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LEGAL ASPECTS OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN THE CONTEXT OF ENSURING FOOD SECURITY (A CASE STUDY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

Abstract

In the modern legal framework, this area requires not only the improvement of regulatory mechanisms but also a conceptual transformation of agricultural policy towards environmentally and socially oriented models. This article examines the system of international and national legal mechanisms aimed at regulating sustainable agricultural practices, including organic farming as an institutionalized form of the agroecological approach. The aim of the study is to provide a comprehensive legal analysis of existing regulatory frameworks governing sustainable agriculture in the context of the right to food and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The study addresses the following objectives: to identify key international legal acts and institutional platforms ensuring global coordination in the field of food security; to analyze national approaches to the legal regulation of organic farming in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China; to identify structural legal barriers and deficiencies in the implementation of ecological requirements in the agricultural sector. The scientific novelty of the study lies in a multi-level (global and national) examination of law as a tool for agrarian transformation under complex challenges of food and environmental security.

Keywords: organic products, sustainable agriculture, food security, legal regulation, certification, environment, international standards.

Introduction

Against the backdrop of the projected growth in the world's population to 9.8 billion people by 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100, issues of food security are gaining particular relevance and becoming priority items on the global agenda for sustainable development [1]. Today, food security can be compared in importance to environmental and physical security, which guarantees human survival, since food is considered a basic human need, that is, a necessity, and without it, it is impossible to sustain the life of a country's population [2].

Agriculture, as one of the fundamental sectors of the economy, plays a key role not only in ensuring the population's food supply but also in maintaining national sovereignty, social stability, and the economic independence of the state. However, intensive forms of agricultural production, which are primarily focused on increasing output quantitatively, are accompanied by severe negative

consequences: degradation of soil resources, depletion of water reserves, pollution of the environment, and a reduction in agricultural biodiversity. These challenges not only threaten the sustainability of agrarian ecosystems but also weaken the potential of countries to ensure long-term food security.

In light of these challenges, sustainable agriculture is regarded as a strategic alternative capable of ensuring the balanced development of the agri-food sector, minimizing environmental damage while enhancing the socio-economic resilience of rural areas. Sustainable agricultural practices – organic farming in particular – make it possible to strengthen rural livelihoods, form stable food systems, and expand the population's access to high-quality, nutritious, and safe products.

This article aims to analyze the legal aspects of the development of organic agriculture as a tool for ensuring food security in the long term. Special attention is paid to comparing the legal regulation in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China, where agricultural policy is formulated under conditions of distinct institutional, demographic, and economic specificities. At the forefront of the analysis are the regulatory and legal mechanisms that stimulate sustainable agriculture, along with their effectiveness in the context of achieving national and global food security goals.

Based on an analysis of the dynamics of agricultural development in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China, the study identifies key problems hindering the effective functioning of the organic sector. Practical directions for overcoming these problems are proposed, considered in the context of ensuring national food security. It is emphasized that the effective development of organic agriculture is of strategic importance for the sustainability of agri-food systems and the well-being of society as a whole.

Special emphasis is placed on China's experience, particularly on increasing labor productivity, large-scale automation of the agricultural sector, and the implementation of innovative solutions in the context of achieving the set goals in the coming years. These elements serve as a foundation for developing predictive models for the advancement of organic agriculture and ensuring food security in the conditions of the 21st century. These achievements may also be useful for Kazakhstan, especially in terms of adapting modern technological solutions to national agricultural policy and establishing a robust regulatory and legal framework in the field of organic farming.

Thus, despite their geographical proximity, Kazakhstan and China exhibit different initial potential in the development of organic agriculture, which is determined by differences in their institutional frameworks, levels of state support, agricultural infrastructure, and domestic demand for organic products. As a result, specific problems characteristic of each country are identified, requiring an individual approach within the overall strategy for ensuring food security.

Materials and methods

This study is based on a comprehensive legal analysis of the normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China, international standards for organic products, as well as doctrinal and analytical sources, which makes it possible to identify the role and significance of organic agriculture in ensuring food security.

The methodological framework of the research combines both general scientific and special legal methods. Within the general scientific approach, methods of logical analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, as well as a structural-systemic method were applied, which enabled the identification of internal interconnections between elements of national agricultural and food policies.

