

**ИНТЕРНАУКА**  
*internauka.org*

СБОРНИК СТАТЕЙ ПО МАТЕРИАЛАМ  
LXVI МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ  
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

# **ВОПРОСЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ЭКОНОМИКИ: СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ АКТУАЛЬНЫХ ПРОБЛЕМ**



**№12(59)**

ISSN 2587- 8638

**Москва, 2022**

# **ВОПРОСЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И ЭКОНОМИКИ: СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ АКТУАЛЬНЫХ ПРОБЛЕМ**

*Сборник статей по материалам LXVI международной  
научно-практической конференции*

№ 12 (59)  
Декабрь 2022 г.

Издается с июля 2017 года

Москва  
2022

# **ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS: THE CURRENT STATE OF TOPICAL ISSUES**

*Proceedings of LXVI international scientific-practical conference*

№ 12 (59)  
December 2022

Published since July 2017

Moscow  
2022

УДК 33  
ББК 65  
В74

**В74 Вопросы управления и экономики: современное состояние актуальных проблем.** сб. ст. по материалам LXVI междунар. науч.-практ. конф. – № 12 (59). – М., Изд. «Интернаука», 2022. – 72 с.

## **Оглавление**

<b>Секция 1. Бухгалтерский учет, статистика</b>	<b>6</b>
СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТРЕБОВАНИЯ К ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЮ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ АМОРТИЗАЦИИ ОСНОВНЫХ СРЕДСТВ Жданова Анна Борисовна Юдахина Ольга Борисовна	6
ЭКСПЕРТНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ЗАТРАТ НА ПРОИЗВОДСТВО Макеев Геннадий Иванович Плюснина Эльвира Дмитриевна Андреев Александр Владимировна	13
<b>Секция 2. Математические и инструментальные методы экономики</b>	<b>19</b>
БАНКОВСКИЕ ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ И ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ ИХ КИБЕРБЕЗОПАСНОСТИ Страмчинский Антон Анатольевич Минина Евгения Александровна	19
<b>Секция 3. Финансы, денежное обращение и кредит</b>	<b>24</b>
АНТИИНФЛЯЦИОННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО БАНКА КАЗАХСТАНА В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ Алимбаева Алина Сериковна Улаков Назар Сайранович	24
ПОВЫШЕНИЕ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ БЮДЖЕТНЫХ РАСХОДОВ В СФЕРЕ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫХ ЗАКУПОК И ЕЕ ОЦЕНКА Семенов Игорь Юрьевич	30
КОНЦЕПЦИЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ВНЕШНЕГО ДОЛГА РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН Станкевская Ангелина Николаевна Улаков Назар Сайранович	36
АНАЛИЗ ФИНАНСОВОЙ СИСТЕМЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ Тимошкова Вероника Романовна Юшкевич Илья Антонович Горанец Светлана Иосифовна	41

**Секция 4. Экономика и управление народным хозяйством** **46**

АНАЛИЗ РИСКОВ ПРОЕКТА ПО УПРАВЛЕНИЮ  
ДЕБИТОРСКОЙ ЗАДОЛЖЕННОСТЬЮ АО «ДРСК» **46**

Кудрявцева Алина Юрьевна  
Ступникова Анна Владимировна

МОДЕРНИЗАЦИЯ ОБЪЕКТОВ КОММУНАЛЬНОЙ  
ИНФРАСТРУКТУРЫ ПУТЕМ ПРИВЛЕЧЕНИЯ  
ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫХ ДЕНЕЖНЫХ СРЕДСТВ **51**

Проскурякова Виктория Александровна  
Федина Вера Владимировна

ТРЕНДЫ РЫНКА ИНТЕРНЕТ-РЕКЛАМЫ В РОССИИ 2022 **55**

Савазова Диана Санхуовна  
Аникина Екатерина Алексеевна

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБОРОТНЫМИ АКТИВАМИ КОМПАНИЙ:  
КОНЦЕПТУАЛЬНЫЙ АСПЕКТ **60**

Сулев Илья Алексеевич  
Бянкин Георгий Игоревич

**Conference papers in English** **67**

**Section 1. Economy and management  
Of a national economy** **67**

ENSURING FOOD SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF KAZAKHSTAN **67**

