THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY PROVISION ISSUE

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ABSTRACT
Food security of a country is developed due to regional self-sufficiency, the opportunities to produce certain types of products. Therefore, this term is more appropriate to use during a current state evaluation and the forecasts of regional agricultural-food system development.

For Russian conditions created as the result of large-scale reform, the provision of population food security for is conditioned primarily by food self-sufficiency increase, which allows people to guarantee the right of economic and physical access to quality domestic products.

Taking into account the significant geographic scale of the country, there are objectively available regional differences in natural and climatic factors, population density, industrial development level, the absence of an effective state regulation in the matters of an effective territorial specialization in the country agrarian sector it is also legitimate to raise the issue of food security problem solution at the regional level.

In order to ensure economic and political security of the country within the system of independent and significant elements of food security provision at the national and regional levels (physical and economic accessibility, food independence, self-sufficiency), the implementation of "food self-sufficiency" element should be the priority.

Considering the foregoing, we can draw the following conclusion: the definition of the concept "food security" should reflect the national characteristics of each country - the level of its economic development, including the agrarian sector, population incomes, the size of a state, etc.

In our opinion, food security is a system of measures aimed at country population and each of its regions provision with high-quality agricultural-food products based on scientifically sound medical standards, taking into account population age and sex groups, with an optimal (socially and economically justified) ratio of own production and imports, the preservation of agriculture multifunctional role and the required level of land, labor, water, forestry and material-technical resources quality, as well as the availability of optimal food stocks.

Keywords: agrarian production, state regulation, product quality, food security, sustainable development, development factors, economics, economic independence, ecological status.

INTRODUCTION
Food security is characterized in world, state and local scales on the basis of numerous indicators, the criteria and the categories of social-economic and biological significance.

The majority of countries consider the satisfaction of human needs for harmless food as one of the most important state and international tasks, proceeding from the fact that a sustainable development of countries and the improvement of the world community is impossible without full-fledged food products and optimally balanced nutrition.
The development of mankind depends on many factors of political, economic, social and educational nature. Food security is the foundation of any country welfare, its independence and scientific and technological development.

**STUDY PURPOSE AND METHODS**

The purpose of this article is to identify the features of food security from the point of view of import substitution. In international practice, the term "food security" was used during the world crisis with grain. This term has an ambiguous reflection in domestic, foreign literature and in international materials and documents. In a broader sense, he considers the agricultural, environmental, industrial, technological, biological and economic state of production, as well as the level of distribution, sale and consumption of food by the residents of different countries.

In a narrower sense, food security refers to the physical and economic accessibility of food to every inhabitant of our planet, taking into account the functional characteristics and the needs of a human body. International human rights for food, which entered into force through the UN on July 23, 2001 have a clearly expressed individual emphasis on food security [4].

A number of scientific publications considers food safety as the absence of risk to human life and health during certain food consumption. In this case it is advisable to use the term "harmlessness", which reflects the absence of food danger for human health.

**STUDY RESULTS**

In our opinion, theoretical, methodological and practical aspects of national food security provision problem were covered most fully and reasonably in numerous publications by R. Gumerov [5].

In accordance with the subject of our study, let's examine the basic positions by R. Gumerov on such categories of food security as food independence and self-sufficiency.

Considering the hierarchical structure of food security main elements at the federal and regional levels, R. Gumerov singles out physical and economic accessibility, independence, reliability, and sustainability. Among the main listed structural elements, R. Gumerov does not have such an important element as food self-sufficiency. Although later in one of his publications he returned "to the problem of "national food security" and "national food independence (self-sufficiency)" notions correlation and identifies the concept of "independence" with "self-sufficiency".

This position can be considered fair only partially. Indeed, in both cases the essence of the concepts under consideration is reduced to the estimation of the existing or forecasted ratio of domestic product production volumes to the volumes of its actual or projected consumption, whether this ratio is expressed in terms of gross output or in its per capita conversion. In our opinion, the commonality of the concepts is ended by this. From the point of view of food security provision mechanism for the population of the country and its regions and this mechanism efficiency improvement, the following main differences arising from their purpose should be noted during the solution of food security problem [3].

• At least three levels can be identified from the perspective of food security problem regulation possibilities: federal, regional and municipal one.

