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**FOOD SECURITY AND INVESTMENTS
IN THE CONTEXT OF A TYPOLOGY OF REGIONS**

Abstract. The article focuses on the need to achieve food security and food independence. The author draws attention to the fact that despite the close attention of the entire world community to this problem, it is not only not solved to date, but also continues to be updated in the context of globalization. In the third Millennium, the issues of hunger are not resolved. The article considers the impact of globalization on the world food market and specifically on domestic agricultural producers. The priority goal of food security in Kazakhstan is to achieve food security through domestic production. The article deals with the issues of economic «wars». Attention is focused on the struggle of countries for markets for agricultural products, raw materials and food. The current situation on the food market and the measures of the Russian government in relation to the ban on the import of food products to Kazakhstan are considered. The current situation on the market of agricultural products, raw materials and food in Western countries is considered. The experience of supporting farmers in developed countries is revealed. The conclusion is made about the close relationship between investment and the food market. Examples of increasing output of products and food based on the implementation of investment projects are given.

The article considers that Kazakhstan needs to move from the system of stochastic theory of patching emerging gaps to the theory of sustainable development of agriculture, with a gradual transition first to food independence for the main food products produced, and then to comprehensive food security. In the context of globalization, the problem of forming an effectively functioning food security system is very urgent for Kazakhstan. Agriculture of food products and raw materials is of strategic importance for ensuring the independence of the state. In this regard, the guarantee of stability and improvement of agricultural production, the dangers and threats in the economic sphere and the reduction of dependence on conditions dictated by nature are considered the most important.

The authors consider how food security is closely related to the concept of «national security». the analysis is done in the light of the theory of E. Deming, the system of «deep knowledge»

We studied the food security of the Republic of Kazakhstan not only from the quantitative side (economic), but as interrelated parts together with the qualitative side.

The authors also noted that food security is a priority area of state policy, as it covers a wide range of national, economic, social, demographic and environmental factors.

Keywords: agro-industrial complex, food security, regions, industrial development, regional qualifications, development conditions, regional assortment, demand satisfaction.

Introduction. Throughout the world, food security is the basis of national security and an important direction for the development of the agricultural sector of the economy. Without their own food, all other components of national security lose their significance.

Food security, in addition to national aspects, is closely linked to food independence and food security at the regional level, which is especially typical for States whose territories are located in different climatic zones with large amounts of arable land and land resources, as well as having areas in geographical division with a fairly dense population density. Food security and food independence are different for each region.

The value of food security for regions is determined by completely different indicators than at the national level. Thus, to determine the national level of food security and protect the interests of the state, a package of documents has been developed that includes rules for customs regulation, the application of excise taxes, and the establishment of compensation fees and taxes [1].

To ensure food security, other evaluation criteria are used, such as: effective organization of wholesale and retail trade, processing and storage of food products and agricultural raw materials, development of agricultural enterprises at the local level, uniform provision and maintenance of a sufficiently wide, balanced range of foodstuffs, the size of seasonal product stocks, etc. [2].

The food supply of regions is also determined by the level of income of their population, prices operating on local food markets, the level of development of personal subsidiary farms of rural and suburban residents, industrial development, and a number of demographic and geographical factors.

According to the classification, the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan are divided into producing food and consuming it.

Significant differences in the natural-geographical, economic, socio-demographic and other conditions of the country's regions exclude a unified approach to agri-food policy [3]. The highest level of food dependence is typical for those regions that are located in areas of unfavorable climate, unstable and low level of economic development, poor technical equipment and inefficient agro-industrial production.

Methods. If we analyze the regional range of main types of food, it is also not stable. The food structure includes other elements that are determined by the habits and customs of the population of a particular region [4]. For example, in food-producing regions, emphasis is placed on the consumption of products that are used not only in nutrition, but also in the processing and canning industries (sugar, meat, milk and oil). In regions that consume food, their assortment is much poorer, as the population seeks to ensure first of all the minimum amount of products included in the «food basket of food».

Zonal conditions of regions not only determine different production and consumption of food, but also require combining state and local administrative efforts, in some cases in the development of export policies, and in others-in solving problems related to the import and delivery (delivery) of food resources [5]. In this regard, the solution of regional problems of food security and food independence is an urgent problem.

