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# INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN ENSURING FOOD SECURITY: OPPORTUNITIES FOR KAZAKHSTAN

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<https://doi.org/10.52536/2788-5909.2022-1.05>

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## **Taisiya Marmontova<sup>1</sup>**

Professor of the Institute of Diplomacy at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan,  
Candidate of Historical Sciences  
(Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan)

## **Raushan Dulambaeva**

Professor of Institute of Management at the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan,  
Doctor of Economics  
(Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan)

**Abstract.** The paper overviews ways of achieving food security. The mechanisms of formation of food baskets were analyzed on the example of countries such as the USA, Canada and the Russian Federation. The authors, exploring the international aspect of the problem, implement the experience in the context of Kazakhstan. The research subject is may be defined as the phenomenon of food security in its global context. According to the relevance of the studied issues, a comparative analysis of the management mechanisms responsible for the formation of the main business processes in the field of providing the population with sufficient food was carried out. The relationship between the guaranteed level of food supply and compliance with the principles of social justice has been proved. The Republic of Kazakhstan does not face the threat of famine, however, there are certain problems associated with the peculiarities of food self-sufficiency, in particular, there is dependence on imports of a number of strategically important food products. It is shown how the level of self-sufficiency in food affects the state

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<sup>1</sup>marmontova@mail.ru

of food security based on the international situation and the current conjuncture of food markets.

*Keywords: Security, Food, Food Basket, Management, Social justice, State.*

## АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУДІҢ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ ТӘЖІРИБЕСІ: ҚАЗАҚСТАН ҮШІН МҮМКІНДІКТЕР

Таисия Мармонтава, Раушан Дуламбаева

**Андатпа.** Осы мақала шеңберінде азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету жолдары қарастырылады. АҚШ, Канада және Ресей Федерациясы секілді елдердің үлгісі бойынша азық-түлік себеттерін қалыптастыру тетіктеріне оны қамтамасыз ету құралдарының бірі ретінде талдау жасалады. Авторлар проблеманың халықаралық аспектісін зерттей отырып, Қазақстан тәжірибесіне имплементация жасайды. Осы мақаланың зерттеу тақырыбын жаһандық контексте азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің феномені ретінде анықтауға болады. Зерттелетін мәселелердің өзектілігіне сүйене отырып, халықты жеткілікті мөлшерде азық-түлікпен қамтамасыз ету саласындағы негізгі бизнес-процестерді қалыптастыруға жауапты басқару тетіктеріне салыстырмалы талдау жүргізілді. Азық-түлікпен қамтамасыз етудің кепілді деңгейі мен әлеуметтік әділеттілік қағидаттарын сақтау арасындағы өзара байланыс дәлелденді. Қазақстан Республикасы аштық қаупіне тап болмайды, бірақ азық-түлікпен өзін-өзі қамтамасыз ету ерекшеліктеріне байланысты белгілі бір проблемалар бар, атап айтқанда бірқатар стратегиялық маңызды азық-түлік өнімдерінің импортына тәуелділік бар. Азық-түлікпен өзін-өзі қамтамасыз ету деңгейі халықаралық жағдайға және азық-түлік нарықтарының ағымдағы конъюктурасына сүйене отырып, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің жай-күйіне қалай әсер ететіні көрсетілді.

**Түйін сөздер:** қауіпсіздік, азық-түлік, азық-түлік себеті, басқару, әлеуметтік әділеттілік, мемлекет.

## МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ОПЫТ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ: ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ДЛЯ КАЗАХСТАНА

Таисия Мармонтава, Раушан Дуламбаева

**Аннотация.** В рамках данной статьи рассматриваются пути обеспечения продовольственной безопасности. На примере таких стран как США, Канада и РФ проанализированы механизмы формирования продовольственных корзин, как одного из инструментов ее обеспечения. Авторы, исследуя международный аспект проблемы имплементируют опыт в контекст Казахстана. Предмет исследования данной статьи может быть определен как феномен продовольственной безопасности в ее глобальном контексте. Исходя из актуальности изучаемой проблематики был проведен сопоставительный анализ управленческих механизмов, ответственных за формирование основных бизнес-процессов в области обеспечения населения достаточным количеством продовольствия. Доказана взаимосвязь между гарантированным уровнем обеспечения

