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Food security of Ukraine: prospects of development

Scientific problem. Under the modern conditions, Ukraine and all its regions are going to restructure the economic, industrial, agricultural and other production and non-production systems, greatly enhanced the focus of their activities in full and complete satisfaction of the needs of the population in the consumer goods, especially in low-cost food goods of high quality, priority to acquire the problems of development and functioning of the food industry and its sectors, subsectors and industries, the effectiveness of which largely determines the efficiency of the economy, industry and agriculture of the whole country and its regions.

Sustainable, efficient, balanced and proportional development of the food industry is one of the main objectives of the government's economic policy, the implementation of which is the main condition not only of the domestic market of food products, but also the availability of opportunities – the formation of a strong export potential. New economic conditions that lie in the formation and establishment of a market economic system, providing economic independence to enterprises and regions necessitate deeper attention and consideration of economic opportunities and interests of the food industry in some regions of Ukraine.

Analysis of recent researches and publications. An important contribution to the theory and practice of food security of Ukraine has been made by such experts as Berezina L. M.

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[1] Kobouta I. A., Shevtsov [6] T. Mostenska [7], Tarasyuk G. M. [10], A. S. Schekovych [12], Drewnowski A., Rolls B. J. [13], Guthrie, J. F., Nord M. [14], Holben D. H. [15], Kantor L. S. [16]. However, studies of this problem are not correspondent for current needs of government regulation to ensure food security.

The objective of the article is to examine the general condition and problems of food security of Ukraine.

Statement of the main results of the study. Food security is seen as its ability to ensure satisfaction of food needs at the level required for the normal life of the population. Ensuring food security of the nation at this stage should be considered not only as a strategic objective of the domestic food market, but also as the basis of sovereignty, economic security and social stability of the state as a major lever of independence in international relations and geopolitical strategy [12].

The basis of the food market, which mainly generates food security, is the production of agricultural products and foodstuffs of domestic producers. The strategic goal of the domestic food market, according to this program are:

- Guaranteeing the food security;
- The achievement of food consumption to scientifically based standards;
- Ensuring the competitiveness of agricultural products and food products on the external and internal markets [1].

Food security is a multiconcept complex, and has a very important social significance especially in countries with low living standards. An important indicator for the characteristics of the food security line is the actual consumption of food products scientifically justified standards. In this regard, scientists use the so-called "adequacy indicator of consumption" (the ratio of actual consumption per person to rational consumption rates). Its status for Ukraine are presented in table 1.

Table 1

Calculation of the indicator of the food consumption sufficiency (per person per year, kg)

| Index | Rational norm | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | The indicator of the food consumption sufficiency | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|---|------|------|
| | | | | | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Meat and meat products | 80 | 54,4 | 56,1 | 54,1 | 0,68 | 0,70 | 0,68 |
| Milk and milk products | 380 | 214,9 | 220,9 | 222,8 | 0,57 | 0,58 | 0,59 |
| Eggs | 290 | 307 | 309 | 310 | 1,06 | 1,07 | 1,07 |
| Fish and fish products | 20 | 13,6 | 14,6 | 11,1 | 0,68 | 0,73 | 0,56 |
| Sugar | 38 | 37,6 | 37,1 | 36,3 | 0,99 | 0,98 | 0,96 |
| Oil and other vegetable fats | 13 | 13,0 | 13,3 | 13,1 | 1,00 | 1,02 | 1,01 |
| Potato | 124 | 140,2 | 135,4 | 141,0 | 1,13 | 1,09 | 1,14 |
| Vegetables and melons | 161 | 163,4 | 163,3 | 163,2 | 1,01 | 1,01 | 1,01 |
| Fruits, berries, nuts, grapes | 90 | 53,3 | 56,3 | 52,3 | 0,59 | 0,63 | 0,58 |
| Bread and bakery products | 101 | 109,4 | 108,4 | 108,5 | 1,08 | 1,07 | 1,07 |

* It is calculated according to the data of "Balance and consumption of basic foodstuffs population of Ukraine " in 2014 [4].

If a food security assessment of Ukraine were during recent years on the criteria of sufficiency of consumption, it can be assessed as unsatisfactory, the actual consumption is insufficient. Satisfactory consumption is only groups such as eggs, butter, potatoes, vegetables and melons, as well as bread and bakery products. So, the obvious need to increase the consumption of foods that can be achieved primarily growth of their accessibility for ordinary citizens. Some products Ukraine produces in several times more than it consumes domestically, allowing no threat to food security of the coun-

try, occupy a leading place in the export of agricultural products in the world.

