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Poverty reduction as a factor of ensuring food security in Kazakhstan

Abstract

Object: One of the key factors of economic security is the economic availability of food. This directly affects the problem of poverty reduction. Today, in Kazakhstan, the decline in real incomes of the population threatens the possibility of meeting the need for high-quality nutrition of citizens. The purpose of the study is to assess the level of poverty in Kazakhstan and develop measures to reduce it.

Methods: The research methods were: systematic, the method of economic and statistical data processing, expert evaluation, the method of multidimensional comparative analysis of the level of poverty in the context of the regions of Kazakhstan and the republic as a whole.

Findings: It is revealed that Kazakhstan ranks 32nd in the ranking of 113 countries in the world on food security. This is largely determined by the decrease in the availability of food products as a result of the lagging income of the population from the increase in food prices. The decrease in the economic availability of food occurs as a result of the increase in poverty indicators. The methodology for assessing poverty based on the consumer basket does not reflect the real picture and needs to be adjusted. The underestimation of the subsistence minimum directly determines the amount of social payments from the state budget for vulnerable segments of the population, which further aggravates the growth of the number of poor.

Conclusions: Based on the analysis, a number of recommendations aimed at combating poverty, including organizational, legislative and financial instruments, are presented. In particular, it is proposed to revise the methodology for assessing the consumer basket; set the poverty line by the subsistence minimum, as is customary in most countries and recommended by international experts; develop state programs to promote youth employment; increase the responsibility of local executive bodies for the implementation of employment programs and the development of regional employment centers.

Keywords: food security, economic accessibility of food, subsistence minimum, consumer basket, poverty level.

Introduction

The criterion of the effectiveness of the socio-economic policy of any state is the growth of the welfare of its population. One of the factors of a decent standard of living is not only the provision of employment, the solution of housing problems, but also, to a greater extent, the sufficiency of income for proper nutrition. In modern conditions, ensuring food security in the Republic of Kazakhstan is becoming particularly relevant. This is due to negative macroeconomic trends, the impact of external threats on business activity, and a decrease in real incomes of the population. A complex combination of external and internal factors, taking into account the specifics of the Kazakh economy, characterized by a raw material orientation, negatively affects the production of food products. Rising prices for raw materials, energy and other factors of entrepreneurial activity entail an increase in the cost of food, which reduces their availability for many citizens. Against the background of rising prices, real household incomes are declining, as the wage level lags behind the inflation rate in the country. In these conditions, ensuring food security becomes a priority of state policy.

Ensuring food security largely depends not only on the availability of food in the country, their quality and volume of production. Economic accessibility means the ability to meet the need for high-quality nutrition of citizens. Today, in Kazakhstan, the decline in real incomes of the population threatens the possibility of purchasing essential food. The reduction in income is associated with a decrease in business and entrepre-

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neurial activity, insufficient social benefits to protect vulnerable segments of the population of the republic, which leads to an increase in the level of poverty in the country. The purpose of the study is to assess the level of poverty in Kazakhstan and develop measures to reduce it.

In reality, in Kazakhstan, indicators of the standard of living of the population, the volume and structure of household incomes and expenditures, as well as criteria for the level of poverty lag behind statistical data, which further actualizes the topic of the study and causes the need to adjust the methodology for assessing poverty.

The development of organizational and economic measures to activate entrepreneurial activity will contribute to solving the problem of increasing the level of income, which will solve the problem of increasing the availability of food.

The development of a set of measures to overcome poverty is aimed at reducing social risks, expanding opportunities to meet the primary need for quality nutrition. The adjustment of the methodology for assessing the level of poverty will help to increase the objectivity of the assessment, which will entail an increase in the amount of social benefits for vulnerable segments of the population and will help to increase the availability of food for all citizens.

Literature Review

The problems of ensuring food security are widely discussed in the world economic literature Prosekov A. Y. & Ivanova S. A. (2018), Christophe Béné, Deborah Bakker, Mónica Juliana Chavarro, Brice Even, Jenny Melo, Anne Sonneveld (2021). With the unity of opinions on its essence and objectives, there is a discrepancy in the criteria and methodology of assessment. In a number of studies, food security is assessed on the basis of the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) and the Food Security Scale (FIES) (Allee et al., 2021). Simulation and predictive models are also used, which allow the authors to develop agri-food policy measures.

