

*Maryam Oskar*

*PhD-student of the Department of Political Science,  
L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University  
(Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan)  
e-mail: m.oskar.ns@gmail.com*

## **REVIEW OF THE KEY DIRECTIONS OF FOOD POLICY DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**Abstract.** The article provides an overview of the main priorities and measures in the field of ensuring food security, enshrined in the strategic and program documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the present stage. The author identified key priorities and directions for the development of food policy and reviewed the progress of its implementation in terms of key indicators. For instance, the author highlights the increase in acreage as one of the measures of state policy in the field of food security. By analyzing the statistical data, there has been revealed the trends of an increase in the area of irrigated land since 1991, as well as a disproportion in the volume of sown areas in the context of regions. The author also considered such areas of food policy as ensuring an increase in yields, the creation of national competitive brands with an emphasis on environmental friendliness and an increase in the share of agricultural products in the country's GDP. The paper identifies trends in achieving indicators of food security development in each of these areas.

**Keywords:** *food security, food policy, agricultural products, food*

---

### **Мариям Оскар ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК САЯСАТЫ ДАМУЫНЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ БАҒЫТТАРЫНА ШОЛУ**

**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада қазіргі кезеңдегі Қазақстан Республикасының стратегиялық және бағдарламалық құжаттарында бекітілген азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету саласындағы негізгі басымдықтар мен шараларға шолу жасалған. Автор азық-түлік саясатын дамытудың

---

негізгі басымдықтары мен бағыттарын анықтап, оны жүзеге асыру барысын негізгі көрсеткіштер тұрғысынан қарастырды. Сонымен, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі саласындағы мемлекеттік саясат шараларының бірі ретінде автор егістік алқаптарын ұлғайтуды атап көрсетеді. Статистикалық мәліметтерді талдай отырып, 1991 жылдан бастап суармалы жер көлемінің ұлғаю тенденциясы, сондай-ақ өңірлер жағдайында егістік көлемінің диспропорциясы анықталды. Сондай-ақ, автор азық-түлік саясатының өнім көлемін арттыруды қамтамасыз ету, экологиялық тазалыққа баса назар аудара отырып, ұлттық бәсекеге қабілетті брендтер құру және елдің жалпы ішкі өніміндегі ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдерінің үлесін арттыру сияқты бағыттарын қарастырған. Жұмыс осы бағыттардың әрқайсысында азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін дамыту көрсеткіштеріне қол жеткізу тенденцияларын анықтайды.

*Түйін сөздер:* азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, азық-түлік саясаты, ауылшаруашылық өнімдері, азық-түлік

---

**Мариям Оскар**  
**ОБЗОР КЛЮЧЕВЫХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ РАЗВИТИЯ**  
**ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ**  
**КАЗАХСТАН**

**Аннотация.** В статье представлен обзор основных приоритетов и мер в области обеспечения продовольственной безопасности, закрепленных в стратегических и программных документах Республики Казахстан на современном этапе. Автором выявлены ключевые приоритеты и направления развития продовольственной политики и рассмотрен ход ее реализации по ключевым индикаторам. Так, одной из мер государственной политики в области продовольственной безопасности автор выделяет увеличение посевных площадей. Путем анализа статистических данных выявлена тенденция на увеличение площадей орошаемых земель с 1991 года, а также отмечена диспропорция в объемах посевных площадей в разрезе регионов. Также автором рассмотрены такие направления продовольственной политики, как обеспечение подъема урожайности, создание национальных конкурентоспособных брендов с акцентом на экологичность и увеличение доли продукции сельского хозяйства в ВВП страны. В работе выявлены тенденции в достижении показателей развития продовольственной безопасности по каждому из данных направлений.

***Ключевые слова:** продовольственная безопасность, продовольственная политика, сельскохозяйственная продукция, продовольствие*

## **Introduction**

Nowadays, food security issues are gaining relevance both at the global and national levels. This is attributable primarily due to systemic factors such as population growth and increasing demand for food, global climate changes and their impact on agricultural production, as well as factors on the economic and political levels. Since 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the dependence of the food security of States on external circumstances. The quarantine and border closures were followed by disruptions in food chains. During the pandemic, such factors as a decline in personal income and food price escalation simultaneously have influenced food security.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), «The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, countermeasures and global recession threaten the functioning of food systems and may seriously harm human health and nutrition» [1].

Modern threats require States to devise new and effective measures to provide people with access to the necessary food.

It is important to note that, in 2020, Kazakhstan ranked 32nd out of 113 countries in the global food security ranking. In comparison with 2019, such indicators as the availability of food products for the population, quality, and safety of food products, and the availability of food products have been improved.

The experts of «Economist Intelligence Unit» marked the stability of production in the agro-industrial sector, the low percent of poverty population, protein quality, food safety production, low import tariffs of food production and distribution losses, and also the availability of:

- social program on providing food security;
- offers on market;
- micronutrients;
- market and financial services in the sphere of agriculture and their availability [2].

It is necessary to analyze the effectiveness of the state taking measures for today, identify problematic issues, and determine perspectives of food security enhancement to build the food security architecture of Kazakhstan.

---

**The purposes of this research are** to identify the main directions of Kazakhstan's food policy and estimate the effectiveness of its implementation in terms of key indicators. For achieving these purposes, the following tasks were determined:

- to analyze strategic and program documents in the sphere of food security with identifying its key priorities;
- to determine the main indicators of the food security development;
- to reveal and analyze the trends of the rate achieving of the development food security;
- to consider problematic issues in the sphere of food security.

The research intends to systematically consider actual issues of the modern state of food Security in Kazakhstan and identify further prospects of its development in the new global conditions.

Several Kazakhstani and foreign authors consider various aspects of Kazakhstan's food policy in the context of ensuring food security. Some researchers note the influence of political decisions on the development of the agricultural sector, crop yield, and the state of food security [3, 4]. Others analyzed the correlation between poverty and economic access of the population to food in Kazakhstan [5]. Also, researchers analyzed the quality control system and food safety [6].

### **Research methods**

The research presents a comparative analysis of statistical data on various aspects of Kazakhstan's food policy, which identified trends in its various areas.

Based on the systematic analysis, the key aspects and indicators of the implementation of food policy were comprehensively considered.

### **Research results**

The following results were obtained in research on such units.

