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MAIN PROBLEMS OF FOOD PROCESSING ENTERPRISES AND WAYS TO SOLVE THEM

Abstract: Ensuring food safety has become one of the priority directions on the world agenda. This issue has become particularly sensitive as a result of the epidemiological situation related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has clearly shown that it remains the main means of maintaining stability in emergency situations and the continuous supply of quality and safe food to the population. The stability and security of the food system directly affects the socio-economic factors necessary for human survival.

The purpose of the study is to present the main mechanisms of its development and effective organization, conducting a scientific study of the actual problems of food processing enterprises of Kazakhstan.

Methods: statistical-economic, analytical, comparative analysis methods were used to analyze the current state of development of processing enterprises in our country. In order to summarize the obtained results, analyze, systematize, monographic methods were used. Results: the article analyzed the prices of socially important food products in Kazakhstan in 2016-2022, according to the types of socially important products in 2016-2022. differences between per capita production volume and per capita food consumption rate were studied. In addition, possible ways to solve the food security problem of the country in the coming years were considered. Conclusions: In order to sufficiently provide the population with food of social importance, taking into account the level of specialization of the regions, it is important to strengthen the work of processing enterprises with the support of the state.

Keywords: food safety; consumption, processing of food products; domestic products; export and import.

■ Introduction.

Today, food security is a major global problem. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed the vulnerability of food systems around the world and further exacerbated social inequality [1]. The ongoing war in Ukraine is disrupting supply chains and further affecting grain, fertilizer and energy prices. These conditions led to a further increase in food prices in the first half of 2022. In 2022, compared to 2019, the number of people facing food shortages worldwide increased from 135 million to 345 million [2]. The number of people without access to adequate nutrition increased by 112 million to approximately 3,1 billion [3].

In order to combat the global food shortage, all countries are taking measures at their own level [4,5]. Kazakhstan is considering various measures to increase its agricultural potential. This is because for Kazakhstan, the agrarian sector plays an important role in the social and economic development of the country. The agricultural sector has achieved a number of successes within the framework of state support programs and important strategic documents, pilot projects and regulatory legal acts.

In the structure of the country's gross domestic product, agriculture will make up 5,3% in 9 months of 2022, which is 0,2% higher than in the corresponding period of 2021, and 0,9% higher than in 2019 [6]. Therefore, the volume of production of agricultural products is gradually increasing every year. But in the first years of independence, this indicator is low. The highest indicator of the share of agriculture in GDP was recorded in 1999 and was 9,9%. In 2012, the lowest rate was 4,2%. After this year, it gradually increased and reached 5,4% in 2020. Unfortunately, this indicator did not maintain a steady growth, in 2021 it decreased again and showed 5,1%. Such instability in the agricultural sector creates instability in food prices and limits the possibilities of price control. As a result, the price of food products of social importance increased by 22,7% in 2022 compared to 2021, which is 12,8% compared to the corresponding period of 2021 high (Table 1).

In order to maintain the stability of product prices, it is important to effectively organize the work of processing enterprises in the country. In particular: providing them with raw materials; full use of their production capacity, replacement of outdated technologies with high production costs, innovative technologies with low productivity; It is important to combine small enterprises into cooperatives to prevent dependence on imported products and raw materials, to increase the production skills of small business owners, and to fully provide consumers with food products. If we show specific mechanisms for effectively solving this problem, the food market in the country will develop steadily, and our people will be provided with quality domestic products.

Materials and methods

As an information base of the research, the author used scientific information that indicated domestic and global food safety and the main problems of processing enterprises in Kazakhstan. In addition, he used the information in the strategic documents developed for the purpose of ensuring food security of the country. Databases of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of Kazakhstan, the program of the United Nations (UN) developed in order to ensure food security around the world, and statistical collections were used.

The authors used a variety of methods while writing this study. Among them, a systematic approach is used to justify the strategic orientations of the development of the agro-industrial complex of Kazakhstan. Statistical-economic, analytical, comparative analysis methods were used to describe the current state of food security in Kazakhstan. In addition, the monographic method was used to recommend the generalization and implementation of the experience of the world countries in the country, and the comparative analysis method was used to determine the dynamics of the development of agricultural industries and the level of providing consumers with types of food products. In the process of identifying problems in the field of food safety and processing enterprises in our country, an abstract-logical method was used.