продовольствием и соблюдением принципов социальной справедливости. Республика Казахстан не сталкивается с угрозой голода, вместе с тем, есть определенные проблемы, связанные с особенностями самообеспечения продовольствием, в частности есть зависимость от импорта ряда стратегически важных продовольственных продуктов. Показано, как уровень самообеспечения продовольствием влияет на состояние продовольственной безопасности исходя из международной ситуации и текущей конъюнктуры продовольственных рынков.

**Ключевые слова:** безопасность, продовольствие, продовольственная корзина, управление, социальная справедливость, государство.

## Introduction

Security today is a systemic concept that determines the absence of threats to the implementation of certain types of individual activities. The issue of ensuring food security can without exaggeration be considered a key factor in maintaining social stability in the state. The lack of food is a serious challenge for any state. A country is considered protected from the point of view of food security when the proportion of people suffering from hunger is less than 5 % of the total population.

Today throughout the world, around 811 million people are going hungry, and 41 million are on the brink of a famine. Welthungerhilfe, an international organization to help the starving peoples of the world, distributing a special report with the global hunger index 2021, showed a growing trend in countries and regions where people suffer from lack of food.

According to the 2020 index, the largest number of people suffering from food insecurity live in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. On a 100-point scale, where 0 is the complete absence of hunger and 100 is the worst possible situation, Somalia has the worst performance at 50.8. The situation is assessed as «very serious» in the Central African Republic (43), the Republic of Chad (39.6), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (39), Madagascar (36.3) and Yemen (45,1) [1].

At the same time, there are enough mechanism that are used by managers to organize food security of the state.

The topics related to the issues of food supply

and the principles of calculating a sufficient level of food based on the physiological needs of the body are actively studied in the expert community.

Methodological aspects related to the peculiarities of understanding food security are described in a number of analytical documents, digests, etc., developed within the framework of the FAO, the Federation Council of the Russian Federation, the EEC, etc.

Criteria for determining food security in the global, regional and country aspect were studied by such authors as Dadalko V.A. [2], Dobrosotsky V.I. [3], Aldashev M.N. [4].

In particular, the issues of the formation of consumer baskets are considered in the works of such authors as Mason Ch., Clifford B. [5], Baykova E. I. [6].

The evidence base necessary for conducting a criterion analysis of the problem was made up of materials from news agencies, mass media, professional blogs, such as «Kursiv», «Inform.kz», «Forbes.kz», «El Dala Media», etc. Data analysis allows for a comparative and criteria analysis of food security problems in order to identify problems and form mechanisms to overcome them.

At the same time, there is a clear lack of scientific work related to ways to improve approaches to food security of the state, in connection with the actualization of the systemic nature of the problem, and the need to form flexible mechanisms for its provision, in order to comply with those social obligations that the state assumes.

Also, throw of it can be formulated *hypothesis*

**of research:** there are direct connections between level the food ensuring and saving the security, previously in its social aspects.

It will useful to mark, that methodology of analysis in this research base and methods and recommendations of FAO, that will be published in official documents. Throw of it authors making the attempt to observe the mechanism of food ensuring in context of reinforcement social security.

Based on the foregoing, it is possible to define the purpose of this work as an analysis of international experience in the formation of food security systems and the development of opportunities for the implementation of best practices for Kazakhstan.

The realization of this goal is possible through the analysis of mechanisms for the formation of consumer baskets and the study of trends in the development of the situation in the provision of food to the state.

### Research methods

During the research, methods of information analysis of textual information based on the study of materials from news portals, mass media, blogs were used. The obtained data array allowed us to conduct a comparative analysis of the issues of preserving and maintaining food security.

