

FOOD SECURITY IN UKRAINE

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Food security is a measure of ensured access to essential nutrition. It refers to a household's or country's ability to provide future physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that fulfills the dietary needs and food preferences for living an active and healthy lifestyle. Food security assessment is divided into the self-sufficiency rate (S) and external dependency rate (1-S) as this divides the largest set of risk factors. Although countries may desire a high self-sufficiency rate to avoid transport risks, this may be difficult to achieve especially for wealthy countries, generally due to higher regional production costs. Conversely, high self-sufficiency without economic means leaves countries vulnerable to production risks[4].

Nowadays food security is one of the most relevant in scientific literature. Food security developed by scientists in economically developed countries and countries with economies growing. These problems become more and more discussed at scientific conferences, in the press and in scientific publications.

Food security aims to ensure conditions production of food stuffs, their availability and sustainable use by population according to the physiological needs and consumption rates for account to assortment of national manufactures and revenues from imports. An effective system of food security has great economic importance both for the overall business development and consumers health advicary, and even affects on demographic aspect of the society existence oin the country. It affects all elements of the system such as food legislation, food quality control, laboratories, specification of quality, interaction with customers, demand and supply matching, training and others.

An alternative view takes a collective approach to achieve food security. It notes that globally enough food is produced to feed the entire world population at a level adequate to ensure that everyone can be free of hunger and fear of starvation. That no one should live without enough food because of economic constraints or social inequalities is the basic goal.

This approach is often referred to as food justice and views food security as a basic human right. It advocates fairer distribution of food, particularly grain crops, as a means of ending chronic hunger and malnutrition. The core of the Food Justice movement is the belief that what is lacking is not food, but the political will to fairly distribute food regardless of the recipient's ability to pay.

The need to ensureing food security in Ukraine requires maintaining the appropriate level of food self-sufficiency, with using of state support of national manufactures and import control

measures in order to protect national producers from foreign competition. Reliability of food security as in sufficient self-supporting with food stuffs and availability of capital to import food stuffs in the required quantity with minimum vulnerability of food security for the population in case of difficulties with food stuffs import.

Solving of a problem of food security begins at the level of the national economy, where it manifests itself at level of food availability to population. In this context a problem of finding or creating a manufacturer and a distributor of high quality food products to the population arises. Imports and foreign manufacturers displace national firms out of the market, because of diversity of their assortment and high quality of products. So, an important issue for the food industry of Ukraine as the production of an optimal assortment satisfying a demand for goods[1].

Enterprises should be thoroughly aware of all required parameters and properties of consumer products which they produce. They must know main needs of their customers. The most important for a company is the ability to match the first two conditions together, so with limited resources to produce such assortments that will best meet needs of consumers and ensure food security in the country.

Creating a system of food security is consistent with the national interest, article 1 of the Constitution of Ukraine and is a constitutional duty of the state and its citizens. That is why the problem of enhancing of economic security and its vital component as food security at the national level is crucial. Its solution is possible in the way of developing and implementing a legal mechanism that would help following national interests, including interests of private enterprise too [2].

Global trends of economic policy force Ukraine to make radical decisions on matching and adaptation of legislation to the international base in the field of food production as well as harmonization of national standards of food security with international requirements.

Literature

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