The agrarian sector of Kazakhstan is one of the most successful industries that provide the necessary food for the domestic and foreign markets of the country and has ample opportunity to gradually increase its size [7]. Among them, it is very important for Kazakhstan to stimulate the flow of investments to the regions and ensure food security by strengthening the work of food processing enterprises. Despite the abundant opportunities of the raw material potential of food products in the field of agriculture in our country, some types of products specified in the scientifically proven standards of the World Health Organization are not consumed at all, such products are not produced and processed in the country at all.

The methodological basis of this study was the analysis and evaluation of the current state of food processing enterprises by comparing the level of consumption of food products by the population with the average standards determined by the state.

In the article, processing enterprises are faced with such problems as: the raw material base required for processing is in the hands of small farms, morally and physically obsolete technological equipment, the presence of many intermediaries in moving agricultural products to the market, insufficient amount of agricultural food raw materials suitable for processing. It was said. According to this, the study showed the need to create specialized processing plants in promising rural settlements or district centers in the country, to create a network of agro-logistic and wholesale distribution centers to increase export potential, to improve the mechanisms of agricultural cooperatives in order to strengthen food security.

Literature review

In order to ensure food safety, many countries conduct scientific research to increase the productivity of processing enterprises and rely on the achievements of developed countries and global best practices.

The term food security was introduced into the scientific circulation in the first half of the 70s of the 20th century, after the research from the recommendations of the UN International Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) after the grain crisis of 1972-1973 [8; 9]. In an unstable political situation in the international arena, problems of food shortage can cause a crisis in any country, which in turn affects the development of the economy and the condition of the population [10;11] in this regard, the state's activities should be aimed at ensuring social stability. In this regard, it is very important to develop processing enterprises in order to minimize the dependence of the country on imported supplies, to ensure the development of food production.

Researches on maintaining food safety and increasing the volume of production, the degree of consumption of socially important products by the population and its provision, the current state of processing enterprises in the country are studied in the works of many domestic and foreign scientists. In particular: J. Gaffney, V. Martino, S.K. Baidybekova, S.B. Sauranbai, D.D. Ermekbayeva, Zh. Karimova, G.Zh. A zretbergenova, A.O. Syzdykova, B. Bimendeev, G.S. Kasenbaev, T.I. Espolov, U.K. Kerimova, S.K. Baidybekova, S.B. Sauranbai, D.D. Ermekbaeva, E.K. Karashukeev.

In the works of these authors, the state of supply of the main types of food products in the current domestic market, the indicators of local production for the supply of the population are considered [12]. Despite the food safety results achieved, indicated factors that led to further increases in food prices in the context of emergency situations and the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as political conflicts between Russia and Ukraine. In many states, it was said that the issue of food safety is one of the main conditions for ensuring the national security of the country [13]. It was shown that the consumption ration of food products in the country today is [14].

Some authors prefer not to give their own definition of the concept of economic security in their works, and simply reflect, without any assessment, several definitions from various sources [15].

The definition given by Senchagov V.K. emphasizes not only the state of protection of state interests, but also the desire and ability of government institutions to develop mechanisms for the implementation and protection of national interests in the formation of the national economy [16].

It should also highlight the definition given by the scientist L.I. Abalkin, who singles out economic independence, stability, sustainability, the possibility of self-development of the state economy (the ability to renew and improve) and progress in the definition of economic security [17].

Separately, it is necessary to highlight the definition given by the team of authors A. Arkhipov, A. Gorodetsky and B. Mikhailov, who included the satisfaction of public needs at the national and international levels as the basis of economic security [18].

The Russian scientist R. Dronov, in his definition, points out that the created conditions that ensure and guarantee the reliability of the effective operation of state enterprises are considered the basis of the country's economic security [19].

The definitions of the above authors contain all the essential components of economic security, but do not include the concept of vital interests or goals.

■ Results and discussion

Processing enterprises cannot fully use production capacities due to the shortage of raw materials. In particular, in 2020, the level of capacity loading of milk processing enterprises is 66,6%; meat production 16% [20]. As a result, the average costs of enterprises are increasing, prices are becoming unstable in the domestic market (Table 1).

