

6. Directions of ensuring food security of the state taking into account the potential and directions of development of territorial communities

Under martial law, ensuring food security is one of the main tasks of the state. It should be noted that in 2022, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on the Creation of Conditions for Food Security under Martial Law" was adopted. Thus, among the main changes introduced in national legislation by this act, the following should be distinguished:

- during martial law, land lease agreements, subleases, emphyteusis, superficial, land easement are considered renewed for one year;
- cancellation of unfinished land tenders on the sale of lease rights on agricultural land and a ban on the announcement of new ones;
- leasing by the district military administrations of land plots, the rights to which have already been put up for auction, without bidding and concluding land lease agreements for one year.

It should be noted that this regulation does not fully resolve the problem of food security under martial law and the foundations of development in the post-war period, especially in the context of existing decentralization and rural development reforms. It should be noted that it is the development of these territories that is the key to ensuring the food security of the state.

Thus, synthesizing the existing experience and on the basis of own analysis of the problem, the following main components of sustainable development of rural areas are defined:

- cultural and spiritual development: preservation by the rural population of spiritual values, cultural heritage;
- socio-demographic development: overcoming poverty, improving the quality of living and improving the standard of living, reducing the outflow of youth and the able-bodied population;
- economic development: development of agriculture and forestry, trade, service

sectors, diversification of rural economy, development of industrial and social infrastructure, creation of new jobs, effective use of all kinds of resources in the village;

- nature protection: conservation of the environment, ensuring environmental balance in the management of agriculture and forestry, maintaining the cultural landscape and territories of the region, which are especially protected;

- economic and social control over the territory: ensuring public order, fire protection, protection of natural resources, etc.;

- structural (functional) transformations: creation of new economic and administrative structures aimed at meeting the needs of the local population, development of communication, transport, informatization of the village, maintenance of engineering communications [132, p.77].

Based on the capabilities of local communities, you can distinguish the following categories of inherent needs for them:

- needs related to the realization of the fundamental right to life and its duration, which corresponds to the possibilities of society and human expectations; needs in favorable working and rest conditions;

 - comfortable social living conditions;

 - healthy food and healthy habitat;

 - good goods and housing;

- needs related to self-expression and self-realization of the individual, including through participation in the management of society [132, p.71].

From these positions, sustainable development of rural areas is more a means of achieving a decent quality of life than the goal of the local community. At the same time, quality of life is a criterion of sustainability of social development of rural areas. Actually, the goal of economic development is to ensure the well-being of the local community. The post-war period of the revival of rural areas of Ukraine will make its adjustments to the theoretical foundations of their sustainable development. First of all, the task of European benchmarks for the development of rural areas with a highly developed social infrastructure, innovative agricultural production will arise [132, p. 72].

From the functions assigned to rural territories, it can be assumed that rural territories are a complex economic-socio-ecological system. Like each system, it tends with different success rates in different time segments to achieve equilibrium. Imbalance can be triggered by both internal and external influences. These include: environmental degradation (contamination of food with chemicals, deforestation, desertification, waterlogging, pollution of surface and groundwater, reduction of species diversity of living organisms, diseases, genetic deviations, reduction of life expectancy, appearance of acid rains, reduction of climate ozone and other environmental problems); use of low-efficiency resource-destructive technologies; imbalances in socio-economic development between developed and developing countries; widening poverty and increasing differentiation between the poor and the rich; food crisis and the spread of hunger; depletion and shortage of mineral and energy resources; ethnic conflicts, ongoing military conflicts and the threat of terrorism, etc. [133, p. 91-92].

In our opinion, the main catalyst for the development of these territories should be the development of farming in order to revive rural areas and provide quality food for the local population and urban agglomerations.

It should be noted that the development of farming and cooperation in rural areas can provide even in wartime the population with competitive domestic food products.

Legislative changes in the field of supporting the development of farming and small processing enterprises will strengthen the social and economic protection of family farm members, increase the readiness and ability of peasants to self-manage on a family basis, create more viable systems of agricultural service cooperation on the basis of family farms and help increase the income of rural producers by creating a favorable price for their own products. In addition, this will contribute to the availability of peasant farms to the current programs of budgetary support for the agricultural sector and will encourage the introduction of specially intended new programs for them [134, p. 80].

In addition to economic incentives for the development of food resources production, it is advisable to develop instruments of corporate social responsibility in

agribusiness by creating a corporate style of craft production in the agro-industrial complex [135, p. 61].