The comparative legal method was employed to contrast the approaches of Kazakhstan and China to the regulation of organic agriculture, thereby allowing the identification of the advantages and limitations of each legal model.

The normative and legal basis of the research includes:

- ◆ laws and by-laws of Kazakhstan and China in the field of food security and organic agriculture;
- ◆ national standards for organic products in both countries;
- ◆ international documents and declarations related to the right to food and sustainable agriculture.

The doctrinal basis relies on the analysis of scholarly literature published in peer-reviewed journals indexed in Scopus and Web of Science, as well as analytical reports of international organizations such as the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security

and Nutrition (HLPE), the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Thus, the methodology of the study is grounded in legal and regulatory analysis, comparative jurisprudence, and doctrinal sources, which together allow for a comprehensive legal assessment of the existing mechanisms of organic agriculture regulation and the formulation of proposals for their improvement in the context of strengthening food security.

Results and discussion

The concept of food security is complex in nature, encompassing economic, social, political, and legal components. According to the definition established at the World Food Summit (Rome, 1996), food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life [3].

In the view of Nora McKeon, “food security is an extremely complex and multidimensional issue, influenced by a wide range of factors and types of activities within the food system, spanning various levels and involving numerous sectors and policy domains. It is shaped by diverse governance regimes, formed by different sets of actors, forums, discourses, and interests, which interact with one another through the establishment of norms, the creation of rules, and the dissemination of paradigms” [4].

Nevertheless, Shulanbekova G. emphasizes that “food security in Kazakhstan is an economic category necessary to ensure the food independence of the population, the accessibility of food products, the interests of the state, society, and individual citizens, as well as guaranteeing a normal standard of living for citizens” [5].

From a legal perspective, food security represents a set of normatively enshrined state guarantees aimed at ensuring the stable functioning of the system for the production, distribution, and consumption of food, as well as protecting the human right to food, as enshrined in international instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 25), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Article 11), as well as in FAO documents, the Codex Alimentarius, and others.

In national legal systems, food security is traditionally regarded as an element of national security. Thus, in the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, this concept is elaborated in the “Kazakhstan–2050” Strategy, in the Concept for the Transition to a Green Economy (2013), as well as in specialized regulatory acts of the agri-food sector, such as the Concept for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2021–2030. In the People’s Republic of China, food security is recognized as a priority of state policy, which is reflected in the Food Safety Law (2023) and the Rural Revitalization Plan (2024–2027).

Thus, the legal doctrine of food security proceeds from the need for comprehensive regulation of access to food, product quality, the sustainability of agricultural production, and environmental protection, which makes organic agriculture one of the key instruments for achieving it.

Next, we will examine issues related to organic agriculture and conduct a comparative analysis of the approaches of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People’s Republic of China to legal regulation in this sphere. For the purpose of a structured presentation, the material is conditionally divided into several subsections.

1. Sustainable and organic agriculture as a factor in the legal provision of food security.

In the context of modern challenges related to environmental degradation, depletion of natural resources, and growing social differentiation, sustainable agriculture is becoming a key element in the legal provision of food security. Thus, in recent years, there has been an enhanced understanding of the need to transition to more sustainable strategies in the agricultural sector, driven by the desire to assess their positive impact on the environmental situation. As noted by many researchers, achieving sustainability in agriculture requires the implementation of specific agricultural technologies aimed at minimizing the long-term impact of human activity on natural resources. Among existing approaches, organic farming occupies a special place. Organic products are highly valued by consumers due to their health benefits and minimal negative impact on the environment. They are associated with the absence of chemical residues, higher nutritional value, and environmentally sustainable production

methods. However, it should be noted that the production of organic products is associated with a number of complexities that require additional efforts on the part of farmers and the state [6].

First, organic agriculture is characterized by high labor intensity. In contrast to conventional farming, the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides is absent or minimized in organic systems, which requires manual labor for weed and pest control and for maintaining soil fertility [7]. Second, the yields of organic crops are generally lower than those of conventional ones, especially in the first years of the transition period. This is due to the need to restore the biological balance in agroecosystems, which is not always possible in a short time [8].