1. Key directions of food policy in Kazakhstan.
2. The realization of the effectiveness of food policy measures.

#### **1. Key areas of food policy in Kazakhstan**

Food policy is considered by the researchers as is a component of the national policy, which provides the population with food as the basis of its quality of life. Availability, access, use and stability are recognized as the four pillars of food security [7].

The foundation of the modern architecture of Kazakhstan's food policy is messages indicated in the Strategy «Kazakhstan-2050» [8]. The

document identifies the threat to global food security as a core security challenge. To successfully overcome this challenge the task to modernize agriculture extensively was given. The researchers noted that the decision of food supply should rely on the development of the agro-industrial complex, especially agriculture [9].

Key directions of this modernization in Kazakhstan are the followings:

- increase the sowing area in the country.
- ensure a significant rise in the crop yield, primarily by introducing new technologies.
- creating a world class livestock forage base.
- create nationally competitive brands with an eco-friendly focus, become a global player in eco production.

Also, tasks were set for the farming and SMB development in agricultural processing and trade:

- change the culture of farming and revive tradition of animal breeding using the latest techniques and achievements in science, technology and agricultural management.
- determine which products we are going to produce in large quantities to win over major export markets.
- increase in the share of agricultural products in the country's GDP 5 fold.
- the volume of state support for agriculture by 4.5 times;
- set out a system of legal and economic incentives for creating medium and large agricultural enterprises, focused on applying new agro technologies.
- introduce an increased tax rate on land that has not begun to be developed within a certain period after their provision.

The second-level and the sectoral strategic document is the Government's strategic document of a sectoral in nature is the state program in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex. In 2018, the State Program for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021 was adopted [10]. The Program outlines a goal to increase labor productivity in the agro-industrial complex and the export of processed agricultural products by at least 2.5 times over 5 years compared to 2017. The key areas of the program are:

1. Ensuring food security.
2. Increasing the availability of financing and ensure optimal taxation regimes for the subjects of the agro-industrial complex.
3. Improving the efficiency of land use.
4. Improving the efficiency of water resources use.

- 
5. Ensuring accessibility of Market and export development.
  6. Ensuring the development of agrarian science, technology transfer and the level of competence of agro-industrial complex subjects.
  7. Improving the level of technical equipment and intensifying production in the agro-industrial complex.
  8. Improving the quality of public services and ensuring the introduction of digital technologies in the agro-industrial complex.
  9. Improving the level of satisfaction with the living conditions of the population living in rural areas.

It is also necessary to note the level of implementation of the State policy in the area of food security. In the current year 2021, the National Project for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2021-2025 was approved. The expected economic effect is to

- enhance the labour productivity by 2.5 times;
- increase in exports of processed agro-industrial products by 2 times;
- involve 350 thousand farmers and households in ecosystems;
- create 70 thousand family farms.

Expected social impact is to:

- saturate the domestic market with food products (including socially significant ones) in 80%;
- provide regular income for more than 1 million rural residents;
- encourage employment to almost 500 thousand people in agriculture [11].

It is also important to note that The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.K Tokayev in the State of the Nation Address in 2021 noted the inconsistency in agricultural policy, which was due to the change in the leadership of the relevant ministry. In this State of the Nation Address, the Head of State noted the need of developing a single general position of state policy in the field of the agro-industrial complex [12].

Furthermore, the Head of State noted the problems in the agricultural sector: inefficient pricing and distribution of food products, problems of ensuring food supply, providing the private farmsteads of villagers with pasture lands, issues of improving the field of veterinary medicine, as well as countering corruption. The Head of State emphasized that the main task of the agro-industrial complex is to fully provide the country with basic food products.

Therefore, comprehensive support for the agro-industrial complex, which includes a range of measures with various indicators, has been

identified as the most important way of ensuring food security in Kazakhstan.

## 2. Effectiveness of food policy measures

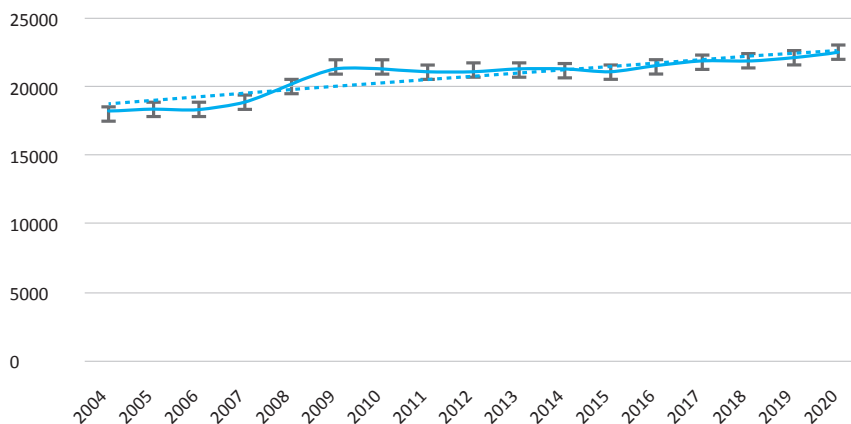
1) A review of Kazakhstan's strategic and program documents has demonstrated that an increase in acreage is one of the measures of state policy in the field of food security at the present stage.

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan K.K. Tokayev In his State of the Nation Address in 2019 outlined the task of gradually increasing the amount of irrigated land to 3 million hectares by 2030 [13].

According to the official data, the regional akimats have planned the following volumes of increase in irrigated land: Akmola region - by 112 thousand hectares, Almaty region - 83,5 thousand hectares, Aktobe region - 56,4 thousand hectares, East Kazakhstan region - 202,2 thousand hectares, West Kazakhstan region - 6,5 thousand hectares, Kostanay region - 16,9 thousand hectares, Karaganda region - 74,1 thousand hectares, Kyzylorda region - 51,3 thousand hectares, Pavlodar region - 94,5 thousand hectares, North Kazakhstan region - 4,9 thousand hectares, Turkestan region - 85,5 thousand hectares [14].

Reported by the land balance data, in 2019 there were 2.224 million hectares of irrigated land in the Republic, of which 1.779 million hectares (80%) were agricultural land, 244.7 thousand hectares (11.1%) were in land reserves, 180.1 thousand hectares (8.2%) – were inhabited land. Considering the dynamics of changes in the areas of irrigated land for 1991-2019, it is possible to trace a tendency for an increase in the areas of irrigated lands, and at present they have reached the level of 2000 (1991 - 2,379,5 thousand hectares, 2000 - 2,227,6 thousand hectares, 2017 - 2,181 thousand hectares, 2018 – 2,203,1 thousand hectares) [15].