It should be noted that the interests of farming and small agro-formations are not taken into account in the laws that underpin land reform. In particular, no fuses from agrarian monopolies have been created. This means that large latifundists will have even more opportunities to strangle and absorb small and medium-sized farms. No restrictions have been put in place on land purchases at the district and district level. Therefore, monopolies of one landowner may arise in the regions [136, p. 26].

As G. Kaletnik notes, increasing fuel prices negatively affects interest in growing crops, especially labor-intensive ones, which need to spend a huge amount of oil products. Now there is an opportunity and need to equip our scientific developments with the processing industry, individual sector and all farms that produce plant and livestock products in order to establish production there biofuel [137, p. 172].

The development of this opinion is the study of I. Honcharuk, who points out that the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine is a budget-forming branch of the country's economy, which plays a key role in ensuring food security and performs an export-forming function. For the efficient functioning of the industry, an uninterrupted supply of energy resources, at stable prices, and an increase in energy efficiency of their use are necessary [138].

According to G. Kaletnik, the fundamental tasks for the modernization of environmental and economic security facing Ukraine in the period of technical and technological structural transformations ensure the formation and spread of competitive production on the basis of new environmental-oriented management methods. At the same time, the growth of consumption leads to an imbalance of the environmental and economic systems, which forces specialists and scientists to rethink the existing environmental and economic problems, strengthens the existing and forms new risks and changes the role of the agro-industrial complex in the formation of sustainable development. Sustainable development depends on a set of interrelated factors, among which the priority role is given to environmental and economic security, as a condition and goals for such development [139, p. 141].

According to S. Lutkovska, the development of the organic sector is especially important and promising for domestic farmers, consumers and the state as a whole, especially in the context of food security, healthy nutrition and environmental conservation [140, p. 306].

According to S. Lutkovskaya, the development of a balanced system of rational nature management together with the corresponding structural restructuring of industrial potential, taking into account the minimization of anthropogenic stress and human social protection, should become the basis for ensuring the sustainable development of the state [141, p. 44].

Today, the updated strategy "From farm to fork" has been adopted in Europe, in the Ukrainian interpretation - "From lan to table." The implementation of this document provides for the following items by 2030:

- reduction in the use of antibiotics in animal husbandry to 50%;
- reduction in the use of dangerous pesticides by at least 50%;
- reducing fertilizer use by up to 20% and nutrient removal from the soil by 50%;
- increase in the share of organic production to the level of 25% of total food production.

It should be borne in mind that food security is primarily provided by rural areas whose development should be one of the priorities. According to L. Pronko, state structural policy, its fundamental modification should be focused on the advance development of social industries in rural areas, since their narrowing in the process of market reforms has led to a reduction in high-intellectual productive forces and the overflow of human capital into areas where a smaller amount of added value is formed. Institutions that regulate social industries need to be transformed on the basis of the principle of social structuring. In particular, with the increase in life expectancy in leading countries of the world, there is a demand for innovative technologies that contribute to active longevity and employment of older people, for products and services of high-tech medical care and the formation of a personalized nature of social industries [142, p. 79].

To determine the main directions of the formation of the food supply system of

the population of Ukraine, a SWOT analysis of the development of agricultural enterprises of Ukraine was carried out (Table 1.).

It is advisable to attribute to the strengths of the agro-industrial complex a rather powerful processing industry, but it should be noted that a large number of these enterprises were injured, destroyed due to military operations or located in the occupied territories. The direction of overcoming the corresponding losses can be the development of cooperation between farmers and personal peasant farms, which in the complex can create cooperatives for processing agricultural products for goods (cereals, jams, juices, etc.).

It is advisable at processing enterprises to create auxiliary industries focused on the production of biofuels and digestate, which will give the opportunity to reduce both the energy dependence of the state and the use of biofuels in the process of main production will reduce the cost of basic products.

The use of organic waste (digestate) from biofuels of these industries will make it possible to minimize the use of mineral fertilizers and improve the quality of products. In addition, it should be noted that the use of digestate is advisable in the production of organic agricultural products and in the context of a shortage of waste in the form of cattle litter and poultry.