• Both elements of the food security system - "food independence" and "food self-sufficiency" - are considered consciously or unwittingly by most authors as independent ones. This, of course, demonstrates their different functional purpose in a system.

• The level of regional self-sufficiency by agricultural products due to natural and climatic factors, the prevailing ratio in the number of urban and rural population, the density of territory settlement, etc., vary significantly.
• The level of food self-sufficiency can be measured both in natural (t, kg) and relative (%) indices. It makes sense to evaluate food independence only in relative terms.

The abovementioned differences indicate that the concepts of "food independence" and "food self-sufficiency" can not be identical ones.

The term "food independence" is closer to the concepts of economic and political security of the state by its purpose. In other words, it is more expedient to apply it at the national level [3].

Food self-sufficiency of the country is developed due to the regional self-sufficiency and the opportunities to produce certain types of products. Therefore, this term is more appropriate to use during the evaluation of the current state and development forecasts for regional agricultural-food systems [6].

For Russian conditions developed as the result of large-scale reforming, the provision of food security for population is conditioned primarily by food self-sufficiency increase, which allows people to guarantee the right of economic and physical access to quality domestic products.

Taking into account the significant geographic extent of the country, the objectively available regional differences in natural and climatic factors, population density, industrial development level, and the absence of an effective state regulation in the matters of effective territorial specialization in the country agrarian sector it is legitimate to raise the issue of food security provision problem solution at the regional level [7].

In order to ensure economic and political security of the country in the system of independent and significant elements ensuring food security at the national and regional levels (physical and economic accessibility, food independence, self-sufficiency), the implementation of the element "food self-sufficiency" should be the priority.

Considering the foregoing, we can draw the following conclusion: the definition of the concept "food security" should reflect the national characteristics of each country - the level of its economic development, including the agrarian sector, population incomes, the size of a state, etc.

In our opinion, food security is a system of measures aimed to provide the population of a country and each of its regions with high-quality agricultural-food products based on scientifically sound medical standards, taking into account the population age and sex groups, with an optimal (socially and economically justified) ratio of own production and imports, the preservation of multifunctional role of agriculture and the required level of land, labor, water, forestry and logistical resource quality, as well as the availability of optimal food reserves [9].

What is the meaning of "socially and economically justified"? First of all, the social aspect of this ratio is touched upon here, since it is related with the regional population health, which should be fed mainly by the products that are produced on its territory with an acceptable technological level, of course. Practice shows that imported products often do not meet the requirements of the required level of quality and should not be included in the food rations of Russians. There can be only one exception: if it is impossible to produce it in a particular large region, or it must be environmentally friendly.

The other aspect of sociality is the rural population employment, which is decreased by about 2% per every percent of imports increase to a region [1].

The economic justification of the above-mentioned ratio is associated with the level of regional state support, which can be provided to agricultural enterprises from the regional budgets. That is, the share of own (intraregional) food self-sufficiency will depend on the budget volume allocated to support regional agricultural production. If these funds are insufficient, self-sufficiency will not take place due to the
bankruptcy of agricultural enterprises, which will entail social disbalances, also violating the multifunctional importance of agriculture, leading to the depletion of resources and deepening the degradation processes in rural regions [9].

It should be noted that food security is one of economic security components, which makes a direct impact on food independence. Approximately 80 branches of the economy can not be developed normally without the agricultural sector [2].

The level of national food security at a particular stage of historical development ultimately depends (except for the availability of food) on population income, that is, it is conditioned by the prevailing level of country population effective demand of the population, including the demand on food products. In this regard, it is difficult to establish an exact mathematical relationship between these categories, but a definite dependence is clearly traced here. Consider this using the example of significant and, at the same time, expensive meat products.

In 1990, the population expenditure on food from its total expenditure was 35.5%, in 1995 - 52%, in 2015 - 39.1%. The average per capita consumption of meat and meat products was 75 kg in 1990, 55 kg in 1995, 49 kg in 2015. In 1995, the real population incomes were lower than in 1990 and 2015, as evidenced by the high proportion of expenditures on food with a relatively low consumption of meat and meat products [11].

At the same time, it should be noted that, taking into account imports, the physical possibilities of meat products consumption were not limited. The economic opportunities of expensive product consumption were limited among the overwhelming majority of the country population.