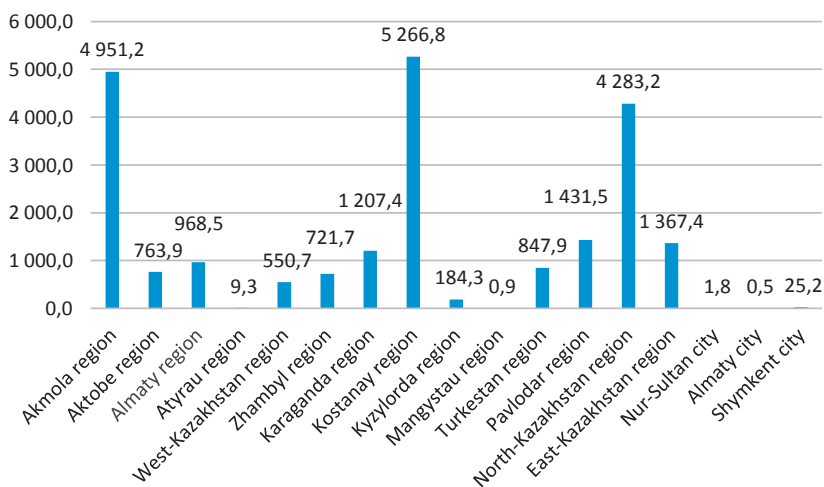
There is a gradual increase in the sown area from 18,036,4 thousand hectares in 2004 to 22,582,3 thousand hectares in 2020 (Picture 1). At the same time, this trend does not apply to all regions: for example, in the Aktobe region, the sown area decreased from 814,9 thousand hectares in 2004 to 763,9 thousand hectares in 2020, in WKO from 742,6 thousand hectares to 550,7 thousand hectares for the same period. Also, the amount of the cultivated area gradually decreased in Nur-Sultan and Almaty from 2.1 to 1.8 thousand hectares and 1.7 to 0.5 thousand hectares from 2004 to 2020, respectively.



**Picture 1. Total cultivated area of agricultural crops, thousand hectares**

Source: Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - BNS ASPR RK).

At the same time, the volumes of cultivated areas differ significantly in the context of the regions of Kazakhstan. So, the largest sown areas are in Kostanay region (5, 266,8 thousand hectares), Akmolinsk region (4,951,2 thousand hectares), and SCO (4,283,2 thousand hectares). The least of all sown areas are in Almaty (0.5 thousand hectares), Mangystau region (0.9 thousand hectares), and Nur-Sultan (1.8 thousand hectares) (Picture 2)

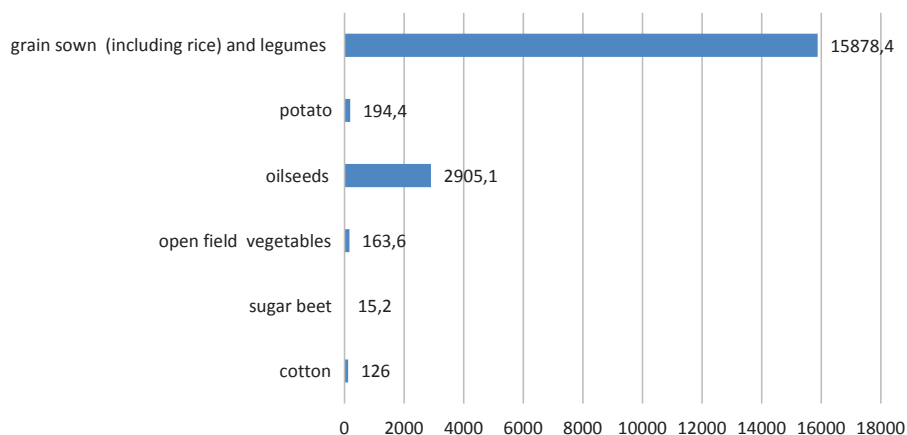


**Picture 2. Cultivated area of agricultural crops for 2020 in the regional context, thousand hectares**

Source: BNS ASPR RK

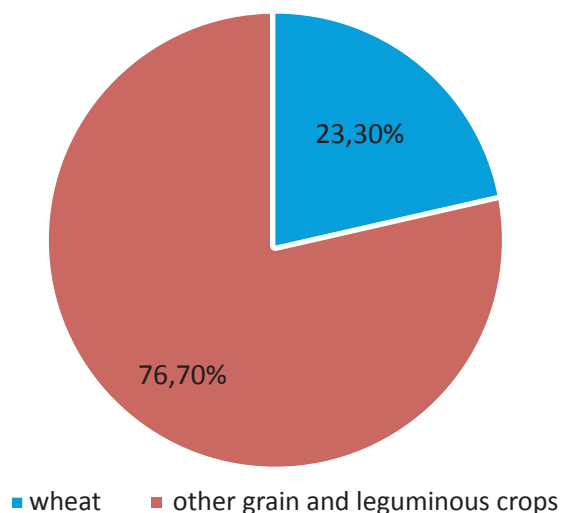


It is also important to note that the amount of cultivated lands varies considerably depending on the type of crop. Thus, the sown area of grain (including rice) and leguminous crops for 2020 is 15, 878,4 thousand hectares, potatoes - 194,4 thousand hectares, oilseeds – 2,905,1 thousand hectares, field vegetables - 163,6 thousand hectares, sugar beet – 15,2 thousand hectares, cotton – 126 thousand hectares (Picture 3).



