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SOME ASPECTS OF USING THE MEANS OF THE STATE BUDGET TO ENSURE FOOD SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract: *The main purpose of this article is to describe the theoretical features of state regulation of agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as a comprehensive assessment of food security in Kazakhstan. Abstract-logical, monographic, economic, and statistical methods, as well as General scientific methods: synthesis, analysis, comparison, generalization were used in the study. The scientific article reveals the essence of food security of territorial communities, as well as indicators that affect the level of development of the agro-industrial complex, ensuring this security. The main conclusion of this article is to study the theoretical aspects and main tasks of food security, as well as to assess the food security of Kazakhstan based on indicators.*

In Kazakhstan, the agro-industrial complex is gradually developing, in some areas of agriculture significant progress is observed compared to the previous 10 years. In crop production, the transition from the production of monocultures, mainly wheat, to the diversification of the crop structure in favor of oil crops, fodder and other crops is gradually developing. There are also positive trends in the production of fruit crops. In the country, which has experienced serious problems in the last two decades, the breeding composition of agricultural animals in animal husbandry is mainly improving. The production of domestic animal husbandry products also tends to positive development, which is confirmed by data on the volume of meat and dairy products produced in the country.

Keywords: *food security, agriculture of Kazakhstan, agricultural products, export, import.*

■ Introduction

The current state of the national economy is characterized by the global financial crisis. At the same time, the globalization of the economy makes all states dependent on the situation in the world markets of goods, services, labor, and capital, creates international economic integration and leads to competition between the national economic systems of states. States that cannot guarantee their competitive advantages in the international market are pushed out of it and become objects of exploitation of their citizens and their natural resources [1].

Based on the above, there is a need to create an effective system that can become a protective barrier for the national economy, and for its existence, it is necessary to identify and isolate destructive phenomena that threaten economic security of the country [2]. Achieving the set goal is solved by the step-by-step implementation of some tasks, among which the task of developing a common opinion on the category of «economic security» is important.

At the same time, it should be noted that in the last two decades, the term «economic security» has been in the center of active discussion by economists from far and near abroad.

There are many author's definitions of the term «economic security» and definitions in the legislative acts that provide it.

Food security is one of the main objectives of the agricultural and economic policy of the state. In its general form, it forms a vector of movement of any national food system to an ideal state. In the pastoral of the First President

of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan «Strategy Kazakhstan – 2050» noted: «High rates of growth of the world population sharply aggravate the food problem. Already today, tens of millions of people in the world are starving, about a billion people are constantly experiencing a shortage of food. Without revolutionary changes in food production, these terrible numbers will only grow». [3]

Food security of the country is an important component of the national security system and as such characterizes the economic stability and political independence of the state, its ability to provide basic primary needs of its citizens without prejudice to national and state interests. Based on this, we can identify a number of tasks aimed at achieving the maximum level of food security: creation of stable economic conditions;

- ensuring equal opportunities for business entities;
- conduct sound national policies in the field of employment;
- achieving sustainable, intensive and diverse food production, productivity and efficiency;
- implementation of integrated strategies for the development of agro-industrial sectors in order to

increase local food production capacity;

- promoting the introduction of advanced technologies in the production, processing and storage of raw materials and food;

- active foreign economic activity, optimization of export and import activities.

According to expert estimates, food security requires at least 80% of the production of food consumed and 20% of the amount of replenished safety stock [4].

■ Literature review

The term safety appeared and was used in Ancient Greece, for example, in the works of the ancient Greek philosopher Plato, it was understood as the absence of evil (danger) for a person. In the Middle Ages, security was understood as a calm state of mind of a person who believes that he is protected from any danger. Modern philosophers T. Hobbes, D. Locke, J.J. Rousseau and others considered security as a state of tranquility characterized by the absence of real, physical or moral danger [3].

K.S. Belsky, the German scientist W. Humboldt and the French scientist J. Wedel also considered the category of «security», each of them expressed their own views on this category. By security, they understood the protection of their citizens from threats and dangers [4, 5], including the prevention of accidents [6], while emphasizing security as the main task of the state, that is, the interests of individuals and their collective (citizens). comes first.