### Research results

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), speaking about food security, draws attention to the fact that it does not consist solely in the self-sufficiency of the country with food. At the same time, it is important for the state to strive to produce food in the quantity necessary for domestic needs, while not excluding the creation of conditions for the import of food necessary to meet the needs of its citizens. In its most generalized form, food security implies that every member of society could obtain enough nutrition or access to food resources necessary to maintain health and activity.

The key factor in assessing the level of food security of the country is the cost, structure and

composition of the consumer basket. The most optimal is the US consumer basket. The basis for calculating its value is the size of the minimum wage in the United States. In 2021, it was equal to \$7.25 cents per hour, by simple calculations we can say that for a year a working person with a five-day working week and an eight-hour working day will receive about \$15,100 [7].

The composition and structure of the consumer basket are formed on an evidence-based basis. A special unit is engaged in data collection and processing — Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Approximately 12 thousand US residents from different states living in cities and having different social and property status keep special diaries of their purchases for a certain period, and this is done on a reimbursable basis. The evidence base is collected in cities because 93% of the entire US population lives in cities, and the consumer basket is designed to consider the needs of the bulk of the population.

All these data are analyzed, goods are sorted by demand, and a consumer basket is formed. This approach provides an accurate representation of consumer preferences. The American basket consists of more than 350 items, official data can be found on the website of the US Bureau of Statistics [5]. The US consumer basket includes basic food and beverages. Its non-food part includes housing costs, furniture, clothing, transportation costs, medical expenses, recreation expenses, toys and the cost of entrance tickets to museums, education costs, communications. The American government has such «random» items of expenditure as tobacco, hair cutting, funerals [8].

In Germany, the Federal Statistical Office conducts a survey of 60 thousand families and forms a consumer basket based on the size of their expenses and their structure. The German consumer basket includes more than 750 products, and in addition to the usual food items, you can find such items as a blood pressure meter on the wrist [9].

In Canada, the consumer basket calculation

method is used to calculate the minimum cost of living. The composition of the national food basket is determined considering the recommendations of the Ministry of Health for the weekly food basket of a family of four. The composition of the grocery basket includes such groups of products as: dairy products; eggs; meat, poultry, fish; meat substitutes; grain products; citrus fruits and tomatoes; other fruits; potatoes; other vegetables; fats and butter; sugar and other sweets. The diet of Canadians includes vegetables such as potatoes, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, peppers, turnips, corn, beans and frozen vegetable mixture. The fruit basket includes apples, bananas, grapes, peaches, oranges. The composition of the consumer basket practically does not consider regional differences.

The consumer basket of the Russian Federation is calculated in accordance with the Federal Law of December 3, 2012 No. 227-FZ "On the consumer basket as a whole in the Russian Federation" adopted on January 1, 2013 [10]. The calculation of the consumer basket is carried out according to a combined method — the volume of food consumption is set in natural terms, and the volume of non-food products and services is set in a relative indicator — 50% of the cost of the consumer basket. The norms of consumption of foodstuffs included in the food basket are differentiated for the main socio-demographic groups by nature.

The consumer basket of Kazakhstan is established by law [11]. It is possible to determine the cost of the consumer basket based on the value of the subsistence minimum, which is used to calculate the amount of basic social benefits (34,302 tenge) [12]. 55% of this amount is 18,886 tenge, which is the cost of products included in the consumer basket, the problem is that this is a weighted average price, there is a serious disproportion between plans and actual cost.

For each region, the amount of the subsistence minimum varies [13]. The highest living wage in August 2021 was recorded in the Mangistau region (47,443 tenge), Nur-Sultan and Almaty

(44,724 and 43,458 tenge, respectively). The lowest cost of living in Zhambyl region (37,604 tenge) and Shymkent (37,749 tenge) [14].

The contents of the consumer basket include 43 product names. This list is reviewed every five years and certain changes are made to it.

