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THE MAIN VECTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD SECURITY

In this study, on the basis of a comprehensive review of scientific publications, the definition of "food security" is defined. The level of safety is determined on the basis of the structure of consumption of food by the population, gross output by main types of agricultural products. The basic conditions and components of the formation of food security of the region are outlined. It has been proved that the issue of food security is a priority in the country's economic security, and the vector of the solution of the problem in Ukraine, which is the gradual and systematic implementation of economic changes, is determined. Two criteria are defined to define the definition of "food security": the first is focused on the import of food products, or on self-provision, the second on the combination of imports and own food products. Food security implies: firstly, the physical availability of food, food should be in full and in line with accepted consumption norms, and secondly, food security, quality of raw materials and food should meet established quality standards. In the course of work, the main problems that threaten food security were identified: the lack of appropriate income for consumers and the deterioration of reproductive capacity from producers. The factors of food security are calculated. The quality of individual food groups is low. The implementation of socio-economic policy in the field of food security is an important part of the national security of the country.

Key words: food products, safety, social and economic policy, safety factors.



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Statement of the problem and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. In the conditions of a rapidly, alternating world, development brings us not only certain advantages, but also new obstacles. Mankind has reached such an extent that it is impossible to ignore the threats that humanity faces, and the problem of guaranteeing safe development at this stage becomes the main one.

The solution of painful socio-economic problems is impossible without a high level of food security. It is important to consider it as a system that consists of separate subsystems: the world, national, regional, households and the individual. The importance of this problem is determined by the fact that the human need for food belongs to the first group, and the degree of gratification is insufficient. Since food production and the environment are interrelated, inorganic farming will lead to dangerous processes that affect the quantity and quality of natural resources, which directly affect food production, and, as a consequence, food security.

Food security is a strategic national priority with

the active participation of the state, a global problem both for the country as a whole and for individual regions. The international practice of satisfying food needs justifies its sufficient level for all citizens of the world in the amount of 80% or more of the food they consume, which must be carried out by their in-house agrarian sector, which ultimately raises the indicator of the quality of life of the population and, accordingly, its reproduction.

FAO notes that to provide humanity, the number of which is projected to be 9 billion people by 2050, (a 97% increase in population occurs in India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia), agricultural production will need to increase by 70% [12]. At the same time, measures should be taken which provide all people with physical, socio-economic access to a sufficient amount of safe food products, focusing on providing full access for women and children.

In 2011, Ukraine adopted the law "On Food Security", which states that "food security is a socio-economic and environmental situation in which all social and demographic groups of the population are consistent-

ly and guaranteedly provided with safe and high-quality food in the required quantity and assortment necessary and sufficient for the physical and social development of the individual, ensuring the health of the population of Ukraine” [19]. At the World Food Summit, the following definition was given: “Food security means when a person constantly has physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and healthy foods that provide their needs and food preferences for an active and healthy lifestyle” [19]. The condition of food security is achieved if sufficient food is provided for the entire population under normal conditions and the minimum necessity under emergency circumstances.

The analysis of the latest publications on the problem. The scientific works of many economists are devoted to stating of the question of food security and key indicators, so K. Zaets [1] considers the features of agricultural production, its importance for the formation of food resource flows, proposals for the formation of a national food market; S. Kvasha [2] considers the issues of the legal mechanism for regulating relations on food security, exploring gaps in the current agricultural legislation, paying attention to the provisions on the legislative consolidation of relations on food security as a single legal institution, V. Shkaberin [3] examines the theoretical basis for the formation of the “food security” view, examines the growing food risk in the world, analyzes current trends and aspects of food security, P. Sabluk [9] reviews the concept of national food security, analyzes political and innovative factors, social and mental-psychological factors of the degree of food security, O. Varchenko [4], analyzes the causes and factors especially issues and patterns, the issue of food security as a component of international economic security, explores its role in the economic system and its place in this structure, M. Dorosh [5] substantiates the conceptual aspects of creating a stable food security system of Ukraine based on the sustainable formation of the agro-industrial complex, explores the formation of a balanced food market, O. Skidan [14] justifies the need to establish food security as a strategic goal of regional agricultural policy, explores the conceptual foundations of the process of modeling and defining food safety indicators at the regional level; V. Ilyashenko [6] considers the activity, based on continuous innovation as the main condition for the socio-economic development, the importance of innovation and the challenges of innovation, focuses on innovation regional agro-food market and development of the region. But many problems to determine the degree of food safe-

ty remain important and require more detailed consideration and study. The achievement of sustainable development of the region and ensuring its food security without a realistic assessment of the current situation is extremely difficult. The assessment process itself cannot ensure food security, but, in fact, it should encourage regional authorities to plan and implement the necessary measures and help them to take preventive and informed decisions to achieve the aim.

