**FOOD SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN THE ECONOMY NEW**

**KAZAKHSTAN**

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The article deals with the topic of food security and marketing food sovereignty of Republic of Kazakhstan. The authors analyzed the state of food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan on the criteria of physical and economic access, quality and food safety. Measures of supporting the country’s food security are proposed.

**Key words:** Key words: agro-industrial complex, food security, production, foodstuffs, raw materials, grain, processed products, storage, market, nutrition of the population.

President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, speaking at the Global Food Security Summit in New York, USA on September 21, 2022, noted that ensuring food security is one of the most pressing problems facing the world today. He stressed that since the last meeting in this format in 2019, the number of people facing acute food shortages has increased from 135 to 345 million people. Kassym-Jomart Tokayev stated that Kazakhstan intends to continue using its agricultural potential to combat the global food shortage. Kazakhstani legislation defines food security as: “food security, which provides for the state of economic security, including the agro-industrial complex, in which the state is able to ensure physical and economic access to the population of high-quality and safe food products sufficient to meet physiological consumption standards and population growth” [1]. The President noted that as a response of the Eurasian Economic Commission, together with the countries of the Union, a draft of general principles and approaches to ensuring food security has been developed.

In the Food Security Index of 2022, Kazakhstan took 32nd place, improving its position by 5 points. The index was 72.1 points – more than Hungary (71.4 points), South Korea (70.2 points), Malaysia (69.9 points), Turkey (65.3 points).

The purpose of the study is to consider the current state of food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan and determine the possibilities for solving existing problems.

Materials and research methods

Scientific research was carried out on the basis of agribusiness management sectors using statistical materials (data from the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan), general scientific and specific research methods. **Introduction.** In accordance with the rules of monitoring the state of food security, the criteria for ensuring food security are: physical accessibility of food products; affordability

of food products; food safety guarantee [2]. Food Security Index-2022 03.10.2022 Kazakhstan has improved its position in the Food Safety Index The results of the Food Security Index 2022 (Global Food Security Index 2022) in 113 countries have been published. In the Food Security Index of 2022, Kazakhstan took 32nd place, improving its position by 5 points. The index was 72.1 points – more than Hungary (71.4 points), South Korea (70.2 points), Malaysia (69.9 points), Turkey (65.3 points). Significant improvements are noted in ensuring sufficiency of supply (an improvement of 62 points), commitments on food security and access policies (an improvement of 51 points), agricultural trade (an improvement of 22 points). In terms of components, Kazakhstan's strengths are "Sustainability and adaptation (22nd place) and "Assortment" (23rd place). It should be noted that Kazakhstan occupies a leading position in the availability and quality of food safety programs and management

The physical availability of food is largely determined by the development of trade infrastructure. In Kazakhstan, according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan [3], there are 117034 retail stores selling consumer goods, including trading houses. At the same time, the distribution network in urban areas is being enlarged, supermarkets selling food products are appearing. Commodity supply of rural residents is provided by individual entrepreneurs, and for the main food products (meat, milk, eggs, etc.) is provided through production in personal subsidiary plots. Part of the urban population also provides for the consumption of potatoes, vegetables, berries and fruits through the production of personal plots and summer cottages. To determine physical accessibility, the availability of food products is monitored (a list of 65 items of bakery, cereal, pasta, dairy, fish, meat, food and taste products) in the trading network of cities of the country [3]. Analysis of the results of this monitoring shows a total of 100% availability of the indicated items of goods for sale. In addition, physical accessibility is also determined by domestic production, the country’s comparative advantages in the production of basic food products, and the effectiveness of this production. [4].

**Research methodology and results.** According to the FAO methodology, an important indicator of monitoring food security is an indicator of the level of food deprivation, that is, the proportion of the population whose caloric intake is below the minimum acceptable level. A country is considered protected in terms of food security, when the proportion of people suffering from hunger is very low (less than 5 percent). When the level of food deprivation exceeds 35 percent, the problem of combating hunger arises in the country. According to the international classification of the World Food Organization (FAO), nutrition at the level of 2150 calories characterizes the conditions of constant malnutrition. The normal level for a person is 2600 calories.

Since the beginning of 2019, in order to control the safety of food products, surveillance authorities have removed and destroyed about 100 tons of food products, these are dairy products - 43 tons, drinks - 21 tons, meat products - 14 tons and confectionery products - 10 tons. The study covered 200 food markets, 93 large retail outlets, 12 fairs and 89 retail outlets in 30 cities and 139 rural settlements [22].

Today, FAO experts believe that the two main indicators of the state of international food supply are the volume of carry-over grain reserves in the world remaining in storage until the next harvest, as well as the level of grain production per capita.

**Сonclusions.** To solve the problem of low-income citizens, targeted social assistance is needed with a mechanism for identifying and subsidizing this population group. It is necessary to revise the cost of the food basket and the cost of living, to develop a state program of measures for food aid to the population and stimulate demand for domestic food. [2, 5].

The purpose of the study is to study and substantiate the criteria and indicators for ensuring the country's food security - one of the multifaceted problems of international and national character, affecting many social groups of the population. Food security characterizes the state of agro-industrial complex, in which, regardless of external and internal conditions, decrease in the State food reserve, the needs of residents for products are satisfied in accordance with physiological norms, in volumes sufficient for active and healthy life. The article considers FAO's meth-  
odological approaches to assessing food supply based on the availability of grain reserves and its per capita production, which are necessary for economic security at the interstate level. The problems associated with macroeconomic situation, production efficiency and the level of profit-  
ability of the population of the republic are considered. Data on evelopment of agricultural production, income and quality of food is provided. It is shown that Kazakhstan is moving to a new stage of ensuring food security and price control by creating a national distribution network complex of wholesale distribution centers (WDC). A similar system operates in France, Spain and other economically developed countries. This project will be implemented in three stages until 2022, it is planned to build 24 WDC, which will act as a warehouse and manage product flows retail outlets, distributing it among them.

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