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**AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN THE SYSTEM OF ENSURING FOOD AND
ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY**

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"Food security" is a term officially accepted in world practice used to characterize the state of the food market in a country as a whole, or in a group of integrated countries. It is provided with appropriate resources, potential, guarantees and determines the ability of the state, regardless of external and internal conditions and threats, to meet the needs of the population in food products in quantity, quality and assortment sufficient for their healthy physical and social development [1]. Food security is also characterized by the level of solvent demand of all segments of the population, sufficient to purchase a certain set of food products.

Experts of the International Agriculture and Food Organization define international food security as ensuring guaranteed access for all residents at any time to food in the amount necessary for an active healthy life [2]. Food security is the most important component of national-state security and, as such, characterizes not only the economic but also the political independence of the existing system, its ability to meet the needs of its citizens without prejudice to national-state security.

The agro-industrial complex in market conditions occupies a special position that does not allow full and equal participation in intersectoral competition. Low-income agriculture, dependent on natural factors and having a pronounced seasonal, cyclical nature of production, is a technologically more backward industry compared to other industries.

The capital invested in agro-industrial complex brings less return, but the level of agricultural production directly affects the state of the country's food security. Agriculture is slower than other industries adapt to changing economic and technological conditions.

Agricultural enterprises are experiencing great difficulties due to the violation of economic proportions - every year the prices for energy resources, mineral fertilizers, building materials, and agricultural machinery increase greatly. At the same time, it is becoming more and more difficult to

sell agricultural products at the best price for agricultural producers. Whatever measures are taken, its cost is systematically increased.

The system of state regulation of the agro-industrial complex should contribute to the development of market infrastructure, maintaining a stable favorable market environment through public investment and providing enterprises with affordable loans [3].

The country must have its own reliable food security. To do this, it is necessary, first of all, to develop balances of basic food products, for example, a balance of grain, meat, fish, etc. In other words, exact knowledge is required: how much one or another product needs to be produced in order to ensure the country's economic security; how much equipment, fertilizers, etc. need to be produced for this; what finances are needed to implement this program, what tools should be involved.

The main elements of quality and food safety management are the quality management system (QMS) at the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, which complies with the international standards ISO 9000; food safety system according to the principles of HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points); systems of hygiene and sanitation in production (GMP); environmental management system according to ISO 14000.

In the global economy, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, an intergovernmental specialized agency of the United Nations, deals with food safety issues and the establishment of quality standards for it. States adopting the FAO Constitution shall promote the advancement of general welfare in order to raise the nutritional and living standards of the people under their jurisdiction; increasing the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products; improve the living conditions of the rural population and thereby contribute to the development of the world economy [2].

The organization promotes activities on a national and international scale and recommends activities relating to scientific, technological, social and economic research on nutrition, food and agriculture; improving methods of processing, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural production [4].

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