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**PRIORITY DIRECTIONS OF ENSURING FOOD SECURITY
OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. The article describes the methods, objects, mechanism and formation of food security of the country. Specific proposals and recommendations for the establishment of food supply of the population of Kazakhstan, taking into account the state support for the production, sale of agricultural products and food. This should take into account the ratio of wages in agriculture with the economy as a whole; approximation of the level and quality of life in rural areas to urban parameters.

Keywords: food security, food products, financial security, export, import, trade, agricultural production.

Introduction. To ensure competition among producers requires appropriate state support in the formation of the food market, create food security and independence: to develop and implement a program of development of markets of basic foodstuffs; to determine the balance of production, distribution, storage and consumption of the main strategic food products; to predict the prices of production and sale of food products; to increase profitability of agricultural producers, etc.

For sustainable supply of raw materials processing enterprises to create zones of specialized production, using cooperation and agricultural commodity exchanges.

Achievement of the objectives of the State program of development of agriculture and regulation of markets of agricultural products, raw materials and food, as well as programs of food security of Kazakhstan related to the growth and improvement of quality characteristics of domestic agricultural raw materials and food products will reduce the dependence of the domestic agri-food market on imports and provide a higher standard of living [1].

Method of research. The paper uses legal acts in the field of development of agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan use of resource potential (land, labor and logistics).

In the course of the research various methods were used: economic-statistical-in the analysis, assessment of the current state of the agricultural sector of the economy; abstract-logical-in identifying positive and negative directions of development, and others.

Results and discussion. In today's world, food security in a large part of the population is one of the main policy goals of each state and the subject of discussion of the world community.

In the context of the global permanent financial and economic crisis and political instability, when the level of economic development in many countries has reached a critical state, the problem of food security of the population has worsened and requires urgent solutions.

This is due to the fact that the availability of food resources is a fundamental condition for the existence and reproduction of modern civilization, and their qualitative and quantitative characteristics determine the health of the nation.

The modern domestic agro-industrial complex is characterized by a relatively low level of competitiveness of products, so a significant share of goods presented in the Russian agri-food market, accounted for imports. The most important condition for ensuring food security of Kazakhstan is a reasonable choice of a long-term strategy that takes into account the current trends of globalization of the world economy and the prospects for the acquisition of state food sovereignty.

To solve the problem of ensuring national food independence, it is necessary to create conditions for the active development of the agricultural sector of the economy on the basis of accelerated modernization of its technical and technological base, improvement of the system of state regulation and wide development of innovations.

This determines the relevance of the economic justification of the choice of priority areas and the development of organizational and economic mechanisms to ensure food security in Kazakhstan.

An additional essential feature of the category "food security" is the population's confidence in the effectiveness of the state's agri-food policy, which is able to guarantee the physical and economic availability of food of the required volume, range and quality.

It is the trust of the population to the state that largely determines the stability of the country's food security system in the face of increasing internal and external threats caused by high foreign policy and financial and economic risks.

The current macroeconomic situation has actualized the issues of identifying threats and justifying the mechanisms of their neutralization to ensure economic security in crisis conditions. In this regard, the food security dimension is of particular importance.

Ensuring food security of Kazakhstan is an important component of demographic policy, as well as the main components of national security [2].

The long-term goal of food security is to meet the needs of the population in a sufficient amount of quality and safe products.

Factors of ensuring food independence and import substitution policy of the main categories of food have become aggravated as a result of the economic sanctions imposed against our country.

Discussions about the possibility of ensuring food sovereignty have been actively raised over the past few years.

Meeting the challenges of food security and nutrition requires food availability, accessibility, sufficiency and quality, as well as ensuring improved diets.

Proper and balanced nutrition contributes to human development; it helps a person to realize their full potential and take advantage of development opportunities [3].

It should be noted that good governance, political stability and the rule of law, as well as the absence of conflict and civil unrest, weather-related shocks or excessive food price volatility, contribute to the achievement of all these aspects of food security.

Improving the competitiveness of the national economy is one of the main goals for the long term.

The implementation of the strategic goal of food security is to provide the population with food, safe agricultural products, fish and other products from aquatic biological resources.

The guarantee of achieving this goal is the availability of necessary reserves and reserves, as well as ensuring stable domestic production.

The state authorities have also prepared a number of programs in this area.

In order to implement the state policy in the field of import substitution and ensure coordinated actions of Executive bodies, bodies of subjects, as well as local governments and organizations, the Government Commission on import substitution was established.

The main task of the Commission is to create conditions for its own production in those sectors of the economy where there is a high level of dependence on imports [4].

The main tool for stimulating the advanced development of the agro-industrial complex is the priority state support for investment projects aimed at import substitution in the framework of the State program for the development of agriculture and regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and food [5-8].

Summary. The mechanism of implementation of food security should include the following interrelated subsystems: the regulatory framework as a whole agreements, relevant regulations and targeted programs.

The guarantee of achieving food security is the stability of domestic agricultural production, as well as the availability of necessary reserves and stocks.

To determine the sustainability of the development of the agricultural sector to use the following indicators: achieving self-sufficiency in domestic food; maintaining the necessary volume of rolling stocks of agricultural products; production per capita; ensuring sustainable growth rates of agricultural production and increase in agriculture in gross domestic product.

This should take into account the ratio of wages in agriculture with the economy as a whole; approximation of the level and quality of life in rural areas to urban parameters.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУДІҢ БАСЫМ БАҒЫТТАРЫ

Аннотация. Мақалада еліміздің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қалыптастырудың әдістері, нысандары, механизмі мен әдістері қарастырылған. Өндірісті мемлекеттік қолдауды, Ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері мен азық-түлікті сатуды есепке ала отырып, Қазақстан халқын азық-түлікпен қамтамасыз етуді қалыптастыруға нақты ұсыныстар мен ұсынымдар берілді. Бұл ретте ауыл шаруашылығындағы еңбекақы төлеудің жалпы экономикамен арақатынасын; ауылдық жерлердегі өмір сүру деңгейі мен сапасының қалалық параметрлерге жақындауын ескеру қажет.

Түйін сөздер: Азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, азық-түлік тауарлары, қаржылық қамтамасыз ету, экспорт, импорт, сауда, ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісі.

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ПРИОРИТЕТНЫЕ НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ КАЗАХСТАНА

Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены методы, объекты, механизм и формирования продовольственной безопасности страны. Даны конкретные предложения и рекомендации становлению продовольственного обеспечения продуктами питания населения Казахстана, с учетом государственной поддержки производства, реализации сельскохозяйственной продукции и продовольствия. При этом следует учитывать соотношение оплаты труда в сельском хозяйстве с экономикой в целом; приближение уровня и качества жизни в сельской местности к городским параметрам

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, продовольственные товары, финансовая обеспеченность, экспорт, импорт, торговля, сельскохозяйственное производство.

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