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**SECURITY OF THE XXI CENTURY:
NATIONAL AND GEOPOLITICAL ASPECTS**

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TECHNOLOGICAL RESTRUCTURING AS A FACTOR OF PROVIDING THE FOOD SECURITY OF UKRAINE

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Food security is a strategic benchmark for Ukraine's economy, which needs constant and systematic control. First of all, the strategic benchmark is considered as a such level of food production that provides and satisfies the needs of citizens. The actual solution to the country's food security depends on many components. Macroeconomic, trade, fiscal and government policies for the support of the agri-food sector have an impact not only on the development of the food industry, but also on the development of the food distribution system in general, which affects both the supply of foodstuffs and the level of consumption [7].

The problem of providing the food security of the country, which is defined as the minimum amount of foodstuffs consumption established by physiological standards, which is provided by the domestic production and sold at prices that make them affordable to the majority of the population, has been urgent for more than two decades.

Hence, the notion "food security" has two aspects: socioeconomic (the ability to satisfy needs) and political-economical (the ability to mobilize domestic resources and agricultural potential of the country to satisfy these needs).

However, there are other views on the definition of this notion. In particular, the Rome Declaration on World Food Security defines "food security as a condition characterized by the constant physical, social and economic access of all people to

the foodstuffs of a sufficient volume, nutrition and security, which is necessary for a healthy and active life” [4].

The Law of Ukraine “On Food Security of Ukraine” gives a slightly different definition of food security: “Food security is the protection of the vital interests of a person and a citizen, society and a state in which the state guarantees the physical and economic availability and quality of vital food products to the population in accordance with scientifically grounded food package, maintains the stability of food supply of the population and ensures food independence”[2].

The continuous and rational provision of population with foodstuffs of proper quality promotes the implementation of the physiological needs of mankind according to the theory of the hierarchy of A. Maslow. The Law of Ukraine “On Food Security of Ukraine” characterizes the condition of the food security on the basis of the following factors:

- the level of food consumption by the population;
- the economic availability of foodstuffs;
- the physical availability of foodstuffs;
- the food market stability;
- the degree of the food market independence;
- quality and safety of foodstuffs;
- the level of the agri-food development;
- the natural resource potential and efficiency of its use [1].

Food security is sometimes associated with national and economic security. In this case, it depends on the following factors:

- the level of the agrarian sector development including private subsidiary farms;
- the development of food industry;
- the level of export-import operations;
- the level of purchasing power and culture of the population;
- the possibility of using innovative technologies;
- financial possibilities of enterprises;
- material support and investment attractiveness of the enterprises in the agri-food sector;
- the government support, granting enterprises of the agri-food sector with privileges, effective fiscal policy [9].

Under the conditions of globalization and integration, the problem of improving the technology of food production is urgent at domestic enterprises, where special attention should be paid to the conformance of manufactured products to international quality standards. As at this particular time, under the conditions of export possibilities of Ukrainian products, economic entities of different levels, primarily, have paid special attention to the conformance of production to international standards and world technical regulations. The above mentioned requires the introduction of modern innovative technologies for the selection and cleaning of raw materials, production, packaging, transportation and storage.

The production capacities of the vast majority of Ukrainian enterprises do not meet the current requirements. In accordance with this problem, the high-priority task mentioned in the “Single and Comprehensive Strategy and Action Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development in Ukraine for 2015-2020” is being formed [5]. The above-mentioned requires a radical change in the production system and granting of state guarantees of Ukraine regarding safety and quality of foodstuffs and other agricultural products by harmonizing national legislation with the EU legislation in the field of sanitary and phytosanitary measures. In order to achieve the task, it is reasonable to change or abolish a number of regulatory legal acts that are obsolete rules, create an unreasonable administrative burden or unreasonable material costs for market operators [5].

The fundamental changes in the existing production capacities of Ukrainian enterprises can be made through technological restructuring.

Before considering the notion of technological restructuring it is necessary to understand what restructuring is in general. The Law of Ukraine “On Restoring a Debtor’s Solvency or Recognizing a Debtor as a Bankrupt” gives the definition of restructuring of the enterprise as the implementation of organizational-economic, financial-economic, legal, technical measures aimed at the reorganization of the enterprise, in particular, its division with the transfer of debt obligations to a legal entity that is not subject to sanitation, to change the form of ownership, management, organizational-legal form, which will promote financial improvement of the enterprise, increase of production efficiency, increase of the production output of competitive products and full or partial meeting requirements of creditors [3].

Technological restructuring is an integral part of the complex restructuring of the enterprise, which belongs to active, long-term restructuring. If we analyze the internal structure of the enterprise restructuring process, then the technical and technological restructuring involves renovation, reconstruction, new construction, modernization of equipment, technologies, fuel and energy saving, materials-output ratio, resource strategy, automation [6].