In scientific research, special attention is paid to the issues of food quality, taking into account environmental problems, and the problems of providing a country with its own food production are widely discussed Devereux S., Béné C. & Hoddinott J. (2020), Calabrese E.J. (2013), Capone R., El Bilali H., Debs P. et al. (2014). However, in our opinion, all these models do not contribute to solving the problems of food security, as they explore its individual aspects. In our opinion, the issues of economic accessibility in the scientific literature are not given due attention.

A large number of studies have been devoted to the study of poverty problems. The scientific foundations for improving the standard of living in the conditions of the growth of the world economy were laid by well-known scientists, including A. Atkinson, J. Greer, T. Kalan, A.S en, J. Foster and others.

The problems of poverty in the research of modern authors are studied mainly from the point of view of social security Yu L. Rong & Li X. Yun (2021), Navruz-Zoda B. (2021), Yu Yanni, Huang Jinghong (2021). At the same time, the research is dominated by a subjective approach related to the peculiarities of a particular country. The result of the development of the theory and methodology of assessing the standard of living is an approach adopted in world practice based on the assessment of the subsistence minimum and the food basket.

Kazakhstan also uses a poverty assessment based on the calculation of the subsistence minimum. However, due to the global economic crisis and the increasing complexity of the influence of numerous factors, this approach is objectively outdated. In the conditions of new economic realities, an objective assessment of the problems of poverty reduction in Kazakhstan as the main factor in ensuring food security is necessary.

Methods

In the course of the research, general scientific, including systematic, analytical, economic and statistical data processing, and expert evaluation methods were used.

A systematic approach to data selection made it possible to systematize the official statistical indicators of the Bureau of National Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, characterizing the level of poverty in the Republic and by region. The method of economic and statistical data processing was used as the basis for horizontal and vertical analysis to assess the quantitative and qualitative parameters of the poverty level. The methodology for assessing the standard of living based on the use of the subsistence minimum and the consumer basket has been criticized as not corresponding to the objective realities of the republic in modern conditions.

Results

Food security presupposes a state of the state's economy that is able to provide, through its own production, basic types of food to all citizens of the country in the quantity and quality that are necessary for their viability (Kajgorodcev A.A., 2019).

A number of components of this concept are presented in the economic literature. In particular, the following:

- physical accessibility, assuming a sufficient number of safe and nutritious products;
- economic availability of food of the necessary volume and quality for all segments of the population;
- autonomy and independence of the national food system;
- reliability, assuming the stability of the national food system to seasonal, weather and other fluctuations;
- sustainability, meaning the ability of the national food system to expand reproduction.

Considering the aspect of the autonomy of national food security, it should be emphasized that all countries of the world depend on food imports to one degree or another. Meanwhile, according to the Eurasian Economic Commission, Kazakhstan provides itself with food by 83% in 2022, behind Belarus (94%) and Russia (90%). Among the EEA countries, it is ahead of Kyrgyzstan (81%) and Armenia (73%).

According to the World Food security ranking, which evaluates financial accessibility, product quality and safety, as well as sustainable development, Kazakhstan rose from 41st to 32nd place out of 113 countries in 2022, surpassing Russia, Belarus, Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan (Table 1). According to the FAO classification, Kazakhstan today belongs to the third favorable group of states in terms of food security on a par with China, Australia, as well as countries in Europe and North America.

Table 1. Kazakhstan's place in the ranking of countries on food security in 2021-2022