Russian scientists mean the following in terms of economic security: «state of the economy» [7], the potential for reproduction, the economic system of the state [8], creating conditions for the cultural life of citizens, free self-development and self-expression, economic relations between economic entities concept, reliable protection of national-state interests in the field of economy, a synthetic category of political economy and political science [9, 10], guaranteed protection of national interests, a set of conditions and factors ensuring the independence of the state economy [11], the ability to guarantee the efficiency of the national economy and public needs at the international level [12], effective functioning of economic entities of the state, which play a special role [13].

Some authors prefer not to give their own definition of the concept of economic security in their works and only show several definitions from different sources without any evaluation [14].

In the definition given by V.K. Senchagov, not only the state of protection of state interests, but also the mechanisms of implementation and protection of national interests of state institutions in the formation of the national economy, and A. Arkhipov, A. Gorodetskyi and B. Mikhailov as the basis of economic security of the national and It is necessary to note separately the definition that includes the satisfaction of public needs at the international level [17].

In his definition, the Russian scientist R. Dronov indicates the conditions created as the basis of the country's economic security, which ensure and guarantee the reliability of efficient operation of state enterprises [18].

The definitions of the above-mentioned authors include all important components of economic security, but do not include the concept of life interests or goals. The desire and ability to develop is emphasized [15].

Also, scientist L.I. Abalkin singles out progress in determining economic independence, stability, stability, the possibility of self-development of the state economy (the possibility of renewal and improvement) and economic security [16].

It is worth noting separately the definition of the authors' collective A. Arkhipov, A. Gorodetskyi and B. Mikhailov, which includes the satisfaction of public needs at the national and international level as the basis of economic security [17].

■ Materials and methods

Today, the problem of food security of the state is aggravated due to the lack of food products caused by natural and climatic earthquakes, which in turn causes droughts, floods, loss of crops, which affects productivity, the volume of agricultural products; price instability in the food market; as well as an increase in harmful consumption trends, eating «unhealthy» food, low-quality, fake food. Thus, the above-mentioned factors affect people's access to food products and their health.

However, the above-mentioned methods of food security assessment could not fully reflect all aspects of the state's provision of food security at both the macro and micro levels. The government is obliged to monitor food security on the basis of indicators that include the level of the entire country, its regions, and the level of households. Subsequently, these indicators began to include: the share of food expenses in the total expenses of a certain part of the population (the higher this indicator, the higher the food risk); indicators of territorial availability of food products (calculated by comparing retail prices of similar products in different regions of the country); level of «convenience» of food (share in consumption of food products that reduce waste and cooking time (semi-finished products, deep processing products)); «natural» degree and quality of the product; impact of food quality on citizens' health and indicators of impact on population life expectancy, including products produced by the use of genetic engineering and biotechnology, which have been widely used since 1995, etc.

These added indicators have expanded the state's ability to monitor the level of food security in the country. However, it should be noted that there are inconsistencies in assessment methods in both domestic and foreign practice. It depends on the different economic situation and level of development of the states.

For example, even when calculating the «carrying» balance of food grain, according to FAO requirements, if in foreign countries it reaches a volume of 60 days, in the CIS countries it is considered sufficient for a certain period. 90 days.

It was the indicator of the «transfer» balance of food grains, which is the most «universal» indicator of the food independence of the state. The price level on the world market is significantly affected by the change in grain reserves.

■ Results and discussion

Based on the above, in the last decade, scientists and researchers have developed and proposed fast, accurate, cross-contextual food safety coefficients, which can be divided into the following categories:

Variety of diet and frequency of meals. This category of indicators shows the number of different types of products or food groups consumed by the population, as well as the frequency of their consumption, including the weight of these groups. The result is an estimate of the variety of consumption, and this is not necessarily related to the amount of food, but mainly to caloric values. For example, FAO and the United States Agency for International Development widely use the Household Diet Diversity Score (HDDS) with a 24-hour time frame, similar to the FCS, but without the collection of frequency or weight information;

- food expenses. Given the propensity of people near the poverty line to spend more of their income on food, this measure has become a way to assess food security;