**Table 1.** Composition of the food basket in the Republic of Kazakhstan [15]

Meat and other protein		
	Name	Kg/year
1	Beef	15
2	Pork	9
3	Mutton	6,3
4	Bird	5
5	Horse	3,3
6	Sausage	3
7	Pike	8,4
8	Category 1 offal (liver)	0,4
Carbohydrates and flour		
	Name	Kg/year
9	Flour	13
10	Wheat bread	31
11	Rye-wheat bread	4,8
12	Rye bread	4,8
13	Pasta	4,4
14	Rice	8,5
15	Oatmeal	2
16	Semolina	2
17	Buckwheat groats	2
18	Peas	2
Vegetables and fruits		
	Name	Kg/year
19	Cabbage	25
20	Carrots	20
21	Onion	20
22	Tomatoes	5
23	Cucumbers	5
24	Beetroot	5
25	Watermelon	10
26	Apples and other fresh fruits	25
27	Berries (grapes, strawberries, etc.)	4,5
28	Dried Fruits	0,5
29	Potato	95
Milk, dairy products, fats and eggs		
	Name	Kg/year
30	Milk	84
31	Egg	142 pcs
32	Sour cream, 20% fat	3,2
33	Cottage cheese in bold	4,9
34	Rennet cheese	2,3
35	Butter	4,4
36	Sunflower oil	7

37	Margarine	1.5
<b>Spices, seasonings, tea</b>		
	<b>Name</b>	<b>Kg/year</b>
38	Sugar	18
39	Food grade salt	2.19
40	Yeast	0.05
41	Spices	0.02
42	Tea	0.67
43	Mayonnaise	0.5

The low standards of food consumption in Kazakhstan seriously affect the level of trust in social policy. Expenses for individual goods in the structure of the subsistence minimum inspire certain doubts. According to the indicator, for a whole month it is enough for a person to buy beef for 2.4 thousand tenge, pasta — for 147 tenge, buckwheat — for 65 tenge, rice — for 268 tenge, tea — for 185 tenge, and so on.

According to the National Statistical Bureau, in the first quarter of 2020, each Kazakhstani spent an average of 30.8 thousand tenge on food, another 23.7 thousand tenge on non-food products and services. In total — 54.5 thousand tenge, that is, 1.6 times more than the subsistence minimum.

The analysis carried out shows the presence of serious disproportions in the calculation of the contents of the food basket in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The number of items in the basket is usually from 100, or even from two hundred, in Kazakhstan this figure is small. And there are no serious attempts to change the situation. The government plans to increase the list of products from 43 to 50 [16].

Food aspect — this is an integral part of the concept of food security, the formation of which should consider what level of nutrition of the population is the basis of planning. The minimum required level of food security for the population corresponds to the food component of the «consumer basket».

**Table 2.** Criteria for assessing the food security of the population [17]

	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
1	food production by domestic producers	80-85 % of the total volume

	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
2	food consumption by the population	optimal caloric content (2353 kcal per day)
3	ensuring the rational structure of power and the complete satisfaction of the needs of the population	in accordance with physiologically reasonable standards
4	match the quality of food	the requirements of technical regulations
5	the creation of a renewable stock of food	at 25 % of the annual consumption of food
7	there is a real opportunity to meet the need for food, not manufactured in the country or manufactured in insufficient quantities	by imports;
8	production per capita grain.	at least 1 ton of grain.

The Economist magazine has developed a food security index, the use of which in analytical calculations will allow the use of a verified evidence base in the formation of food security concepts at the regional and country levels. Kazakhstan, at the end of 2020, took 48th place out of 113 in this list. The country's food security index was 67.3 [18]. This shows that the problem of hunger is not relevant for Kazakhstan. Of the 9 indicators that determine it, the positive balance of food security has been achieved only in four, which indicates an unsatisfactory situation in the field of food security.