Top place	Country	Overall assessment	Accessibility	Assortment	Quality and safety	Natural resources and sustainability
2021						
1	Irish	84,0	92,9	75,1	94,0	74,1
2	Austria	81,3	90,5	75,2	91,2	65,7
3	Great Britain	81,0	91,1	72,7	89,6	69,0
4	Finland	80,9	91,7	66,2	93,8	75,1
5	Switzerland	80,4	89,0	76,9	86,4	65,1
9	USA	79,1	88,7	71,0	94,3	61,3
11	Germany	78,7	90,1	69,3	87,8	66,0
23	Russia	74,8	86,9	64,9	85,8	59,9
36	Belarus	70,9	86,3	57,0	82,8	56,3
41	Kazakhstan	69,2	83,0	58,5	81,0	51,9
78	Uzbekistan	53,8	49,3	51,3	65,1	55,4
2022						
1	Finland	83,7	91,9	70,5	88,4	82,6
2	Irish	81,7	92,6	70,5	86,1	75,1
3	Norway	80,5	87,2	60,4	86,8	87,4
4	France	80,2	91,3	69,0	87,7	70,3
5	Netherlands	80,1	92,7	70,7	84,7	69,2
13	USA	78,0	87,1	65,1	88,8	69,4
19	Germany	77,0	87,9	67,0	79,9	70,8
32	Kazakhstan	72,1	78,0	67,2	76,3	65,4
43	Russia	69,1	77,8	61,4	78,7	56,6
55	Belarus	64,5	67,8	61,9	69,0	58,5
73	Uzbekistan	57,5	52,7	56,4	64,6	57,9

Note – Global Food Security Index

It should be noted that currently there is no law on food security in Kazakhstan. At the same time, the Government has developed a Plan to ensure food security of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2024. It includes 3 main directions – physical accessibility of food products, economic accessibility of food products, quality and safety of food.

Among the measures to ensure the economic accessibility of food products, an important role is assigned to the problem of poverty reduction. Despite the system of economic levers and mechanisms operating in the republic, the problem of poverty in Kazakhstan is still relevant, it is especially acute in rural areas. Due to the slowdown in economic growth and increased inflation, wages lag behind price increases, which cause a decrease in real incomes of the population.

In the structure of household expenditures, the share of food products increased over the period 2018-2022 from 48.5% to 51.1% (in accordance with Figure 1). This is happening against the background of a decrease in the share of paid and other services, as well as non-food products. At the same time, the least affluent 40% of the country's citizens spend 59% on food. During the pandemic, the majority of the population barely made ends meet. The increase in the inflation rate also caused a decrease not only in income from work, but also in social benefits, which aggravated the situation in low-income families living on social benefits.

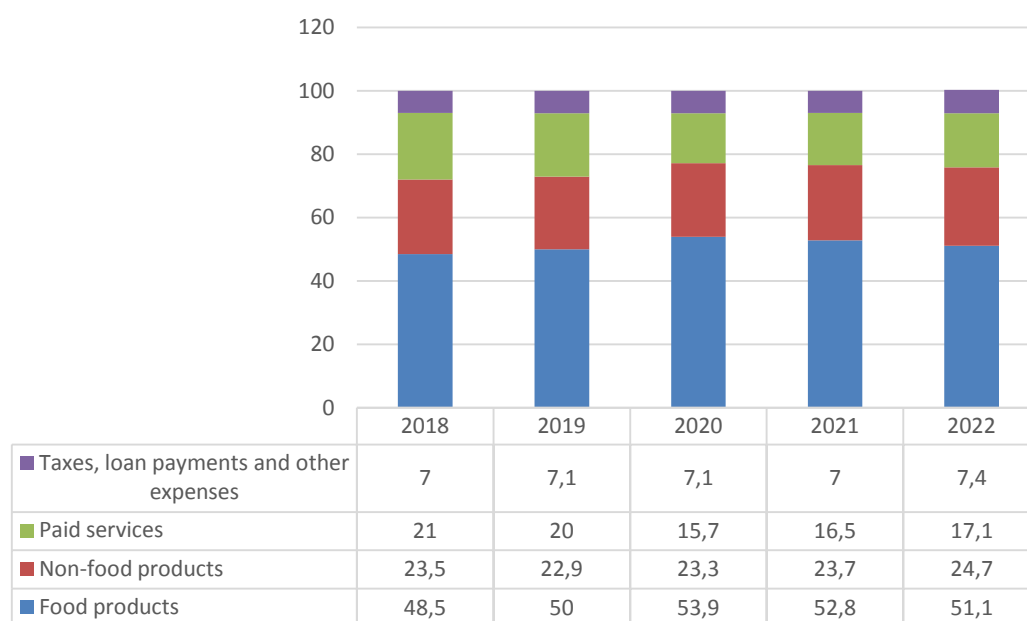


Figure 1. Structure of household monetary expenditures in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2018-2022, in %
Note – compiled by the author on the basis of data from the Bureau of National Statistics

