

Lista źródeł:

1. Ukraińskie firmy przenoszą się do Polski. Brakuje specjalistów ze znajomością języka. URL: <https://www.bankier.pl/wiadomosc/Ukraińskie-firmy-przeprowadzają-się-do-Polski-Brakuje-specjalistów-ze-znajomością-języka-8477337.html>

2. Polski Instytut Ekonomiczny, Ukraińskie firmy w Polsce po wybuchu wojny w 2022 r. URL: https://www.parp.gov.pl/attachments/article/83636/PIE-Raport_Ukrai%C5%84skie_firmy_2022%20-%20ostateczny_v.5.pdf

3. W ostatnim roku Ukraińcy przepracowali w Polsce ok. 20 tys. firm. Większość chce tutaj pozostać po zakończeniu wojny. URL: <https://biznes.newseria.pl/news/w-ubieglym-roku-ukraicy,p55269058>.

4. Pożyczka na rozpoczęcie działalności gospodarczej. URL: <https://zielonalinia.gov.pl/-/kredit-na-rozpocinanna-pidpriemnic-koi-dial-nos-1>

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FOOD SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The food security of any state is determined by the efficiency of the whole national economy. At the same time, food resources are formed in the agricultural sector. Undoubtedly, food security is a component of economic security [1].

At the Sustainable Development Summit held on September 25, 2015, 193 UN member states approved the Sustainable Development Goals for the period up to 2030 (SDGs). This became the basis for formulating the Sustainable Development Goals for Ukraine by adapting 17 global SDs taking into account the specificity of national development.

Our further research will be aimed at studying the problems and prospects of achieving SDG - 2. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food insecurity exists when people do not have adequate physical, social or economic access to food as defined above. Undernourishment exists when caloric intake is below the minimum dietary energy requirement (MDER). The MDER is the amount of energy needed for light activity and to maintain a minimum acceptable weight for attained height [2].

According to the latest estimates, 9.2 % of the world population (or slightly more than 700 million people) were exposed to severe levels of food insecurity in 2018, implying reductions in the quantity of food consumed to the extent that they have possibly experienced hunger.

A broader look at the extent of food insecurity beyond severe levels and hunger reveals that an additional 17.2 % of the world population, or 1.3 billion people, have experienced food insecurity at moderate levels, meaning they did not have regular access to nutritious and sufficient food. The combination of moderate and severe levels of food insecurity brings the estimated total to 26.4 % of the world population, amounting to about 2 billion people [3].

Particularly, certain tasks have been identified for SDG - 2, the achievement of which will ensure its implementation. First of all, we speaking about the following: 1. To ensure the availability of a balanced diet at the level of scientifically sound standards for all segments of the population. 2. To double the productivity of agriculture, primarily through the use of innovative technologies. 3. To ensure the creation of sustainable food production systems that contribute to the preservation of ecosystems and gradually improve the quality of land and soil, primarily through the use of innovative technologies. 4. To reduce food price volatility.

Certain indicators are set for each of these tasks. For example, the state of the first task (to ensure the availability of a balanced diet at the level of scientifically sound standards for all segments of the population), can be seen from the following indicators: meat consumption per person, kg / year; milk consumption per person, kg / year; fruit consumption per person, kg / year.

Without doubt, structural changes to economies have boosted per capita incomes, reduced poverty and enhanced food security almost everywhere. Despite these positive achievements, some 700 million people still live in extreme poverty, and about 815 million suffer from chronic hunger [4].

Unless economic growth is made more inclusive, the Sustainable Development Goals – to end poverty and achieve zero hunger by 2030 – will not be reached. Instead, more than 650 million people will be suffering from undernourishment. Achieving the key SDGs is made more difficult by other, interrelated global challenges, such as climate change and environmental degradation.

On the whole as to the achievement of SDG - 2 "Overcoming hunger, development of agriculture" it's necessary to note the following. The main priority to be achieved by 2030 is to bring the main kinds of food (meat, milk, fruit) to a scientifically sound level by the population of Ukraine. The key to the fulfillment of this task is a competitive and efficient agricultural sector.

We cannot ignore the catastrophic consequences for agricultural sector caused by Russia's war against Ukraine. The destruction of the upper fertile layer of the soil, which has been formed for centuries, occurs as a result of explosions of rockets, artillery shells, high-explosive aerial bombs, drones, projectiles of rocket systems of salvo fire, "vacuum" bombs, etc. Soils lose their fertility due to changes in their physical, chemical, and physicochemical properties.

In addition, scientists record significant contamination with heavy metals. In war zones, heavy metals sometimes exceed background values by 30 times. Fragments of ammunition also pose a danger. These substances enter the soil, migrate to groundwater, and eventually enter the food chain, affecting both animals and humans.

In our opinion, Russia's aggression against Ukraine can be considered purposeful ecocide during the war. War destroys not only human destinies and lives. Each explosion is a step towards soil degradation, a blow to the ecology and agricultural potential of the state. In conclusion, we note that the trends described by us endanger the food security not only of Ukraine, but also of many other countries to which it exports food.

The state of food security in Ukraine significantly worsened in 2022 – the country ranked 71st among 113 countries, although in 2021 it ranked 58th. This is evidenced by the data of the Global Food Security Index report

The war started by Russia significantly affected the state of food security in Ukraine - the country took the last place in the European ranking (26th place out of 26).

According to the Food Availability indicator, Ukraine received 48.1 points out of 100 and ranks 93rd in the world and 26th out of 26 European countries. The worst indicator of Ukrainian food security - Sustainability and adaptability (43.5 points out of 100 and 94th place in the global ranking) - reflects significant problems with access to and management of water resources, as well as shortcomings in the risk management system. The only indicator showing a better situation is the Food Quality and Safety Factor, according to which Ukraine received 71.3 points out of 100, or 52 points in the global rating. According to experts, Ukrainians consume enough high-quality protein, and food products are generally safe, although the average Ukrainian's diet is not characterized by variety.

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. This endangers the food security not only of Ukraine, but also of other countries of the world.

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4. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO, (2017). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2017. Building resilience for peace and food security. Rome, FAO. URL: www.fao.org/3/a-I7695e.pdf

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ОСНОВНІ ЦІЛЬОВІ ОРІЄНТИРИ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ СТРАТЕГІЧНОГО РОЗВИТКУ АПК

В умовах ринкової економіки розвиток регіонального АПК може здійснюватися відповідно до прийнятої аграрної політики в рамках таких стратегій, які забезпечать йому отримання прибутку, стійке фінансове становище, надійне постачання населення продуктами харчування за прийнятними цінами, а також конкурентоспроможність галузі.

Господарюючі суб'єкти регіону при формуванні своєї стратегії визначають її відповідний вид залежно від поставлених завдань. При цьому слід враховувати і типи стратегій: лідерства, диференціації, вузької спеціалізації, новачка, синергізму. Кожен тип має свої ризики, переваги і недоліки, які проявляються при певних ринкових умовах.

Стратегія лідерства – це агресивна стратегія, спрямована на досягнення ефективності виробництва і забезпечення жорсткого контролю всіх видів витрат. Стимулом її використання є наявність в галузі ефекту масштабу і залучення великої кількості споживачів, для яких ціна є визначальним фактором вибору. Така стратегія вимагає оптимальних розмірів виробництва, розвитку збутової мережі, захоплення частки ринку, використання ресурсозбереження, здійснення контролю накладних витрат та інших постійних витрат.

Стратегія диференціації продукції або, іншими словами, відокремлення товару на ринку означає здатність підприємства забезпечити унікальність і більш високу цінність в порівнянні з