At the same time, there are also positive aspects that show the strengths of the problem of food security in Kazakhstan. Thus, the volume of transferring grain reserves in the republic is set at 90 days, which corresponds to 25% of the annual consumption, which is almost twice as high as the criteria recommended by the FAO, which suggests storing a reserve equal to 60 days or 17% of annual consumption until the next harvest. It is noted that for 2021-22, the volume of rolling stocks will amount to about 1.3 million tons. [19]. At the same time, if we compare these figures, it turns out that this figure is lower than the recommended volumes of grain stocks, and it is necessary to bring it up to those recommended by law at the expense of imports. With imports of 0.6 million tons, food security indicators will be better, but they will not reach the recommended

ones, it turns out that the amount of grain stocks for 2021-2022 will be about 14% of the recommended ones. Accordingly, an increase in prices for flour and its derivatives in the winter and spring period, when stocks will be depleted, may be quite expected.

According to forecasts of international analysts for 2021-2022, the volume of grain production in Kazakhstan was supposed to be 16.4 million tons. This forecast was announced in September 2021, but already in October it became clear that this indicator could not be achieved, the total stocks of cereals and legumes in the warehouses of legal entities and farmers of Kazakhstan amounted to 14,015,483.2 tons, which amounted to 85.45% of the planned, and this was the lowest yield in recent years. The stocks of food grain, considering the rolling residues, amounted to 11 321 246,9 tons, seeds — 1 073 426 tons and feed grain — 1 620 810,3 tons [20]. In general, these volumes of food correspond to the satisfaction of both domestic food needs and for export [19].

Regionally, the largest reserves of grain and leguminous crops are traditionally concentrated in Akmola region — 4 280 542,2 tons, North Kazakhstan — 3 327 336 tons, Kostanay — 2 557 424,8 tons, East Kazakhstan — 915 707,2 tons and Karaganda regions — 822 494 tons [21].

The general limit of the food security of the country is the production of grain in the amount of 600 kg per capita per year [22]. Using simple mathematical calculations, we will calculate the level of grain production per capita based on the results of the harvest harvested in the fall of 2021. According to official data, as of November 1, 2021, the population was 19 082 467 people. Dividing this figure by the yield, we get 1.1 tons. I.e., this indicator shows an almost twofold excess, which indicates that in terms of grain production, Kazakhstan is doing everything to ensure its food security. [23, p.7].

At the same time, Kazakhstan is not the country that has such indicators of agricultural production. 100% self-sufficiency in food is one

of the strategic goals of ensuring security, which is expected to be achieved by 2024. According to the situation in the middle of 2021, out of 29 key food products, only 11 have security of over 100%, 12 – more than 80%, and six have import dependence [24].

One of the key aspects of ensuring food security is the ability and ability of the agro-industrial complex to produce and supply food products and resources to the domestic market and state reserves in the necessary assortment, in sufficient quantities and of proper quality, taking into account the social structure of the population and the actual level of income, ensuring their physical and economic accessibility and food independence of the country [2].

### Discussion of the results

Food security is an essential part of the mechanism for maintaining social stability. Hunger is an unthinkable phenomenon in a civilized country, and this is only one aspect. A person who eats well and in a variety of ways is healthier, more active and can be useful for the state as an effective participant in socioeconomic processes.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, there are discrepancies between the physiological norms of consumption recommended in the NPA and what norms of food consumption are defined in the contents of the food basket. The physiological norms of food consumption are higher than those prescribed in the regulations governing the content of the consumer basket. For example, the average consumption of meat and meat products is set at 78, 4 kg per year, and within the subsistence minimum — 50, 3 kg per year. Kazakhstan's consumer basket does not include 21 names of food products necessary for physiological norms in nutrition [25]. And now let's make a small comparison between the norms of nutrition in the army and the norms of nutrition of civilians, based on the contents of the food basket. Above, we talked about the minimum necessary and enough level of food supply. By analogy, you can

try to study the army standards of allowances and compare them with the general civil standards.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, a standard of allowance has been developed, which provides for a certain list of products prescribed to conscript soldiers for daily use.