- consumer behavior. These assessment methods provide indirect evidence of food safety by measuring behaviors related to food consumption. An example is the Coping Strategies Index, or CSI, which measures the frequency and severity of behaviors when the household does not have enough money to buy food or groceries. The CSI report revealed ways to overcome such challenges in 14 different context-sensitive tools;

- experimental measures. These include indicators that combine behavioral and psychological motives, including the Latin American and Caribbean Food Security Scale (ELCSA) and the Household Food Access Scale. The HFIAS reflects the behavior of households with inadequate quantity and quality of food, including their concerns about this issue;

- self-assessment measures. These measures, although subjective, are used by researchers and include self-assessment methods of the current state of food security, changes in status, and long-term survival surveys.

Thus, today there is no unified approach or method to analyze the level of food security of a country, and to date many different methods are being developed both at the macro level and at the regional level. Assessment of the state of food security is mainly carried out based on the results of regular selective monitoring of households, using various methodologies that include various assessment criteria and indicators depending on the research objectives.

However, researchers do not dispute that one of the most important indicators of the socio-economic development of the country is the level of poverty, which is directly related to the level of food supply of the population.

It is known that the share of food costs is inversely proportional to the state's overall development level and is considered one of the most important elements in assessing the standard of living of the state's population. For example, if the share of costs in developed countries is small (not more than 10%) and this is the result of their relatively long socio-economic development, then the share of costs is high for most developing countries and countries with transition economies. household expenditure on food.

The European Economic Commission of the United Nations forms indicators of sustainable development goals (SDGs) as poverty indicators.

Goal 1 - Eradication of poverty. Indicators:

1.1. Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line, broken down by sex, age group, employment status and place of residence (urban/rural).

2.1. Share of a country's population living below the official poverty line, broken down by gender and age group.

3.1. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions according to national definitions.

Goal 2 is to end hunger, improve food security and nutrition, and develop sustainable agriculture.

Indicators:

2.1. Prevalence of malnutrition.

2.2. Average or severe level of food insecurity of the population (based on the food insecurity rating scale).

Malnutrition and hunger lead to dangerous medical, social and economic consequences, including diseases, shortening the life expectancy of the population and, on the basis of this, increasing public spending on the health care system, reducing the quality of the workforce, and ultimately, this is reflected in the future development of the national economy and the state as a whole.

The criteria for assessing the level of poverty of the population are the income used for consumption (CC) and the minimum subsistence level (MSL).

DIP is the sum of monetary income spent on consumption (without capital investments in production activities and savings), consumption value of own products and transfers in kind.

The criterion for assessing the level of poverty in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the minimum subsistence level (MSL).

The rules for calculating the national health insurance are approved by a joint order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of National Economy.

The minimum consumption basket includes 156 in Russia, 300 in the USA, 475 in Germany, and 350 in Great Britain, while the food section in Kazakhstan contains only 43 foods.

Sources of statistical indicators used to estimate the level of average per capita income in Kazakhstan are divided into two groups [10]:

- results of a quarterly survey of household budgets on incomes and expenses;

- Estimating the nominal monetary income of the population at the macro level based on data on average wages received from enterprises, business income, bank statements, paid social contributions, income from property and other income.

According to the subjective annual opinion of households, aspects of the population's standard of living, such as satisfaction and access to education, health care and housing conditions, nutrition and other social characteristics, were identified as the main deprivations:

- there was not enough food / food was not always of the required variety and quality;

- lack of protein products (meat and milk) in the diet;

- we cannot always buy fruits for children;

- we cannot give money for school children's meals;

- we cannot buy sweets and toys for children;

- it is not possible to pay housing and communal services in full and on time;

- all family members do not have the necessary clothes and shoes for the winter season and others.

The Global Food Security Index assesses food security along three dimensions:

1. Food availability and consumption level.

2. Availability and sufficiency of food.

3. Level of quality and safety of food products.

According to the GFSI index, Kazakhstan was in 57th place in 2014 with an index of 53.3, in 2015 and 2016 it was in 56th place among 109 countries with an index of 56.8, and in 2018 it was in 57th place with an index of 57.7. It can be concluded that Kazakhstan has not been able to improve the food safety situation in terms of product range and quality in the last 5 years.