In the current conditions of formation of world resources, food security at the expense of own production prevents dependence on the world market conditions and contributes to a more complete use of the available potential of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex [6].

However, self-sufficiency in raw materials and food does not exclude the possibility of both importing and exporting these resources, which will allow the full use of the achievements of the international division of labor.

The problem of stable food supply for the population was one of the most important throughout the history of the state, since national security also depended on it. In the 1970s, a special decision was made by the so – called «Big seven» countries to coordinate the level of agricultural production-to optimize the level of agricultural production and its imports. But no final agreement was reached on this issue [7].

For example, Japan and the European Union adhere to the concept of national food security, which provides for maintaining sufficient food self-sufficiency using state programs.

Therefore, while intensively developing world food markets, the world's leading countries maintain a high level of self – sufficiency: the United States and France – more than 100 %, Germany – 93 %, and Japan-50 % poor in fertile soils. In the United States and Japan, the state of food supply is openly recognized as the most important indicator of national security in these countries. Japan has a policy of strict restrictions on food imports [8].

For the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as for other countries with a vast territory and significant differences in natural and economic conditions, the most important factor for effective agricultural production and food security is the development of an interregional division of labor [9]. It is determined to a decisive extent by the combination of natural conditions in various regions of the Republic for certain branches of agriculture and land availability – the area of agricultural land per capita in the region. This relationship in Kazakhstan is most fully manifested in the placement of grain production, which as a result of the large-scale development of virgin and fallow lands in the 1950s became the basis of food supply in the Republic and the main type of its agricultural exports.

Differences in the availability of grain resources in the regions of Kazakhstan reflect their grouping by the area of arable land per capita. It does not correspond to the accepted geographical classification of regions into Northern, Western, Eastern and southern Kazakhstan.

The first group of regions can be defined as importing grain. In it, less than 4 % of the population of the Republic accounts for less than 4 % of grain. In the third group-exporting, with less than 1/5 of the population-more than 2/3 of its gross collection, and the second is a self-sufficient group. Data for all regions included in these groups show a link between the level of production per capita of grain, potatoes, meat and milk [10].

In comparison with the first group of regions, the second group produced 1.9 times more meat per capita, the third group produced 3.5 times more milk, 2.2 and 4.2 times more eggs, and 3.2 and 3.1 times more eggs. This indicator is particularly high in the regions of the third group, and the North Kazakhstan and Akmola regions also have an excess of potatoes [3, 4].

The differences listed above are manifested in the increasingly differentiated placement of certain types of products in the regions of groups, in the formation of a specific set and ratio of commodity industries in each of them, corresponding to natural and economic conditions. Some of the southern regions export rice, corn, and sheep meat when importing wheat, barley, and cattle meat.

Some regions of group II, in particular the West Kazakhstan region, as evidenced by past experience, can move from mainly consuming the grain produced by them to the group of exporting ones [9].

Results and discussion. The volume of possible production of agricultural products in the regions of the Republic depends on natural conditions and land security, but their actual levels depend on the availability of consumers (domestic or foreign) of funds necessary for its purchase. No less important is the fact that consumption traditions are formed under the influence of production. For example, regions that produce more vegetables consume more of them.

For different types of products, the level of production and consumption per capita is not the same. The most affordable bread and bread products in the market conditions are the main part of the interregional food exchange and make up for the lack of opportunities to purchase other types of food.

Thus, the smallest consumption of bread products in the Kyzylorda region, which has its own small grain resources, is 23.5 % higher than the average for the Republic, which compensates for the lack of potatoes, meat, and eggs in this area, which are consumed 1.4, 1.3, and 1.6 times less than the average for Kazakhstan.

With a relatively uniform level of consumption of vegetables, sugar and vegetable oil, regions with a higher volume of their production are distinguished by its increased size, for example, the Almaty region for vegetables and sugar.

The revealed significant regional differences in the level of food security indicate the need for a comprehensive study of the causes of food insecurity in certain areas and the development of comprehensive programs to overcome them [2, 3, 5]. In particular, it is obvious that an effective means of increasing the level of milk consumption in the first group of regions can be to increase the productivity of dairy cattle, which on average for 2018-2019 amounted to only 1120 kg against 2510 kg in the third, or 2.2 times lower.