**Table 3. Norms of allowances for conscript soldiers in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020 [27]**

Nº	Product Names	Quantity per person per day, g
1	Fish	120
2	Meat (beef)	200
3	Kefir	60
4	Milk	90
5	Cottage cheese	30
6	Sour cream	80
7	Oil	40
8	Smoked sausage	20
9	Honey	20
10	Cereals	70

The military personnel's diet is also supplemented with fruits, vegetables, eggs, bread, dried fruits, and natural juices.

Based on the proximity of the socio-economic situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, we will compare the norms of allowances for military personnel of neighboring countries.

**Table 4. Norms of allowances in the framework of the combined-arms ration of the Russian Army [26]**

	Product Names	Quantity per person per day, g
1	Bread made from a mixture of rye and wheat flour of grade 1	350
2	White bread made from wheat flour of grade 1	400
3	Wheat flour of 2 grades	10
4	Different cereals	120
5	Pasta	40
6	Meat	200
7	Fish	120
8	Animal fats, melted, margarine	20
9	Vegetable oil	20
10	Cow's oil	30

	Product Names	Quantity per person per day, g
11	Cow's milk	100
12	Chicken eggs, pcs. (per week)	4
13	Sugar	70
14	Food salt	20
15	Tea	1,2
16	Bay leaf	0,2
17	Pepper	0,3
18	Mustard powder	0,3
19	Vinegar	2
20	Tomato paste	6
21	Potatoes and vegetables, total bincluding:	900
21.1	Potato	600
21.2	Cabbage	130
21.3	Beetroot	30
21.4	Carrot	50
21.5	Onions	50
21.6	cucumbers, tomatoes, roots, herbs	40
22	Fruit and berry juices	50
23	or fruit drinks	65
24	Jelly concentrate on fruit and berry extracts	30
25	or dried fruit	20
26	Multivitamin preparation «Geksavit», dragee	1

It is worth noting that the diet of a Russian serviceman is generally like the diet of a soldiers from Kazakhstan, but it is richer in vegetables and fruits.

If we compare these standards with the nutrition that the state guarantees to an ordinary citizen within the framework of its social obligations, it turns out that there is a certain disproportion. Without a doubt, military labor is physically difficult and involves high energy costs, at the same time, a citizen who, due to some life circumstances, is forced to eat within the framework of the social minimum of food guaranteed to him by the state, does not receive a full set of micro- and macronutrients, and as a result cannot be a full-fledged worker, remaining in the «grip» of involuntary poverty due to poor nutrition and poor health.

Individual food rations (IFR), which are colloquially referred to as “dry rations”, can be

quite roughly comparable to the minimum level of food security.

Like the norms of combined arms allowances, the individual rations of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation are similar in their bulk, and a parallel is fully built in their similar construction, based on the physiological needs of military personnel. At the same time, even taking into account the fact that no one disputes the need to maintain the defense capability of the state, and the organization of normal nutrition for military personnel, the question arises why, based on the calculation of social norms, ordinary citizens cannot buy for themselves the same products that a soldier receives.

The volume and weight of the Kazakh IRP is also regulated by Order No. 353 of the Minister of Defense. The most common combined arms ration has a cost of 1 713 tenge.

So, if we calculate the cost of food according to the calculation of the IRP, then at the rate of one month in 30 days, it turns out that the cost of food for one soldier is 51 390 tenge, which, taking into account the subsistence minimum of 34 302 tenge, and the fact that 18 886 tenge, a serious social gap appears. According to the gradation adopted in the expert environment, servicemen belong to the fifth, the most difficult gradation of labor, physiologically army loads are equated to the work of a miner, rescuer, etc. However, in general civil calculations of the food supply of the population, the state relies on clearly underestimated calculations, which must be corrected.

