранение генофонда нации.

Ключевые слова: *продовольственная безопасность, экономическая безопасность, АПК, государственное регулирование, мировой опыт*

АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК РЕТТЕУДІҢ ШЕТЕЛДІК ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ

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Аңдатпа. Әлемдік азық-түлік проблемасы-бұл маңызды саяси салдарға әкелуі мүмкін экономикалық факт. Көптеген сарапшылар әлемдік революциялар мен апаттардың іргетасында азық-түлік бағасының өсуі жатыр деп санайды. Мысалы, Таяу Шығыс пен Африкада халықтың кедей топтары өз кірістерінің шамамен 50%-ін азық-түлікке жұмсайды, бұл азық-түліктің негізгі түрлеріне бағаның өсуі үй шаруашылықтарының шығындарына керемет жоғары әсер етуді қамтамасыз етеді. Жаһандық азық-түлік проблемасының, қайталанатын азық-түлік дағдарыстарының негізінде АӨК-де ғылыми зерттеулердің нәтижелерін ілгерілету орналасқан, бұл азық-түлік бағасының төмендеуіне, оның ішінде техникалық жетістіктер осы елдерде өнімділікті арттыруға мүмкіндік берген кезде де кедергі келтіреді.

Адамзаттың дамуындағы қазіргі заманғы азық-түлік проблемасы табиғи ресурстарды ұтымсыз және тым қарқынды пайдалану, мал шаруашылығы өнімдеріне сұраныстың артуы, жан басына шаққандағы азық-түлік тұтынудың өсуі, сондай-ақ басқа факторлардың әсерінен дамушы мемлекеттерде азық-түлік қауіпсіздігіне қауіп-қатердің пайда болуына ықпал ететін азық-түлік бағасының тұрақты өсуі байқалады, оның ішінде дамыған және дамушы мемлекеттер халқының кедей топтары үшін. Жоғарыда айтылғандардан басқа, жақында жалған өнімнің пайда болу проблемасы артып келеді, «зиянды» өнімді танымал ету үрдісі, ГМО-ны қолдана отырып өндірілген өнімді сату қарқынының өсуі және осы жағдайларда азық-түлік пен азық-түлік шикізатының қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету мемлекеттің басты міндетіне айналуға, өйткені бұл факторлар халықтың өмірі мен денсаулығына, ұлттың генофондын сақтауға әсер етеді.

Түйін сөздер: Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, экономикалық қауіпсіздік, АӨК, мемлекеттік реттеу, әлемдік тәжірибе.