**Picture 3. Cultivated area for 2020 by types of agricultural crops, thousand hectares**

Source: BNS ASPR RK

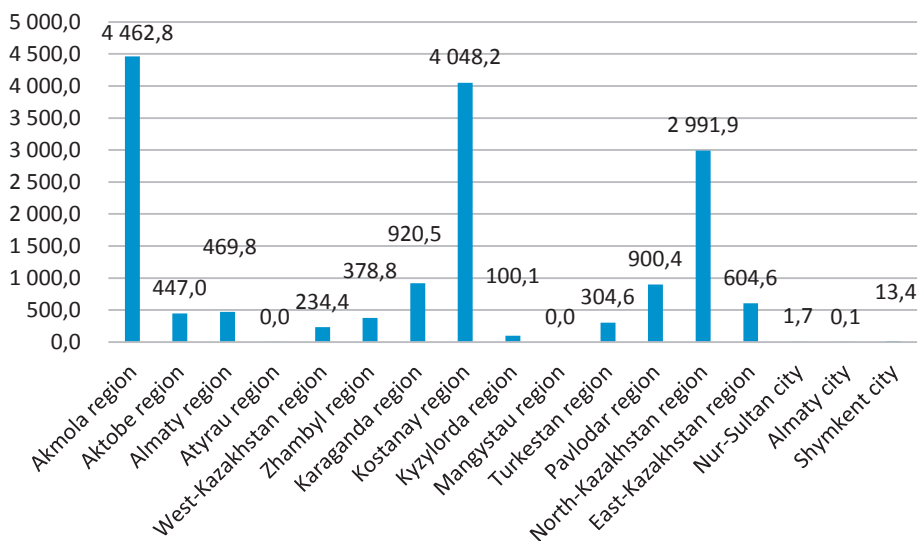


**Picture 4. Structure of cultivated areas of grain and leguminous crops %**

Source: BNS ASPR RK

It is also important to note that wheat occupies a large part in the structure of sown areas of grain and leguminous crops – 12, 182, 6 thousand hectares or 76.7% (Picture 4).

Taking into account the fact that the large portion of the cultivated area is allocated for the grain and leguminous crops, it is reasonable to assume that the identified regional proportions in the area of sown areas will also be reflected in the regional context. Indeed, as the official statistics data shows, Akmola, Kostanay, and North Kazakhstan regions lead in terms of the area under crops of grain and leguminous (Picture 5).

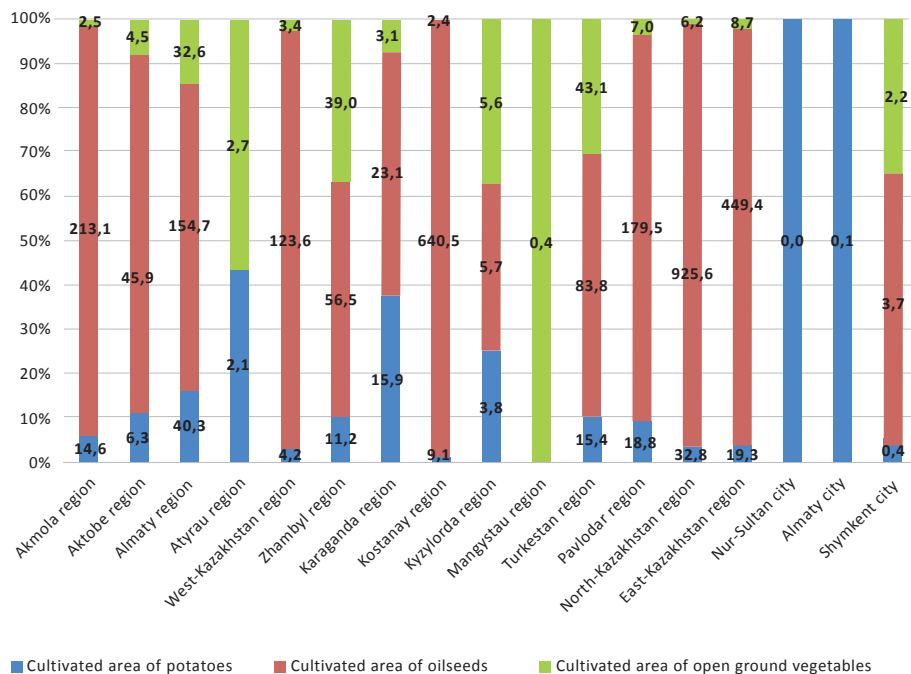


**Picture 5. Cultivated area of grain and leguminous crops for 2020 in the context of regions, thousand hectares**

Source: BNS ASPR RK

However, other regions also led in certain types of crops (Picture 6). So, in terms of the cultivated area of potatoes for 2020, the Almaty region held the highest position – 40.3 thousand hectares. North Kazakhstan also had high indicator – 32.8 thousand hectares. East Kazakhstan region - 19.3 thousand hectares and Pavlodar region - 18.8 thousand hectares also were distinguished by the volume of the cultivated area of potatoes. Among the lowest indicators of the volume of cultivated areas of potatoes for 2020 were noted Almaty – 0.1 thousand hectares, Shymkent – 0.4 thousand hectares, Atyrau region – 2.1 thousand hectares, Kyzylorda region – 3.8 thousand hectares. According to official data, in Nur-Sultan city in 2020 was no sown land for growing potatoes. At the same

time, was a gradual decrease in this value in Nur-Sultan from 1.1 thousand hectares in 2004 to 0 in 2020.



**Picture 6. Cultivated area of field vegetables, oilseeds and potatoes for 2020 in the context of regions, thousand hectares**

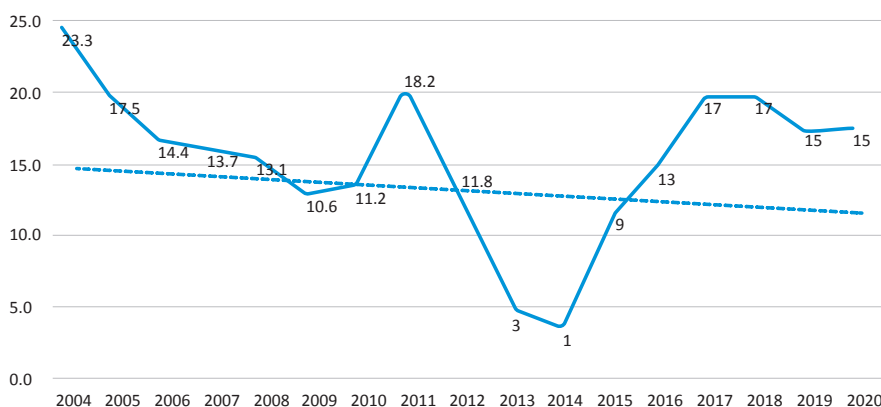
Source: BNS ASPR RK

With regard to oilseeds, the largest sown area found in North Kazakhstan region- 925.6 thousand hectares, Kostanay region – 640.5 thousand hectares, and East Kazakhstan – 449.4 thousand hectares. According to official data for 2020, oilseeds were not grown in Atyrau and Almaty (Picture 6).