Table 1

SWOT-analysis of the development of agricultural enterprises of Ukraine

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
A developed network of agricultural processing enterprises	Unprofitability of individual enterprises, including due to military actions	Development of food production on the basis of farms	Outdated and energy-consuming production and processing technologies
A significant nomenclature of food products	Imbalance in the volumes of production and consumption of basic food products	Development of deep processing of agricultural products	Lack of investment due to the risk of shelling
Significant capacities in the alcohol industry	High costs of energy carriers	Industrial restructuring of distilleries due to the creation of biogas plants	Investment outflow

Continuation of table 1

Significant scientist potential	Low number of scientific developments for the introduction of advanced technologies	The possibility of attracting funds through grants from EU countries and the USA	Reduction of financial assistance from donor countries
A high proportion of chernozems in the structure of agricultural land	High plowability and soil pollution, including due to military operations	Completion of land reform	Excessive concentration of agricultural land in agricultural holdings
A steady trend towards the consolidation of agrarian formations	Reduction of the share of farms in the overall structure of food production	The development of state and grant support in the agricultural sector, primarily for small processing enterprises and farmers	Imperfection of the relevant regulatory framework
The presence of significant energy potential of agricultural waste	Low level of use of waste for the production of biofuels and biofertilizers	Implementation of programs focused on the production and use of alternative sources of energy and biofertilizers	Low level of state support for farms

Source: own research

Despite the wide range of food products and based on comparative data of rational and actual consumption standards, it should be noted that it is advisable to develop state support for dairy ranching to reduce the cost of relevant products.

The development of support for farms through grant funds and state subsidies for the development of horticulture, vegetable and dairy ranching will make it possible to minimize the import dependence of the state on these goods.

Territorial communities in order to preserve the human potential of agribusiness, it is advisable to establish preferential rights to lease agricultural land owned by communities, primarily to farms that are focused on the development of agricultural processing, animal cultivation and gardening or viticulture.

In order to provide affordable and high-quality food products to the population of Ukraine, especially the poor, it is advisable to create programs to support the population through the "Action" application. Currently, with the help of the corresponding application, it is already possible to order a certificate of income of citizens and family members. It is proposed to add the possibility of obtaining

electronic food cards for low-income groups of the population, which could be used only for the purchase of products in designated chains of grocery stores. It is also advisable to purchase food kits for socially vulnerable population groups and implement local programs for the self-sufficiency of territorial communities at the expense of state and local budgets and actually implement them through electronic coupons in the "Action" application.

One of the most important places in the structure of measures of the state policy to stimulate the food supply of Ukraine should be tax incentives in the sphere of the processing industry, as well as the formation of regulatory frameworks, the creation of transparent cooperation between state authorities, representatives of the agro-food complex, built on the principles of equality of public-private partnerships and their coherence interests, in the implementation of which, the capabilities of all partners are combined, with the appropriate distribution of possible risks, responsibilities and with the aim of obtaining a positive final result for mutually beneficial cooperation on a long-term basis.

Improvement of the transport system for the export of agricultural products should include:

- ensuring the safety of transport routes, which may include strengthening control on roads and important junctions, involving additional law enforcement agencies, establishing checkpoints and checkpoints;
- development of emergency logistics plans: in the event of military threats arising from existing routes, it is important to have an emergency logistics plan ready to provide food to the military formations of Ukraine or the affected population;
- in the conditions of martial law, it is important to cooperate with international partners, such as logistics companies and transport operators in the field of ensuring uninterrupted export of agricultural products.

The post-war logistics of the agricultural sector of Ukraine will require certain efforts and measures for post-conflict recovery and development. The main directions should be: restoration of transport infrastructure; ensuring transport security: post-war security conditions can be vulnerable, therefore it is important to ensure the safety of

transportation of agricultural products; development of alternative routes: in case of damage or restrictions on certain transport routes, it may be necessary to develop and use alternative routes for transporting food; support of agricultural enterprises in the field of transport organization and development of small processing enterprises.

Based on the conducted analysis, the Strategic directions of the formation of the food supply system of the population of Ukraine were formed, which include:

- development of the concept of food security within the European integration processes, which corresponded to the EU strategy "From farm to fork";
- creation of the "Food Bank", through the operation of which food kits were distributed to low-income citizens through the "Action" application, operation of social canteens;
- creation of favorable conditions for the development of small processing enterprises based on farms;
- stimulating the development of organic production by providing grants and state subsidies for farms and enterprises that plan to produce them;
- state educational activities and provision of tax benefits for processing industry enterprises that will produce biofuels and digestate (Fig. 1).