A number of indicators are used to assess the level of poverty. As can be seen from the presented data (Fig. 2), the share of the population of the republic with incomes below the subsistence minimum increased from 2.7% in 2017 to 5.2% in 2022. This is due to the lag in nominal incomes from the inflation rate, an increase in unemployment during the pandemic, and a reduction in the number of self-employed. At the same time, the share of the population with incomes below the cost of the food basket is relatively stable and averages 0.1% of the total population of the republic.

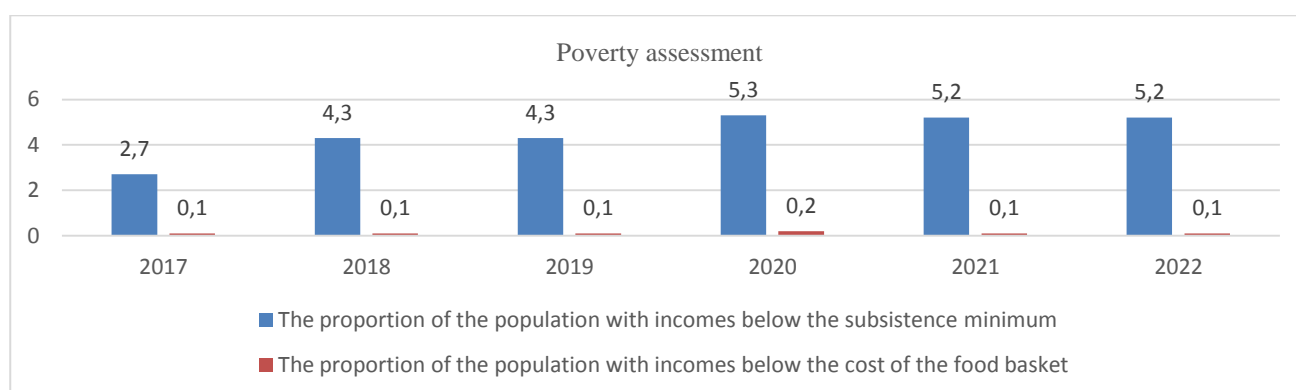


Figure 2. Assessment of the poverty level in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2022, in %
Note – compiled by the author on the basis of data from the Bureau of National Statistics

The assessment of the level of poverty in the regional context allows us to draw the following conclusions.

Analyzing the dynamics of the proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum, it should be noted the growth of the indicator in all regions of Kazakhstan (Table 2).

Table 2. The share of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan with incomes below the subsistence minimum, in %

Oblast	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Republic of Kazakhstan	2,7	4,3	4,3	5,3	5,2	5,2
Abai	-	-	-	-	-	5,9
Akmolinskaya	2,9	4,2	4,3	5,9	6,4	6,0
Aktobe	1,9	2,9	3,0	3,5	3,7	4,4
Almaty	2,4	3,7	2,9	4,0	4,2	3,8
Atyrau	2,8	2,5	2,5	3,0	3,3	3,3
West Kazakhstan	2,7	3,2	3,7	3,9	4,4	4,2
Zhambylskaya	3,5	4,6	4,8	5,8	5,3	5,0
Zhetysuiskaya	-	-	-	-	-	5,5
Karaganda	1,6	2,3	2,5	3,0	3,2	3,8
Kostanay	2,4	4,1	3,4	3,5	3,4	5,0
Kyzylorda	3,0	4,9	4,9	5,8	5,5	5,0
Mangystau	3,3	4,9	4,3	5,7	8,6	8,1
South Kazakhstan	5,0	-	-	-	-	-
Pavlodar	1,7	3,1	3,8	3,9	3,9	3,9
North Kazakhstan	3,3	4,7	5,6	6,7	5,5	5,7
Turkestan	6,6	10,6	10,8	12,2	9,8	9,7
Ulytau	-	-	-	-	-	2,2
East Kazakhstan	1,8	6,3	6,2	6,5	5,5	4,8
Astana	0,8	0,9	1,1	1,5	2,2	1,9
Almaty	1,0	2,8	2,8	4,9	5,2	4,8
Shymkent	0,2	2,5	2,8	5,0	5,5	6,6