The following regions have the largest acreage of field vegetables: Turkestan region – 43.1 thousand hectares, Zhambyl region - 39 thousand hectares, Almaty region – 32.6 thousand hectares. Among the regions with the smallest volume of cultivated areas of field vegetables are Mangystau (0.4 thousand hectares), Kostanay (2.4 thousand hectares), Akmola (2.5 thousand hectares), and Atyrau regions (2.7 thousand hectares). According to official data for 2020, this category of cultivated areas was absent in Nur-Sultan and Almaty.

It is also important to note the cultivated area of sugar beets. From 2004 to 2020, there were fluctuations in the amount of cultivated area.

The highest rate recorded in 2004 at around 22.3 thousand hectares. For 2020, the rate was – 15.2 thousand hectares. It is mainly grown in the Almaty region - 70% of the cultivated area of sugar beets concentrated here (10.5 thousand hectares in 2020). The remaining 30% of the sugar beets sown area is located in the Zhambyl region (4.6 thousand hectares in 2020). Also, according to official data in 2020 in Pavlodar region cultivated areas of sugar beets were identified as 0.1 thousand hectares.



**Picture 7. Dynamics of the volume of sown areas of sugar beet, thousand hectares**

Source: BNS ASPR RK

Even though the cultivated area of cotton is not related to provisions of food security, this indication represents the interest for the demonstrating case focusing on one kind of culture within the frame of one region. So, for 2020, the cultivated area of cotton is 100% concentrated in the Turkestan region – that is 126 thousand hectares. Such a tendency has existed since 2006, in the Kyzylorda region, where in 2004 there were 0.7 thousand hectares, and in 2005 were 0.1 thousand hectares of cotton sown area, such cultivated areas stopped to be given. Since 2004 to 2020 the cultivated area of cotton decreased almost by half from 223.7 to 126 thousand hectares.

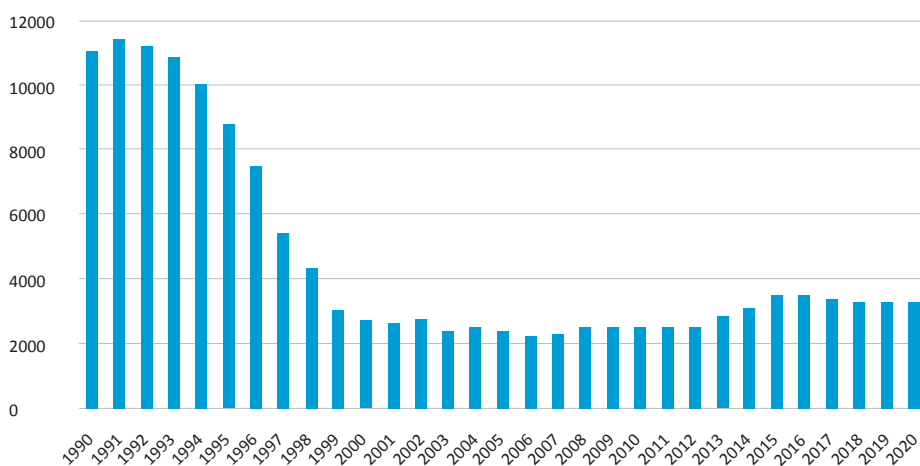
In addition, it is important to note about the realization of measures to increase the area of land for fodder crops. This task, in turn, contributes to the solution of the goal of creating a world-class livestock feed base.

Statistical data shows that in 1990 there is considerable reduction of this indication from 11 066 to 3 198 hectares in 2020. According to the

data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan the area of fodder crops cultivation will be increased at least 2 times [16].

In the republic, the main sources of food for livestock and birds are pastures, natural and sown hayfields and arable land for growing fodder crops.

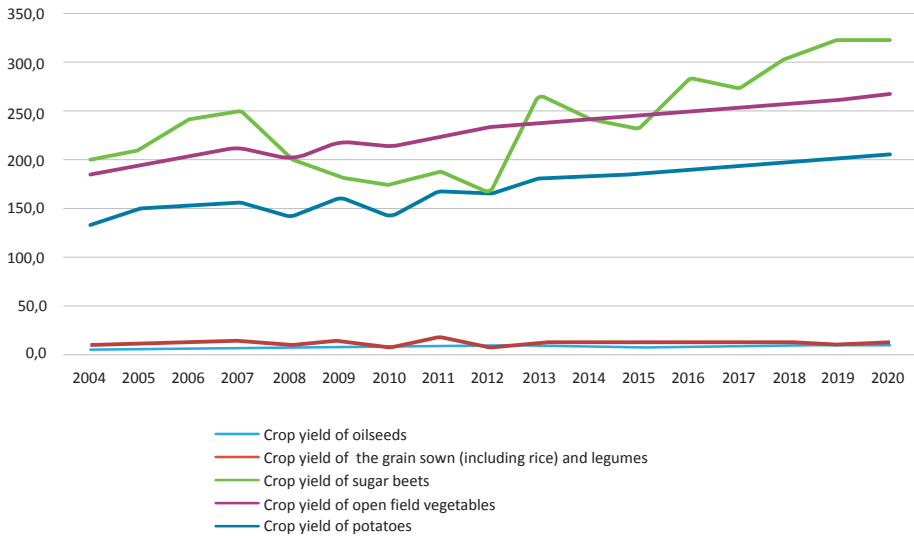
According to investigations, almost half of (48, 5%) of cultivated areas planted to feed crops are related to 4 regions Akmola (11.1%), Kostanay (16.8%), North Kazakhstan (11%) and Pavlodar (9.6%) regions. Areas for feed crops were reduced for 2019 in Kostanay, North Kazakhstan and Pavlodar regions. There are practically no sown areas for this type of culture in Mangystau and Atyrau regions, as well as in Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent cities [17].



**Picture 8. Sown area of forage crops, thousand hectares**

Source: BNS ASPR RK

2) The second key measure in the sphere of Kazakhstan food policy, which is identified in the strategic plan, is to provide the uplift of yield level. Analysis of statistical data shows that the yield of agricultural products is an indicator that characterizes significant fluctuations on such types of products, as oilseeds (from 6.2 to 9.7 centers per hectare), the grain crops and legumes (from 8 to 16.9 hundredweight per hectare), sugar beets (from 168.2 to 324.5 centers per hectare). A gradual increase in this indicator from 2004 to 2020 is seen in the case of potatoes and field vegetables.



