

## ЭКОНОМИКА

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### FOOD SAFETY IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE CONDITIONS OF WTO

#### **Annotation**

Food safety of the country – the integral and important part of national safety, to ensure that the important role played by the level of development and potential of the agricultural sector of the state economy. The analysis showed that problem of food safety in Kazakhstan necessary to be solved only by a combination of market self-regulation and government impact on the food market development and state support of agrarian sector of economy. As a major economic measures for increase of food safety of Kazakhstan is offered development of processing industry in competitive branches, improving of grain infrastructure, active support of domestic agricultural producers, protection internal market from low-quality product, development of internal trade of food products with use of modern technologies and takeover of other countries' experience on ensuring food safety. At the same time necessary to create conditions for the civilized competition between the Kazakhstan and foreign suppliers that in a result to provide to citizens of our country access for the food products with accounting of an optimum ratio of indicators of their price and quality.

**Key words:** food safety, agriculture, production, consumption, security, market, import, availability, industry.

*Formulation of the problem.* Providing of food safety is the priority direction of the state policy and covers a wide range of national, economic, social, demographic and ecological factors of any state including Kazakhstan. Today in the world quite often the food is used for the political pressure of one country for others.

In such way, food safety is the most important element not only of economic safety of the state, but and its political and ecological safety, defining the leading role of food safety in national safety.

*The information base and research methods.* Information base completed regulations of Kazakhstan and other countries, the data of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the scientific works of economists.

Methodology of evaluation conditions and level of country's food security, performance and trends in the development of the Kazakhstan's agrarian market is based on a systematic approach.

*Statement of the base material.* Food safety is a condition of economy, in that number of an agricultural complex at which the state is capable to provide the lows and needs of the population for products of food and drinking water for the quantity and quality provided by physiological norms of consumption, sufficient for physical and social development of the personality, ensuring health and expanded reproduction of the population.

For an assessment of a condition of food safety of the country consider the following factors: - compliance of requirements of food safety to the legal legislation; - level of

development and stability of agricultural production of the country; - level of the income and quality of food of the population of the country; - degree of security of the population of the country with the food of domestic production; - scales of import of the food to the country; - level of openness of the food markets; - amount of food reserves of the country; - production capacity of agriculture; - rate of branches' ecologization and quality of products; - threat of food safety in the world [1].

The solution of a food problem requires timely regulation of the corresponding regulatory base. So, according to the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the purpose of providing food safety are created, in addition to the state resources of grain, resources of other socially important agricultural products in compliance with Rules of forming of stabilization resources [2].

The international experience of development standard low bases of food security of the countries shows availability of the created long time ago branched system of legal providing of national food security. So, for example, in Germany in the law "About Agriculture of Germany" (1955) it is directly specified that the state is obliged to consider a problem of supply of the population with the food as strategic, to create food funds, not to use all complex of measures of economic stimulation and support and not to put food supply in dependence on the third countries" [3]. In modern conditions the state shall be guided, at least, by the level of the guaranteed own production of vitally important products that requires development and implementation of legal, economic, social, scientific and technical and other measures.

Food safety of the country is considered in three aspects: physical, economic availability and food safety for consumers.

Evaluating of physical availability of the food in the country we will consider production, export and import of the food in Kazakhstan. The analysis of data of physical availability of the food for 2014 has shown that the internal demand of the country on a number of products is compensated for the account of import products that specifies an insufficient level of development of productions of deep processing of agricultural products (Table 1) [4].

So, for example, the lack in the domestic market of the Republic of Kazakhstan and meat food subproducts in 2014 has constituted 182, 2 thousand tons and is compensated for the account of import of these products from the USA and Russia. Import on these items of food products in 2014 has constituted 191,2 thousand tons. The same situation was observed also in the dairy industry where the gap has constituted 146,3 thousand tons. From all types of food products only the amount of flour produced in the country was sufficient to meet domestic demand.

Table 1 - Production and use of separate types of products of the food industry of Kazakhstan for 2014, tons

Products	Production	Import	Export	Consumption
Meat and poultry, food subproducts	898 954,1	191 234,6	1 090 188,7	1 081 198,9
Fruit and vegetables juice	69 930,0	39 090,3	1 881,1	107 139,1
Prepared and preserved meat products	194 092,6	42 678,2	1 569,3	235 201,5
Vegetable oils	329 480,0	115 812,4	47 568,6	397 723,8
Sunflower oil	234 929,0	67 748,0	16 207,3	286 469,8
Milk products (excluding fresh milk)	715 210,0	176 328,0	30 063,2	861 474,9
Milk processed liquid and cream	466 302,0	42 153,0	20 858,5	487 596,6

Flour	3 496 404,0	5 639,7	1 844 583,2	1 657 460,5
Bakery and confectionery	826 129,0	84 850,5	7 358,9	903 620,6
Sugar	535 996,5	160 405,5	2 528,1	533 468,4
Chocolate, chocolate products and sugar	100 689,0	92 149,5	29 487,3	163 351,2
Macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products	150 570,0	28 370,0	20 542,5	158 397,5
Source – The data of Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan				

In the Republic of Kazakhstan import on a number of products is increase, varying from 30 to 50%. The main reason of food import increasing in Kazakhstan is destruction of economic capacity of the country, in the first agriculture and related with them branches. The specific weight of agricultural products in structure of GDP for today does not exceed 6%, output of production in real terms vary by years though in cost gross production of agriculture in January-December of 2015 has increased 4,4% and has constituted 2748,7 billion tenge.

The actual level of consumption of food products per capita in 5 years has an upward tendency, so the largest increase has occurred on oils and fats – for 60,2%, meat and meat products – for 36,7%, fruit – for 35,6%, eggs – for 30,3%, sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery – for 30,7%, but though they correspond to standard rates of the national standard of consumption, do not correspond to the scientifically based medical standard rates of consumption approved in due time by World Health Organization.