Organic agriculture, as the most institutionalized form of sustainable farming, is based on legal norms regulating the rejection of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, antibiotics, growth hormones, and genetically modified organisms. Its principles are enshrined in international standards, including the IFOAM Guiding Principles, the Codex Alimentarius norms, EU Regulation 2018/848, and international standards ISO 22000 and ISO 34101. In practice, organic agriculture acts not only as a method of environmentally safe production but also as a component of state agricultural and environmental policy, capable of contributing to the realization of the right to healthy nutrition.

The connection between organic farming and the ensuring of food security is manifested in the following aspects:

1. Environmental aspect: organic production contributes to the preservation of soil fertility, water resources, and biodiversity, which strengthens the sustainability of food systems in the long term [9].

2. Socio-economic aspect: support for the organic sector stimulates employment in rural areas, develops small-scale farming, reduces dependence on external agrochemical imports, and contributes to the development of local food chains.

3. Legal aspect: the development of organic farming requires systemic regulation, including product certification, monitoring of compliance with standards, protection of the rights of consumers and producers, as well as the integration of sustainability principles into strategic planning.

Food security cannot be ensured solely through quantitative expansion of production – what matters is the quality, safety, and sustainability of food systems. As noted by the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food), it is precisely organic and agroecological production that forms the basis of fair, climate-resilient, and socially inclusive food systems of the future [10].

Thus, organic agriculture emerges as an integral element of a comprehensive policy in the field of food security, requiring appropriate regulatory, institutional, and internationally coordinated legal safeguards.

2. Legal regulation of organic agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the legal regulation of organic agriculture began to take shape within the framework of the general strategy for transitioning to a “green economy,” officially approved by Presidential Decree No. 577 of May 30, 2013. This concept enshrined the guidelines for sustainable development, among which the eco-optimization of the agricultural sector and the development of organic farming as a key element of food security occupy a special place. The Concept for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2021–2030 (Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 582 of October 12, 2021) directly specifies provisions concerning both food security and issues of organic agriculture. In section 3.2.5. Agroecologization and green technologies, it is stated: “Special attention will be paid to the development of organic agriculture, including regulatory support, the development of certification, and a system for supporting the production of organic products [11].” Measures for the implementation of international standards and the expansion of the export potential of organic products are also mentioned.

The first specialized regulatory act that enshrined the legal foundations of organic agriculture was the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 423-V ZRK “On the Production of Organic Products” dated November 27, 2015. The Law defines the concept of organic products, establishes requirements for their production, processing, labeling, certification, and sale. The key principles laid down in the Law are:

- ♦ rejection of the use of chemical plant protection products, synthetic fertilizers, antibiotics, hormones, and GMOs;
- ♦ preservation and improvement of natural resources (soil, water, biodiversity);

- ♦ mandatory certification of organic production.

Additionally, in 2016, the Rules for the Production, Storage, Transportation, and Sale of Organic Products, as well as the List of Allowed Substances and Methods for Organic Production, were approved, which form a more specific regulatory framework at the sub-legislative level.

However, the development of the organic sector in Kazakhstan is still limited by a number of factors of a regulatory and institutional nature:

- ♦ insufficient integration of the requirements for organic production into agro-food and environmental strategies;
- ♦ limited measures of state support for producers of organic products;
- ♦ the absence of a developed system for the domestic market and traceability of certified products;
- ♦ fragmented coordination among the authorities responsible for agriculture, ecology, certification, and foreign trade.

Despite the existence of a legal framework, the volume of certified organic products remains relatively small: according to the Ministry of Agriculture, in 2022, approximately 303,000 hectares in Kazakhstan were used for organic farming, and 38 enterprises produced certified products, focusing mainly on export [12].

It should be noted that the non-governmental sector plays an active role: since 2013, the Federation of Organic Movement “KazFOAM” has been operating in the republic, as well as a number of international programs aimed at providing technical assistance and training personnel in this field.

Thus, a basic legal framework for regulating organic agriculture has been formed in Kazakhstan; however, for its effective development in the context of food security, more systematic institutional support, improvement of certification mechanisms, development of the domestic market, and enhancement of interdepartmental interaction are required.

