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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В ОБЛАСТИ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ПРИГРАНИЧНЫХ РЕГИОНОВ КАЗАХСТАНА: ВЛИЯНИЕ И РЕШЕНИЯ COVID-19

В связи с распространением COVID-19 в настоящее время произошли серьезные последствия для здоровья и продовольственной безопасности в Казахстане. Продовольственная безопасность является важным и решающим аспектом устойчивого развития страны. Сельскохозяйственный сектор в приграничных регионах является основой экономики страны и обеспечивает выживание значительной части населения страны.

Данное исследование предлагает решения, которые могут сыграть важную роль для максимального развития государственной политики продовольственной безопасности в приграничных регионах Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: *COVID-19, продовольственная безопасность, приграничные регионы, государственная политика.*

E.A. ALIBAEV

*Postgraduate student working for the
Doctoral Degree in Political Sciences at the L.N. Gumilyov
Eurasian National University, Nursultan,
Republic of Kazakhstan*

M.Yu. ONUCHKO

*Doctor of Sciences (philosophy), Professor
at the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University,
Nursultan, Republic of Kazakhstan*

STATE POLICY IN THE FIELD OF FOOD SECURITY OF THE BOUNDARY REGIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN: THE IMPACT AND SOLUTIONS OF COVID-19

Due to the spread of COVID-19 at present time, have occurred serious consequences for health and food security in Kazakhstan. Food security is an important and crucial aspect of the country's sustainable development. The agricultural sector in the boundary regions is the basis of the country's economy and supply survival of a significant part of the country's population.

This study suggests solutions that can play an important role for the maximum development of the state policy of food security in the boundary regions of Kazakhstan.

Key words: *COVID-19, food security, boundary regions, state policy.*

The unfavorable conditions that have occurred recently have shocked the world. The consequences of the pandemic not only had a negative impact on public health, but also led to serious economic, social and political turmoils [6].

The consequences of the global pandemic have led to food scarcities, which was predicted by the World Health Organization [15]. Of course, it is impossible to talk about the consequences of the pandemic, and today's research work will not be about it. Supplying food security and solutions are in the center of attention of the whole world, and not only for a country with 30 years of independence.

To provide the reliability and consistency of the study are used data from all international organizations located in the UN including the World Economic Forum, the National Bureau of Statistics [7].

The pandemic caused by COVID-19 has damaged the entire power supply system. The impact of demand for agricultural products and food in Kazakhstan covered various macroeconomic aspects, significant instability in credit markets, exchange rates, energy sources and, above all, the growth of unemployment and a decrease in overall economic activity. Thus, according to the latest data for May-

June 2021, prices for food products increased by 1.7%, non-food products – by 0.8%, paid services-by 0.7% [1].

The impact of the global pandemic has led to a sharp increase in prices in Kazakhstan. Prices for carrots – 1.9 times, beets – 1.5 times, potatoes – 40.7%, sunflower oil – 5.6%, mutton – 2.7%, cereals – 1.8%, sugar – 1.5%, poultry meat, horse meat – 1.4%, meat products – 1.1%, alimentary products, bread – 0.8%, new-gathered fruits, tea – 0.7%. Mineral and table water get expensive by 1.3%, chilled and alcoholic beverages-by 0.9%. Prices for cucumbers – 33.2%, tomatoes – 14.2%, eggs – 13.9%, garlic – 11%, bananas – 6%, oranges – 2.9% [16]. This situation also did not bypass the boundary regions.

According to the National Bureau of statistics of the agency for Strategic Planning and reform of the Republic of Kazakhstan [1], North Kazakhstan region has a population of 542.2 thousand people, gross output increased by 99.8%, physical volume index, agriculture by 98.9% (January-May 2021 compared to January-May 2020), domestic trade by 100.1% (January-May 2021 compared to January-May 2020) [1].

Economic Research Institutes in the border regions of Kazakhstan need to create and develop a certain agricultural organizational institutional policy and structure for favorable ratio and size for Kazakhstan and the scientists in order to ensure in this direction should not only need state support, but also pay special attention to the state policy in the field of food security in the border regions, especially during the current pandemic. A.A. Yessekeyeva said that necessary level of own production of food products, the material and technical base for agriculture, as well as the food and processing industry; updating and replenishing the State Food Reserve, regardless of the impact of external and internal negative factors; compliance of the quality of food products produced and sold with state standards of quality and safety of food products; the necessary subsistence level, a decent level of healthy life and high quality of the population; creation of an effective system of management of the agricultural sector at all levels, preservation of the achieved volume and expansion of production of export-oriented

Table 1

**Inflation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Information
from the National Bureau of statistics of the agency for Strategic Planning
and reform of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

	June 2021				January-June 2021 compared to 2020
	May 2021	December 2020	June 2020	December 2015	
Food products	1,7	6,6	10,6	59,7	10,5
Non-food products	0,8	3,9	6,9	46,1	6,0

Table 2

**Gross output of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products (services)
in the North Kazakhstan region for January-April 2021**