The evaluation of economic availability of the food for the population in the Republic of Kazakhstan has over the last 5 years shown decrease in a share of the population with the income used one consumption below than the size of a living minimum twice, its specific weight - 2,7%, in a regional section the worst indicators in South-Kazakhstan region - 5,3% and North-Kazakhstan region - 3,7%[5].

*Conclusions.* The state support and stimulation of agricultural complex and acceptance of the following measures is necessary for increase of food safety of Kazakhstan:

- development of the processing industry in competitive branches, improvement of grain infrastructure;
- active support domestic agricultural producers and the state regulation of the prices and rates on consumed in agriculture for the electric power, fuels, fertilizers, means of protection plants and animals, agricultural machinery;
- ban on the transfer of agricultural lands to other categories, cooperation development;
- *tightening* of control of observance of sanitary and hygienic requirements to the import food;
- development of domestic agricultural engineering industry and improvement of mechanisms of financial leasing of machinery.

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## ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННАЯ БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ КАЗАХСТАНА В УСЛОВИЯХ ВТО

### Аннотация

Продовольственная безопасность страны - неотъемлемая и важная часть национальной безопасности, играющая важную роль в росте уровня развития и потенциала сельскохозяйственного сектора экономики государства. Анализ показал, что проблему обеспечения продовольственной безопасности Казахстана необходимо решать только путем сочетания рыночного саморегулирования и государственного регулирования развития продовольственного рынка и государственной поддержки аграрного сектора экономики. В качестве основных экономических мер по повышению продовольственной безопасности Казахстана предлагается развитие перерабатывающей промышленности в конкурентных отраслях, совершенствование зерновой инфраструктуры, активная поддержка отечественных сельхозпроизводителей, защита внутреннего рынка от некачественной продукции, развитие внутренней торговли продуктами питания, использования современных технологий и внедрение опыта других стран по обеспечению безопасности пищевых продуктов. В то же время необходимо создать условия для цивилизованной конкуренции между казахстанскими и зарубежными поставщиками, обеспечивающей гражданам нашей страны доступ к продовольственным товарам с учетом оптимального соотношения показателей их цены и качества.

**Ключевые слова:** продовольственная безопасность, сельское хозяйство, производство, потребление, безопасность, рынок, импорт, доступность, промышленность.

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## ДСҰ ЖАҒДАЙЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІ

### Аңдатпа

Елдің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі – ұлттық қауіпсіздіктің маңызды және міндетті бөлігі, ол мемлекет экономикасының ауылшаруашылық секторын дамытып, оның әлеуетін жоғарлатуда маңызды рөл атқарады. Талдау көрсеткендей, Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету мәселесін нарықтық өзін-өзі реттеумен азық-түлік нарығын мемлекеттік реттеуді үйлестіру және экономиканың аграрлық секторына мемлекеттік қолдау көрсету арқылы шешуге болады. Қазақстанның азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін арттыру үшін экономикалық іс-шаралар ретінде бәсекеге қабілетті салаларда өңдеу өнеркәсібін дамыту, астық инфрақұрылымын жақсарту, жергілікті фермерлерді мемлекет тарапынан белсенді қолдау, ішкі нарықты төмен сапалы өнімнен қорғау, азық-түлік тауарларының ішкі саудасын дамыту, қазіргі заманғы технологиялар мен басқа да елдердің озық

тәжірибесін енгізу ұсынылады. Сонымен қатар, біздің азаматтарға нарықта қолайлы бағада сапалы азық-түлік тауарларының қолжетімділігін қамтамасыз ету мақсатында қазақстандық және шетелдік жеткізушілер арасындағы өркениетті бәсекелестікке жағдай жасау қажет.

***Кілт сөздер:*** азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, ауыл шаруашылығы, өндіріс, тұтыну, қауіпсіздік, нарық, импорт, қолжетімділік, өнеркәсіп.

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## ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FORMS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN SLOVAK REPUBLIC

### **Abstract**

The main aim of the article is to define and evaluate the organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship in Slovak Republic. There are two main legislations as the Law No. 455/91 Coll. on Trade Licensing Act, as amended and the Commercial Code No. 513/91 Coll., as amended on doing entrepreneurial activities in Slovakia. The most often used legal forms of entrepreneuring are business companies particularly limited liability company, join stock company, partnership companies and cooperatives. The natural persons mainly represented by self-employed farmers so called Samostatne hospodáriaci roľníci.

***Key words:*** entrepreneurship, limited liability, joint stock company, self-employed farmer, Slovak Republic.

### **Introduction**

There is no commonly accepted definition of entrepreneurship in the economic theory [1]. Besides, many references about entrepreneurship represented by theorists nowadays are often a conglomeration of the fragmentary arguments. The imprecision in the definition of this concept happened because of differences in culture, politics, and traditions as well as in the practice of the entrepreneurial development in each country [2]

The right to do business within the meaning of the Constitution of the Slovak Republic belongs among the fundamental rights and freedoms and is one of the four fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty on the functioning of the EU [3].

There are two main legislations on doing entrepreneurial activities in Slovakia:

- Law No. 455/91 Coll. on Trade Licensing Act, as amended [4],
- The Commercial Code No. 513/91 Coll., as amended.

Thus, the Commercial Code No. 513/1991 Coll [5]. defines the term “entrepreneurial activity” (also referred to as “Business activity”) as a systematic activity which is independently carried on for the purpose of making a profit by an entrepreneur in his\* own name, and at his own liability (responsibility).

“Entrepreneurial activity” means activity which is undertaken by an entrepreneur:

1. systematically (i.e. regularly, even seasonally);