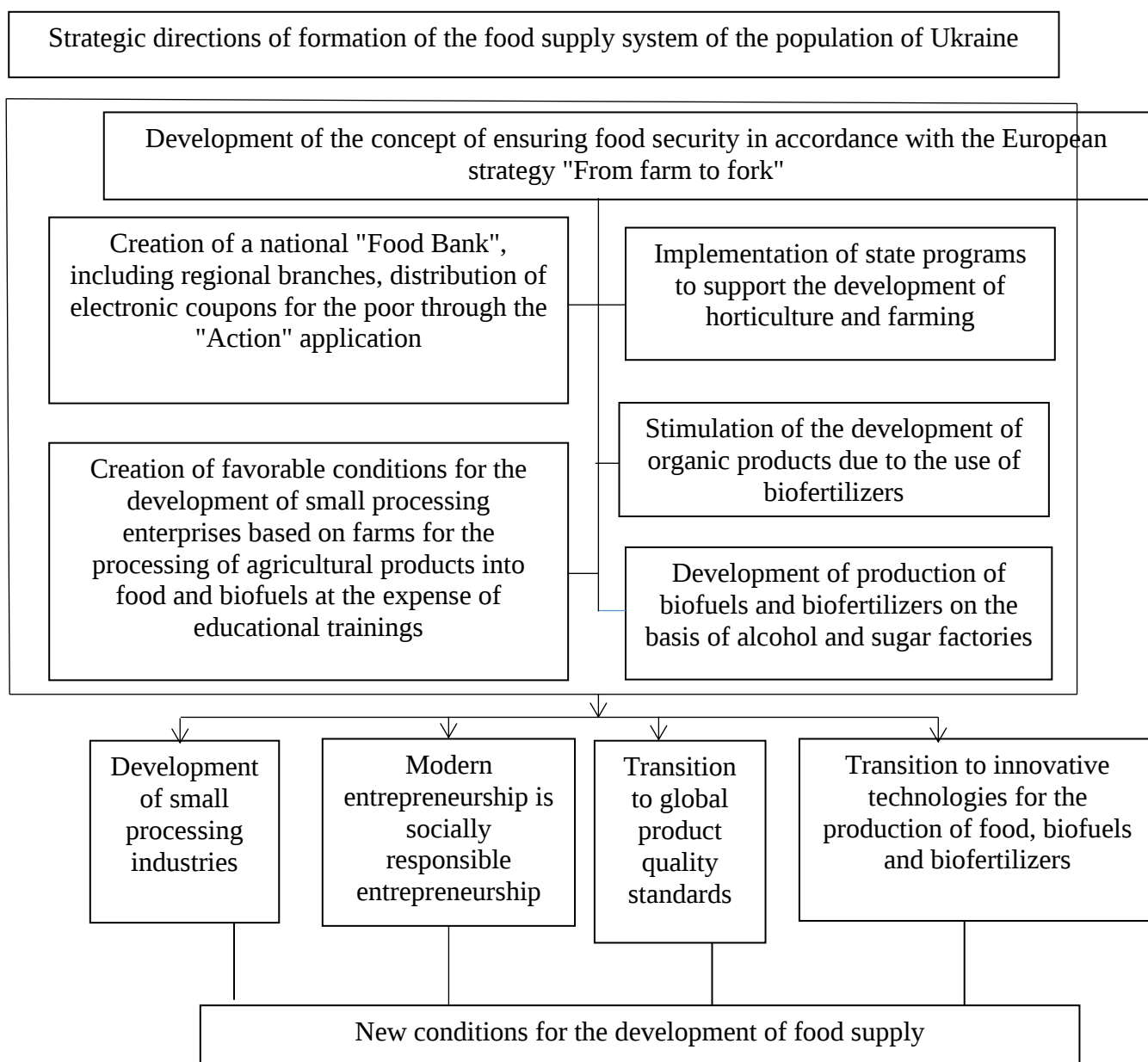


Figure 1. – Strategic directions of forming the food supply system for the population of Ukraine

Source: own development based on [133]

Under the conditions of the revival of farms, Ukrainians can not only increase their food security, but also become the largest suppliers of their products to foreign markets, since these products have a high export potential. The government must create favorable conditions for their activity, and the farmer himself is obliged to adhere to the principle of obtaining profit while preserving and increasing soil fertility, high productivity of land resources, and land protection from anthropogenic and natural phenomena [134, p.80].

The implementation of the proposed strategic directions for the development of

food security will provide an opportunity for the domestic agricultural sector to switch to innovative technologies for the cultivation and processing of agricultural products, to create modern social-oriented agro-industrial formations, to switch to modern food quality standards, to ensure a reduction in the cost of production thanks to the use of biofuels and biofertilizers, and to develop on the basis in farms and private peasant farms, forms of cooperation are focused on the creation of small processing enterprises. These measures as a whole will make it possible to significantly improve the country's food security and the level of its energy independence, which will meet the standards of the EU and advanced countries of the world.

Therefore, the introduction of the mechanism of domestic food aid through the "Food Bank" will be an incentive for the development of the agro-industrial sector of the state, will contribute to the establishment of an institution for ensuring social access of citizens to food resources, which will simultaneously contribute to the long-term development of the domestic agro-industrial sector and ensure an increase in the volume of production of Ukrainian-made food products, import substitution for individual articles in the food sector and ultimately achieving food security of Ukraine.

