

сәйкес келмейтіні анықталды. Азық-түліктің экономикалық қолжетімділігі елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігінің маңызды аспектісі болып табылатыны көрсетілген. Оның жоғары деңгейі мемлекеттің халықтың азық-түлікке деген қажеттіліктерін қанағаттандыру деңгейіне, қалыпты өмір сүру деңгейін қамтамасыз ететін және азық-түлік өнімдерін халықтың түрлі топтарының азық-түлік нарығында стандартты деңгейде бағалардың және кірістердің басым деңгейінде сатып сатып ала алатынына кепілдік береді, сондай-ақ нарық арналарын айналып өту, яғни жеке қосалқы учаскелер мен бақшалар олардың түсу есебінен де халықтың сұранысын қанағаттандырады. Авторлар ғылыми негізделген стандарттар мен қол жетімді бағалар бойынша отандық өндірістің экологиялық таза және пайдалы тамақ өнімдерімен қамтамасыз етуде маңызды рөл атқарады деп санайды.

Аннотация: Представлен анализ доступности продуктов питания для населения Республики Казахстан. Отмечается что, продовольственная безопасность – это состояние экономики, при котором каждому потребителю гарантируется доступность продовольствия в соответствии с научно обоснованными нормами питания и создаются условия для развития человеческого потенциала. Определено, что потребление продуктов питания в республике не в полной мере соответствует установленным рациональным среднелюдным нормам потребления. Показано, что экономическая доступность продовольствия является важным аспектом продовольственной безопасности страны. Ее высокий уровень повышает возможность государства гарантировать удовлетворение потребностей населения в продовольствии на уровне, обеспечивающем его нормальную жизнедеятельность и приобретение различными группами населения продовольственных товаров в нормативном размере на продовольственном рынке при сложившемся уровне цен и доходов, а также за счет их поступления, минуя рыночные каналы, то есть из личных подсобных хозяйств и садово-огородных участков. Авторы считают, что значительную роль играет обеспеченность экологически чистыми и полезными для здоровья продуктами питания отечественного производства по научно обоснованным нормам и доступным ценам.

Key words: food security, subsistence minimum, food basket, cash income, food consumption, purchasing ability, food availability, physiological rates.

Түйінді сөздер: азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, күн көріс минимумы, азық-түлік себеті, ақшалай табыстар, тағам өнімдерін тұтыну, сатып алу қабілеті, азық-түліктің қол жетімдігі, физиологиялық нормалар.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, прожиточный минимум, продовольственная корзина, денежные доходы, потребление продуктов питания, покупательская способность, доступность продовольствия, физиологические нормы.

Introduction. Food security is the category of paramount importance for any state. It is subject to both external and internal threats in modern conditions. Food security is an ability of the state in a necessary measure to satisfy needs of the population for food for that volume, the range and quantity which conform to the standard standards and norms. The term "food security" is treated from two points of view as in social and economic and political and economic plans. That is, as ability of the state to provide internal requirements and ability to consolidate the available resources and agro-industrial forces of the country for performance of food tasks. Development of agrarian and industrial complex and functioning of the food markets there is an urgent need of the differentiated assessment of a condition of food supply of the population of the state in modern conditions. Besides operational performance

of agriculture and other branches of food processing industry an important stage is definition of social and economic availability of food to the population of the country. Existence of food in itself in the markets of the country, as well as physical capacity of citizens get access to it can't serve as the only indicator of food security in view of the fact that at a part of the population cannot be a financial possibility of its acquisition.

Material and methods of research. It has been taken for a research data on the minimum food basket, consumer ability of monetary income of the population of RK for 2013-2017, data of consumption by the population of food for 2016 which have been compared with evidence-based physiological norms of consumption of food, according to the order of the Minister of national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan of December 9, 2016 No. 503. There are investigated their

dynamics, structure with application of statistical methods of a research of economic events: interval (periodic) number of dynamics, structural shifts, index of structure, index of comparison. Data of statistical collections of Committee on statistics of the Ministry of national economy of RK have served as material of a research: "The standard of living of the population in Kazakhstan", "Consumption of food in households of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2016".