**Picture 9. Crop yield of oilseeds, the grain (including rice) and legumes crops, sugar beets, open field vegetables and potatoes, centers per hectare**

Source: BNS AASPR RK

3) One of the main priorities in the agro-industrial field is also creation of the national competitive brands with focus on eco-friendliness, becoming a global player in the field of environmentally friendly production.

Experts note that the adoption by the president in 2013 of the Concept about the transitions of Kazakhstan republic to “green economics” for 2013-2020 opened an opportunity for the development of cleaner production [18]. There were made standards by the government for organic agricultural production products in compliance with international standards.

In the state development program of Agro-industry for 2017-2020 it is mentioned that the “production of eco products for agriculture of Kazakhstan is prospective, but not sufficiently developed yet, that opens for them new possibilities.

In 2015, the Act of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On the production of organic products» was adopted. The Act regulates the legal, economic, social and organizational framework for organic production, with a view to ensuring the rational use of soil, promoting healthy eating and protecting the environment [19]. The Act entails the conditions for organic production to manufactures and restricts the use of GMOs. Also, it includes the elimination of using synthetic mineral fertilizers, growth regulators, and artificial additives to food. Getting an organic product accompanied

by maintenance and improvement of soil, natural ecosystems likewise minimizes risks concerned with the instability of development and provides conditions for health and society's well-being.

It is estimated that the key producers of organic products are the business in Akmola, Karaganda, Kostanay, and North Kazakhstan regions, which are focused on grain export, including wheat, lentil, barley, rape, linen, peas, etc. The organic production is produced by 61 operators (producers) and 7 importers [20].

Research shows that the basic organic productions accrue to grain, oilseeds, legumes, feeding crops, and medicinal herbs.

**Table1. Production of certified organic products in Kazakhstan**

№	Products	Volume, tons
1.	Grain	161 427
2.	Oilseeds	84 872
3.	Legumes	47 845
4.	Forage crops	8 700
5.	Medicinal herbs	300
6.	TOTAL	302 844

*Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*

One of the problems highlighted by experts is the inappropriately labeled products with the terms «Biological, BIO or «live product», «eco-friendly product», «organic», «natural», «farm product» damage the development of the market for products that really meet organic requirements.

According to UN experts, another problem is the lack of requirements for standardization, certification, control and labeling of organic products. The researchers note that, despite this, there is another activity of international certificated bodies on the market, as well as the process of the emergence and development of such systems at the private level.

Despite the existing problems, a number of experts agree that Kazakhstan has a significant potential for the development of organic agriculture: vast ecologically clean agricultural lands, a large number of agricultural formations, and the growing interest of the population in ecologically clean agricultural products.

4) One of the key indicators of agricultural development in the Strategy “Kazakhstan-2050” is the increase of the share of agricultural prod-

---

ucts in the country's GDP by 5 times. The estimates of the official data, in 1991 the share of the agro-industrial complex in the structure of GDP was 29.5%, in 2000 - 8.2%, in 2010 - 4.5%. At the end of 2019, the share of agriculture in Kazakhstan in GDP amounted to 4.5% of GDP.

Also an important task is to increase the volume of state support for agriculture by 4.5 times. According to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2019, 287.0 billion tenge was allocated for subsidizing the agro-industrial complex, which is 27% more than the level of 2018. Of the allocated funds, it was directed to: - subsidies in crop production - 64.9 billion tenge; - subsidies in animal husbandry - 79.4 billion tenge; - subsidies for processing and financial instruments - 142.7 billion tenge.

At the end of 2019, the volume of financing for the agro-industrial complex through subsidiaries of JSC NMH «KazAgro» amounted to 477.46 billion tenge (an increase of 19% compared to 2018), including: for lending and leasing - 448.65 billion tenge (an increase of 16.6%); purchase of agricultural products - 28.6 billion tenge (almost doubled); cattle feeding services - 214 million tenge. Thus, there is an increase in the volume of state financial support for the agro-industrial sector [21].

In modern conditions, it is also important to focus on government measures to support agricultural producers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The government has implemented the following measures [22]:

- *Fiscal loosening*: exemption of agricultural producers from land tax on agricultural land until December 31, 2020; suspension of the accrual of penalties on tax liabilities not fulfilled on time until August 15, 2020 and postponement of the deadline for submitting tax reports to the 3rd quarter of 2020; inclusion in the list of imported goods for which VAT is paid by the offset method, cattle and breeding chickens; setting the VAT rate for socially significant food products at 8% by October 1, 2020; all small and medium-sized enterprises were granted a deferral of payment of taxes and social payments until 1 June 2020, also all measures of compulsory collection of tax and customs debt were suspended; for the period from 01.01.20 to 01.01.23. Persons applying special tax regimes recognized as micro-entrepreneurs or small entrepreneurs, including single land tax payers, are exempt from income tax (Article 57-4 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Enactment of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Taxes and Other Mandatory Payments to the Budget» (Tax Code).

- *Financial support*: to carry out measures to support the subjects of the agro-industrial complex of Agrarian Credit Corporation JSC, a



budget loan in the amount of 70 billion tenge was allocated from the republican budget. The interest rate for end borrowers did not exceed 5% per annum. An additional 100 billion tenge was allocated to carry out spring field work within the framework of the Economy of Simple Things program. The final interest rate, taking into account subsidies, was 6% per annum for borrowers. Also, the farmers were provided with a deferral and restructuring for loans and leasing through JSC NMH «KazAgro». At the request of the regions, about 387 thousand tons of diesel fuel was allocated at a price 15% lower than the market price. To maintain growth rates in the context of the coronavirus pandemic, by the decision of the Republican Budget Commission of April 2, 2020, an additional 60 billion tenge was allocated to the agro-industrial complex, which made it possible to bring the total amount of subsidies to 377.7 billion tenge.

### **Conclusion**

Consequently, in the sphere of food policy in Kazakhstan, the central place is given to the development of the agro-industrial complex. Various measures of state policy are being implemented to create conditions for the further development of agriculture. The backbone of state policy, including in the field of ensuring food security, is the Strategy “Kazakhstan-2050”, which determined the contours of the development of food policy. The state program in the field of agro-industrial complex and the national project on the agro-industrial complex contain specific directions and indicators of implementation.