Note – compiled by the author on the basis of data from the Bureau of National Statistics

Among the regions of the republic in which this indicator exceeds the national average value are Akmola, Zhambyl, Mangystau, Turkestan region and Shymkent. The most favorable situation is developing in Aktobe, Atyrau, Karaganda, Kostanay, Pavlodar regions and Astana. In our opinion, this fact is explained by the fact that these are regions where industry and entrepreneurial activity are developed, the decisive factor is the employment of the population with high-performance labor. In regions with a high level of poverty, in our opinion, there are large families focused on receiving social benefits from the state. The high level of poverty in the Mangystau region is explained, in our opinion, not only by socio-demographic factors, but also by the high level of food prices in this region. At the same time, the situation in cities and rural areas is even more aggravated. Social inequality causes a different level of accessibility in food.

Despite the fact that the estimated value of the subsistence minimum is very low, according to official data for 2022, 1,032 thousand people with incomes below the subsistence minimum were recorded in the republic. According to unofficial data, this figure exceeds 1.5 million people.

Another important criterion for assessing extreme poverty is the comparison of the income of the population with the cost of the food basket. If the value of food products is 55% of the value of the consumer basket, then this indicator is 20,563 tenge per person.

According to experts, in 2021, 4.7 thousand households in the republic had incomes below the cost of a food basket. The number of citizens living in these households amounted to 28.1 thousand people. At the same time, most of them live in large families. In 2022, according to statistics, the situation has changed for the better, so the number of households with incomes below the food basket has decreased to 3.3 thousand with a population of 20.3 thousand people.

The regional picture of extreme poverty is also uneven. As can be seen from the presented data, the share of the population with incomes below the cost of the food basket has increased in Akmola, Mangystau regions and the city of Almaty. Most families with incomes below the cost of a food basket live in Almaty: 869 households. Tellingly, despite a decrease in the number of families by 1.4%, the number of citizens living in these households increased by 47.5% over the year. In the Akmola region, 789 families were recorded with a population of 6.5 thousand living in them, an increase of 52.5% over the year. This is followed by the

Mangystau region, which is home to 3.4 thousand people (789 households), here the increase is even more significant – 52.6%.

Table 3. The share of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan with incomes having incomes below the cost of the food basket (in %)

Oblast	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Republic of Kazakhstan	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1
Abai	-	-	-	-	-	0,1
Akmolinskaya	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,4
Aktobe	...	...	0,1	...	...	...
Almaty	...	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	...
Atyrau	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Kazakhstan	0,2	0,1	...	...	...	...
Zhambylskaya	0,1	...	0,1	0,1	0,2	...
Zhetysuiskaya	-	-	-	-	-	0,2
Karaganda	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,2
Kostanay	0,1	0,4	0,2	...	0,1	0,0
Kyzylorda	...	...	0,1	...	0,1	...
Mangystau	...	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,1
South Kazakhstan	0,1	-	-	-	-	-
Pavlodar	...	...	0,0	0,2	...	...
North Kazakhstan	0,6	0,1	0,1	0,2	...	0,2
Turkestan	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,1
Ulytau	-	-	-	-	-	...
East Kazakhstan	0,8	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,0	0,6
Astana	...	0,1	...	...	0,1	...
Almaty	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,2
Shymkent	...	...	...	...	...	0,1

Note – compiled by the author on the basis of data from the Bureau of National Statistics

Thus, the aggravation of problems with poverty in the republic causes the need to take drastic measures to reduce it.

Discussions

The difficult geopolitical situation associated with the economic consequences of Russia's war with Ukraine has not slowed down to affect the domestic market of Kazakhstan. The republic lost access to a number of raw materials markets in Russia and Belarus, which were also the main suppliers of a number of food products – meat and meat products, dairy products, cereals and vegetables. The domestic market cannot meet the demand of citizens of the republic for a number of food products, inflationary expectations of households have led to a jump in food prices.