Results and discussion. The attainment of food security in any country is usually an insurance against hunger and malnutrition, both of which slow down economic development. The World Bank defined food security as the access by all people at all times to enough food for an active healthy life [1]. Hence, making food available in sufficient quantity and quality is considered as a basic prerequisite for economic development, social interaction, political stability and security of the nation. The main aim of food security is for individuals to be able to obtain adequate food needed at all times and to be able to utilize the food to meet the body's needs. Agbaji et al., however, noted that the objective of food security programme of increasing agricultural food production for self-sufficiency is still far from being realized [2].

Food security exists when food is available to everyone at all times, they have means of access, and that it is nutritionally, adequate in terms of quantity, quality and variety also that it is acceptable, within the given culture (FAO, 2004) [3]. This implied food must be available to the people to an extent that will meet some acceptable level of nutritional standards in terms calorie, protein and minerals which the body needs; the possession of means by the people to acquire it and consistency in its supply at all times.

The recent concept of food security has given more attention to households, and individuals than its availability at international, national, regional and state levels. Food security at one level does not imply food security at other levels i.e National and Household levels. At National level, food security exists when all people at all times have the physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for active and healthy life. At household level, food security implies physical and economic access to food that is adequate in terms of quantity, quality, safety and cultural accessibility to meet each person's need [4].

Food security is a part of the national economic security concept aimed at ensuring the quality of life of the population, meeting the reasonable needs of people and society and creating sufficient state reserves. Without ensuring general economic security, it is impossible to solve internal economic and social problems, nor to participate in the integration processes of the world economy [5].

Need of use of potential opportunities for development of own agricultural production and self-sufficiency by main types of food is confirmed by the theory and practice of ensuring food independence (safety) of various countries. She shows that consecutive globalization of the world economy though will result in bigger stability, but will be reached due to decrease in development of own agro-food market, and in some cases can lead also to a certain loss of national food independence. Therefore the problem of development of domestic agriculture and the agro-food market of the republic has to be solved at any changes of external and internal conditions and without reduction of the size of the state food reserve. The food problem is much wider than actually agricultural production. International experience demonstrates that the food problem arises in the countries not only because of backwardness of own agricultural production, but also low level of economic development, the investigation of what is inaccessibility to the population of food at those prices at which it comes to the markets [6].

Availability to the population plays an important component in the system of providing food from the economic point of view. We will analyse the standard of living of the population and purchasing power of the population of the republic.

Living wage is the minimum monetary income on one person, equal in size of cost of the minimum consumer basket.

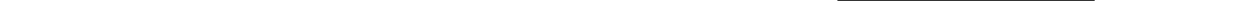
The minimum consumer basket represents the minimum set of the food products, goods and services necessary for ensuring activity of the person, in natural and value terms and consists from:

- food basket;
- the fixed share of expenses on nonfoods and services.

The food basket pays off authorized body in the field of the state statistics on the evidence-based physiological norms of consumption of food approved by authorized body in the field of sanitary and epidemiologic

Note: it is made by data "The standard of living of the population in Kazakhstan" 2017 the Statistical collection of Committee on statistics of MNE RK [8]

The Kazakhstan consumer basket consists of 43 names of food. The food basket consists of the following products: wheat flour of the first grade, bread from wheat flour of the first grade, rye white bread, rye bread, pasta, rice, buckwheat, grits, semolina, peas.



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For example, according to calculations, the Kazakhstan citizen has to eat 327 grams of bread, 58 grams of grain, 260 grams of potatoes, 114 grams of meat, each three days - one egg and so on. In total the citizen of the country in a year needs to use 535,3 kilograms of various production in a day.