Ainur Makhanova

# CONFERENCE PAPERS IN ENGLISH

## SECTION 1.

### ECONOMY AND MANAGEMENT OF A NATIONAL ECONOMY

#### ENSURING FOOD SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

*Ainur Makhanova*

*PhD-student,  
al-Farabi Kazakh national university,  
Kazakhstan, Almaty*

#### ABSTRACT

The goal is to analyze the current state of ensuring food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Food policy is the basis of national security and an important direction in the development of the agrarian sector of the economy, the essence of which is to increase the level of economic growth, which allows to satisfy the urgent needs of the population to the maximum and have sufficient state reserves, active payments and trade balances. Tasks - to show the need to increase the competitive advantages of food products in the domestic market, as well as to create a domestic brand of goods.

**Keywords:** food security, agriculture, food system, national security, economic security, agricultural products.

Introduction. Food products safety, nutrition and food security are inextricably linked. According to estimates, 33 million healthy life years are lost each year due to illnesses caused by consuming food contaminated with microbes or chemicals, which affect 600 million people, or approximately one in ten persons on the earth (DALYs). In low- and middle-income countries, the economic cost of lost productivity and medical costs from the consumption of unsafe food is \$110 billion each year. Forty per cent of foodborne diseases occur in children under 5 years of age, and each year these

diseases claim the lives of 125,000 children. Foodborne diseases are a barrier to social and economic development, overburdening health systems and damaging national economies, tourism and trade [1].

The globalisation of the food system increases the overall risks associated with food safety and makes it a global public good [2]. The issue of food safety is one of the main conditions for ensuring the national security of the country [3].

Among the various types of security, the national security of the state occupies a special place. This is understood as the state of a country in which there are no or only minor external and internal threats to national values and the national way of life, and the assertion of its national interests is guaranteed. In other words: National security is the protection of the vital interests of citizens, society and the state, as well as national values and lifestyle from a variety of external and internal threats of different kinds (political, economic, military, environmental, etc.).

The importance of the problem of food security in the national security system lies in the fact that it is closely related to environmental security, as irrational agricultural activities worsen the environmental situation, which on the one hand hinders the growth of agricultural production as a raw material for food, and on the other hand, leads to the production of products contaminated with various toxic substances. In either case, the solution to the food problem in the country is complicated either through a reduction in the food supply to the population or through negative impacts on their health, life expectancy, etc. The loss of food security is associated with a total or partial loss of socio-political security, the geopolitical status of the country, the loss of independence and the ability to protect state and national interests [4].

Thus, food security is not only an essential element of the economic security of the state but also of its political and environmental security, which determines the leading role of food security in national security.

Providing food to the country's population with food is the main concern and policy of the state. The supply of sufficient food without imports is an important stability factor for maintaining the sovereignty of any state in the world. In the last 10 years, this industry has made significant progress. In the DPRK, domestic production accounts for 80% of production. According to the Global Food Security Index, GFSI Kazakhstan in 2019 in the global food security index based on static data from the British journal *The Economist* - Economist Intelligence Unit, as well as the American transnational company Dupon, improved its position by 9 lines in a year, being 48th among 113 countries of the world. This figure is in 2018. was in the 57th position in the world. Kazakhstan 2021 ranks 32nd in terms of food security.



The diet of the population today is irrational. Some products according to scientifically proven WHO standards are not used at all in Kazakhstan. To eliminate the food crisis, the Republic's self-sufficiency in essential food products should be a priority [5].

Based on the data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it can be stated that the degree of self-sufficiency in Kazakhstan on average in 2017-2020 was 126% for grain production, 271.61% for meat, 94.91% for milk and 57.1. % for eggs, potatoes - 54.0%, vegetables and melons - 84.3% and fruits, berries and grapes - 47.7% (Table 1).