The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which includes agriculture and food processing, is the main supplier of food to the country's population. The state of food security of the country is directly related to its successful operation. State programs for the development of the agro-industrial complex have set themselves the goal of producing competitive products in demand in the market and providing the population with its own processed agricultural products. The successful development of the agro-industrial complex is ensured by the system of financial.

Thus, the assessment of the level and state of food security of the country establishes the need to create a methodology for quantitative measurement of food security at the international and domestic levels, including regional, regional, social group, household, individual level. Thus, in order to determine the level of security, it is necessary to calculate the criteria and indicators at each level. At the same time, without forgetting that the criteria show the target qualitative indicators determined according to the initial and assumed position (state of the problem), and the indicators show the quantitative measure of closeness to the target indicators.

When certain types of food are not produced in the country or their production is limited, food security in them is ensured by procurement in other countries. At the same time, it is important to prevent the emergence of food, political or other dependence on exporting countries in terms of missing food. Below is a SWOT analysis of the agro-industrial sector in Kazakhstan.

Table 1. SWOT analysis of the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Kazakhstan ranks ninth in the world in terms of territory area;- Kazakhstan ranks second in the world in terms of area of arable land per capita;- Kazakhstan is one of the largest exporters of grain and flour;- the large number of the rural population (43% of the total population), high share of employment (18% of the employed population);- large potential demand for food products in CIS and Central Asian markets;- constant growth of gross agricultural product;- high production and export potential of organic products	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- low share of GDP (4.8%);- poor trade, including export;- low level of unagreement research and development work;- insufficient level of veterinary and food safety;- high capital intensity;- a long payback period;- dependence on climatic conditions;- low productivity;- low level of profitability of agricultural producers
Threats	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the possibility of increasing the volume of all types of agricultural products due to the growing number and changes in the structure of the population's nutrition;- the formation of an effective state support of agricultural producers and agricultural cooperatives;- expansion of geography of deliveries and the volume of exports in advanced industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- adverse changes in natural and climatic conditions, instability of weather conditions;- spread of animal and plant diseases and pollution of the environment;- increased competition in international markets for certain products due to WTO accession;- risk of inefficient government regulation of the industry
Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of data [2]	

In the structure of gross output of the industry there is a high share of production of private farms. About 80% of agricultural products produced in Kazakhstan are sold in the form of raw materials, without processing, and finished products have weak competitiveness.

The gross output of food production in 2021 amounted to 4.1 trillion. tenge, which in real terms is higher than in 2013 by 46.4%.

The volume of foreign trade turnover in products of processing of agricultural raw materials and food industry of the country in 2019 amounted to 3.2 billion dollars. This is 17.7% less than the 2011 volume of \$ 3.8 billion. USA [18].

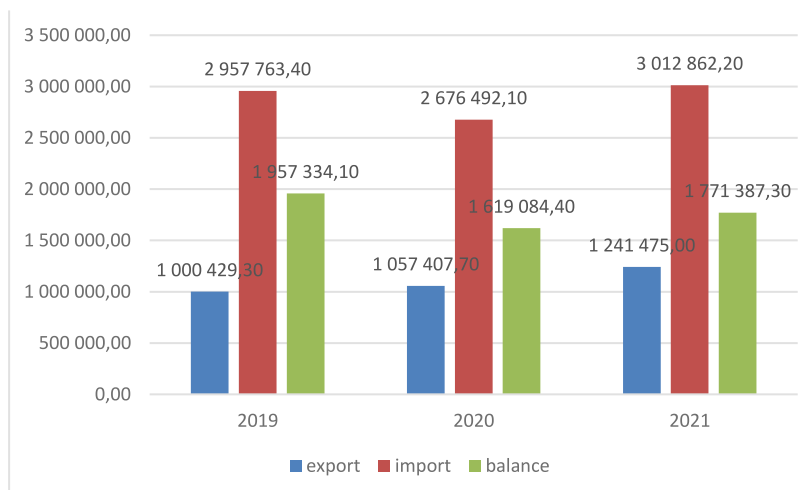


Figure 1. Export, import and balance of food products of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2019-2021, thousand us dollars

Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of data [18]

The average annual growth rate of food production as a whole has not kept pace with the growth of consumption and income of the population, as a result of which the free niche in the market is replenished by imports and its share in domestic consumption remains very significant.