3. Legal regulation of organic agriculture in the People’s Republic of China.

The People’s Republic of China (PRC) regards issues of food security and sustainable agriculture as strategic directions of state policy, which is confirmed by the inclusion of the agricultural sector in long-term national development plans. China has historically been a country dominated by agriculture. Being the most populous country in the world, China has largely managed to feed approximately 21% of the world’s population using only 9% of the world’s cultivated land [13]. Unlike many countries, in the PRC, the formation of legal regulation of organic agriculture was carried out not in a fragmented manner but within the framework of a broad institutional reform of the agricultural sector, which began in the 1990s.

Organic agriculture in the PRC began to develop in the mid-1990s and was rapidly institutionalized. As early as 2004, the National Center for Organic Product Certification (COFCC) was established under the Ministry of Agriculture, which ensured the creation of a unified certification system. In 2005, the National Standards for Organic Production were adopted, and in 2011, the updated standard GB/T 19630 was introduced, including norms for production, processing, labeling, and management.

Since May 1, 2022, new standards GB/T 1963–2020 (Parts 1–4) have come into force in the PRC, ensuring stricter requirements for organic production, including:

- ♦ strict restriction on the use of chemical substances;
- ♦ mandatory third-party certification;
- ♦ multi-level monitoring system, including electronic traceability of products;
- ♦ strict separation of organic and non-organic production chains.

The legal basis for organic agriculture in the PRC is embedded in a broader system of food and environmental legislation. The most important documents are:

- ♦ Law of the People’s Republic of China “On Food Safety” (Food Safety Law), in the latest revision of 2023;
- ♦ Rural Revitalization Plan (Rural Revitalization Strategy, 2018–2025), providing for the ecologicalization of the agricultural sector;
- ♦ Law “On the Prevention of Agricultural Pollution of the Environment” (2017);
- ♦ Law on the Protection of the Quality of Agricultural Products (Agricultural Product Quality and Safety Law, 2006).

In the People’s Republic of China, an Action Plan for the Development of “Smart” Agriculture has been adopted, covering the period from 2024 to 2028. Its goal is to create, by 2028, a digital framework

for plant cultivation technology and a national big data platform for agriculture and rural areas [14]. The National Action Plan for Smart Agriculture (2024–2028) demonstrates China's strategic approach to the digitalization of the agricultural sector:

- ♦ The goal of achieving a level of digital integration in agricultural production of more than 32% by 2028.
- ♦ Development of a national big data platform in agriculture to improve analysis and decision-making.
- ♦ Creation of pilot programs in key provinces for testing and implementing innovative technologies.
- ♦ Development of digital agricultural productions, which can revolutionize traditional methods of farming.

These initiatives show that China is striving to become a leader in the field of smart agriculture, which can significantly increase the efficiency and sustainability of agricultural production.

Despite the scale of the legal and institutional framework, the PRC faces a number of challenges in the field of organic agriculture:

- ♦ a significant proportion of small-scale producers lacking access to certification;
- ♦ high costs associated with the transition to organic technologies;
- ♦ the need to increase consumers' trust in the certification system;
- ♦ regional differences in administrative practices and control standards.

Nevertheless, China is actively integrating international principles of sustainable development into its national regulatory framework, cooperating with the FAO and IFOAM, and occupies one of the leading positions in the world in terms of the volume of production and export of organic products.

Thus, the legal system of the People's Republic of China demonstrates a systemic and strategically oriented approach to the development of organic agriculture as one of the pillars of ensuring national food security and environmental sustainability.

4. Comparative analysis of the approaches of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China to the legal regulation of organic agriculture.

A comparison of the legal regulation of organic agriculture in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China makes it possible to identify both points of convergence and significant differences in institutional and regulatory approaches to ensuring food security based on sustainable agricultural production.

1. Legislative framework and institutionalization

Both countries recognize, at the legislative level, organic farming as an important area of sustainable agriculture. In Kazakhstan, the foundation of legal regulation is the Law "On the Production of Organic Products" of 2015, while in China the regulatory framework is significantly broader and includes not only specialized standards (GB/T 19630) but also sectoral laws (on product safety, protection of agricultural land, prevention of pollution, etc.).

In the People's Republic of China, an institutionally comprehensive approach is observed: issues of certification, monitoring, traceability, and state supervision over organic products are enshrined in several levels of legislation and subordinate legal acts. In Kazakhstan, the corresponding certification and control system still remains in the stage of formation and largely depends on international partnerships and donor programs.