Forming of the aims of the research. The purpose of this study is a critical review of scientific works on the problems of assessing the food security level, calculation of food security indicators with the established rational norms of food consumption in order to analyze the existing food security system of the Ukrainian Black Sea region and the peculiarities of its development. The subject of the study is theoretical bases, methodological approaches and practical recommendations for the definition of the existing system of indicators of the FS and their thresholds for foreign values.

Giving an account of the main results and their substantiation. The fundamental principles of the Food Security Concept of FAO include: “food security is not food self-sufficiency; a country must produce a sufficient amount of products for its own needs, if it has certain advantages; a country must be able to import the necessary volume and meet the needs of its citizens for it; governments must provide physical and economic access to safe food” [12]. FAO has established a system of indicators to determine the level of food security in four areas: the availability of food-stuffs; food availability; food security stability; food consumption.

Approximately in the same directions, forecasting the level of food security in Ukraine is built. However, it should be noted that some of the specific indicators used by FAO are not included in the forecasting system in Ukraine. So, to characterize food security, FAO uses indicators such as the famine index (calculated as the arithmetic average of the proportion of the population that is undernourished, the proportion of children under 5 years of age with underweight and children who die before reaching the age of five), production in terms of the cost per capita, an indicator of import dependence of the country, the proportion of children with growth retardation, anemia, lack of vitamin A, iodine, and an increase in the proportion of the people who are overweight among the adult population. Table 1 shows the place of Ukraine and the countries of the world, calculated on the Global Food Security Index.

Table 1

Place of Ukraine on the Global Food Security Index *

Place	Country	Position of State on Global Food Security Index (points)
1	USA	89,3
2	Austria	88,4
3	Netherlands	87,6
4	Norway	85,4
5	Singapore	82,1
6	Germany	81,7
7	France	80,9
8	Great Britain	79,8

Continue of Table 1

Place	Country	Position of State on Global Food Security Index (points)
...
23	Czech Republic	78,5
...
26	Poland	77,1
...
29	Hungary	69,5
...
47	Belarus	60,8
...
52	Ukraine	56,4
...
57	Kazakhstan	53,3
...
62	Azerbaijan	50,3

* systematized by the authors [7]

The low amount of government allocations for scientific research in the field of agriculture and the level of gross domestic product per capita, which is twice lower than the world average is the main determined problem. Own resources in sufficient quantity and quality, optimal volume of import operations, level, pace of development, stability of functioning of economic sectors of the country are the key to ensuring food security [8]. Economists have identified two central concepts of “food self-sufficiency” and “food independence”, as well as different vectors and methods for achieving food security. To the first provision we can refer the theory that in order to achieve the desired level it is necessary to provide ourselves fully with all groups of food products that ensure proper reproduction of the population. Note that the state ensures its independence from food imports, regardless of the natural conditions that exist, the efficiency of the division of labor within agricultural production.

The second view, which the authors share, notes the change in the main paradigm, which should occur due to the balanced export-import operations in different commodity groups, and can guarantee the public free access not only to their in-house, but also to imported food. Globalization processes and the increasing influence of transnational companies are shown by countries that fully provide themselves with all the necessary foodstuffs. In general, the degree of their involvement in the exchange of goods is quite high. Today, this is a progressive phenomenon in international markets, since, with the right specialization of agricultural production, countries must significantly focus on the most highly efficient sectors and specialize on them taking into account climatic-related and resource-related conditions. Within this framework, efficient usage of resources is important, not the requirement of the country's compulsory self-sustainment with food to form conditions for food security. With rational international cooperation, “subsistence farming” is not further the key point at the country level, but the degree of consistency with the system of international division of labor on the most favorable conditions for each state. Only in this case it is possible to ensure the final consumption of the population with the entire necessary “food basket ” with the help of im-

ports. E. Ustinova [16] believes that “the balance of food resources sufficient to ensure the country's food security and optimal export in energy units in the areas of their formation and use should look like this: production for food purposes - seventy percent, import and export - fifteen percent each.”