Import substitution is a great way to strengthen the economy, create new production, jobs and improve the quality of life of the country's residents. Therefore, in Kazakhstan, as well as in other countries of the World, the development of local production is stimulated.

As world experience shows, if you invest in promising production areas, you can get a great benefit, taking into account the interests of all parties involved.

The volume of imports in 2021 compared to 2011 decreased by 21.6% and amounted to 2.3 billion dollars. USA. A high share of imports remains in the most high-tech industries.

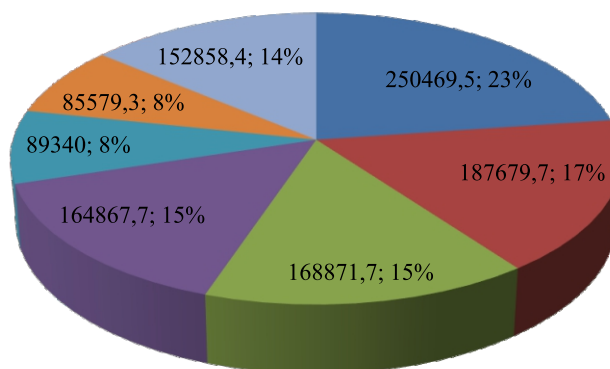


Figure 2. the Production of products of processing of agricultural products in 2021, mln tenge

Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of data [18]

According to figure 2, the main share in the structure of food production is occupied by the grain processing industry (22.3%), dairy (16.7%), bakery (15%), meat processing (13.6%), fat-and-oil (7.9%), fruit and vegetable (7.6%) and other industries (16.9%)[12].

On average over the five years for the products of livestock production the largest share of imports are cheeses and curds (51%), meat products (46%), meat and meat and cereal canned food (40%) and butter (by 36.4%). By products of processing of crop production, the largest share of imports is noted for sugar (42%), and taking into account the import of raw cane sugar, imports reach 97%. At the same time, the production capacity of sugar factories is loaded by 37.1%. Imports of canned fruits and vegetables in 2019 amounted to 98.7 thousand. tons or 84% of domestic consumption, with the utilization of enterprises for processing fruits and vegetables at 27%.

The share of imports in domestic consumption of fat-and-oil products reaches 30-40%. At the same time, the capacity of fat-and-oil enterprises is loaded by 45-50%. The problem of shortage of high-quality raw materials for capacity utilization is acute for the entire processing industry. Production of cereals and flour fully ensures domestic consumption.

In 2018, 594 types of agricultural products (6-digit HS code) were exported to 75 countries. For the first time, because of the policy of diversification of agricultural production and development of processing, 38 types of agricultural products were exported.

Table 2. Export of agricultural products for 2021-2020

Name	2020		2021	
	export, tonnes	export, thous. USA	export, tonnes	export, thous. USA
All	10 226 445,9	2 429 785,0	13 348 771,8	3 024 664,9
Processed products	3 296 552,8	1 087 154,0	3 510 337,0	1 125 469,1
Agricultural products	6 929 893,2	1 342 631,0	9 838 434,8	1 899 195,7

Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of data [18]

According to the statistics Committee of the MNE of Kazakhstan in 2020, exports of agricultural products amounted to 13.35 million tons in the amount of \$ 3.025 billion. This represents a 30.5 per cent increase in physical weight (3.2 million tonnes) and a 24.5 per cent increase in monetary terms (\$ 595 million). US) than in 2021.

The growth of exports was achieved due to the high growth rates of agricultural exports by 42% in physical terms and 41.5% in monetary terms compared to 2021. So the export of agricultural products in 2018 amounted to 9,838 million tons in the amount of \$ 1,899 billion. USA. At the same time, exports of processed agricultural products in 2018 amounted to 3.51 million tons in the amount of 1.125 billion dollars. This is an increase of 6.5% in physical volumes and 3.5% in monetary terms [19].