2. Instruments of state stimulation

In China, the development of the organic sector is actively supported through state subsidy programs, tax benefits, scientific research initiatives, and infrastructure development (especially within the framework of the "Green Belt" and rural revitalization program). Kazakhstan, in turn, does not provide for sustainable mechanisms of state support for organic producers in its legislation, except for general support for agriculture within the framework of state programs for the development of the agro-industrial complex.

3. Certification and control

In the People's Republic of China, a centralized certification and control system is in operation, integrated with the national digital traceability platform. In Kazakhstan, on the contrary, certification is carried out mainly through international organizations (for example, IMO, Kiwa BCS), which complicates the development of the domestic organic product market. The absence of a full-fledged

national certification system creates barriers for local producers and reduces the level of consumer trust.

4. Market infrastructure and consumer culture

The People's Republic of China demonstrates a high level of development of the domestic market for organic products, including specialized distribution networks, marketing campaigns, and educational initiatives. In Kazakhstan, organic products are predominantly oriented towards export (to the EU, South Korea, Japan), domestic demand remains low, and consumer awareness is limited.

5. International integration

China is actively participating in international initiatives (IFOAM, FAO, Codex Alimentarius) and developing bilateral agreements in the field of mutual recognition of standards. Kazakhstan also cooperates with international organizations; however, the level of integration and participation in international standard-setting activities still lags significantly behind China's experience.

Thus, the comparative analysis shows that China demonstrates a more comprehensive, systemic, and strategically structured approach to the legal regulation of organic agriculture. Kazakhstan, in turn, is at the stage of forming a sustainable regulatory and institutional model and can draw useful lessons from China's experience, especially in terms of policy coordination, digitalization of certification, and development of the domestic market for organic products.

Conclusion

The conducted legal and comparative-legal analysis has demonstrated that organic agriculture is not only an alternative model of agricultural production but also a key instrument for ensuring long-term food security. Kazakhstan and China exhibit different levels of institutional development in this sector: while China has established an extensive system of legal regulation, digital monitoring, and comprehensive state support, the Republic of Kazakhstan is still in the formative stage of its legal and infrastructural framework.

Based on the analysis, the following conclusions and practical recommendations can be drawn:

1. Food security in modern conditions cannot be achieved solely through the intensification of agriculture. It requires the development of sustainable and environmentally safe models of production, particularly organic farming, by granting it a priority status within national agricultural policy.

2. The legal potential of organic agriculture goes beyond agricultural and environmental regulation, as it functions as a mechanism for realizing the right to food enshrined in international legal instruments (ICESCR, UDHR). In this regard, it is recommended to expand legal guarantees for both producers and consumers of organic products, including state subsidies and protections against unfair competition.

3. China's regulatory model, which integrates strategic planning, a digital certification system, and comprehensive state support for producers, can be adapted in Kazakhstan. Practical steps include:

- ♦ introducing a national digital platform for the certification and monitoring of organic products;
- ♦ establishing specialized agencies or units within the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan responsible for coordination in this field;
- ♦ expanding state support programs for small and medium-sized farms transitioning to organic practices.

4. International standards and institutions (Codex Alimentarius, IFOAM, FAO, WTO) should serve as the foundation for harmonizing legislation in Kazakhstan and China, facilitating cross-border trade in organic products, and enhancing consumer trust. Kazakhstan should more actively engage with international mechanisms, including participation in FAO and CFS working groups.

5. To ensure the long-term sustainability of food security, it is essential to integrate organic agriculture as a priority element in Kazakhstan's national strategies (such as the Concept for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex and the Green Economy Transition Programs) as a driver of sustainable development and rural well-being.

In summary, organic agriculture, provided that consistent legal and institutional frameworks are established, can occupy a central role in ensuring food security and the sustainable development of rural areas in Kazakhstan. The adaptation of China's experience may accelerate this process and significantly enhance its effectiveness.