Let's pay attention, not that there is a correlation between army rations and the design features of the grocery basket in foreign countries. In the USA, the dry ration consists of 24 types of menus to choose from, each of which contains the main dish. It is designed for only one meal. The American individual diet contains an average of 1 200 calories and weighs from 500 to 700 grams. At the same time, it is interesting that the calculation of calories per worker recommended in the post-Soviet space, on average, is 2353 calories. 1200 calories are considered the

minimum calorie level to support life, and the female body. The individual diet of the American military also includes instant drinks — tea, coffee and a cold concentrated drink — lemonade. The dry share of the American military includes confectionery products: biscuits, cupcakes, sweets, cookies, which are not included in the army rations of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan [26].

Thus, we can conclude that in those countries where the method of forming a food basket implies the presence of a large number of food products that can not only ensure the existence of an individual, but also organize a varied diet, and army rations are diverse and are distinguished by a wide variety of diets.

In connection with the identified imbalances in the provision of the population with products for a normal and varied diet, it is necessary to indicate the need to change approaches to ensuring food security.

In the context of global threats, a special place in the development strategy of the Eurasian Economic Union is given to the formation and maintenance of collective food security. Currently, within the framework of the EAEU, grain, sunflower oil, sugar, potatoes fully meet the consumption standards of the population of the Union and have a growing export potential.

Meat and milk remain dependent on imports, although the dynamics of meat production shows growth. In the pre-pandemic period, experts argued that by 2020 the EAEU would reach the level of self-sufficiency for this group of goods. The pandemic has made its plans in this forecast, and the member countries of the Union need to coordinate efforts to achieve independence in this part of the food basket [3, p.38-57].

Ensuring an adequate level of food security requires an active transformation of the economy. The agricultural sector should become a driver for the development of innovative economic mechanisms aimed at transforming the processes of food supply both within the state as a whole and at the regional level.

## Conclusions

In conditions of instability of global processes, issues of ensuring food security should be resolved in the plane of interaction of countries integrated into a single space. Food security is a multidimensional and ambiguous problem, since in the conditions of openness of national macro-systems, conflicting issues arise in the process of ensuring it. In this case, it is important to calculate the risks and undertake a balanced foreign trade and domestic policy. The main principle in decision-making should be the priority of meeting human needs, ensuring access to quality food in enough quantities. The solution of this problem is in the plane of solving a complex of industrial, environmental, and social problems. And first, we are talking about the formation of a real sector in the country capable of producing food products that meet international quality and safety standards. At the same time, it is important to form and develop a culture of creating own productions at all levels: households, regional, national.

The world practice of state management of the processes of ensuring economic security, including food security, is based on the principles of sustainable development of all reproductive processes that ensure satisfaction of the vital needs of the population. Food security issues in several developed countries are dealt with by various state structures that are responsible for their solution, and with the details of a specific product, its etymologization according to the needs of the population and levels of satisfaction.

Kazakhstan, as well as the countries of the former Soviet Union, has a rather complex organizational architecture for ensuring food security, which consists of a few ministries, non-governmental and interstate organizations. Thus,

the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, akimats, etc. are responsible for the physical availability of products. Safety issues are in the sphere of management of the Committee for Quality Control and Safety of Goods and Services, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other organizations. At the same time, there is no coordinating body, as a result of which many issues may be duplicated, the system of state management of food security processes itself is cumbersome, the functionality has been expanded. It is necessary to create a single center for food security of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which will link the processes related to production (agriculture, processing sector), trade in agricultural products, logistics, delivery to the consumer, control and safety of products, etc.

Also, for the CIS countries, the EAEU, it is advisable to create a unified food security strategy that will synchronize the actions of governments to ensure a decent standard of living for the population of the integration communities of the post-Soviet space and contribute to the formation of a single market for food products.

In fact, it is possible to ensure food security by ensuring the accelerated development of all spheres of the agro-industrial complex, increasing its innovative component, competitiveness, which will eventually become the basis of collective security, increase the standard of living and incomes of the population.

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