	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	from them			Physical volume index, in %	agriculture	from them	
		agriculture	plant products	animal products			plant products	animal products
North Kazakhstan region	47 045,0	46 279,1	10,0	46 268,7	98,3	98,3	100,0	98,3
Petropavl city	657,5	617,9	10,0	607,9	70,0	68,7	100,0	68,6
Ayyrtau	4 782,7	4 696,8	-	4 696,8	104,8	104,9	-	104,9
Akzhar	3 004,7	3 004,5	-	3 004,5	102,7	102,7	-	102,7
M.Zhumabayev	3 954,8	3 845,9	-	3 845,9	102,9	103,0	-	103,0
Yesil	2 992,2	2 944,4	-	2 944,4	103,3	103,4	-	103,4
Zhambyl	2 659,3	2 586,0	-	2 586,0	105,8	106,0	-	106,0
Kyzylzhar	6 283,9	6 053,8	-	6 053,4	72,6	71,8	-	71,8
Mamlut	2 219,1	2 176,7	-	2 176,7	103,4	103,4	-	103,4
Shal akyn	1 987,1	1 939,1	-	1 939,1	106,8	107,0	-	107,0
Akkainy	2 503,9	2 450,6	-	2 450,6	109,0	109,3	-	109,3
Tavynsha	8 051,8	8 049,0	-	8 049,0	107,2	107,2	-	107,2
Timiryazev	1 433,6	1 431,1	-	1 431,1	101,9	101,9	-	101,9
Ualikhanov	2 874,0	2 874,0	-	2 874,0	103,3	103,3	-	103,3
G.Musirepov	3 640,4	3 609,3	-	3 609,3	102,8	102,8	-	102,8

competitive food products; implementation of state control over food, including accounting and control of production, external and internal supplies, food stocks – can be attributed to the political interests of the state in the field of food security of the border regions [2].

Gross output of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products (services) in the North Kazakhstan region for January-April 2021.

According to preliminary estimates of the National Bureau of Statistics, the gross output of agricultural, forestry and fisheries products (services) in January-April 2021 amounted to 47045.0 million US dollars and physical volume index – 98.3% [2].

An increase in agricultural production in January-April 2021 compared to the same period in 2020 is observed in all districts of the region, except Kyzylzhar district and Petropavlovsk. Milk production in Akkayyn district increased by 17.6%, meat production in Tayynsha district – by 15.6%, milk production in Shal Akyn district – by 7.9%, meat production – by 5.8%. In animal products in Kyzylzhar district, there is a decrease in egg production by 74.5%, meat production by 18.7%, and meat production in Petropavlovsk – by 35% [14].

All over the World, Food Security is becoming the basis of national security and an important direction for the development of the agricultural sector of the economy. Without its own product, other components of national security in the country can not only lose their importance, but also collapse due to instability. And here the food security policy of the border regions should be at the forefront.

In the study, we observe the impact of COVID-19 on food security in the border regions of Kazakhstan, especially in northern Kazakhstan, and suggest ways to solve the problems that arise.

The issue of food security, as one of the most important areas of Kazakhstan's national security, has been given maximum attention by the state, but is still not protected by law.

Yes, the legal basis of food security is the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 6, 2012 No. 527-IV [3], the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 26, 2011 No. 400-IV [3] on amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the regulation of trade activities, the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 22, 2011 No. 474-IV [8], Although the law on amendments to the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “on grain” is protected by the law of December 21, 2020 No. 390-VI [9], the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on state regulation of the development of the agro-industrial complex and rural areas of July 8, 2005 N 66 [10], the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on food safety of July 21, 2007 N 301 [11], this is not enough, as it has little direct relation to food security. Since food security is an important area of national security, it is necessary to protect and monitor it by a separate law. That is, if we do not consolidate national interests, indicators of food security, indicators of their assessment, risks and menace of ensuring food security,

strategic goals and main objectives of ensuring it in full, the main directions of state policy in the field of food security, mechanisms and organizational basis for ensuring food security, it will pose a threat to both national security and economic well-being.

This legislation will become a mechanism for the full implementation of the state policy in the field of food security, especially in the field of food security of the border regions (North Kazakhstan).

Because within the framework of this legislation, it is necessary to open research institutes in the border regions and provide guidance for the protection of the domestic market of the country, supervision and maximum development of large agro-industrial industries located in the border regions.

Thus, food security is an integral part of economic well-being and the main direction of national security of any state. It should be remembered that food security is a priority area of state policy, as it covers a wide range of national, economic, social, demographic and environmental factors.

Suggestions:

- Food Program: social and food security programs, especially in border regions, need to be carefully expanded to provide food and basic necessities to households with significantly reduced incomes. Barrett [12] also noted the need for such actions, reflecting the sharp increase in food prices that occurred in 2008 and 2011;

- It is necessary to have a law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on food security that regulates and controls food security in the country;

- It is necessary to open a Research Institute in North Kazakhstan, which will implement the state policy in the field of food in the border regions.

Conclusion. The population of each state should be able to fully meet their social needs for a full life. Therefore, all developed countries, in order to ensure social stability and security, regulate the situation on the food market, put the solvency, the demand of food buyers and the provision of economic assistance to domestic farmers in the first place. An important feature of the market economy, the degree of development of any country, will be a high level of production of means of life, ensuring food security in the border regions.

The restrictive measures taken in connection with the global pandemic pose a serious threat to food security. It should promptly plan to strengthen its potential in the agricultural sector by providing the population with the necessary funds for survival through the implementation of new programs and reforms [13].

Thus, food security in the border regions is the state of Human Security, which is determined by the level of development of the agricultural sector of the economy. At the same time, food security is an integral part of the country's national, political and economic security.

It is expected that the developed proposals will update the state policy in the food sector and revive the national economy in the border regions of Kazakhstan.

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