Scientists, economists acknowledge that the modern situation of Ukraine’s food security does not correspond to the level of a developed country. The main problems of this state are low incomes of the population (18.8 hryvnia, or 60 eurocents - this is the average salary per hour of work in Ukraine. According to this indicator, the state occupies the last line in Europe) and the rapid increase in food prices (according to the State Statistics Service, the greatest price increase occurred at eggs - by 53.8%, sugar (+ 10.5%), vegetables (+11, 2%) and fruits (+ 0.3%). It should be noted that the decline in agricultural production in the 90s of the twentieth century. took a spontaneous character: the overall figure has decreased over the last decennary by 38%, crop production - by 31%, and livestock - by 49%. But in Ukraine over the past few years, there have been promising developments in the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine, namely, the stable provision of the domestic market with food products, the country has entered the top three leaders in increasing the export potential of grain products.

The economic activity of Odessa region is mainly focused on food production. Figure 1 shows the main activities in the processing industry according to 2017 statistics. In the “Strategy of economic and social development of Odessa region up to the year 2020” there is the following statement: “... in the food industry, the basic enterprises are concentrated in the oil and fat, meat and dairy, canning and wine-making industries. The main part of the production output is provided by oil and fat enterprises (Delta Wilmar CIS LLC, CJSC ADM Ilyichevsk, LLC Bioil Universal Ukraine), canning enterprises (LLC Aquafrost, CJSC PO Odesa Cannery, JV Vitmark-Ukraine ", JSC" Odessa Baby Food Cannery "), wine-making industries (CJSC" Odessa Brandy Factory ", CJSC" Odessa Champagne Wine Factory ", CJSC" Odes-savinprom ", LLC PTC Shabo, Ovidiopol'sky LLC NPP Niva)"[11, 13].

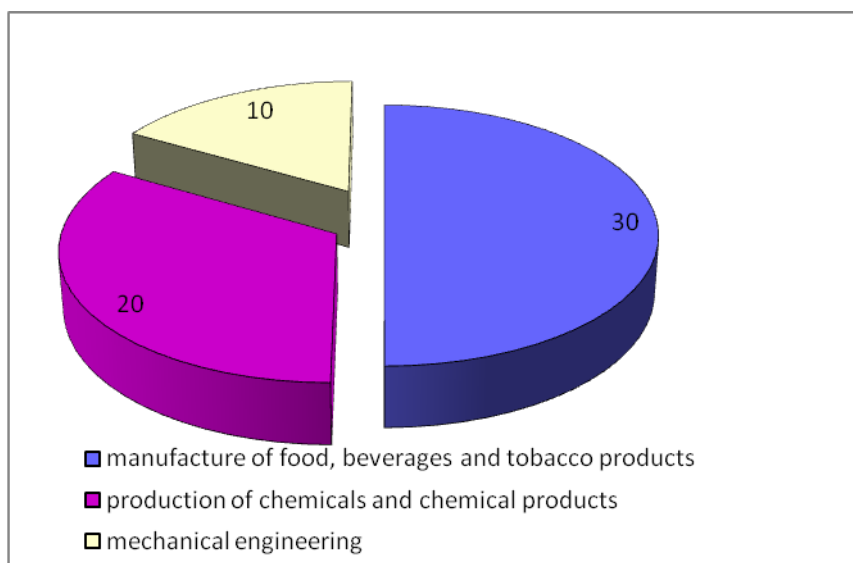


Fig. 1. Main activities in the processing industry, 2017*

* systematized by the authors (Data from the Main Department of Statistics in Odessa Oblast, 2017)

“In 2015, there were 6144 agricultural enterprises in the region, among them : 5153 farms, 502 commercial companies, 311 private enterprises, 112 cooperatives. Most of the farms are registered on the territory of Tatarbunarsky (684 units), Bolgradsky (537 units) and Izmail (513 units) districts ”[11].