Effective means of raising the level of consumption of eggs, the cheapest source of animal protein in Atyrau (rank – 12) and Kyzylorda (rating – 13) regions can be an increase in capacity of poultry farms with complex raw materials ensure production to feed them.

Taking into account the objectively established production and consumption of food, increasing their level is an important component of state policy implemented at the local and national levels.

Within regions, the state of food supply in different zones – geographical sectors of the food market-needs to be studied and developed.

Solving these regional problems is an important condition for improving the country's food supply, increasing the export potential of certain types of agricultural products, and leveling the level of economic and social development in rural areas.

The final phase of the food system is consumption. The system of food consumption can provide a caloric content of human nutrition, which corresponds to the costs of the body by a balance between proteins, fats and carbohydrates, a sufficient amount of animal proteins-a source of essential amino acids that are not synthesized in the body, as well as vegetable fats.

Next to this, the optimal ecological purity of products and their saturation with mineral substances must be maintained, taking into account the requirements that are put forward by human physiology.

The organization of the food consumption system takes into account the climatic conditions of living, the sexual structure of the population and the peculiarities of its work, and the physiological needs associated with these characteristics. For the criteria of food security in the country should enter the state system of nutritional standards, regulating the basic normative levels of nutrition: rational (normative) used for socio-economic calculations and the minimum necessary for safeguarding the population in emergency situations.

In accordance with this, it is advisable to allocate four levels of consumption in the country [5, 7, 10]:

The first level is critical – it provides for daily consumption per person below 2200 kcal, which characterizes the existence on the verge of survival and ensuring simple reproduction of the population.

The second level – the minimum – the average daily supply of 2300-2800 kcal per capita provides for the availability of food resources that exclude the possibility of hunger.

The third level – rational (normal) – means that the average daily intake is in the range of 2800-3600 kcal per person, with a mandatory balance of the diet with proteins, vitamins and other important components. Normative indicators of such nutrition should be used as a basis for all socio-economic calculations at the state level in normal conditions.

The fourth level is comfortable – this level of consumption allows to obtain the calorie consumption in accordance with rational norms of food, but also involves the consumption of organic food that increase life expectancy, improve health and increase the average for the country life expectancy.

The level of consumption by the population of our country by the main groups of food, except potatoes, is currently in the range from 30 % to 60 %. In comparison with existing biological norms, the deficit for the most important food products is from 16 % to 80 %.

The maximum reduction in population consumption was for the most valuable products, which are characterized by an optimal content of vitamins, fats and proteins. The majority of the population of our country now lives in accordance with the food standards of the third and fourth levels.

The typology of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan developed during the study on the level of purchasing power of the population in food sets of food allows us to conclude that the level of consumption of the population of these regions, and, consequently, their food security differs significantly. This circumstance also implies the formation of a differentiated state policy in relation to these subjects to ensure economic security in the food sector.

We have identified four living standards of the population of our country that depend on food consumption (critical, minimal, rational (normal) and comfortable) and determine the degree of food consumption of the population in terms of calories.

It is obvious that the levels of consumption of food products are closely related to, on the one hand, the current level of prices for available food sets on the food market and, on the other hand, to the level of disposable income of the population that they spend on their purchase.

Thus, the level of consumption of food products of the population is largely determined by their economic availability.

This criterion is extremely important, since it is the achievement of food availability that is the main goal of ensuring food security both for the state as a whole and for a particular region. Its provision is able to guarantee every citizen the necessary set of high-quality food products in sufficient quantity.

The economic availability of food in this context determines the possibility, at a given level of income and prices, for various groups of citizens to purchase food in the prescribed normative amount, formed by the state, as well as their receipt in the sphere of consumption, bypassing the market channels (peasant and personal farms).

In this regard, it will be fair to link the level of consumption of the population with its consumer ability in the context of ensuring the economic availability of food products.

Thus, we may be offered the four-vector policy of economic security in the food sector, is based, on the one hand, at the 4 types of regions in terms of purchasing power in grocery supply kits and, on the other hand, the level of consumption of food products:

1. Counterbalancing direction applied to regions with the highest level of purchasing power of the population in food sets of food products. In these regions, as shown by the results of paragraph 3.2 of this

study, the average number of sets of food products that can be purchased for the amount of consumer spending by households in the regions of Kazakhstan (per 1 person/month.), is 5.94.