The problem of adequate food security remains important in the world and in Ukraine, despite the changing economic and political systems and to accelerate scientific and technological progress. Food security – protection of the vital interests of the person who expressed the state in guaranteeing smooth economic rights of access to food for the maintenance of normal vital activity. Ukraine Food security under the reliable protection of domestic agricultural producers.

Ukraine in 2015 has been fully equipped with the main types of crops and thus had the highest export potential in state history. By 2015 duty-free quota provided by the EU in Ukraine in the mode of autonomous trade preferences (20 ths. tons), domestic enterprises used by 90% – to the EU exported 18 thousand.

Sugar production is projected within 1.2-1.3 million tons. Sugar will be sufficient to meet domestic demand.

Meat consumption was about 50 kg / year (63% of the recommended standards) and con-

sumption patterns were the following: poultry meat – 46%, pork – 36%, beef – 16%, other kinds of meat – 2% [4].

Vegetables market brought surprises for consumers. During the harvest, vegetables are usually cheaper. However, this year the situation has changed. Since mid-August and still there is a gradual increase in prices. The main reason deemed the weather conditions that may affect the substantial reduction in the harvest.

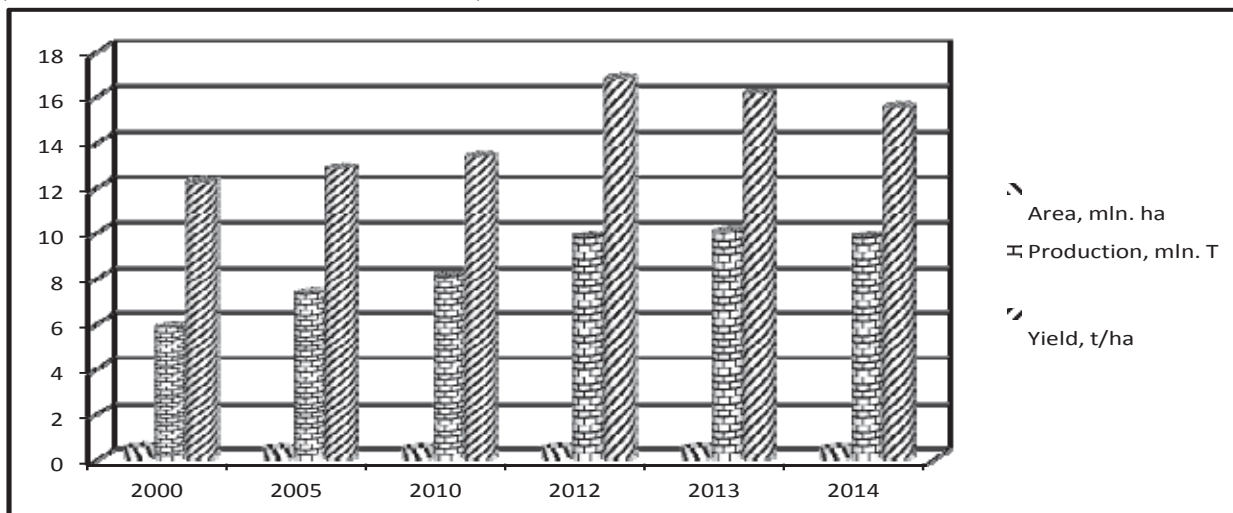


Figure 1. Dynamics of vegetables production in Ukraine [4]

Recent years have been fruitful in Ukraine. Potato last year collected about 23 million tons. Because of excessive internal market proposal farms have implemented it by 2.1-2.2 UAH /

kg, and its cost reached 2.0 UAH / kg. Such a price of potatoes in Ukraine recently there was 6-7 years ago, but it also costs growing at that time were almost twice lower.