The leading branches of the crop production are grain farming, sunflower and rapeseed cultivation, vegetable growing, viticulture and horticulture. 55% of Ukrainian grapes grow in the region. Among the livestock industries the most developed are cattle breeding, pig breeding, poultry farming, sheep breeding. The amount of agricultural products in all categories of farms in recent years has generally tended to increase ”[11]. According to volume of agricultural production, in particular grain crops, the leading ones are Tarutinsky, Belgorod-Dniester, Artsizsky, Saratsky, Belgorod and Tatarbunary districts. The leader in the cultivation of vegetables, fruits and berries is Belyaevsky district, the most part of all grapes is grown in Belgorod-Dniester, Belgrade, Tarutinsky districts of Odessa region.

The overwhelming volume of livestock products in Odessa region is produced by local households. The largest volumes of livestock and poultry sold for slaughter belonged to Kominternovsky, Artsizsky and Berezovsky districts; Milk - to Berezovsky, Lyubashevsky, Shiryayevsky; eggs -to Kiliysky, Belgorod-Dnestrovsky, Izmailsky districts of Odessa region. “According to the area of farmland, which is in the use of agricultural enterprises and population, Odessa region ranks first among other regions. The area under crops increased from 1,772.8 thousand hectares in 2010 to 1,850.0 thousand hectares nowadays. At the same time, the share of acreage under grain and leguminous crops varies at the level of 65%, and under sunflower - at 20% ”(The Main Department of Statistics in Odessa Oblast, 2017).

In the “Passport of Odessa region, 2017”, it was

noted that at the end of 2017 in Odessa region grain crops were harvested on an area of 1,188.1 thousand hectares. The gross grain harvest amounts to 4,239.6 thousand tons (96.3% of the 2016 level), the yield is 35.7 c / ha, including wheat harvested in 2278.8 thousand tons (107.9%), barley 1266.3 thousand tons (84.6%), corn 495.0 thousand tons (81.2%). Sunflower was harvested on an area of 452.9 thousand hectares. The gross yield is 901.8 thousand tons (89.8% by the year 2016 level), the yield is 19.9 dt / ha. Rape is harvested on an area of 110.0 thousand hectares. The gross yield is 258.7 thousand tons (340.8%), the yield is 23.5 c / ha. Vegetables are harvested on an area of 22.1 thousand hectares. The gross yield is 287.7 thousand tons (82.5%), the yield is 130.4 c / ha. Potatoes were harvested on an area of 35.3 thousand hectares. The gross yield is 393.0 thousand tons (72.6%), the yield is 111.5 centners / ha [15, 17].

The formation of strategic directions of achievement a high level of food security of the country has systemically integrated nature, which depends on the macro-, microeconomic indicators of the development of the state and regions. In the research that is being studied, the basic document is the Law of Ukraine “On Food Security”. The Law of Ukraine “On Food Security” [19] noted that “indicators of food security are a characteristic of the level and pattern of consumption of basic foodstuffs by the population, their economic affordability, the capacity of the domestic food market, sufficiency of state food resources and food independence” [19]. In our opinion, indicators are vectors of development that indicate the border of adverse impacts, signaling to market actors about possible negative segments, a decrease in the global level of food security.

The analysis revealed the following: in 2016, the average daily energy value of consumed products by residents of Odessa region was 2283 kcal, which is 10 percent lower than the recommended norm (3000 kcal),

which is 1, 7 percent less than it was in 2015. The dynamics of the average daily energy value of consumed products by residents of Odessa region per person (State Statistics of Ukraine, 2016) is shown in Figure 2. These statistics show that fruits, vegetables, berries, cereals, herbs, nuts, juices make up the bulk of calorie intake and

only 30% of the average daily ration is replenished by canned meat, meat-vegetable and fish, cheese, milk and dairy products, children's products food, margarine, fats, sausages, meat concentrates, it is twice lower than the accepted rate of consumption (56%).

