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SPECIFIC ASPECTS AND COMPONENTS OF ENSURING FOOD SECURITY OF COUNTRY

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Annotation. *This article discusses the economic importance of food security in the country and its components. It also highlighted the aspects that need to be considered in the ensuring food security of country.*

Key words: *economic security, food security, food supply, food safety, production, food availability.*

The issues of food supply of the population at the present time, as never before, is becoming one of the main factors in the preservation of the statehood and sovereignty of the country. As you know, the problem of availability, sufficiency and accessibility of food for the population at all times, starting with the formation of the first states, is relevant and inextricably linked with the stability and strength of power and the very existence of states, i.e. with the problem of ensuring national security.

Approaches to defining security through the absence of threats and how to the state of security have influenced food security as a subject of legislative and scientific understanding.

For a more accurate understanding of food security, it is necessary to clarify the content of the social and environmental spheres in the zone of their intersection with the problem of food security. In our opinion, food security directly depends on such components of the social sphere as the level of development of agricultural sciences and education, on the prevalence of knowledge about proper nutrition and the skills of cooking and food production in society, on income inequality between different population groups or on regional disparities.

In addition to the above, food security means the consumption of food in volumes not less than the rational norms of their consumption, necessary for an active and healthy lifestyle. To maintain an active lifestyle, a person's diet should not only have the necessary calorie content, but also be balanced in nutrients - proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals, i.e. food should be complete.

Spheres related to food safety and its components can be illustrated by the following figure.

For more accurate understanding of the essence of food security, it is necessary to consider in detail not only its components, but also the relationship of this category with other elements of national security and with national security itself.

Stable provision of the population with the necessary food is one of the most important state tasks. In different eras, the understanding of this problem and approaches to its solution in different countries had their own specifics, due to the level of division of labor, the dominant technological order, the general standard of living of the population, national characteristics and other factors. At the same time, the emphasis was placed on various components of food security.

The basic approaches underlying the concept of "food security" as we know it today were formulated in the early forties of the last century during the Second World War. During this period, agricultural production was interrupted over vast areas. The factories producing fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural equipment were destroyed or redesigned for military needs. Trade and distribution of agricultural products were severely disrupted. The above circumstances have actualized the already quite acute problem of food supply for the population.

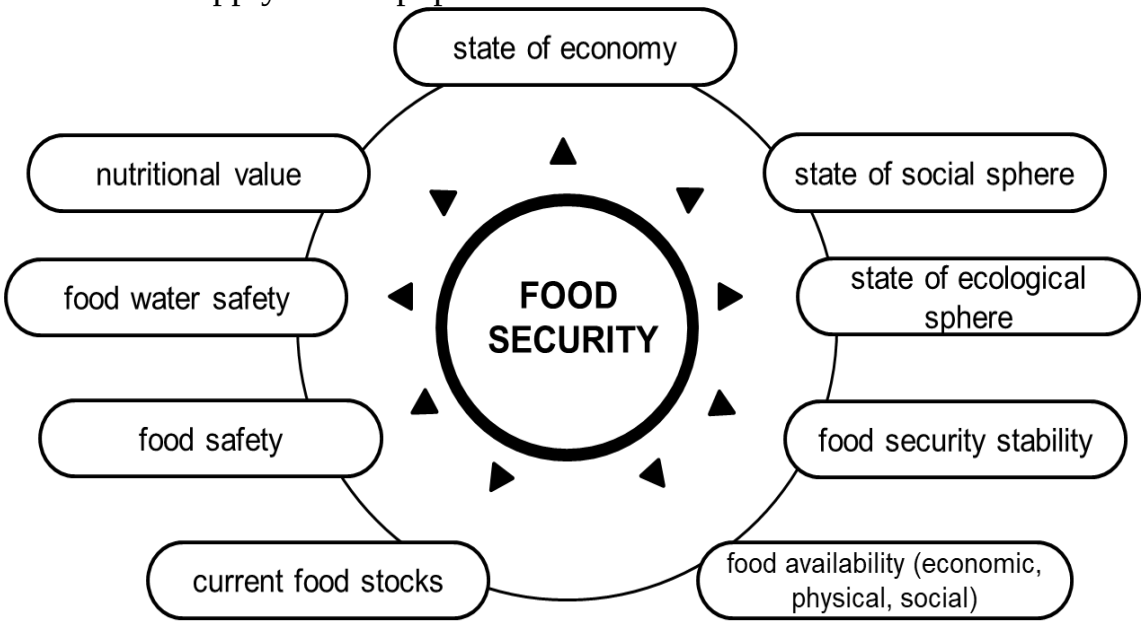


Figure 1. Food security and its components[39]

Measuring food security allows us to create a system of target indicators for decision-makers and motivate government officials to take measures to achieve them. The methods used at the state level to measure food security directly affect the effectiveness of measures to ensure food security. What cannot be measured cannot be effectively regulated. The above prompts us to explore not only the theoretical aspects of defining and measuring food security, but also to refer to the world experience in assessing it.

One of the most important features of modern conditions for ensuring food security in the country is the presence and strengthening of foreign trade restrictions, leading, among other things, to a reduction in food imports into the country.

A decrease in food imports, other things being equal, leads to an increase in the share of domestic food in the total volume of commodity resources of the domestic market. At the same time, there is a decline in the consumption of certain food products by the population, for which the recommended norms have not been reached in the country anyway.

Moreover, if, under normal conditions, the share of domestic agricultural products in the domestic market characterizes food independence (indirectly reflecting, inter alia, the competitiveness of domestic food production) and, along with other indicators, stability as an aspect of food security, then in modern foreign trade limitations, this

[39] Белугин А.Ю. Продовольственная безопасность Российской Федерации и ее измерение в современных условиях. Диссертация на соискание ученой степени кандидата экономических наук. Москва, 2017.

indicator cannot fulfill this function. To assess the stability of food supply, it is necessary to use, among others, indicators that do not depend on the volume of imports and exports of food products and do not increase automatically due to a decrease in food consumption by the population.

The pandemic has reaffirmed the importance of serious attention to food security. In order to prevent a sharp rise in prices for basic foodstuffs, the privileges on customs duties on imports will be extended for another year.

Our people can be sure that the production of quality food, the creation of guaranteed stocks and the uninterrupted supply of food products to the market, as well as ensuring price stability will be given priority. The Government and hokimiyats will take all necessary measures for this, and these issues will be under the constant control of the President.[40]

Food security of the state depends not only on food independence and the state of the economy. The guarantee of sustainable availability of food and the quality characteristics of food (and water) consumed by the population obviously depend on various aspects of the ecological state of the state, as well as on the characteristics of the social sphere.

Particular note is the possibility of synthesizing and integrating food security and nutrition security concerns. This global trend has not yet been properly reflected in domestic scientific works, legal documents and methods for assessing food security, indicating a possible direction for their improvement.

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