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FOOD SECURITY – THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KAZAKHSTAN

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The frameworks of Strategy 2030 are no longer sufficient for us to meet the new challenges. It is crucial for us to expand our planning horizon, and make another leap forward in our world outlook.

Firstly, Kazakhstan is a modern state. Our society has matured. Therefore today's agenda is different from the one we had during our initial stages of development.

The nature and profound change of the transformations across the globe require sustainable long term development. Many countries are already trying to look beyond the 2030s and 2050s. "Managed forecasting" is becoming an important development tool for states in today's unstable times.

Secondly, Strategy Kazakhstan 2030 was developed for the period of formation of our sovereignty. Its basic parameters have been accomplished.

Thirdly, we are being forced to live up to the challenges and threats of a new reality. They are universal in nature and affect all countries and regions.

When we were developing our 2030 strategy no one assumed that the world would face an unprecedented global financial and economic crisis, which would create new, totally unexpected, economic and geopolitical circumstances.

Back in 1997 the Strategy 2030 was being developed as an open document. The possibility for correction has been incorporated in it from the outset

By 2050 Kazakhstan must enter the top 30 club of most developed states in the world.

We must work with dedication and inspiration, not losing sight of our primary objectives:

- Further developing and strengthening statehood.
- Transitioning to new principles of economic policy.
- Comprehensive support for entrepreneurship will be a leading force for the national economy.
- Forming the new social model.

Today we will also outline the primary tasks for 2013 that will ensure the successful start of the New political course 2050.

We would now like to give my own vision of the major directions of the Strategy Kazakhstan 2050.

Universal economic pragmatism. The essence of economic policy of the New course – is universal economic pragmatism.

First. Adopting all economic and managerial decisions based purely on economic feasibility and long term interests.

Second. Defining new markets where Kazakhstan can participate as an equal business partner and create new sources of economic growth.

New personnel policy

A key condition of success for our 2050 policy will be the right people to back it up. To ensure these people are in place we must:

- Enhance the managerial resources and potential that we possess.
- Introduce modern management tools and principles of corporate governance in the public sector.

Modernization of the macroeconomic policy

1. Budgetary policy

• We must adopt new principles of budgeting policy. We must spend only within our means and reduce the deficit as much as possible. It is necessary to build up reserves for a rainy day, ensuring Kazakhstan's safety in the long run.

The budget of the state must be focused on long-term, productive national projects that include the diversification of the economy and development of infrastructure.

We must introduce a favorable tax regime for those employed in areas of production and new technologies. Whilst this work has begun I would like to see it enhanced. We must conduct a revision of all existing tax preferences and maximize their efficiency.

We must continue the policy on liberalization of the tax administration and on systemizing customs administration. It is necessary to simplify and minimize tax reporting.

Starting from 2020 we must introduce the practice of tax credits. In doing this our main goal will be to stimulate investment activity among entrepreneurs.

Future tax policy must stimulate internal growth, domestic exports and stimulate individual's savings and investments.

Considering the unfavorable global economic environment we must ensure the safety of the earnings of each of our citizens and maintain a reasonable inflation level with respect to economic growth. This is not simply a macroeconomic issue, this is an issue of social security of the country. This will be the major task for the National Bank and the Government starting from 2013.

We must constantly monitor the level of public debt and keep it under control. We must reduce the budget deficit relative to GDP from 2.1% in 2013 to 1.5% in 2015. Public debt must remain at a moderate level. This is a crucial task, because only that way we will be able to ensure the stability of our budget and national security in conditions of global instability.

It is important to focus attention on exit routes from the country and create transport and logistics facilities outside Kazakhstan. We must think outside the box and create joint ventures in the region and throughout the world - Europe, Asia, America - building ports in countries with direct access to the sea and developing

transport and logistics hubs at nodal transit points. In that regard we need to develop a special program “Global infrastructural integration”.

Modernization of the system of managing the state assets Kazakhstan is not a large economy on a global scale. And we need to manage it very effectively. The country must work as a single corporation, and the state must serve as its core.

Our main criterion for effectiveness is the rate of return from our investments. The quicker we build up the production potential of the country, the faster Kazakhstan will become a key player in the global market.

Technological revolution changes the structure of commodity consumption. For example, the introduction of composite technologies and new types of concrete - causes depreciation of iron ore and coal reserves.

This is the key lesson from our own history: we started preparations and negotiations on Kashagan field almost 20 years ago, and are only now starting to see the results.

As a result the share of non-energy export in total export must double by 2025, and triple by 2040.

By 2050 Kazakhstan must apply the latest technology standards to all of its production assets

In most competitive sectors we need to develop strategies for domestic producers on forming new market niches. This will allow Kazakhstan to avoid the potential destructive effects from deindustrialization, especially considering the perspectives of entering the WTO.

We must develop new industries with an emphasis on expanding export oriented non-energy sector.

We must focus the state program of forced innovative industrialization on importing industrial capacity and exchanging technology. For that we need a sub-program for creating and developing joint international companies and beneficial partnerships.

By 2030 Kazakhstan must expand its niche on the world market for space services and bring to fruition a number of current projects. These projects include the assembly and testing facility of spacecrafts in Astana, a remote sensing space system, the national space monitoring system and ground infrastructure and our high-precision satellite navigation system.

We need to make an accelerated transition towards low carbon economy. To do this I suggest we create an international organization “Green Bridge” in 2013, and also launch the Green 4 project based on four satellite cities around Almaty.

The upcoming EXPO 2017 in Astana will provide a powerful impetus for transition of the country towards the “green” path of development. The world’s best achievements in science and technology will be presented in the capital of our

country. Our citizens would be able to witness the “energy of the future” with their own eyes.

Reference

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