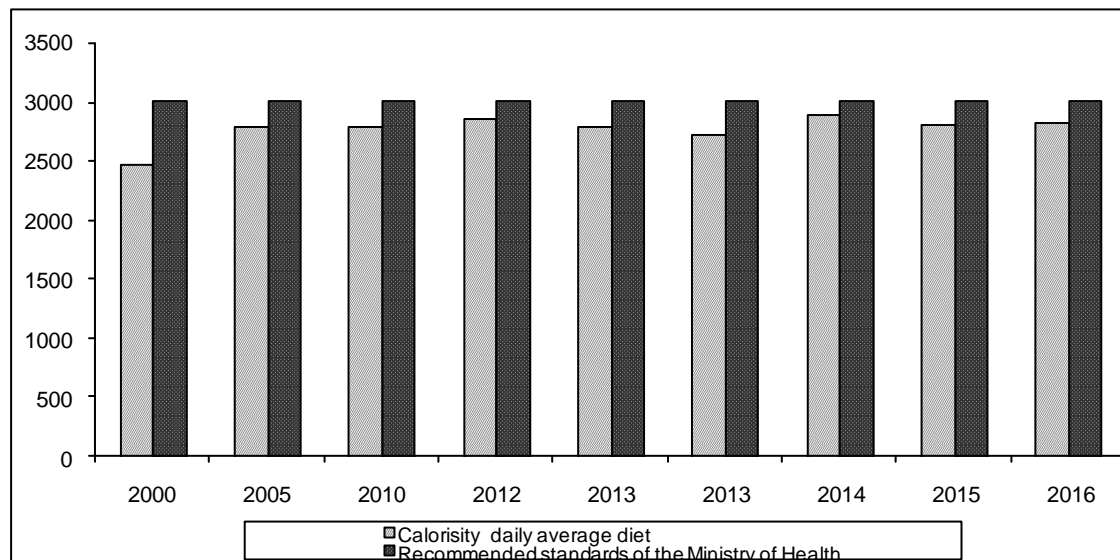


Fig.2. Dynamics of average daily consumption of food in Odessa region per person*

* systematized by the authors (Data from the State Service of Statistics of Ukraine, 2016)

Further, in Table 2, an indicator for ensuring the human dietary of the main types of products is calculated. It is acceptable when the ratio of the real and the established norm is 1. The analysis allows to state that the balance of consumption of basic foodstuffs in Odessa region

during 2000-2016, in all groups, is lower than the standards established by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. The unsatisfactory situation has developed with the consumption of such products as meat, meat products, milk, dairy products, fruits, berries and grapes.

Table 2

Calculation of the indicator of the adequacy of food consumption of the population of Odessa region for 2000-2016*

Name product	Recommended rate of MoH, kg	2010		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator
Meat and meat products	83	45,0	0,535	46,77	0,555	48,11	0,575	48,90	0,587	45,99	0,548	47,19	0,565
Milk and dairy products	380	184,59	0,487	185,35	0,487	192	0,505	205,49	0,537	194,5	0,509	188	0,487
Eggs	290	282	0,968	290	0,99	292	1,025	293	1,026	279	0,957	272	0,939
Bread products	101	112	1,122	113,11	1,115	108,3	1,057	108,3	1,058	103,5	1,028	103,5	1,029
Potatoes	124	101,5	0,814	102,9	0,828	101,9	0,819	115,1	0,925	109	0,878	111	0,901
Vegetables and gourds and melons	161	147,6	0,915	171,3	1,058	166,8	1,035	173	1,067	169,5	1,047	161,1	0,99
Fruits, berries and grapes	90	58,2	0,647	60,1	0,669	59,9	0,668	58	0,635	60,2	0,669	55	0,609
Fish and fish products	20	18,6	0,928	17,7	0,888	17,7	0,888	15,7	0,785	12	0,589	13	0,658
Sugar	38	36,1	0,948	37,2	0,978	37,2	0,977	37,2	0,976	37,1	0,978	34,7	0,908

Continue of Table 2

Name product	Recommended rate of MoH, kg	2010		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
		actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator	actual rate	sufficiency indicator
Oil	13	15,4	1,178	14,2	1,085	14,1	1,075	14,1	1,078	14,1	1,078	13,2	1,017
Calorie of an average daily dietary	3000	2839	0,947	2872	0,958	2843	0,948	2888	0,958	2801	0,924	2723	0,908

* calculated by the authors (Data from the Main Department of Statistics in Odessa Oblast, 2016)

It should be emphasized that the actual consumption rate of "bread products" is more than rational, which is the result of unbalanced nutrition of the population, which tries to replenish personal energy needs through cheaper food products. This is a consequence of insufficient agricultural production, low solvency of the population of certain social groups.

The sufficiency of grain stocks in public resources. The Law of Ukraine "On State Support of Agriculture of Ukraine" stipulates that "... the state intervention fund must be formed in the amount of not less than 20 percent of domestic consumption [10, 18].