*Table 1.*

**Production of the main types of agricultural products 1990-2021**

<b>Products</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
Corn	28,487.7	15,869.9	20,585.1	13,944.1	17,428.6	
Vegetables	1,136.0	2301.0	3,791.0	4,081.9	4368.2	
Fruits and berries	301.1	171.2	253.4	214.2	2382.1	
Milk	5641.6	3922.9	5,503.4	5686.2	5,865.1	
Egg, million pieces	4,185.1	1,855.3	5 103.0	5,597.4	5,513.4	
Potato	2324.6	2,184.5	3552.1	3552.1	3912.8	
Meat	4,185.1	1,855.3	5 103.0	5 103.0	1975.5	
Sugar beet	1,043.7	282.4	463.2	463.2	485.5	

Note: according to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan compiled by the authors

Kazakhstan is self-sufficient in meat consumption. This degree of self-sufficiency proves that livestock farming is better developed in our republic than in other industries. In Kazakhstan, per capita production has increased 141 times in 30 years (since 1990). The period indicated does not include the years 1997 and 1999, as the current consumption rate was exceeded during this period. In Kazakhstan, domestic production of vegetables and melons cereals has been the main export crop for the republic since 2001, our country was self-sufficient by 170.2% in 1990, 2017 - 122.2%, and in 2020 - 124.4%.

Such changes ultimately led to an increase in the production of all types of products per capita (table 2).

**Table 2.****Production in Kazakhstan, kg per capital**

<b>Products</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2020, % to</b>	
					<b>2011</b>	<b>2017</b>
Corn	1070	960	1 144	1 192	124.1	104.1
Potato	147	131	197.3	140.1	106.7	70.8
Vegetable gourds	120	138.9	327.0	329.8	236.3	100.4
Meat	12.6	11.3	131.1	169.9	1503.5	129.6
oilseeds	12	fourteen	fifteen	15.2	108.6	101.3
Egg, pcs.	125	224	283	193	86.2	68.2
Milk	264	316	306.7	252.6	79.9	82.4
Note: according to the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan compiled by the authors						

At the level of food security, the population of the republic consumes 100% of bread products, 95% of potatoes, 86% of fresh vegetables, and 83% of meat.

Food availability is divided into two types: the first is economic, and the second is physical. Economic - this is when the food consumed by the population must be affordable. Physical - means that food should be available to everyone, that is, access to food should be guaranteed to the people by the state.

At the end of 2021, The average provision of meat in the diet of consumed food in Kazakhstan per capita was about 7.95%. Milk and dairy products occupy (252.6 l) 25.2% of the total diet; eggs - 19.40% (193 pieces); vegetables (including potatoes) - 14% (139.8 kg); bakery products and cereal products - 13.6% (136.3 kg); meat and meat products - 7.9% (78.9 kg). The share of livestock products in the diet of the population amounted to more than 50%. This significantly affected the market demand.

Based on the concept of sustainable development, food security is defined as a state of the economy in which food independence is ensured and the physical and economic accessibility of quality food to the country's population is guaranteed in quantities that are not below rational consumption norms. Achieving food security thus allows for a certain amount of imports. As far as food independence is concerned, it means sustainable domestic production of essential foodstuffs in quantities that are not below the established thresholds of the commodity resources of the domestic market for the products concerned.

## References:

1. Food safety - World Health Organization (2022). URL:<https://www.who.int/ru/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/food-safety> (date of the application: 05.12.2022).
2. LJ Unnevehr. Food safety as a global public good // Agric. Econ., 37 (2007), pp. 149-158
3. Реализация Плана обеспечения продовольственной безопасности в РК направлена на увеличение объемов производства сельхозпродукции (2022). URL:<https://primeminister.kz/ru/news/realizaciya-plana-obespecheniya-prodovolstvennoy-bezopasnosti-v-rk-napravlena-na-uvvelichenie-obemov-proizvodstva-selhozprodukcii-1522942> (date of the application: 05.12.2022).
4. Плугов, Алексей Геннадьевич. Мировой опыт обеспечения продовольственной безопасности и его использование в России : диссертация ... кандидата экономических наук : 08.00.14 / Плугов Алексей Геннадьевич; [Место защиты: Рос. ун-т дружбы народов].- Москва, 2010.- 218 с.: ил. РГБ ОД, 61 11-8/617.
5. Назарбаев призвал поддержать собственные товары (2018). URL: <https://is.gd/29Whuv> (date of the application: 05.12.2022).