In 2022, the five most expensive and socially important food products are: sugarcane (65,5%), rice (36,0%), rozki (34,8%), first grade wheat flour (27,4%), chicken and eggs (24,6%).

Table 1. Price index for food products of social importance, % (at the end of each year)

The name of food products of social importance	2016	2019	2020	2021	2022 *	Deviation (+;-) 2022/2016
First grade wheat flour	107,4	130,90	100,2	105,3	127,4	20
Bread made from first grade wheat flour	118,7	113,50	100	105,9	113,9	-4,8
Pasta	111,5	120,20	99,9	100,7	134,8	23,3
Rice	102	128,00	100	90,4	136	34
Buckwheat groats	145,4	180,50	100,6	117,4	123,8	-21,6
Sunflower oil		100,9	100,6	129,8	116,9	116,9
Unsalted butter		113,6	100,2	104,6	122,8	122,8
Beef - a part of the breast	105,7	116,30	100	106,8	110,1	4,4
Chicken (thigh bone with adjacent soft meat)	110,7	113,80	100,1	118,8	124,6	13,9
Pasteurized milk 2,5%	107,3	105,60	100,3	107,1	122,9	15,6
Buttermilk 2.5%	105,1	104,50	100	105,1	120,8	15,7
Cottage cheese	107,4	100,40	100,2	104,1	116,9	9,5
Potatoes	114,7	114	101,4	118,5	113,9	-0,8
Carrot	103,8	104,9	101,5	126,2	99,8	-4
The main onion	94,2	112,8	100,9	104,7	136,1	41,9

The name of food products of social importance	2016	2019	2020	2021	2022 *	Deviation (+;-) 2022/2016
White cabbage	93,5	105,4	101,2	135,1	85,7	-7,8
Sugarcane	116,2	77,3	100,1	114,9	165,5	49,3
Eggs, category I	118,6	113,00	101,2	103,8	124,4	5,8
Salt	115,6	100,8	100	101,2	119,5	3,9
Food products of social importance	112	110,40	100,4	109,9	122,7	10,7

Source: Compiled by the author of [6].

It is very important to work out the issue of purchasing agricultural products for state fixed funds at forward prices in order to avoid shortages of food types and to prevent an unreasonable increase in food prices [21].

12 types of food products in the country for 100% (beets, potatoes, rice, cucumber buckwheat groats, lamb, eggs, wheat flour, bread, pasta, milk, salt); by 80% in eleven product types, which are tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, peppers, onions, beef, horse and pork, sour milk products, butter and sunflower oils), as well as in 6 types of products from other countries (poultry and sausage products, cheese and cottage cheese, apples, sugar, fish) are imported [22]. In practice, no country can provide itself with all types of food products. However, the production of socially important food products and keeping their prices stable are strategic goals of the state. Therefore, we believe that it is very important to increase the production capacity and strengthen the potential of socially important food processing enterprises in the country.

The main branches of Kazakhstan's agriculture are grain, dairy and meat products, fruits and vegetables, butter and frozen foods.

The following problems can be noted in the field of grain. The republic has a large network of elevators, grain receiving enterprises, and grain storage warehouses. But their competitive features require high quality grain for processing.

In the last three years (2020-2022), about 900 thousand tons of flour could not be exported by Kazakh flour mills. In 2022, 12 million tons of grain did not bring profit. This is a great loss for Kazakhstan. Currently, the times when Kazakhstan took the leading position in the export of flour and grain are decreasing. The reasons for this are various: reduced capacity of export markets, insufficient support from the state and transport cables. According to preliminary data for 2022, domestic farmers harvested more than 22 million tons of grain, which is a record for the last 10 years. The export potential of Kazakhstan is 7 million tons. In the conditions of such high possibilities, the need to reprocess flour products and present them as ready-made products for export is evident.

Currently, there are more than 150 enterprises processing milk in the dairy industry. Their production capacity is 1980 thousand tons per year, they are 66,6% loaded: during the production of 6051,4 thousand tons of raw milk, 1318,6 thousand tons of raw materials are processed. The main reason for the inability to fully use the production capacity in milk processing enterprises: insufficient quality milk, lack of development of the system of production, primary processing, transportation, storage and distribution of milk products.