In 2016-2017 in Ukraine, a record grain crop of 66 million tons was harvested, which is twice as more than the domestic needs, in particular, the production of wheat is 26 million tons against 9,400,000 tons (2.77 times more than needs). The optimal quantity of grain reserves in the state reserve is calculated by the ratio of

the volumes of food grains in the state reserve and the volumes of domestic consumption of bread and bread products converted in grain:

$$OPT_z = \frac{Z_{rr}}{CVC} * 100\% \quad (1)$$

where OPT_z is the optimal level of food grains in the reserve fund; Z_{rr} - the amount of grain in the reserve; CVC - the volume of domestic consumption of bread and bread products converted in grain;

The critical level of the indicator is its 17% level. The annual demand of Odessa region for food grains is 72 thousand tons, including 38.3 thousand tons for the rural population, for baking enterprises of all forms of ownership, enterprises on production of pasta and cereals. The demand of baking enterprises for commercial grain, that corresponds to the limit criterion (60 days) and is 6.6 thousand tons.

Table 3

Balance of production and usage of grain, thousand tons *

	The balance of grain and leguminous crops in agricultural enterprises in 2016										The balance of grain processing products in agricultural enterprises in 2016				
	Receipt			Usage							Receipt		Usage		
	stocks at the beginning of the year	produced	purchased and other income	for sowing	to feed	for flour, cereals, etc.	for compound feeds-tuff	implemented in all directions	storage loss	reserves by the end of year	stocks at the beginning of the year	processing and other income	to feed	implemented in all directions	reserves by the end of year
Ukraine	15288,7	52022,2	6849,9	1705,7	1203,5	1029,3	2352,6	47348,1	305,3	20216,3	72,6	849,5	618,1	210,3	93,7
Odessa region	651,9	3319,8	54,1	164,5	73,4	38,3	32,8	2856,2	11,0	849,6	2,8	38,5	21,6	12,4	7,3

* calculated by the authors (Data from the Main Department of Statistics in Odessa Oblast, 2017)

The economic affordability of food is the share of all food expenses in the total result of household expenditures (the critical level of this indicator is 60%).

Total household spending in Odessa region amounted to 8852.2 UAH / month (Main Department of Statistics in Odessa region, 2017).

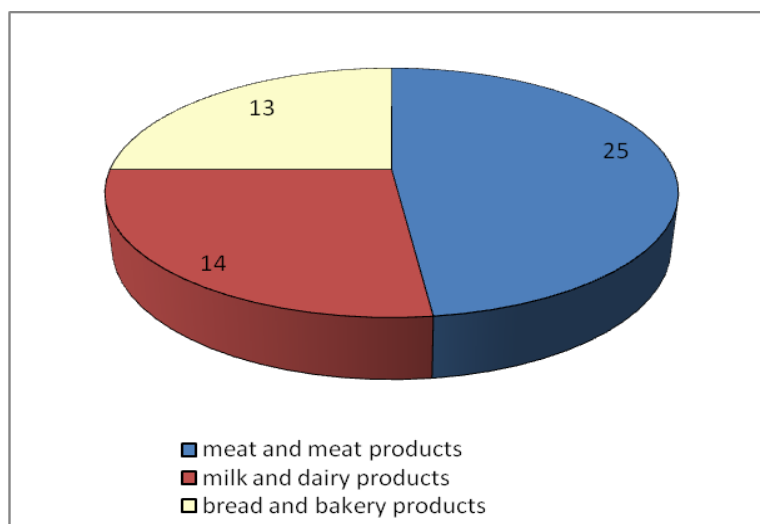


Fig.3. The General Structure of the Cost of Food*

* systematized by the authors (The Main Department of Statistics in Odessa Oblast, 2017)

Household spending on food is 4892.7 UAH. / month. The indicator, which is analyzed in 2017 was 57 percent. Figure 3 shows the overall structure of food expenditure.

In 2017, about twenty percent of households with incomes above the average spent UAH 2904.39 / month for food, and twenty percent with lower incomes - 1758.6 UAH. The coefficient, which is being investigated, amounted to 1.678 in 2017 and 1.676 in 2016, respectively. The World Health Organization, notes that an able-bodied person should increase consumption of dairy products - by 8%, meat (mainly chicken) - by 20%, fruit - by 61.9%, consumption of confectionery products should be reduced to 1 kg per month.

Despite the decrease of population, the capacity of the domestic market for all food groups increased. The research proved that there is an increase in demand for those food groups whose consumption lags behind the optimal norms (meat, dairy and fish products).

