

## EVALUATION OF FOOD SECURITY IN THE REGION

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Food security – it is the level of product security of the population, guaranteeing socio-political stability in the community, the survival and development of the nation and the individual, family, sustained economic development.

Different countries use different approaches to the assessment of the state of food security of individual regions and the country as a whole.

In Russia, the quantitative standards for food security can be differentiated by the following parameters:

- the production connected with the physical production of provision in necessary volumes and assortment of food production;
- logistics associated with the storage and delivery of necessary volumes and the range of food products to the final consumer;
- consumer, associated with changes in the range and volume consumed by the population of food products.

It is obvious that among these indicators can not be separated the major and minor indicator: food security can provide only their harmonious and complementary combination. Otherwise, the food security of the country or any of its region may be jeopardized. That, in turn, can lead to serious social and political consequences.

In 2007, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine formed a list of indicators that characterize the state of food security, which are calculated on the following food groups: bread and bakery products; potato; vegetables, melons; fruits, berries and grapes; sugar; oil; meat and meat products; milk and milk products; fish and fish products; eggs. In 2013, in the guidelines for the calculation of economic security of Ukraine approved by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine, offered to assess the state of food security in 11 indicators. They are: daily caloric nutrition, value of production and consumption of meat and meat products per

capita, value of production and consumption of milk and dairy products per capita, the ratio of production and consumption of eggs per capita, the ratio of production and consumption of oil per capita, the ratio of production and consumption of sugar per capita, the ratio of production and potato consumption per capita, the ratio of production and consumption of vegetables and melons per capita, production of grain per person per year, the level of stocks of cereals at the end of the period, the number of imported food products sold through the trading network.

In Kazakhstan, currently there are two main indicators of the state of food supply - the amount of carry-over stocks of grain, remain in storage until the next harvest, and harvesting grain production level per capita.

To assess the level of food security of the population, the following criteria are used in Kazakhstan:

- production of 80-85% of the total food producers are domestic;
- consumption by the population of foods with an optimal level of calories;
- ensuring the rational structure of power and the complete satisfaction of the population's needs in accordance with the rules of physiologically justified;
- match the quality of food products with the technical regulations;
- the creation of an insurance reserve of food at 25% of the annual volume of food consumption;
- there is a real possibility to meet nutritional needs, not produced domestically, or produced in insufficient quantities, by imports;
- production of not less than 1 ton of grain per capita.

Thus, an important issue in terms of development of the information economy is a question of clarifying the list of indicators of estimation of economic security status at the regional level taking into account the practices of different countries, as well as the selection of information sources to form a data set for evaluation.