According to the degree of supply of Kazakhstan finished products in the dairy market: liquid processed milk (96,0%), butter (89,8%), yogurts, fermented milk and cream (89,2%). Cheese and cottage cheese (57,0%), condensed milk and cream (26,8%) are significantly lower. Only the dry milk segment is completely imported (the share of local production is only 1,8%).

Another priority direction in Kazakhstan's agriculture is the meat industry. Based on the data of 2021, more than 250 meat processing enterprises with a total capacity of 524 thousand tons worked in the country [23]. According to statistical information, in 2021 years 339,0 tons of meat and meat by-products were produced in processing industries in the country. In 2022, this figure was 349,7 thousand tons, which increased by 3,2% compared to 2021 and by 58,7% compared to 2016 [6]. If we take into account the steady increase in the volume of meat production in the country, it can be clearly seen that it is important to increase the capacity of meat processing enterprises. In accordance with these needs, taking into account the specialization map of rural areas, it is important to build enterprises for the production of meat products equipped with modern technology, to increase the capacity of existing enterprises, to produce meat products without waste, to transport, store and sell them to domestic and foreign markets, and to develop a system of primary and deep processing.

The main producers of meat products are Almaty, Akmola and East Kazakhstan regions.

Taking into account the given data, the need to create meat processing enterprises, especially in these regions, is clearly visible. This shows another opportunity to increase the export potential of the country in the field of meat production and provide employment to rural residents.

The development of food processing enterprises is directly related to the level of consumption of goods of social importance. This is because this indicator creates a basis for determining which type of product should be prioritized for production (Table 2).

Table 2. Average effective rate of consumption of basic food products per capita and real consumption volume, kg.

Types of food products	2016	2018	2020	2021	Consumption average rate of	Deviation from normal indicators (+;-)	
						2016	2021
Bread products and cereal products	130,7	138,5	140,3	133,8	109	21,7	24,80
Meat and meat products	72,9	77,9	83,7	82,3	78,4	-5,5	3,90
Fish and seafood	10,9	13,2	15,1	14,8	15,8	-4,9	-1,00
Milk and milk products	235,5	261,3	259,4	243,2	301	-65,5	-57,80
Eggs (each)	164,7	193,3	199,1	193,9	265	-100,3	-71,10
Oil and fatty products	19,5	19,2	17,3	16,2	16,7	2,8	-0,50
Fruits	61,4	74,9	78,7	76,8	132	-70,6	-55,20
Vegetables (without potatoes)	89,3	94,1	86,4	80,6	149	-59,7	-68,40
Potatoes	48,6	48,6	50,1	46,3	100	-51,4	-53,70
Confectionery products: sugar, jam, honey, chocolate	40,7	46,3	43	44	33	7,7	11,00

Source: Compiled by the author of [3].

As it can be seen from Table 2, the average per capita consumption of basic food products in 2021 has slightly improved compared to 2016. This shows the results of the measures taken by the state to strengthen food security. In particular, in 2021, compared to the average effective rate of food consumption per capita, the actual consumption of meat products was 3,90 kg more than in 2016, which was 4,9 kg. insufficiently consumed. In addition, the level of consumption of the following types of products increased somewhat during the period under review, they are: fish and seafood products (3,9 kg.); milk and milk products (7,7 kg.); eggs (29,2 pcs.); fruits (15,4 kg.). As a result, in 2021, compared to 2016, fish and seafood products were consumed - by 35,78%, fruits - by 25,08%, meat and meat products - by 12,89%, eggs - by 17,73% (sout 1) [6]. However, according to the indicator of 2021, the level of consumption of some types of products of the population still does not reach the normative level [6, 17], they are Milk and milk products (57,8 kg.); Eggs (71 pieces); fruits (55,2 kg.); Vegetables (68,4 kg.); potatoes (53,7 kg.).

In January-October 2022, 21,393 tons (US\$ 2,398.6) of non-condensed milk and cream products without added sugar or other sweeteners were imported. During this period, the export volume was 12,5 thousand tons (9441,0 US dollars). The intermediate balance is 8902,9 tons or 14542,7 US dollars. This indicates an insufficient level of milk and dairy products in the domestic market.