Providing consumers with a sufficient amount of the main food groups, taking into account their level of solvency, is carried out by producing domestic products. In 2017, imports from European countries amounted to \$ 413,800,000 (28.2% of the total imports of goods in the region), from other countries \$ 105,210,000, or 71.8% (in 2016 - 350.7 million \$ 28.1 % and 896300000. \$ and 71.9%, respectively).

Table 4

Commodity structure of import receipts of some foodstuff groups, 2017*

Product group	Import volume, mln. \$.	Increase,%
Plants products	147,6	14,0
Fats and oils of animal / vegetable origin	126,9	10,7
Fish and fish products	295,7	7
Vegetable oil of all kinds	74,36	22

* systematized by the authors (Data from the State Service of Statistics of Ukraine, 2017)

The share of fish and fish products imports in the dietary of consumption of the population is 73%. According to the "vegetable oil of all kinds" position, a large share of imports is associated with the import of tropical oils (palm oil 90%), which are not typical for production in Ukraine, but are used for the production of food and non-food items. Domestic demand for sunflower oil in Ukraine is fully provided by its own production. The largest share of imports in 2017 of fruits and berries can be referred to such types of fruits: citrus fruits, bananas, dates, pineapples, mangoes, avocados, and so on, which is more than 70%.

The ease and speed of foodstuff delivery to the population depends on the concentration of roads per unit of area. 27 km of roads per 100 km² S (square) were accounted in Ukraine in 2016, this figure is one of the low-

est in Europe.

Odessa region is located on the crossing of five international transport corridors: the seventh and ninth Cretan corridors, the transport corridor (Europe-Caucasus-Asia), the "The Baltic Sea -The Black Sea" corridors and "The Black Sea Transport Ring". 41,600,000 tons of cargo were transported in 2017, which is 5.4% more than in 2016. In 2017, the Odessa Commercial Sea Port exceeded 24,136.6 thousand tons of cargo (95.6% of the 2016 result), including: exports - 17,494 thousand tons (- 8%), imports - 4346 (+ 19%), transit - 2176 thousand tons (-15. Transshipment of dry cargo - 9516 thousand tons (99%), liquid bulk - 2325 thousand tons (899%), packaged ones - 12,295.38 thousand tons (94.5%). In the structure of cargoes, the main share is: grain (grain) - 7650 thousand tons (93.3% in comparison

with 2016), containers - 6969 thousand tons (104%), ferrous metals - 5170 thousand tons.

Conclusions and prospects of the further investigations. The research indicates an improvement in the status of food security indicators. The negative point is the ineffective state regulation of external trade, the conditions for the effective development of the foodstuff market are not created, there are no favorable conditions for increasing the volume of manufacturing of the main types of agricultural products. A necessary condition is to minimize the deviations of actual consumption volumes towards the normative, to increase the level of effective demand by the population. There are two vectors for achieving food security in Ukraine : 1) ensuring the supply of food in amounts that guarantee healthy and nourishing food of the population; 2) as well as the support and protection of domestic producers by the state. It can be stated that the optimal approach to understanding the problems of food security should be based not only on creating bases for own food production in the country, but also on the formation of such a balance of domestic and imported food resources, which will ensure a constant level of social stability in society.

Methods for determining indicators for assessing the state of food security, which are currently used, require new approaches and improvements. The research allowed the authors to calculate individual indicators of food security in selected regions. The research proved that for a comprehensive, complete analysis of the situation, such indicators should be taken into account as : socio-economic factors that take into account such components as the level and quality of life, the solvency of the population, the demographic factor; macroeconomic factor, such as gross aggregate product, gross domestic product, personal income, because the problem is systemic in nature and is associated with the development, food and economic security of the country, and indeed its individual regions.

From the authors' point of view, from a strategic perspective, it is advisable for Ukraine to make a transition to the system of food security indicators proposed by the Committee on Food Security (CFS). This will allow to carry out an evaluation of the real situation of food security in the country and its regions, and urgently take appropriate actions to improve it.