In accordance with this, in order to increase the economic security of the food sector, it will be rational to conduct incentive measures to expand the diet of food consumed with the achievement of a balanced consumption of the population for all categories of food products.

2. The activating direction should be implemented in regions where the level of purchasing power of the population in relation to food is at a sufficiently high level. In such regions, the number of food packages purchased by the population is 4.54. The activities being developed in this area will focus mainly on the development of agricultural infrastructure in order to ensure the physical and economic availability of food for the population.

3. The health-improving direction should be implemented in relation to regions with an average level of purchasing power of the population, in which the number of food packages purchased for the amount of consumer spending by households is at the level of 3.54. The activities being formed in this direction will be focused on improving the agricultural sector.

4. The protective direction will be applied to regions with a critically low level of purchasing power of the population in food sets of food products. In such subjects, the situation with food security is most deplorable, since their needs are met as much as possible only for bread and sugar.

Summary and Conclusion. Thus, the objective of this direction, first, will be a comprehensive achievement, both economic and physical accessibility of food for all population groups in the economic security in the food sector, i.e. to provide security to the poorest segments of the population. It should be noted that the emerging directions in the field of economic security of the food sector will not only be limited to the typology of regions depending on the purchasing power of the population in food sets.

It is also necessary to take into account the existing levels of consumption of food products, noted above. In this regard, the directions for ensuring the economic security of the individual must also provide a step-by-step formation of the best level of food consumption:

- 1) the level of consumption required for simple reproduction of the region's population;
- 2) the level of consumption that eliminates the manifestation of malnutrition and hunger among the population of the region;
- 3) the level of consumption that corresponds to scientifically justified norms of food consumption of the population of the region;
- 4) the level of consumption corresponding not only to rational standards, but also to safety and quality.

The proposed measures to ensure the economic security of the food sector in the context of the proposed typology of regions, on the one hand, smooth out the disproportions in the consumption of basic food products of the regions, depending on their specifics. On the other hand, they include General measures aimed at improving the efficiency of regional agricultural sectors, which should also have a positive impact on ensuring economic security in the food sector, since, first, they focus the agricultural complex on intensive economic growth, and secondly, they provide the population with all necessary food products in accordance with the criteria of physical and economic accessibility and environmental safety.

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ӨҢІРЛЕРДІҢ ТИПОЛОГИЯСЫ БОЙЫНША АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІ ЖӘНЕ ИНВЕСТИЦИЯЛАР

Аннотация. Мақалада азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі мен азық-түлік тәуелсіздігіне қол жеткізу қажеттілігіне баса назар аударылған. Автор әлемнің барлық жұртшылығының осы мәселеге жіті назар аударғанына қарамастан, ол осы уақытқа дейін шешіліп қана қоймай, жаһандану жағдайында өзектілендіруді жалғастырып келеді. Үшінші мыңжылдықта аштық мәселесі шешілмеген. Өлемдік азық-түлік нарығына және нақты отандық ауыл шаруашылығы тауарларын өндірушілерге жаһанданудың әсері қаралды. Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің басым мақсаты – ішкі өндіріс есебімен азық-түлік қауіпсіздігіне қол жеткізу. Мақалада экономикалық «соғыстар» мәселелері қарастырылған. Ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері,

шикізат пен азық-түлікті өткізу нарықтарына қарсы күреске баса назар аударылды. Азық-түлік нарығындағы қазіргі жағдай және Қазақстанға азық-түлік өнімдерін әкелуге тыйым салуға қатысты Ресей үкіметінің шаралары қаралды. Батыс елдеріндегі ауыл шаруашылығы өнімдері, шикізат пен азық-түлік нарығындағы қазіргі жағдай қаралды. Дамыған елдердің аграрларына қолдау көрсету тәжірибесі анықталды. Инвестиция мен азық-түлік нарығының тығыз байланысы туралы қорытынды жасалды. Инвестициялық жобаларды іске асыру негізінде өнім мен азық-түлік шығаруды ұлғайту мысалдары келтірілген.

