

м. Миколаїв, 28-29 квітня 2021 р. Миколаїв : МНАУ, 2021, С. 156-158. URL:<http://dspace.mnau.edu.ua/jspui/handle/123456789/9296>.

3. Мд Саиф Ибна Алам. Реформування національної системи регулювання безпечності харчових продуктів в Україні // Актуальні проблеми безпеки життєдіяльності людини в сучасному суспільстві: матеріали Всеукраїнської науково-теоретичної інтернет-конференції, м. Миколаїв, 24 листопада 2021 р. Миколаїв : МНАУ, 2021. С. 516-518. URL:<https://dspace.mnau.edu.ua/jspui/handle/123456789/10701>.

4. Костюк А. С. Бізнес у военний час: як змінилося законодавство // Актуальні проблеми трудових відносин під час воєнного стану : тези доповідей здобувачів вищої освіти інженерно-енергетичного факультету та інших учасників освітнього процесу за результатами тематичного «круглого столу» на інженерно-енергетичному факультеті, м. Миколаїв, 27 квітня 2022 року. Миколаїв : МНАУ, 2022. С. 21-24. URL:<https://dspace.mnau.edu.ua/jspui/handle/123456789/11726>.

5. Піндера М. Екологічна безпека територій у зоні бойових дій // Молодь, наука, бізнес : матеріали Всеукр. інтер.-конф. здоб.вищ.освіти і мол.учених, 5-6 жовтня 2022 р., м. Миколаїв. Миколаїв : МНАУ, 2022. С. 81-83. URL: <https://dspace.mnau.edu.ua/jspui/handle/123456789/11861>.

Abstract. One of the elements of the economic policy of any state is food security. Due to its own production, each country ensures stable production of food products available for use by the population, in accordance with the physiological norms of consumption. This is the main socio-economic task of the state [1]. Ukraine is no exception, providing the population with food under any conditions and circumstances is a priority direction for the stabilization of society and an important element of the country's national security.

Keywords: food security, stability, tasks of the state, standard of living, destabilization, challenges of today.

УДК 355.65-049.5

CURRENT PROBLEMS OF FOOD SECURITY IN UKRAINE

Khrystenko O. A., candidate of economy sciences, associate professor,
e-mail: olhakhrystenko@gmail.com

Tkachuk A. V., graduate student
e-mail: nastena1997_tkachuk@ukr.net
Mykolaiv National Agrarian University

Abstract. Ukraine is in extremely difficult conditions of martial law, the issues of food supply and overcoming the negative consequences of disruption of agricultural production processes are of particular importance. Waging a full-scale war on the territory of Ukraine creates threats in the field of food supply not only for the population of our country, but also for other countries, in particular the countries of Asia and Africa, which are import-dependent on the supply of agricultural products of national producers. Therefore, national agribusiness in modern conditions is not only a type of business activity in the agricultural sector, but also a sphere of social responsibility, which today is taking on a global character.

Keywords: food security, food crisis. production, agricultural products, export, national producers.

Statement of the problem: Food security is an important component of the economic and national security of the state. The current state of the Ukrainian economy leads to the deepening of military and socio-economic problems, which lead, in turn, to the deterioration of the population's food supply. Food security trends are positively influenced by such factors as a sufficiently developed agricultural sector of the economy, the supply of food resources due to the increase in the production of agricultural products and the improvement of the state's self-sufficiency in food.

Summary of the main research material: Food security of the state is the degree of provision of the country's population with ecologically clean and healthy food products of domestic production according to scientifically based standards and affordable prices while preserving and improving the habitat, observing rational nature management.

Ukraine has unique opportunities. Of the 60 million hectares of the territory of our state, more than 70% is agricultural land. In terms of the area of chernozems (28 million hectares), Ukraine ranks fourth in the world.

The world is currently in dire need of an increase in food supply, and no one can provide such a large increase as Ukraine. Ukraine's contribution to the world food market in 2021 was equivalent to providing food for 400 million people. The full-scale invasion of the Russian Federation into Ukraine disrupted the systems of production, processing and supply of food, in particular, to the international market. Guaranteeing food security is one of the main tasks of every modern civilized state. That is why the issue of ensuring food security is given an important place in the concepts of national security of most advanced countries, which leads to the adoption and development of relevant laws, state strategies and programs. Thus, guaranteeing food safety in many economically developed countries received special legislative regulation [1].