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ОСНОВНЫЕ ВЕКТОРЫ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

В данном исследовании, на основе всестороннего обзора научных публикаций, проанализирована дефиниция «продовольственная безопасность». Проведен расчет уровня безопасности на основе норм потребления продуктов питания населением, валовой продукции основных видов сельскохозяйственной продукции. Определены главные условия и структурные элементы, формирующие продовольственную безопасность региона. Доказано, что вопрос продовольственной безопасности является первоочередным в экономической безопасности страны, определен вектор решения означенной проблемы в Украине, заключающийся в постепенном и системном внедрении экономических реформ. Сегодня обеспечение продовольственной безопасности является стратегической целью для государства, без нее невозможно решение острых экономических и социальных проблем. Ее крайне важно рассматривать и решать на таких уровнях, как мировом, национальном, региональном, на уровне домохозяйств и личности. Выделены два подхода к определению дефиниции «продовольственная безопасность»: первый, ориентирован на импорт продовольственных продуктов, или на самообеспечение ими, второй, на сочетание импорта и собственного производства продовольственных продуктов. Продовольственная безопасность предусматривает: во-первых, физическую доступность продовольствия, продукты питания должны быть в полном объеме и ассортименте, в соответствии с принятыми нормами потребления, во-вторых, безопасность питания, качество сырья и продуктов питания должно соответствовать установленным стандартам качества. В ходе работы было выявлено главные проблемы, угрожающие продовольственной безопасности: отсутствие соответствующих доходов у потребителей и ухудшение воспроизводственных возможностей производителей. Рассчитанные показатели продовольственной безопасности, свидетельствуют, что в Украине сохраняется высокая импортная зависимость по таким видам продукции, например, как рыбная. Качество отдельных групп продуктов питания находится на низком уровне, как свидетельствуют данные статистики, от 5 до 40% животного масла, сыров, колбасных изделий, рыбных и мясных консервов, муки, хлебобулочных и макаронных изделий не соответствуют стандартам качества. Это происходит из-за нарушения производителями технологии производства, несоблюдение условий хранения и сроков годности продуктов. Реализация социально-экономической политики в области обеспечения продовольственной безопасности является важной составляющей национальной безопасности страны.

Ключевые слова: продукты питания, безопасность, социально-экономическая политика, факторы безопасности.

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ОСНОВНІ ВЕКТОРИ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ПРОДОВОЛЬЧОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

У даному дослідженні, на основі всебічного огляду наукових публікацій, визначено дефініцію «продовольча безпека». Визначено рівень безпеки на основі структури споживання продуктів харчування населенням, валової продукції за основними видами сільськогосподарської продукції. Окресле-

но основні умови та складові частини формування продовольчої безпеки регіону. Доведено, що питання продовольчої безпеки є першочерговим в економічній безпеці країни, визначено вектор вирішення проблеми в Україні, який полягає у поступовому та системному впровадженні економічних змін.

Сьогодні забезпечення продовольчої безпеки є стратегічною ціллю для держави, без неї неможливо розв'язання гострих економічних та соціальних проблем. Її вкрай важливо розглядати на таких рівнях, як світовому, національному, регіональному, на рівні домогосподарств та особистості.

Виокремлено два критерію до визначення дефініції «продовольча безпека»: перший орієнтований на імпорт продуктів харчування, або на самозабезпечення ними, другий на поєднання імпорту та власного виробу продуктів харчування. Продовольча безпека передбачає: по-перше, фізичну доступність продовольства, продукти харчування повинні бути в повному обсязі та асортименті, у відповідності до прийнятих норм споживання, по-друге, безпеку харчування, якість сировини та продуктів харчування повинна відповідати встановленим стандартам якості.

В ході роботи було виявлено головні проблеми, що загрожують продовольчій безпеці: відсутність відповідних доходів у споживачів та погіршення відтворювальних можливостей у виробників. Розраховані чинники продовольчої безпеки свідчать, що в Україні зберігається висока імпортна залежність за такими видами продукції, наприклад, як рибна. Якість окремих груп продуктів харчування знаходиться на низькому рівні, як свідчать дані статистики, від 5 до 40 % тваринного масла, сирів, ковбасних виробів, рибних і м'ясних консервів, борошна, хлібобулочних і макаронних виробів не відповідають стандартом якості. Це відбувається через порушення виробниками технології виробництва, не дотримання умов зберігання та термінів придатності продуктів.

Реалізація соціально-економічної політики в сфері забезпечення продовольчої безпеки є важливою складовою частини національної безпеки країни.

Ключові слова: продукти харчування, безпека, соціально-економічна політика, чинники безпеки.

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