According to the target indicator of the State program of agricultural development - export of agricultural products (million dollars). The planned indicators of the State program for the development of agriculture for the export of agricultural products by 23.5% (\$3.025 billion) were exceeded. US \$ 2.45 billion against the plan. USA.)

Important is the fact that exports of agricultural products to priority markets for Kazakhstan are growing. Thus, exports of agricultural products to China increased by 43.7% (total exports - \$ 258 million). The Gulf countries (Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, KSA, Oman, Bahrain) 3.8 times (3.57 million us dollars), Iran 1.94 times (329 million us dollars), the EU 20.8% (329 million us dollars), Turkey 34.2% (113 million us dollars. USA.).

304 groups (according to the 6-digit HS code) of processed agricultural products are exported to 51 countries of the world, 17 of them were exported for the first-time last year. This is the result of the fact that Kazakhstan began to process raw materials and produce finished food in accordance with the requirements of importing countries.

In 2021, the State program of development of agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2021 was adopted, the main content of which was prepared on the basis of the previous program for 2013-2020 but contains more updated information and expanded objectives of the task. The program 2020-2021 was developed by the Ministry of agriculture on the basis of the instruction of the President of Kazakhstan, given at the enlarged meeting of the government of Rot on September 9, 2020. The program involves 9 ministries, including the ministries of national economy, Finance investment and development, education and science and others, as well as akimats of Astana and Almaty and all regions of the country.

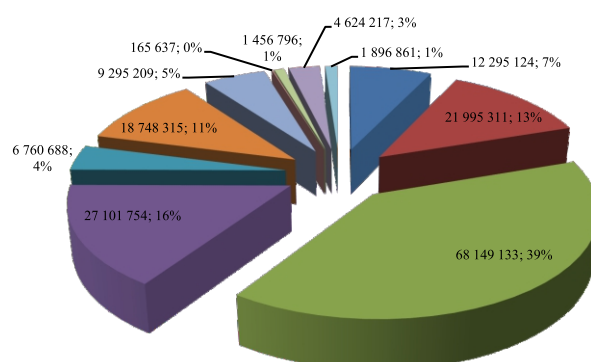


Figure 3. Structure of the Republican budget for the agricultural sector in 2018, thousand tenge

Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of the data [12]

According to figure 3, in 2018 39% of the total amount is allocated to increase the availability of financial services 68 149 133 thousand tenge. It should be noted that over the past 5 years, the bulk of the national budget in the agricultural sector is allocated to the provision of state financial support in the form of subsidies, interest rate subsidies and leasing loans issued by STB and other institutions to farmers [12].

The agro-industrial complex in Kazakhstan is gradually developing and in certain sectors of agriculture there are noticeable improvements compared to the previous 10 years. In crop production, the transition from the production of monoculture, mostly wheat, to the diversification of the structure of crops in favor of oilseeds, fodder crops and other crops is gradually developing. There are also positive trends in the production of fruit and berry crops. In animal husbandry, there are mainly improvements in the breed composition of farm animals in the country, which over the past two decades has had serious problems. Production of domestic livestock products also tends to positive development, which is confirmed by data on the volume of meat and dairy products produced in the country [12].

Noting the positive changes, it is necessary to note the important role of the state agricultural policy aimed at supporting the development of the entire agro-industrial complex in the form of different subsidies and preferential conditions to stimulate the activities of local agricultural producers. At present, however, the level of agricultural development and its contribution to national GDP remain low compared to previous decades. Based on the analysis of statistical data, analytical materials prepared by research institutions, government organizations and other international organizations, we put forward the following conclusions. To ensure food security, it is necessary to:

- implementation of the policy to reduce imports of food products and increase its production in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- innovative update material-technical base;
- increase of efficiency and formation of the cluster, which is connected with the need to combine small producers in medium and large-scale production on the basis of cooperation, optimization of land use and their rational use taking into account the specialization;
- effective state support of domestic producers capable of producing competitive products.