The volume of meat processing and canning and the production of meat products in the Republic in 2020 is about 300,0 billion tenge or increased by 2,0 times compared to 2015.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the prices of imported products have increased excessively in 2020. Production costs in agriculture have increased. In Kazakhstan, the price of socially important food products in 2021 increased by 9,3% compared to 2020 [24].

On January 11, 2022, the head of state K.K. Tokayev's statement at the Majilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan emphasized the need to strengthen food security in the country. He said that if there is not enough food in the country, no measures will help to contain inflation, and he paid special attention to the Government and governors that the fundamental solution of the food security problem in the next three years is the main priority at the state level [25].

Therefore, the main result of the research topic is to show the real problems in recycling enterprises, to propose mechanisms for their effective solution.

It shows that there are several reasons that have a negative impact on the development of food processing in the agricultural sector of Kazakhstan:

1. Dispersion of closely related industries by territorial location. These conditions do not make it possible to effectively organize the abundant resources of the raw material base necessary for the production of food in the republic, to fully provide the basic types of food necessary for the population. And it is not profitable for processing enterprises to receive raw materials from such scattered villages, especially from remote areas. For farmers producing raw materials, the lack of infrastructure for transportation, storage, and distribution of their products to processing enterprises encourages them to hand over their products to intermediaries and does not allow timely delivery to wholesale and retail outlets.

2. Agricultural food raw materials suitable for processing are not produced in sufficient quantities, the infrastructure capable of timely delivery to processors and markets is not developed in the fields of product purchase, storage, primary processing, transportation and marketing.

3. In the promotion of agricultural products to the market, many intermediaries cover the distance from the producer to the consumer. Processing inhibits the small commodity nature of agricultural production. The share of private households in the total output of the agricultural sector is high. They offer raw materials of low quality and in some cases unsuitable for industrial processing. Nevertheless, farmers are not satisfied with the low purchase prices set by the factories. And recyclers, in turn, constantly complain about high production costs due to the increase in tariffs for heat and electricity, water, and technological equipment.

4. High tariffs set for morally and physically obsolete technological equipment in processing enterprises, an outdated system of quality control of both raw materials and finished products, lack of coordinated and interested relations between enterprises of related industries do not allow effective use of agricultural potential. Kazakhstani producers are forced to compete with foreign producers. Imported products often have priority due to processing and packaging technology. Even production in neighboring countries can be cheaper, which leads to a reduction in the cost of imported products.

5. The main factors hindering the development of dairy and meat industries in our country are the presence of the raw material base in the hands of small farms and their weakness. It is no secret that smallholders and farmers have low production and financial literacy. Currently, especially in the northern regions of the country, the lack of trust of farmers in joining cooperatives does not encourage them to join agricultural cooperatives, because of this, the quality of the produced products is low. Its main reasons; poor breed of cattle; lack of necessary quality fodder for animals, non-compliance with nutritional rations, use of manual milking, etc. As a result, insufficient amount of raw materials is formed in processing enterprises, and the quality of processed products decreases. We believe that these measures will have a significant impact on the development of recycling enterprises in the country.

Conclusion

The mentioned group of problems demands to present the main mechanisms of effective solution of these situations to the experts researching the safety of food products and problems in processing enterprises. Supplying agricultural products processing enterprises in the country with raw materials in sufficient quantity; full utilization of production capacities in enterprises; replacing outdated, high-cost, low-performance technologies with innovative and digital technologies; by improving the literacy of small business subjects, it is possible to unite them into production cooperatives, to provide consumers with high-quality domestic food at an affordable price. We believe that the following measures should be taken for this purpose:

First, to develop a map of territorial location depending on the level of specialization of regions and rural areas. It is very important to create specialized processing plants in the centers of the district (promising rural settlement) according to the level of its specialization. Specialized enterprises are an effective mechanism for product quality control, movement of agricultural products along the technological chain from the producer to the consumer: production - storage - processing - sale. Since these enterprises are large-scale producers, they are directly responsible for the quality of the manufactured product and its price to consumers. Such enterprises produce products that meet sanitary requirements. Therefore, they are always competitive and increase their export potential. As a result, there are opportunities to expand the domestic and foreign markets.

