**The vision of the development of the agro-industrial complex**

**Of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030**

Recently, the level of development of the agricultural sector and the resulting ability to provide its own population with food and export to foreign markets are becoming more and more serious competitive advantages of countries in the world arena. The global food market is undergoing major transformations. Exporting countries of agricultural products are beginning to play a leading role in international economic relations, and the products themselves are becoming one of the key structural factors of the world economy and politics. The leading positions in the market are occupied by countries that have managed to carry out a competent policy to modernize their agro-industrial complex and have created the most favorable conditions for its effective functioning and development.

Kazakhstan has significant resource potential for the formation of the country's agricultural sector as a global food supplier. This requires a revision of conceptual approaches in agricultural policy, orienting it towards a smooth transition from a model of direct financial support to agricultural business entities to the creation of a service model that creates equal conditions for the development of the entrepreneurial initiative in the agro-industrial complex, stimulating the growth of competitiveness and sustainability of the sector to global challenges.

By 2030, the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan should become a MAGNET for business, finance, technology, and investment, providing the country's internal needs for high-quality food, as well as, using the geographical advantages of the territory, form a system of international food hubs focused primarily on export growth. A legislative base that will stimulate these processes will be created, the system of state support will be significantly optimized, an effective extension system will be formed, and the living conditions in rural areas will qualitatively improve. Incomes of the rural population will grow, the share of the agro-industrial complex in the gross national product will increase, and indicators of sustainable development goals in the agricultural sector will be achieved.

The development of livestock subsectors will be aimed at providing the domestic market with food and import substitution for dairy and poultry products and realizing the export potential for meat products and deep processing of livestock products.

The structure of crop production will be based on the development of competitiveness, balanced in accordance with the needs of foreign markets, and receiving the greatest benefits from growing crops.

The vision for the development of the agricultural processing industry is based on an emphasis on the development of value chains through strengthening links in the chain between farmers, processors, and consumers, as well as on the development of platforms and institutions for the dissemination of innovations, training, quality management, and ensuring market access.

Large food ecosystems will be formed for the production and processing of meat, fruits, vegetables, sugar, cereals, oilseeds, and dairy products.

Veterinary safety will be aimed at strengthening and developing the veterinary service, meeting international requirements, and ensuring access to Kazakhstani products to foreign markets.

The stability of phytosanitary safety will be achieved through an integrated approach to the stabilization of the phytosanitary situation in the country.

The development of a knowledge management system in the agro-industrial complex will be aimed at building an effective system for generating and transferring in-demand, competitive knowledge and competencies into practice, integrated into the agro-industrial complex and the world scientific and educational community. The extension system will cover the bulk of agricultural producers.

The inequality in life support systems between urban and rural areas will be significantly reduced. This will contribute to the influx of qualified personnel and youth in the agro-industrial complex, the growth of its attractiveness, and manufacturability.

**Basic principles and approaches of development**

In accordance with the UN General Assembly Resolution signed by Kazakhstan “Transforming the World. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which came into effect on January 1, 2016, the Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter - the SDGs) should determine the direction of development of countries until 2030. The concept for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2021-2030 was formed taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals.

***The principles of the Concept for the development of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2021-2030:***

● balanced sustainable development: efficient production, conservation of natural resources, and development of human capital;

● consideration of risks, flexibility, and continuity of agricultural policy, the cumulative effect of supporting the industry;

● the principle of inclusiveness: the state creates and maintains appropriate conditions for agricultural producers, regardless of size and organizational form, to be equal market participants;

● creation of universal conditions for all conscientious market participants;

● availability of new knowledge for agricultural producers in the agro-industrial complex;

● anti-corruption mechanisms for the provision of public services based on digitalization and quality control

● compliance with the principles of the Yellow pages rules

**Development priorities of the agro-industrial complex for 2021-2030:**

● ensuring food security and improving product quality;

● creation of seven sustainable food ecosystems;

● optimization of support mechanisms focus on competitive products;

● formation of the industry's attractiveness based on manufacturability, digitalization, environmental friendliness, and human capital development;

● creation of a unified system aimed at the needs of the agro-industrial complex: science → training → dissemination of knowledge (laboratory → audience → field);

● development of the commercialization and transfer system

● objective, distribution of resources for research and extension based on the quality of the competence of the performers and the approaches they offer to solve the tasks;

● development and strengthening of phytosanitary and veterinary services;

● improvement of the national extension system with annual financing of operating costs, including the revival of institutions for continuing education and training;

● modernization of the material and technical base of higher educational institutions, scientific, experimental-production organizations involved in the agro-industrial complex, incl. by increasing the authorized capital, financing under the program 1% of subsoil users' funds;

● formation of effective land-use systems and water use for the production of agricultural products;

● growth of incomes and level of life support systems of the rural population, development of rural infrastructure;

● building sustainable production and distribution chains.

**Purpose, indicators, and expected results**

**The goal of the development of the agro-industrial complex for 2021-2030:**

Sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex and increasing the efficiency of agribusiness, aimed at ensuring food security and increasing exports of products.

**Indicators:**

1) complete self-sufficiency in food products (including socially significant ones);

2) an increase in the export of processed products of the agro-industrial complex by three times;

3) increasing labor productivity in agriculture by three times;

4) Increase in the inflow of investments in the agro-industrial complex by two times;

5) a stable increase in the income of 1.5 million rural residents

**Expected results:**

1) ensuring food independence for the main types of food products;

2) increasing the competitiveness of products of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan in the domestic and foreign markets;

3) improving the technical and technological level of the agro-industrial complex;

4) increasing the epizootic and phytosanitary well-being of the country;

5) increasing the financial availability of agribusiness entities;

6) ensuring efficient and rational use of land and irrigation water;

7) employing the rural population.