In the course of considering the key measures of state policy in the field of ensuring food security, the following trends were identified:

**First**, the sown area is gradually increasing. There is a tendency for an increase in the area of irrigated land, and now they have reached the level of 2000. At the same time, the volumes of cultivated areas differ significantly in the context of the regions of Kazakhstan. So, most of the sown areas are in Kostanay region, Akmola region, North Kazakhstan region. The smallest area under crops is in Almaty, Mangystau region, as well as in Nur-Sultan.

**Second**. There is a “specialization” of regions for certain types of crops. This is due to natural and climatic conditions. For example, sugar beet is grown mainly in the Almaty region - 70% of the cultivated area of sugar beet is concentrated here (10.5 thousand hectares in 2020).

**Third**. The volumes of cultivated areas differ significantly depending on the type of agricultural crop. Thus, the sown area of the grain (includ-

---

ing rice) and leguminous crops for the 2020 year combine to 15 878.4 thousand hectares, oilseeds – 2 905.1 thousand hectares, field vegetables – 163. 6 thousand hectares, sugar beet – 15. 2 thousand hectares, cotton – 126 thousand hectares.

It is also important to note that the bulk of the sown area of grain and leguminous crops is wheat – 12, 182.6 thousand hectares or 76.7%.

**Fourth.** Measures are being taken to increase the area of land allotted for fodder crops. Statistics show that in the 1990s, there has been a significant decrease in this indicator from 11,066 thousand hectares to 3,198 in 2020.

**Fifth.** Agricultural yields are characterized by significant fluctuations in such types of products as oilseeds, the grain and legumes crops, and sugar beets.

**Sixth.** The state takes measures to increase the share of agricultural products in the country's GDP by 5 times. According to official data, in 1991 the share of the agro-industrial complex in the structure of GDP was 29.5%, in 2000 - 8.2%, in 2010 - 4.5%. At the end of 2019, the share of agriculture in Kazakhstan in GDP amounted to 4.5% of GDP.

**Recommendations.** In the strategic program documents of Kazakhstan in terms of food policy, a number of priority areas are outlined, which include, first of all, the development of the country's agro-industrial complex. At the same time, there is no clear relationship with the goals and objectives of strategic documents adopted at the global level, for example, in correlation with the Rome Declaration. In the context of ensuring food security in the country, it is necessary to include the following priority areas in these programs.

**First,** ensuring the physical access of the population to sufficient, quantitatively, safe and nutritious food. It is necessary to develop a rating scale to analyze the level of physical access of people to food, as well as the use of an evidence-based approach to developing a list of foods that are safe and nutritious for consumption.

**Secondly,** ensuring economic access to food in sufficient volume and quality for all social groups of the population. This point also requires the development and implementation of a unified methodology for assessing the economic access of the population to food, monitoring of this indicator on an ongoing basis and the development of political decisions based on the trends and problems identified by the results of this analysis.

**Third,** ensuring the autonomy and economic independence of the national food system, in other words, ensuring food independence. At the level of strategic documents, the concept and components of food inde-

pendence are not indicated, and indicators by which it is possible to track the state of food self-sufficiency in the country are not indicated.

In this context, it is necessary to note the experience of the Russian Federation in the adoption of the Food Security Doctrine, approved in January 2020. According to this document, food independence is understood as the country's self-sufficiency in the main types of domestic agricultural products, raw materials and food.

It is necessary to consider the possibility of developing and introducing the food security Doctrine, which would identify the key priorities in this area with definitions, indicators, and criteria for achieving food security. The food security Doctrine has to be harmonized with the international obligations of carbon-footprint reduction since agriculture (husbandry) is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gases.

In addition, in order to ensure food security, it is necessary to envisage measures to minimize the impact of seasonal, weather and other fluctuations on the food supply of the population of all regions of the country. The particular significance of this aspect of food policy was demonstrated by the situation with the COVID-19 pandemic.

It is also necessary to reflect in the strategic documents the point adopted in the Rome Declaration concerning the development in the mode of expanded production, that is, the constant renewal of the production process.

## REFERENCES:

1. Pandemiya COVID-19 i ee posledstviya dlya prodovol'stvennoj bezopasnosti i pitaniya, a takzhe dlya prodovol'stvennyh sistem. 28 sentyabrya - 2 oktyabrya 2020 goda. Dvadcat' sed'maya sessiya. Komitet po sel'skomu hozyajstvu. June, 2020. Web-site of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. // URL: <http://www.fao.org/3/nd384ru/nd384ru.pdf> (date accessed: 24.10.2021).
2. Kazahstan uluchshil pozicii v Global'nom rejtinge prodovol'stvennoj bezopasnosti. The Economist Intelligence Unit. 4 marta 2021 goda. // URL: <https://www.primeminister.kz/ru/news/kazahstan-uluchshil-pozicii-v-globalnom-rejtinge-prodovolstvennoi-bezopasnosti-the-economist-intelligence-unit-421935> (date accessed: 24.10.2021).
3. Baydildina A., Akshinbay A., Bayetova M., Mkrytichyan L., Haliepesova A., Ataev D. Agricultural policy reforms and food security in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. FOOD POLICY. Tom 25. Issue 6. DEC 2000. Pp. 733-747. // DOI10.1016/S0306-9192(00)00035-X
4. Utibayeva G.B., Utibayev B.S., Zhunusova R.M., Akhmetova D.T., Tukenova B.I., Baidakov A.K., Assilbek K. Implementation of the republican budget and assessment of agricultural financing: a

---

case study. // Entrepreneurship and sustainability issues. Tom 7. Issue 2. Pp. 919-928. VILNUS, LITHUANIA. SEP 2019// DOI10.9770/jesi.2019.7.2(9)

5. Rhoe, V, Babu, S, Reidhead, W. Food Security and determinants of poverty in Central Asia: Case Study from Kazakhstan. // Policy reforms and agriculture development in Central Asia. New York, United States. 2006. Tom 28. Pp. 441-454.