Under such conditions, in order to ensure the country's food security in Ukraine, the National Food Security Platform was created on the basis of the State Production and Consumer Service, which allows to combine the efforts of military administrations, food producers, trade networks, international organizations to stimulate the development of the Ukrainian economy, even in war conditions. and provision of food products and goods of basic necessity to the population, servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and territorial defense. Its value for enterprises and other participants lies in the fact that it provides access to up-to-date information on the real needs and offers of certain products, which greatly simplifies the options for finding a sales market for product manufacturers; the possibility of their instant communication with the buyer or supplier without unnecessary intermediaries; ordering transportation services; in a few days – smart contracts for several public offers and access to government contracts without unnecessary paperwork and time loss [2].

In addition, the Government, by Order No. 327-r dated 04/29/2022, defined a number of tasks for ministries, other central executive bodies, regional military administrations and joint-stock company «Ukrzaliznytsia» to ensure food security under martial law, including: monitoring the state of food safety; ensuring uninterrupted production of agricultural products and food products; meeting the urgent needs of the

functioning of the state in terms of providing the population of territorial communities in the regions on the territory of which active hostilities are ongoing, with food products for long-term storage; formation of an extensive network of storage of reserves of raw materials and food resources to meet the strategic needs of the state; creation of opportunities for food self-sufficiency of territorial communities and households; ensuring the full functioning of enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, in particular by meeting the need for imported components; regulation of filling the domestic market with products of own production and ensuring export demand [3].

Conclusions: Food security has a national character, its inherent complexity and permanence. Depending on the features of the national food system, the period of its development, which component of the food problem will gain priority at one or another stage, the tasks of its provision are modified along with changes in internal and external threats.

Highlighting national food security as the general goal of agrarian policy, scientists dealing with food security suggest focusing attention on its following aspects: food, agricultural, foreign economic, agro-industrial, and social.

The food aspect is the starting point in the analysis of priorities, as it serves as a quantitative expression of the main goal of agrarian policy - food security. It determines the level of the country's food supply, including its own production, the amount of necessary reserves of food and agricultural raw materials, as well as the physiological and solvency limits of demand for food in the domestic market, and is characterized by indicators of the existing structure of consumption and its physiological norms.

References:

1. Zaliznyuk V.P. Food security mechanisms: experience for Ukraine. Public administration: improvement and development: an electronic journal. 2017. No. 7. URL: <http://www.dy.nayka.com.ua/?op=1&z=1250>.

2. The National Food Safety Platform was created in Ukraine: Officer. website of the State Production and Consumer Service of Ukraine. URL: <https://dpss.gov.ua/news/v-ukrayinistvoreno-nacionalnu-platformu-prodovolchoyi-bezpek>.

3. On the approval of the plan of measures to ensure food security in the conditions of martial law: order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated April 29, 2022 No. 327-r. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/327-2022-%D1%80#Text>.

4. The Istanbul agreement on unblocking Ukrainian ports for the export of grain: what will it bring to Ukraine? officer website of the Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine. URL: <https://minagro.gov.ua/news/stambulska-ugoda-prorozblokuvannya-ukrayinskih-portiv-dlya-vivezennyazerna-shcho-ce-dast-ukrayini>.

Анотація. Україна перебуває у надскладних умовах воєнного стану, питання продовольчого забезпечення й подолання негативних наслідків порушення агровиробничих процесів набувають особливого значення. Ведення повномасштабної війни на території України створює загрози у сфері забезпечення продовольством не лише для населення нашої держави, але й інших держав, зокрема країн Азії та Африки, які є імпортозалежними від поставок сільськогосподарської продукції національних виробників. Отже, національний агробізнес у сучасних умовах виступає не лише різновидом бізнесової діяльності в агросфері, але й є сферою соціальної відповідальності, яка на сьогодні набуває глобального характеру.

Ключові слова: продовольча безпека, продовольча криза. виробництво, сільськогосподарська продукція, експорт, національні виробники.