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### **Food Security: State Priorities for Livestock Development**

In today's market economy, animal husbandry is one of the main and most important branches of agriculture, as it provides the population with nutritious food, and the food industry – raw materials. In particular, animal husbandry, as one of the most important sectors of the agricultural sector, provides the production of various dietary, vitaminized and high-calorie (containing 30 % calories and 60 % protein) products of animal origin, which are used to feed the population and build export potential. Due to livestock products, people meet 40–50 % of their food needs [1, 185].

Livestock is one of the main sources of food resources, contributes to the formation of equity and create conditions for expanded reproduction in most sectors of the national economy. Therefore, the special production significance and specificity of the sectoral structure of livestock should be a stabilizer of the socio-economic situation (high energy intensity and outdated organization of production, low level of financial and economic mechanism of state support of livestock, imbalance of supply and demand in the domestic market, instability of competitive positions). Foreign markets, low level of adaptation to European requirements for its quality) in Ukraine, as this industry is one of the main sources of food resources, which are the basis of food security of the country [2, 44].

The state is interested not only in solving the problems of economic and food security in the regions of the country, but also in ensuring free access of all categories of the population to the available amount of food of animal origin.

To this end, it is necessary to promote the stable development of production, the practice of self-sufficiency of the population in the main types of livestock products, its accessibility to food products and their stocks.

In the conditions of development of transformation processes on economic safety of agrarian food sphere is influenced by:

- reducing the level of reproductive processes in animal husbandry;
- low level of scientific, technical and technological support of animal husbandry;
- functioning of shadow processes in financial and economic spheres;

- lack of state support and protection of economic interests of producers and processors of livestock products;
- strengthening the impact of price disparities on agricultural and industrial products and services;
- complicating the state of the demographic situation in rural areas.

Instead, it is important to remember that within the limits of food security there is a problem of creating conditions for optimizing the ratio of domestic and imported products, effective development of the network of enterprises for processing and trade of livestock products, setting affordable prices for products and products.

Food security should be understood as the ability of the state to meet the vital needs of the population in quality products of animal origin in quantities that meet the requirements of scientifically sound medical standards. Various indicators are used to assess the state of food security [4, 52], in particular, it can be determined by the share of domestic livestock products and products of its processing in total commodity resources (with mandatory consideration of transitional stocks).

The main conditions for food security are:

- food independence is to prevent threats to the supply of the population with the necessary products in accordance with the recommended nutrition standards of the Ministry of Health;
- availability of food, especially in places of life of the population, as well as those consumers who are protected by law (the elderly and physically handicapped, young children and infants, terminally ill and mentally ill, etc.);
- economic affordability of food products provides an opportunity for the population to purchase while balancing price levels and all types of their income;
- the environmental friendliness of food products is their compliance with sanitary and hygienic standards for the absence of components dangerous to public health.

Ensuring food security of the country is possible by concentrating state resources and funds on priority areas of livestock development and other important industries and mechanisms of state support, taking into account the specifics of market economy and WTO requirements, the formation of effective pricing, financial and budgetary policies.

Solving food security problems requires the development of a new state agricultural policy, which will contribute to the ability to identify strategic priorities in the development of the country's agri-food sector and develop basic mechanisms for their implementation. This kind of policy should have a systemic nature of functioning, take into account the problems of healthy nutrition of rural areas, food quality and scientific support of these processes [5, 52].

In this context, the process of reorientation to large-scale production is important (the possibility and efficiency of modernization is much higher), but at the same time stimulating the growth of production efficiency of high-quality products in small, medium and cooperative formations of Ukraine. Instead, some success will directly depend on the improvement of production processes, especially in animal husbandry, and the scientific substantiation of important aspects of technical re-equipment and reconstruction of the existing production and technical potential of livestock.

In recent years, the livestock industry has shown significant signs of stabilization in the domestic market, and livestock production volumes find their place in the forecasts of the dynamics of food prices. As for the position of livestock products in the world economic space, there are negative phenomena in the formation of food security by increasing the volume of imported products.

This situation requires the development of state policy to strengthen and develop new positions of Ukraine in foreign markets and expand the boundaries of exports of livestock products.

As a result, there are significant fluctuations in export-import operations of foreign trade in livestock products, and in recent years a positive balance has been achieved, although the difference between exports and imports in 2018 was insignificant and amounted to only 148,7 against 275,2 million dollars USA in 2016 [3, 205].

Studies have identified existing problems with domestic consumption and the annual increase in the level of underconsumption of meat, milk, eggs due to its low solvency, which contributes to the

deviation from physiological needs. However, Ukraine exports finished livestock products to other countries, although its volumes are limited.

In recent years, transformation processes and significant transformations in animal husbandry have caused a significant exacerbation of the country's food security, especially after Ukraine's accession to the World Trade Organization. As a result, the issue of agricultural development became relevant, especially livestock, which is in a state of disrepair, as almost all its subsectors have lost the achieved level of stability and were unable to promote stable livestock supply, exacerbated problems of import substitution and competitiveness of domestic agricultural products.

The main restraining factors in the implementation of state programs for import substitution of livestock products are lagging behind the level of development of modern equipment and industrial technologies, lack of innovative lines, vertically integrated production and marketing units, which would constantly supply quality feed for farm animals, production of animal products and primary products.

It should be noted that the lack of highly qualified specialists, significant cost of credit resources, high costs (compared to competitors in the region) for the production of livestock products increase the possibility of importing certain types of imported products of animal origin. It should be noted that in most regions of Ukraine over the past twenty years, livestock has mainly provided the need for food products of its own production. At the same time, the parity of prices for agricultural and industrial products allowed agricultural producers to carry out expanded reproduction of livestock products, have a guaranteed market and satisfactory demand.

We believe that the priority of each strategic program in the region should be to resume production of all types of livestock products in quantities that would guarantee the optimal level of consumption of food, especially milk and dairy products, in accordance with effective demand. In this context, milk and dairy products are vital products with high nutritional qualities (high protein content), and therefore form the basis of a complete diet.

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### **Комерційна таємниця як ключовий аспект забезпечення економічної безпеки підприємства**

В Україні протягом останніх років формується інститут інтелектуальної власності, метою роботи якого є забезпечення економічного розвитку держави.

Комерційна таємниця – інформація, яка є секретною в тому розумінні, що вона в цілому чи в певній формі та сукупності її складових є невідомою та не є легкодоступною для осіб, які звичайно мають справу з видом інформації, до якого вона належить, у зв'язку з цим має