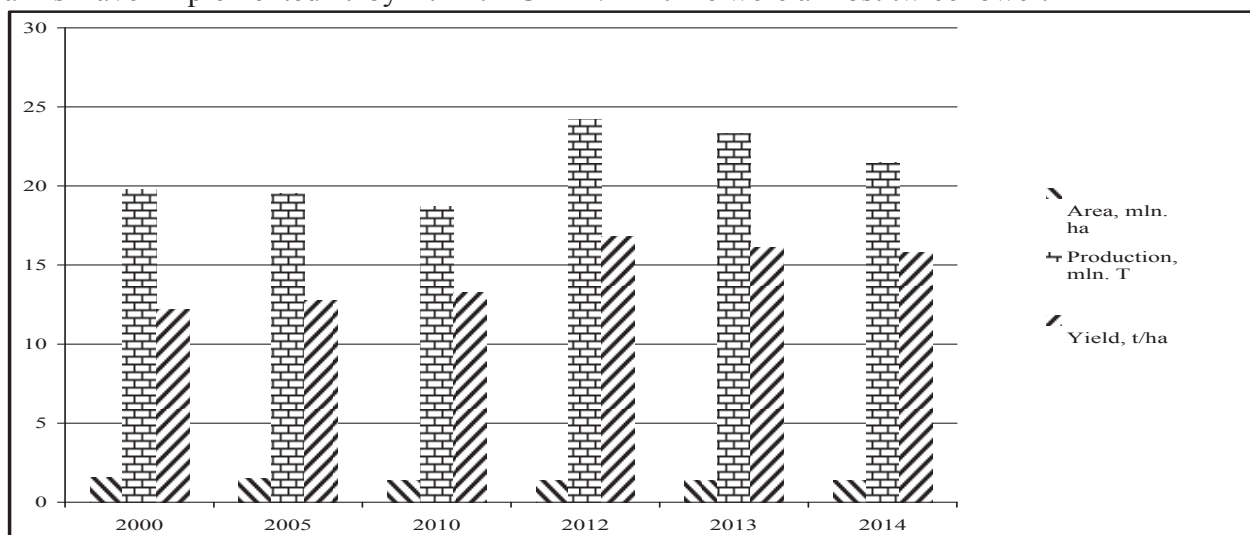


Figure 2. Dynamics of potatoes production in Ukraine [4]

Average selling prices of agricultural products by agricultural enterprises, established in 2014. Increased against 2013, 24.3%, including

in crop production – by 29,2%, animal products – by 19,1%. Rising crop production was primarily due to an increase (38,9%), the price of cere-

als, which in total sales of crop occupying 50,4%, and prices of oilseeds (31,6%) in specific weight of 37,3%. In addition, melons rose (by 92,2%), sugar beet (24,2%), fruits and berries (21,9%), potatoes (17,1%), vegetables (9,1 %).

The growth of average selling prices of livestock products in 2014 was due to higher prices for livestock and poultry by 22,3%, eggs – by 19%, milk and dairy products – by 6,7%, wool – by 5,7%.

Consider how rational norms provided by the results of solution of the problem of finding optimal proportions in agrarian sector of Ukraine. There was an analysis of the total area of land, crop pattern, changes in livestock numbers, crop production and livestock population pleasure in food, changes in prices of agricultural products,

fertilizer for crops, change the volume and structure of exports, fodder for livestock and gross profit sectors of agriculture. It should be noted that all of the values were calculated and analyzed for each climatic zone and in the whole Ukraine, and for three periods [9].

Ensuring rational norms of food crop production is shown on the Figure 3. During the 2012-2014 rational nutrition standards have been achieved in almost all groups of food products of plant origin, but there is insufficient intake of fruits, berries and grapes. In 2016, subject calculated by the model proportions, a gradual increase in yield, fertilizer and standards for funding, rational nutritional standards would be fully equipped for all types of crop production.