If we accept conditionally the quality of the same consumed food products of domestic and imported production as the same, then the population will purchase cheaper products, of course, within its effective demand. It is known that the domestic products, in terms of their competitiveness, are inferior to imported, often well-subsidized products, which are also produced in more favorable natural and climatic conditions and with the use of efficient technologies [8].

In this case, a significant part of the effective demand will be moved towards imported food, which will make it more difficult to sell the produced domestic products.

Free admission of imported food to agricultural-food market is the main reason for the decline of own product production.

During the initial period of reforming, the population income fell sharply. At the same time, the monopoly of foreign trade for food and consumer goods was abolished in Russia. At that time, the draft resolution of the Supreme Council of Russia was drawn up, abolishing the monopoly of foreign trade (on the territory of Russia). This document aimed to eliminate the shortage of food and consumer goods, which could create a "time lag" which allows to carry out qualitative economic transformations more or less freely without the threat of social conflicts. The document was adopted in the autumn of 1991.

In the above statement the phrase about a "temporary lag" creation, which would allow for "qualitative economic transformation without the threat of social conflicts" attracts some attention. According to the offer of a number of authors, the politicians thinking reasonably and the leaders, decisions and measures on qualitative economic reforms aimed at domestic agricultural producer protection had to follow later (after 1991). In real life, the opposite happened. In 1992, the prices for products except for agricultural goods and services were released into "free navigation", which turned into the beginning of a systemic crisis in agriculture without an appropriate state support of the agrarian sector, the beginning of rural area ruin, the beginning of the most active part rural population transition in other branches of the national
The concept of "food security" in Russia was first fixed legally in the Federal Target Program "Stabilization and Development of RF Agricultural-Industrial Production in 1996-2000". The goals and the objectives of safety and quality food system creation in Russia are the following ones: to exclude food that does not meet sanitary and hygienic requirements at the country consumer market. Therefore, the main tasks of the system ensuring the safety and the quality of food are the following ones:

- to create a unified structure that allows to unite and coordinate the work of state food safety control bodies in the country and the non-state systems of voluntary certification of products, manufactures, the quality systems of various unions and associations, as well as various independent structures engaged in products and production quality evaluation on a voluntary basis, and on a commercial basis;

- to guarantee the possibility of complete (100%) independent and objective control concerning the safety and the quality of all food products at Russian consumer market;

- not to increase the costs during the calculation of product costs associated with the monitoring of its safety and quality both by the manufacturer and by external controlling and certifying bodies;

- to increase the reliability and the accuracy of good safety and quality assessments at the consumer market of Russia;

- to increase the availability of information for the public about the quality of goods, honesty and openness of producers, their concern for a continuous improvement of product quality;

- to form the population desire for the purchase of high-quality food products [16];

- to help Russian producers in their efforts to improve the quality of domestic products, to increase their prestige and competitiveness both on the domestic and foreign markets.

The main principles of the system creation ensuring the safety and the quality of Russian Federation food include the following ones:

- the reason of considering economic security in general and food security in particular as the most important subsystem of state policy in the field of Russia population preservation on the basis that promotes the health of the country citizens;

- the necessity of having the most reliable, objective and complete information about the quality of food products in the system to realize the possibility of required quality product selection for all population groups of Russia;

- the system should be based on RF legislation, RF international agreements on the protection of consumer rights, health of citizens and the environment, food safety and quality;

- the system should ensure the adequacy of the quality assessments conducted in it for international requirements and the recognition of the documents issued in it concerning product quality and safety of all leading countries of the world;

- the system should promote the development of its systems at enterprises ensuring the quality and the safety of the products produced by the transfer of some control functions to an enterprise itself and simplifying the procedure of various document obtaining confirming the product quality;
- The system should be an open, which allows to include in it any new independent bodies and the methods confirming the compliance of products with the current safety and quality requirements, if at the same time the objectivity and the reliability of assessments are guaranteed and the principle of free competition of goods is not violated at the consumer market;

- The system should not be an obstacle for the creation and the operation of other intracorporate industrial or regional systems independent from it and from the state to ensure the safety and the quality of food products.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS
The authors confirm that the presented data do not contain a conflict of interest.

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