Қазақстанға пайда болған олқылықтарды жоюдың стохастикалық теориясы жүйесінен агроөнеркәсіптік кешеннің орнықты даму теориясына көшу, алдымен негізгі өндірілетін азық-түліктерге азық-түлік тәуелсіздігіне біртіндеп шығу, содан кейін интеграцияланған азық-түлік қауіпсіздігіне көшу қажет екендігі көрсетілген. Жаһандану жағдайында Қазақстан үшін тиімді жұмыс істейтін азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі жүйесін қалыптастыру мәселесі өте өзекті. Азық-түлік тауарлары мен шикізаттардың ауыл шаруашылығы мемлекеттің тәуелсіздігін қамтамасыз ету үшін стратегиялық маңызы бар. Осыған байланысты, ауыл шаруашылығы өндірісінің тұрақтылығы мен жақсаруының, экономика саласындағы қауіптер мен қауіптердің кепілдігі және үстемдік ететін табиғат жағдайларына тәуелділіктің төмендеуі неғұрлым маңызды болып саналады.

Авторлармен азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, «ұлттық қауіпсіздік» ұғымымен тығыз байланысты, Э. Деминг теориясы, «терең білім» жүйесі аясында талдау жасалды.

Қазақстан Республикасының азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін сандық жағынан (экономикалық) ғана емес, өзара байланысты бөлімдер ретінде сапалы жағынан да зерттеді.

Сонымен қатар, авторлардың айтуынша, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі – мемлекеттік саясаттың басым бағыты, өйткені ұлттық, экономикалық, әлеуметтік, демографиялық және экологиялық факторлардың кең спектрін қамтиды.

Түйін сөздер: агроөнеркәсіптік кешен, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, өңірлер, өнеркәсіптік даму, өңірлердің біліктілігі, даму шарттары, өңірлік ассортименті, сұранысты қанағаттандыру.

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ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ И ИНВЕСТИЦИИ В РАЗРЕЗЕ ТИПОЛОГИИ РЕГИОНОВ

Аннотация. В статье сделан акцент на необходимости достижения продовольственной безопасности и продовольственной независимости. Автор обращает внимание на то, что несмотря на пристальное внимание всей общественности мира к данной проблеме, она не только не решена до настоящего времени, но и продолжает актуализироваться в условиях глобализации. В третьем тысячелетии вопросы голода не решены. Рассмотрено влияние глобализации на мировой продовольственный рынок и конкретно отечественных сельскохозяйственных товаропроизводителей. Выделена приоритетная цель продовольственной безопасности Казахстана - достижение продовольственной безопасности за счет внутреннего производства. В статье рассмотрены вопросы экономических «войн». Акцентировано внимание на борьбе стран за рынки сбыта сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия. Рассмотрена современная ситуация на продовольственном рынке и меры российского правительства в отношении запрета ввоза продовольственной продукции в Казахстан, современная ситуация на рынке сельскохозяйственной продукции, сырья и продовольствия в западных странах. Выявлен опыт поддержки аграриев развитых стран. Сделан вывод о тесной взаимосвязи инвестиций и продовольственного рынка. Приведены примеры увеличения выпуска продукции и продовольствия на основе реализации инвестиционных проектов.

Показано, что Казахстану необходим переход от системы стохастической теории латания возникающих пробелов к теории устойчивого развития АПК, с постепенным выходом вначале на продовольственную независимость по основным производимым продуктам питания, а затем уже – на комплексную продовольственную безопасность. В условиях глобализации для Казахстана весьма актуальна проблема формирования эффективно функционирующей системы продовольственной безопасности. Сельское хозяйство продовольственных товаров и сырья для обеспечения независимости государства имеет стратегическое значение. В связи с этим, гарантия стабильности и улучшения сельскохозяйственного производства, опасности и угрозы в сфере экономики и снижение зависимости от условий, диктуемых природы, считаются наиболее важными.

Авторами рассмотрено, как продовольственная безопасность тесно связана с понятием «национальная безопасность», проделан анализ в свете теории Э.Деминга, системы «глубинного знания».

Изучена продовольственная безопасность Республики Казахстан не только с количественной стороны (экономической), а как взаимосвязанные части вместе с качественной стороной.

Так же авторами отмечено, что продовольственная безопасность является приоритетным направлением государственной политики, так как охватывает широкий спектр национальных, экономических, социальных, демографических и экологических факторов.

Ключевые слова: агропромышленный комплекс, продовольственная безопасность, регионы, промышленное развитие, квалификация регионов, условия развития, региональный ассортимент, удовлетворение спроса.

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