Wholesale distribution centers near processing enterprises in the district or promising rural areas in order to ensure stable sales of products produced by small entrepreneurs and farmers and to promote them to consumers without intermediaries. Such centers create opportunities for small economic entities and farms (cattle breeders), especially cooperatives, to sell products at wholesale and retail prices, reduce product transportation costs, make large batches of food products, and export products to the domestic market.

Thirdly, to organize agricultural cooperatives, increasing the production and financial literacy of small economic entities and farms. This form of economic organization is an effective tool for protecting the interests of cooperative members and farmers, for saving agricultural products, moving them to the market, and solving the problems of initial processing of products. In addition, feedlots and slaughterhouses, milk reception points and other such infrastructure facilities allow to increase the volume of production and processing of milk and meat, and to control their quality.

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АЗЫҚ ӨҢДЕУ КӘСІПОРЫНДАРЫНЫҢ НЕГІЗГІ МӘСЕЛ- ЛЕРІ ЖӘНЕ ОЛАРДЫ ШЕШУ ЖОЛДАРЫ

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***Аңдатпа.** Азық-түлік жүйесінің тұрақтылығы мен қауіпсіздігі адамдардың өмір сүруіне қажетті әлеуметтік-экономикалық факторларға тікелей әсер етеді. Зерттеудің мақсаты – Қазақстанның тамақ өнеркәсібінің өзекті мәселелері бойынша ғылыми зерттеулерді жүргізу және оны тиімді ұйымдастырудың негізгі тетіктерін ұсыну.*

***Әдістері:** елдегі өңдеуші кәсіпорындардың қазіргі даму жағдайын талдау мақсатында статистикалық, экономикалық, аналитикалық, салыстырмалы талдау әдістері қолданылды. Алынған нәтижені жалпылау үшін жүйелі, монографиялық және конструктивті тәсілдер қолданылды. Нәтижелер: мақалада Қазақстандағы 2016-2022 жылдарға арналған*

әлеуметтік маңызы бар азық-түлік тауарларына, 2016-2022 жылдарға арналған әлеуметтік маңызы бар өнімдерге бағалар талданған. жан басына шаққандағы өнім көлемі мен жан басына шаққандағы азық-түлік тұтыну нормасы арасындағы айырмашылықтар зерттелді. Сонымен қатар, алдағы жылдарға еліміздің азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі мәселесін шешудің ықтимал жолдары қарастырылған. Қорытынды: халықты әлеуметтік маңызы бар азық-түлік түрлерімен жеткілікті қамтамасыз ету үшін өңірлердің мамандану деңгейін ескере отырып, мемлекеттің қолдауымен өңдеуші кәсіпорындардың жұмысын күшейту маңызды.

Түйін сөздер: азық-түлік қауіпсіздігі; тұтыну, тамақ өнімдерін өңдеу; отандық өнімдер; экспорт және импорт

ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПИЩЕВЫХ ПРЕДПРИЯТИЙ И ПУТИ ИХ РЕШЕНИЯ

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Аннотация. Стабильность и безопасность продовольственной системы напрямую влияет на социально-экономические факторы, необходимые для выживания людей. Целью исследования является предоставление основных механизмов его разработки и эффективной организации, проведение научного изучения актуальных проблем на предприятиях пищевой промышленности Казахстана.

Методы: с целью анализа современного состояния развития перерабатывающих предприятий в стране использовались методы статистико-экономического, аналитического, сравнительного анализа. Для обобщения полученного результата использовались системный, монографический и конструктивистский подходы. **Результаты:** в статье проведен анализ цен на социально значимые продовольственные товары Казахстана за 2016-2022 годы, по социально значимым видам продукции за 2016-2022 годы. исследуются различия между объемом производства продукции на душу населения и нормой потребления продуктов питания на душу населения. Кроме того, рассмотрены возможные пути решения проблемы продовольственной безопасности страны в ближайшие годы. **Выводы:** для адекватного обеспечения населения социально значимыми видами продуктов питания важно усилить работу перерабатывающих предприятий при поддержке государства с учетом уровня специализации регионов.

Ключевые слова: продовольственная безопасность; потребление, переработка пищевых продуктов; отечественные продукты; экспорт и импорт.