Improving the strategic planning of food supply is a key task for effectively solving the problems of food security and the development of agriculture in Ukraine. In our opinion, the main directions for such improvement should be:

- thorough analysis of food security needs, including assessment of demographic trends, poverty levels, access to resources and other factors;
- involving stakeholders such as government bodies, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector in the strategic planning process to ensure broad acceptance and support for the proposed measures.
- the use of innovative technologies and approaches, such as modern methods of land cultivation, plant and animal breeding, food storage and processing technologies, to increase the productivity and quality of agriculture.
- development and implementation of strategies for adaptation to climate change, since changes in climatic conditions can have a great impact on the production of agricultural products.

- conducting systematic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the strategic plan in order to identify problems in time and adjust the strategy if necessary.
- creation of effective financing mechanisms for the implementation of the strategic plan, including the allocation of budget funds, private investments and international assistance.

These areas can contribute to the improvement of strategic planning of food supply and ensure the effective implementation of measures to increase productivity, availability and sustainability of food.

It is important for territorial communities to consider ensuring food security as part of the full cycle: from cultivation to processing and storage. Actions in this direction can be started by studying the needs and capabilities of the population and existing households, local businesses. For example, when we talk about vegetable products, they are produced very often by private households, which usually produce vegetables of different varieties, of different quality and in different volumes. In order for it to reach the processor, a scheme must work here: local self-government bodies must find out the possibilities of households, then, having information about these volumes, negotiate with processors and suppliers. Such information for entrepreneurs will give an understanding of the volume of products that can be realized and what the plan will be for loading the product processing lines for a certain period of time.

This scheme is very complex, part of it is implemented through agricultural cooperatives. But here the question is: how to organize people to grow products according to a certain order, varieties, quality? In part, communities can do this through enterprises that provide food in the education system. We all know that many local eateries work with local ingredients. That is, the local self-government bodies have the task of taking care of the volume of production, ensuring stability, in the event that occurred in 2022, when all supermarkets closed with the beginning of the war.

To ensure food security of the state, taking into account the development potential of territorial communities, the following measures should be taken:

1. Stimulation of the development of agricultural enterprises and farms in the

territory of communities. This can be done through the provision of subsidies, benefits, loans and other forms of support.

2. Support of small and medium-sized enterprises in the field of processing agricultural products. This will allow to increase the production and processing of products on site, to reduce the costs of transportation and storage.

3. Development of infrastructure and logistics to ensure fast and efficient movement of products from the place of production to the consumer.

4. Popularization of a healthy lifestyle and the use of natural, organic products grown on the territory of communities.

5. Control over product quality and food safety through the implementation of a monitoring and risk assessment system.

6. The development of agriculture in the territory of communities will contribute to the increase of employment in the countryside, improvement of the socio-economic condition of the population and reduction of migration processes to cities. This will allow to preserve and develop the rural area as a key resource for the production of food products.

7. It is also important to promote the development of rural tourism in the territories of communities, which will help attract additional investments and create new opportunities for the development of local infrastructure. It will also contribute to the promotion of landscapes, traditions and cultural values of agricultural areas.

8. It is important to remember the importance of preserving natural resources and biodiversity on the territory of rural communities. Rational use of land resources, implementation of environmentally friendly production methods and preservation of soil fertility are key aspects of ensuring sustainable development of agriculture.

Ensuring food security through the development of agriculture and support of local communities will help make the state less dependent on food imports and ensure stability in the food industry. Such measures are aimed at increasing the productivity and competitiveness of Ukrainian agriculture, ensuring food security and sustainability of rural areas. Activation of state support and development of partnership between the state, business and the public are necessary conditions for achieving the set goals.

Conclusions

Communities need to take three steps to ensure food security. First, the community should study the needs and capabilities of its residents, each household. The second is to find financing, partners for the purchase of certain equipment for processing agricultural products. The third is to establish inter-municipal cooperation, use of surpluses.

This process is a creative component that has no limits. This process is very important not only from the point of view of providing the population with products in certain emergency situations, but also because Ukraine has come close to the topic of European integration. The European Union has certain rules regarding the formation of food processing centers, where calculations are made for the processing of certain products on the ground.

Communities can also join together to grow and process products together to provide themselves with other necessary resources and preserve products for the long term. Food security during war not only ensures access to food resources, but also provides important psychological and physical stability to a community under conditions of stress and limited resources.