For comparison 300 products and services, France - 250, England - 350 enter a consumer basket of the USA. Best of all Germany which consumer basket contains

475 points looks in this row. In a basket of the American costs of rest, education, household appliances, gasoline and repair of the car, the book, means for personal hygiene and beauty are considered. In England in a basket wine and champagne are put. The French included expenses on visit of beauty shops, purchase of cosmetics in the consumer basket, provided funds for fee of the nurse for the child, expenditure for lease of cars, journey on the taxi and even cat food and dogs [table 1].

Table 1 – Consumer ability of monetary income of the population of RK

Indicator, kg	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Beef	29	30	33	35	37
Half gutted hens	62	63	67	66	66
Boiled sausage	31	31	32	32	30
Animal oil	26	26	27	30	28
Vegetable oil, liter	110	118	135	133	103
Whole milk, liter	279	280	289	267	260
Eggs, ten	178	180	193	209	178
Sugar	206	230	229	225	178
White bread from flour of 1 grade	416	434	470	437	386
Potatoes	494	430	406	454	518
Apples	133	134	141	138	129

Note: "Consumption of food in households of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2016" is made by data. The statistical collection of Committee on statistics of MNE RK [9]

Apparently from table 1, the consumer ability of monetary income of the population of RK in 2016 grew on some categories to food products: beef, potatoes. Generally consumer ability of the population in comparison with 2015 decreases on other categories of food. The greatest reduction is observed on the following goods: vegetable oil on 30 liters, white bread from flour of 1 grade on 51 kg, sugar on 47 kg. These changes were caused by increase in prices for food products for the studied period.

We will consider consumption by the population of RK of food in comparison to the rational average per capita norms of consumption of food and the minimum rational norms of consumption of the main food established according to the order of the Minister of national economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan of December 9, 2016 No. 503 "About the approval of evidence-based physiological norms of consumption of food" [10].

As it is possible to note, from the above-stated data, consumption of products by the population of Kazakhstan not absolutely meets the established rational average per capita standards of consumption.

Conclusion. Now levels of consumption of main types of food aren't identical and if to compare them to standard values, then it is

possible to see excess of the actual consumption over norm only on flour, white bread, pasta, onions, watermelon, beef, grain rice, to sunflower oil. These deviations are insignificant, on average in 5 kg on the person.

By other types of production, including and socially important (milk, meat (except beef), eggs, vegetables, etc.), the considered indicator has negative value. Such types of production as milk and vegetables it is rather big - 66 and 80 kg, respectively.

It is possible to find the reasons of such situation in the careful analysis of economic availability of food to the population of the country as existence of food in retail trade exceeds 80%, so problems with physical providing are absent.

Economic availability of food is defined by such level of income of the population which irrespective of the social status and the residence allows to buy food at the minimum level of consumption.

In 2016 real income in RK has shown the deepest falling for all history of the 2000th years - for 4,5%. The number of needy Kazakhstan citizens increases. For 2016 the real income of the population of RK it was reduced by 4,5%, this most considerable falling of the standard of living for the last 16

years. The previous anti-record has been recorded in 2009 when the level of real income in a year has decreased by 3,1%.

Decrease in purchasing power of the salaries of Kazakhstan citizens continued within almost all year, only in December the level of real income has grown by 2,4%, however this temporary increase hasn't affected a total annual indicator.

Economic availability of food is essential aspect of food security of the country, its high level increases ability of the state to guarantee satisfaction of needs of the population for food at the level providing its normal activity. It is characterized by a possibility of acquisition by various groups of the population of food products in a standard size in the food market at the developed price level and income and also due to their receipt, passing market channels, that is from personal subsidiary farms and from garden and garden sites. Moreover, degree of security with food of domestic production, organic and useful to health, on evidence-based norms and the affordable prices is important.

It is difficult to overestimate social importance and the importance of availability to the population of the food entering a food basket. The government of Kazakhstan should carry out attentively monitoring in the field of food prices and to carry out state regulation not only on problem positions, but also to develop preventive measures on price policy of socially important products, for the purpose of equal availability of the population all major food.

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