6. Kalamkarova L.I., Bagryantseva O.V., Faye B., Sinyavskiy Y. IMPACT OF POLLUTION ON ANIMAL PRODUCTS. Science for Peace and Security Series C-Environmental Security. NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Impact of Pollution on Animal Products. Almaty, Kazakhstan. 2008 // DOI10.1007/978-1-4020-8359-4\_

7. Global'nyj strategicheskij mekhanizm v oblasti prodovol'stvennoj bezopasnosti i pitaniya // Komitet po vseмирnoy prodovol'stvennoj bezopasnosti. 2014. // URL: [http://www.unscn.org/files/cfs/GSF\\_Version\\_3\\_RU.pdf](http://www.unscn.org/files/cfs/GSF_Version_3_RU.pdf) (date accessed: 25.10.2021).

8. Strategiya «Kazahstan-2050». // URL: [https://www.akorda.kz/ru/official\\_documents/strategies\\_and\\_programs](https://www.akorda.kz/ru/official_documents/strategies_and_programs) (date accessed: 25.10.2021).

9. Shut'kov A.A. Prodovol'stvennaya politika: novye podhody ee formirovaniya v usloviyah rosta konkurentnoj bor'by na mirovyh rynkah // Prodovol'stvennaya politika i bezopasnost'. – 2019. – Tom 6. – № 2. – S. 51–66. // DOI: 10.18334/ppib.6.3.41391 (date accessed: 25.10.2021).

10. Gosudarstvennaya programma razvitiya agropromyshlennogo kompleksa Respubliki Kazahstan na 2017-2021 gody. // URL: <https://primeminister.kz/ru/gosprogrammy/gosudarstvennayaprogrammarazvitiya-agropromyshlennogo-kompleksa-respubliki-kazahstan-na-2017-2021-gody-9113518> (date accessed: 25.10.2021).

11. Razrabotan Nacional'nyj proekt po razvitiyu agropromyshlennogo kompleksa RK na 2021-2025 goda. // URL: <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/karaganda-agro/press/news/details/204130?lang=ru> (date accessed: 25.10.2021).

12. Poslanie Glavy gosudarstva Kasym-Zhomarta Tokaeva narodu Kazahstana — Oficial'nyj sajt Prezidenta Respubliki Kazahstan (akorda.kz). 2021 g. URL: [https://www.akorda.kz/ru/official\\_documents/strategies\\_and\\_programs](https://www.akorda.kz/ru/official_documents/strategies_and_programs) (date accessed: 26.10.2021).

13. Poslanie Prezidenta RK Tokaeva K.K. // URL: [https://www.akorda.kz/ru/addresses/addresses\\_of\\_president/poslanie-glavy-gosudarstva-kasym-zhomarta-tokaeva-narodu-kazahstana](https://www.akorda.kz/ru/addresses/addresses_of_president/poslanie-glavy-gosudarstva-kasym-zhomarta-tokaeva-narodu-kazahstana) (date accessed: 26.10.2021).

14. Sohranenie pozicii zernovoj derzhavy, orientir na importozameshchenie i vozmozhnosti agropromyshlennogo kompleksa – itogi proshlogo goda i plany na 2021 god. // URL: <https://www.primeminister.kz/ru/news/reviews/sohranenie-pozicii-zernovoy-derzhavy-orientir-na-importozameshchenie-i-vozmozhnosti-agropromyshlennogo-kompleksa-itogi-proshlogo-goda-i-plany-na-2021-god-1015314> (date accessed: 26.10.2021).

15. Sohranenie pozicii zernovoj derzhavy, orientir na importozameshchenie i vozmozhnosti agropromyshlennogo kompleksa – itogi proshlogo goda i plany na 2021 god. // URL: <https://www.primeminister.kz/ru/news/a-mamin-predlozil-razrabotat-strategiyu-obespecheniya-prodovol'stvennoj-bezopasnosti-stranng-284315> (date accessed: 26.10.2021).

16. V Kazahstane blagodarya sistemnym meram v dva raza budet

увеличена ploshchad' vzdelyvaniya kormovyh kul'tur. 2 sentyabrya 2021 goda. // URL: <https://primeminister.kz/ru/news/v-kazahstane-blagodarya-sistemnym-meram-v-2-raza-budet-uvlichena-ploshchad-vzdelyvaniya-kormovyh-kultur-e-karashukeev-284716> (date accessed: 26.10.2021).

17. Kekchebaev E., Zhakupova G. Marketingovyе issledovaniya sel'skogo hozyajstva Kazahstana. Institut marketingovyh i sociologicheskikh issledovanij Elim. // URL: <https://marketingcenter.kz/20/rynok-selskoe-khoziaistvo-kazahstan.html> (date accessed: 27.10.2021).

18. Grigoruk V.V., Klimov E.V. Razvitie organicheskogo sel'skogo hozyajstva v mire i Kazahstane. Prodovol'stvennaya i sel'skohozyajstvennaya organizaciya Organizacii Ob"edinennyh nacij. // URL: <i5454r.pdf> (date accessed: 24.10.2021).

19. Zakon Respubliki Kazahstan ot 27 noyabrya 2015 goda № 423-V ZRK «O proizvodstve organicheskoy produkcii». O proizvodstve organicheskoy produkcii - IPS "Әdilet" // URL: [https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc\\_id=37002307](https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=37002307)

20. Stranovoj obzor proizvodstva i ispol'zovaniya osobo opasnyh pesticidov v Kazahstane. Almaty, 2020. FINAL\_RU\_Kazahstan HHP Country situation report final\_18.05.2020 // URL: [https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/final\\_ru\\_kazahstan\\_hhp\\_country\\_situation\\_report\\_final\\_18.05.2020.pdf](https://ipen.org/sites/default/files/documents/final_ru_kazahstan_hhp_country_situation_report_final_18.05.2020.pdf)

21. Informacionno-analiticheskoy obzor k parlamentskim slushaniyam na temu: «Voprosy razvitiya agropromyshlennogo kompleksa». Fevral 2020. // URL: <https://senate.parlam.kz/ru-RU/analyticsinformationsenate>

22. Sohranenie pozicii zernovoy derzhavy, orientir na importozameshchenie i vozmozhnosti agropromyshlennogo kompleksa – itogi proshlogo goda i plany na 2021. // URL: <https://www.primeminister.kz/ru/news/reviews/sohranenie-pozicii-zernovoy-derzhavy-orientir-na-importozameshchenie-i-vozmozhnosti-agropromyshlennogo-kompleksa-itogi-proshlogo-goda-i-plany-na-2021-god-1015314>