For Kazakhstan, these processes represent a valuable guide in forming a long-term strategy for the development of organic agriculture. Special attention should be paid to the institutional strengthening of the sector, the development of the legal and regulatory framework, the improvement of the certification and product traceability system, as well as the stimulation of demand in the domestic market. Collectively, these measures will contribute to the formation of a sustainable model of national food security, based on the principles of environmental responsibility, economic efficiency, and social inclusiveness. The review conducted revealed that the successful implementation of innovations in agriculture, including organic farming practices, depends on a set of factors – socio-demographic, psychological, and contextual – that interact in the decision-making process. This confirms the need for a systemic approach in the development of policies and research strategies in this field.

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ОРГАНИКАЛЫҚ АУЫЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫНЫҢ ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ АЗЫҚ-ТҮЛІК ҚАУІПСІЗДІГІН ҚАМТАМАСЫЗ ЕТУ КОНТЕКСТІНДЕ (ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ЖӘНЕ ҚЫТАЙ ХАЛЫҚ РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ МЫСАЛЫНДА)

Аңдатпа

Қазіргі құқықтық кеңістікте бұл сала тек қана реттеу тетіктерін жетілдіруді ғана емес, сонымен қатар аграрлық саясатты экологиялық және әлеуметтік бағытталған үлгілерге концептуалды түрде қайта бағдарлауды талап етеді. Мақалада агроэкологиялық тәсілдің институционалданған нысаны ретінде органикалық ауыл шаруашылығын қоса алғанда, тұрақты аграрлық тәжірибелерді құқықтық реттеуге бағытталған халықаралық және ұлттық құқықтық тетіктер жүйесі қарастырылады. Зерттеудің мақсаты – азық-түлікке қол жеткізу құқығы мен Тұрақты даму мақсаттарына жету контекстінде тұрақты ауыл шаруашылығын реттейтін қолданыстағы құқықтық құрылымдарға жан-жақты құқықтық талдау жүргізу. Зерттеу аясында келесі міндеттер

қойылды: азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі саласында жаһандық үйлестіруді қамтамасыз ететін негізгі халықаралық-құқықтық актілер мен институционалдық платформаларды айқындау; Қазақстан Республикасы мен Қытай Халық Республикасындағы органикалық ауыл шаруашылығын құқықтық реттеудің ұлттық тәсілдерін талдау; аграрлық саладағы экологиялық талаптарды іске асырудағы құрылымдық құқықтық кедергілер мен олқылықтарды анықтау. Зерттеудің ғылыми жаңалығы – азық-түлік пен экологиялық қауіпсіздіктің күрделі сын-қатерлері жағдайында аграрлық трансформация құралы ретінде құқықты көпдеңгейлі (жаһандық және ұлттық) тұрғыда қарастыру болып табылады.

Тірек сөздер: органикалық өнім, тұрақты ауыл шаруашылығы, азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі, құқықтық реттеу, сертификаттау, қоршаған орта, халықаралық стандарттар.

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ПРАВОВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ ОРГАНИЧЕСКОГО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА В КОНТЕКСТЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН И КИТАЙСКОЙ НАРОДНОЙ РЕСПУБЛИКИ)

Аннотация

В современном правовом поле данная сфера требует не только совершенствования регуляторных механизмов, но и концептуальной трансформации аграрной политики в сторону экологически и социально ориентированных моделей. В статье рассматривается система международных и национальных правовых механизмов, направленных на регулирование устойчивых аграрных практик, включая органическое сельское хозяйство как институционализированную форму агроэкологического подхода. Целью исследования является проведение комплексного правового анализа существующих нормативных конструкций, регулирующих устойчивое сельское хозяйство в контексте реализации права на питание и достижение целей устойчивого развития. В рамках исследования решаются следующие задачи: выявить ключевые международно-правовые акты и институциональные платформы, обеспечивающие глобальную координацию в сфере продовольственной безопасности; проанализировать национальные подходы к правовому регулированию органического сельского хозяйства в Республике Казахстан и Китайской Народной Республике; выявить структурные правовые барьеры и недостатки в реализации экологических требований в аграрном секторе. Научная новизна исследования заключается в многоуровневом (глобальном и национальном) рассмотрении права как инструмента аграрной трансформации в условиях комплексных вызовов продовольственной и экологической безопасности.

Ключевые слова: органическая продукция, устойчивое сельское хозяйство, продовольственная безопасность, правовое регулирование, сертификация, окружающая среда, международные стандарты.

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