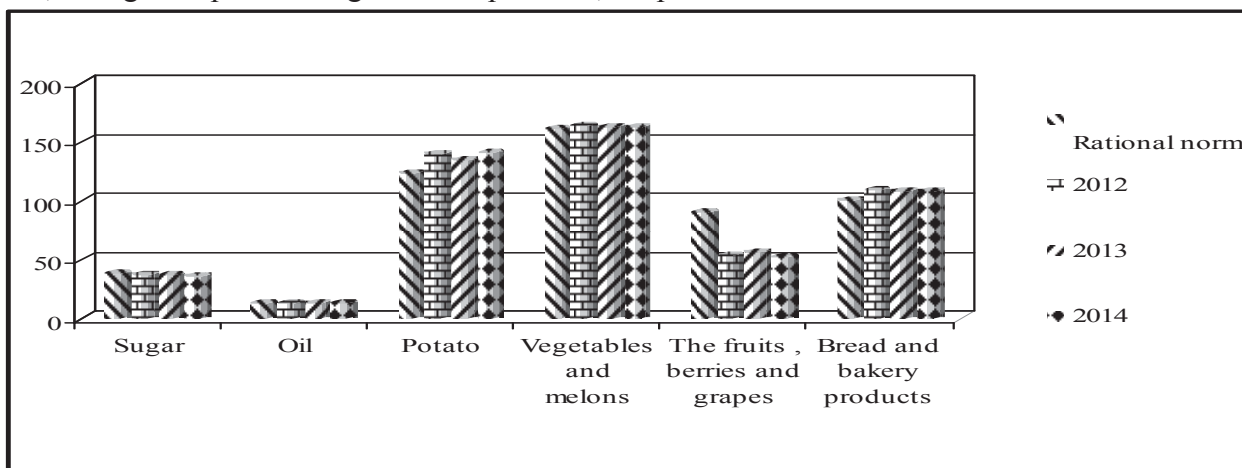


Figure 3. Rational consumption rates and their providing for years (crop production) [4]

Ensuring rational nutritional standards for animal products is shown on the Figure 4.

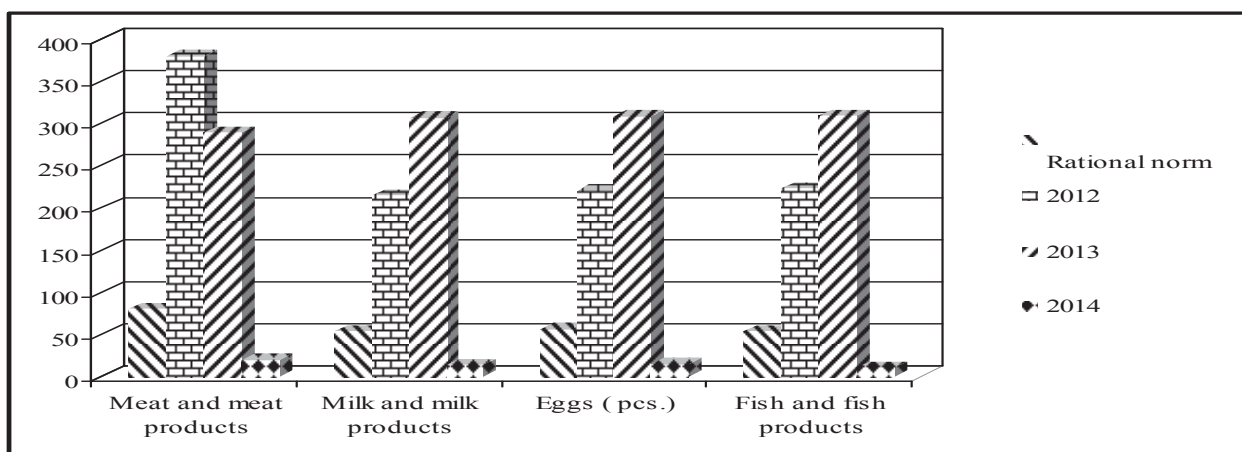


Figure 4. Rational consumption rates and their providing for years (livestock production) [4]

In 2012-2014 on any type of animal products except eggs was not provided rational nu-

trition norm. Rational nutrition standards in meat and meat products not provided by about

32%, milk – 44%, fish and fish products – an average of 35%. The reason for this imbalance is the sharp reduction in the number of livestock in all categories, confirming the State Statistics Service of Ukraine [5].

Conclusions. According to the study results the main threats of food security ensuring include:

1) the physical inaccessibility due to insufficient food production, insufficient development of market infrastructure;

2) the inability to obtain environmentally safe health food products, poor quality and safety of food.

The main directions of improving the state of food security are:

- Sustainable production growth and increased availability to consumers of crop and livestock products;

- Formation the mechanism regulating effect on the production and trade of agro-food products in the international and national levels;

- The introduction of minimal guaranteed purchase prices that producers provide high profitability and its expansion;

- Improving environmental performance and product quality by stimulating the biological production of environmentally-friendly food, the development and introduction of biotechnology, state control of the product quality, product certification according to the international quality standards;

- Clear division of powers and interaction of state and local government in ensuring food security etc.

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