In these conditions, the real incomes of the population are declining, which requires the government to take urgent measures to reduce poverty.

In order to prevent underestimation of the level of wages, the law “On the Republican Budget” adopted annually establishes minimum wages and pensions. Companies and individual entrepreneurs, assuming the hiring of labor, must pay wages exceeding this indicator. In addition, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan constantly indexes all social benefits and standards.

The problems of poverty assessment are directly related to the quantitative definition of its criteria. The definition of the poverty line itself varies significantly across countries. For international comparisons, 2 indicators of the poverty line are recommended: \$3.2 per day per person for lower-middle-income countries and \$5.5 per day for higher-middle-income countries.

In Kazakhstan, the poverty line is set at 70% of the subsistence minimum. In the Russian Federation, these concepts coincide (Berstembayeva et al., 2021).

The subsistence minimum in 2022 in Kazakhstan is 37389 tenge, respectively, the poverty line of 70% is 26 172 tenge.

The subsistence minimum is a certain minimum level of income per person, which in Kazakhstan is set as the value of the minimum consumer basket. It includes expenditures on food and non-food products. The structure of the subsistence minimum has undergone changes in recent years. Since January 1, 2018, the share of non-food products is 45% of the subsistence minimum.

Expenditures on food products are calculated based on the norms of food consumption and the level of prices for them. The norms of food consumption have been developed by the Kazakh Academy of Nutrition on the basis of ensuring energy value at the physiological level. This indicator is the same throughout Kazakhstan, despite significant regional and gender-age differences.

At the same time, it should be noted that the composition of the consumer basket varies significantly by country. In Kazakhstan today, the minimum consumer basket includes 43 items of food products, previously it included only 20 items.

The analysis showed that the current practice of assessing the level of poverty does not correspond to the real state of affairs and cannot serve as an objective basis for calculating social benefits.

Conclusions

The fight against poverty requires a revision of the methodology of its assessment. In our opinion, first of all, it is necessary to adjust the composition of the consumer basket. Since the subsistence minimum serves as a guideline for calculating social benefits and assessing the level of poverty, the modern practice of assessing it does not stand up to criticism, since it does not reflect the real state of affairs. For its objective assessment, a thorough analysis is necessary not only of the composition and quantity of food, but also of the price level for them, taking into account the differentiation of the regions of the republic. In addition, there is a significant difference between this indicator in urban and rural areas.

To solve the complex of problems aimed at combating poverty, an integrated approach is needed, involving organizational, legislative, and financial mechanisms. In particular, we consider it appropriate:

- in order to create effective state guarantees to neutralize social risks, the methodology for assessing the consumer basket should be revised;
- legislatively establish the poverty line by the amount of the subsistence minimum, as is customary in most countries and recommended by international experts;
- increasing the incomes of the population through the activation of entrepreneurship, effective levers and incentives are needed for this purpose;
- development of state programs to promote youth employment;
- increasing the responsibility of local executive bodies for maintaining the unemployment rate at a minimum, for this purpose, regional employment centers should be developed;
- in order to level out social inequality, it is necessary to increase the amount of the non-taxable minimum for individual income tax, as well as to differentiate its rates in accordance with the level of income of citizens.

The implementation of these measures will contribute to a comprehensive solution to the problems of poverty reduction and will help to neutralize social risks, since unemployment and poverty can have negative consequences in the form of an increase in crime and aggravation of social conflicts.

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Кедейлікті азайту Қазақстандағы азық-түлік қауіпсіздігін қамтамасыз ету факторы ретінде

Аңдатпа:

Мақсаты: Экономикалық қауіпсіздіктің негізгі факторларының бірі — азық-түліктің экономикалық қолжетімділігі. Бұл кедейлікті азайту мәселесіне тікелей әсер етеді. Бүгінде Қазақстанда халықтың нақты табысының төмендеуі азаматтардың сапалы тамақтануға деген қажеттілігін қанағаттандыру мүмкіндігіне қауіп төндіруде. Зерттеудің мақсаты Қазақстандағы кедейлік деңгейін бағалау және оны төмендету жөніндегі шараларды әзірлеу.