■ Conclusion

In conclusion, the state should serve as the basis for social stability, which ensures the existence of the state itself. In this regard, it is necessary to eliminate the country's dependence on imports, to ensure the development of its own food production; the creation of a balanced structure of exports and imports, as well as reserve stocks to stabilize food supply.

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НЕКОТОРЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ СРЕДСТВ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО БЮДЖЕТА ДЛЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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Аннотация. Основной целью данной статьи является описание теоретических особенностей государственного регулирования сельского хозяйства в Республике Казахстан, а также комплексная оценка продовольственной безопасности в Казахстане. В исследовании использовались абстрактно-логические, монографические, экономико-статистические методы, а также общенаучные методы: синтез, анализ, сравнение, обобщение. В научной статье раскрывается сущность продовольственной безопасности территориальных сообществ, а также показатели, влияющие на уровень развития агропромышленного комплекса, обеспечивающего эту

безопасность. Основным выводом данной статьи является изучение теоретических аспектов и основных задач продовольственной безопасности, а также оценка продовольственной безопасности Казахстана на основе показателей.

В Казахстане постепенно развивается агропромышленный комплекс, в некоторых сферах сельского хозяйства наблюдается значительный прогресс по сравнению с предыдущими 10 годами. В растениеводстве постепенно развивается переход от производства монокультур, главным образом пшеницы, к диверсификации структуры посевов в пользу масличных, кормовых и других культур. Также наблюдаются положительные тенденции в производстве плодовых культур. В стране, которая за последние два десятилетия столкнулась с серьезными проблемами, племенной состав сельскохозяйственных животных в животноводстве в основном улучшается. Производство продукции отечественного животноводства также имеет тенденцию к положительному развитию, что подтверждается данными об объемах производимой в стране мясной и молочной продукции.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, сельское хозяйство Казахстана, сельхозпродукция, государственная поддержка, экспорт, импорт.

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУ ҮШІН МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК БЮДЖЕТ ҚАРАЖАТЫН ПАЙДАЛАНУДЫҢ КЕЙБІР АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ

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Аңдатпа: Осы баптың негізгі мақсаты Қазақстан Республикасындағы ауыл шаруашылығын мемлекеттік реттеудің теориялық ерекшеліктерін сипаттау, сондай-ақ Қазақстандағы азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін кешенді бағалау болып табылады. Зерттеуде абстрактілі-логикалық, монографиялық, экономикалық-статистикалық әдістер, сондай-ақ жалпы ғылыми әдістер қолданылды: синтез, талдау, салыстыру, жалпылау. Ғылыми мақалада аумақтық қауымдастықтардың азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің мәні, сондай-ақ осы қауіпсіздікті қамтамасыз ететін агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннің даму деңгейіне әсер ететін көрсеткіштер ашылады. Бұл мақаланың негізгі қорытындысы азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің теориялық аспектілері мен негізгі міндеттерін зерделеу, сондай-ақ көрсеткіштер негізінде Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін бағалау болып табылады.

Қазақстанда агроөнеркәсіптік кешен біртіндеп дамып келеді, ауыл шаруашылығының кейбір салаларында алдыңғы 10 жылмен салыстырғанда айтарлықтай прогресс байқалады. Өсімдік шаруашылығында монокультуралар өндірісінен, негізінен бидай өндірісінен майлы, жеміс және басқа дақылдардың пайдасына дақылдар құрылымын әртараптандыруға көшу біртіндеп дамуда. Жеміс дақылдарын өндіруде де оң үрдістер байқалады. Соңғы екі онжылдықта күрделі мәселелерге тап болған елде мал шаруашылығындағы ауылшаруашылық жануарларының асыл тұқымды құрамы негізінен жақсаруда. Отандық мал шаруашылығы өнімдерінің өндірісі де оң дамуға ұмтылуда, бұл елде өндірілетін ет және сүт өнімдерінің көлемі туралы деректермен расталады.

Түйін сөздер: Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, Қазақстанның ауыл шаруашылығы, Ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері, мемлекеттік қолдау, экспорт, импорт.