The main purpose of the technological restructuring of the production capacities of the enterprise is the timely output of sufficient quantity of quality and competitive products to make profit and meet the needs of consumers.

The use of modern production and processing technologies with the aim to increase the efficiency in the sphere of production, processing and trade, improvement of product quality is a necessary requirement for joining supply chains, a guarantee of the use of existing competitive (spatial, economic, environmental, specific) advantages at the domestic and foreign markets [5]. The mentioned is possible by means of:

- application of new methods and technologies of production, technologies, forecasting of demand, formation and establishment of relations with suppliers;
- formation of an investment strategy for technological development;
- obtaining licenses;

- changes in the range of products;
- implementation of the marketing strategy oriented on consumer needs;
- changes in the geographic structure of the export;
- introduction of modern tools such as Lean Production, Total Quality Management, Kaizen, Just In Time;
- environmental protection in accordance with the recommendations of social responsible business [10].

In addition to outdated equipment, it is also necessary to highlight a low level of education in rural areas, the lack of highly qualified personnel, the lack of practical skills in using modern production technologies and the use of modern management practices.

The development of agriculture is slowed down by a number of problems related to the lack of clearly defined tasks, quantitative and qualitative parameters of the agricultural development, as well as the main measures, implementation of which will allow to achieve the established parameters [8, p. 7].

It all goes to show a low level of the food security of Ukraine, despite the fact that the state possesses significant world reserves of chernozem. Therefore, the priority goals of the implementation of the Strategy for the development of agriculture of Ukraine for the period until 2020 developed by the Institute of Agrarian Economics are foreseen as follows:

- increase of the economic potential of agrosystems, which will be ensured through the introduction of a complex of organizational and technological measures;
- provision of arable farming with a highly effective genepool of varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops;
- development and widespread use of post-industrial systems of resource-saving environmentally-friendly technologies of crop growing and transferring the field of crop production to post-industrial models of development;
- increase in milk production;
- stepping up the requirements for the quality of dairy primary products;
- increase of production output of meat from cattle;
- development of the most rapidly growing sectors of livestock farming, especially pig breeding;
- development of poultry industry;
- revival of sheep breeding;
- improvement of land relations, provision of sustainable land use; soil conservation, soil fertility recovery and soil enrichment;
- replacement and development of the material and technical base;
- improvement of the price mechanism and development of the effective pricing policy in agriculture;
- formation of the effective infrastructure of the agrarian market and ensuring enlarged access of direct manufacturers to the organized marketing channels of agricultural cooperatives;

- formation of the effective mechanisms of financial support in terms of development of agricultural production and financial regulation;
- improvement of the investment government in agriculture;
- development of production of alternative kinds of energy from biomass in agriculture [9].

In Ukraine, there is no efficient system for the transfer of innovations, the diffusion of modern technologies for production and processing of agricultural products, methods and ways for organizing and managing an agricultural enterprise, providing advisory services to small and medium-sized enterprises. The absence of such a system significantly reduces the opportunities for development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the field of agrarian production, does not promote the increase of productivity of manufacturing resources, the increase of production of value added products, and ultimately does not ensure the improvement of wellbeing of rural residents [5].

Thus, to improve the food security system it is necessary to take a complex approach. To solve the above-mentioned problem it is necessary to introduce a system of management of technological restructuring, since its effective implementation and application of its results will give an opportunity to the agri-food enterprises of Ukraine to reach a whole new level of the socio-economic development.

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INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF OPERATING ACTIVITY OF AGRARIAN ENTERPRISES ON THE BASIS OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

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Energy conservation is the progressive direction of using the resource potential of the enterprise, the continuous process of economy at all stages of production and economic activity, which ensures reduction of production costs, production growth, and cost reduction, with the same amount of used resources, raw materials and fuel. It should also be noted that energy conservation is a scientific, commercial, organizational and informational activity aimed at the rational and integrated use of all types of energy resources of the enterprise, taking into account the existing state of scientific and technical progress and the state of the environment.

The problem of formation of energy efficient system in the management of agro food industry should be considered in direct connection with the existing level of development of the material and technical base, with the policy of energy conservation and optimizing the use of resource potential.

Issues of energy conservation cover technique, technology, and organization of production associated with the formation of a new type of economic thinking, which is based on the effective use of entrepreneurial and intellectual resources. It is necessary to conduct searches and adaptation of qualitatively new methodical approaches to research the resource support system, efficiency determination of its functioning and, first of all, from the point of view of energy conservation. The system approach in research and evaluation of resource potential and determination of criteria for the effectiveness of its use should be done [3, 5, 9]. The solution to