Әдісі: Мақалада жүйелік, деректерді экономикалық-статистикалық өңдеу әдісі, сараптамалық бағалау, Қазақстан мен жалпы республика өңірлері бөлінісінде кедейлік деңгейін анықтау үшін көпөлшемді салыстырмалы талдау әдісі пайдаланылған.

Қорытынды: Қазақстан азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі бойынша әлемнің 113 елінің рейтингінде 41-ші орында екені анықталды. Бұл көбінесе азық-түлік бағасының өсуінен халықтың табысының артта қалуы нәтижесінде азық-түлік тауарларына қолжетімділіктің төмендеуімен анықталады. Азық-түліктің экономикалық қолжетімділігінің төмендеуі кедейлік деңгейінің жоғарылауы нәтижесінде пайда болады. Тұтынушы себетіне негізделген кедейлікті бағалау әдістемесі нақты көріністі көрсетпейді және түзетуді қажет етеді. Күнкөріс деңгейінің төмендеуі халықтың осал топтары үшін мемлекеттік бюджеттен төленетін әлеуметтік төлемдердің мөлшерін тікелей анықтайды, бұл кедейлер санының өсуін одан әрі күшейтеді.

Тұжырымдама: Талдау негізінде кедейлікпен күресуге бағытталған бірқатар ұсыныстар, соның ішінде ұйымдастырушылық, заңнамалық және қаржылық құралдар ұсынылған. Атап айтқанда, тұтыну себетін бағалау әдіснамасын қайта қарау ұсынылады; көптеген елдерде әдеттегідей және халықаралық сарапшылар ұсынған күнкөріс деңгейі бойынша кедейлік шегін белгілеу; жастарды жұмысқа орналастыруға жәрдемдесудің мемлекеттік бағдарламаларын әзірлеу; жұмыспен қамту бағдарламаларын іске асыру және халықтың өмір сүру сапасын арттыру, халықты жұмыспен қамтудың өңірлік орталықтарын дамыту үшін жергілікті атқарушы органдардың жауапкершілігін арттыру.

Кілт сөздер: азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, азық-түліктің экономикалық қолжетімділігі, күнкөріс деңгейі, тұтыну себеті, кедейлік деңгейі.

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Сокращение бедности как фактор обеспечения продовольственной безопасности в Казахстане

Аннотация:

Цель: Одним из ключевых факторов экономической безопасности является экономическая доступность продовольствия. Это напрямую влияет на проблему сокращения бедности. Сегодня в Казахстане снижение реальных доходов населения ставит под угрозу возможность удовлетворения потребности граждан в качественном питании. Целью исследования является оценка уровня бедности в Казахстане и разработка мер по его снижению.

Методы: В качестве методов исследования авторы использовали: системный, метод экономико-статистической обработки данных, экспертную оценку, метод многомерного сравнительного анализа уровня бедности в разрезе регионов Казахстана и республики в целом.

Результаты: Выявлено, что Казахстан занимает 41-е место в рейтинге из 113 стран мира по продовольственной безопасности. Это во многом определяется снижением доступности продовольственных товаров в результате отставания доходов населения от роста цен на продовольствие. Снижение экономической доступности продовольствия происходит в результате увеличения показателей бедности. Методология оценки бедности на основе потребительской корзины не отражает реальной картины и нуждается в корректировке. Занижение прожиточного минимума напрямую определяет размер социальных выплат из государственного бюджета для уязвимых слоев населения, что еще больше усугубляет рост числа бедных.

Выводы: На основе проведенного анализа представлен ряд рекомендаций, направленных на борьбу с бедностью, включая организационные, законодательные и финансовые инструменты. В частности, предложено пересмотреть методологию оценки потребительской корзины; установить черту бедности по прожиточному минимуму, как это принято в большинстве стран и рекомендовано международными экспертами; разработать государственные программы содействия трудоустройству молодежи; повысить ответственность местных исполнительных органов за реализацию программ занятости и повышение качества жизни населения, развитие региональных центров занятости населения.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность, экономическая доступность продовольствия, прожиточный минимум, потребительская корзина, уровень бедности.

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