

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION STATUS AND TRENDS IN SOME ITEMS**Бадамхорол Г.**

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Abstract: imbalance in one direction or another cause numerous problems in ensuring food security. For example, if there are insufficient resources, there is a further increase in prices, a deterioration in the indicators of economic and physical affordability and, as a consequence, a reduction in actual needs and a further deterioration in the state of the safety net, etc. For the objectives of this study, a balance assessment technique is needed, which can be applied both to food resources, and to natural resources and resources of the social system.

Keyword: Risk, efficiency, design, innovation, profit.

The prototype of the application of the balance method in economic research is the use of the economic table of F. Quesnay, in which the representative of the teachings of the physiocrats “shows how the total social product is distributed between classes; what the incomes of the three classes of society are made up of; how between classes income is exchanged for products; how the expenses of each class are reimbursed” [1].

Moreover, in his calculations F. Quesnay takes into account the following classes:

- productive class (peasants);
- land owners;
- barren class (industry and trade).

The use of the balance approach to justify the process of social reproduction is found in Karl Marx in his fundamental work “Capital”, which considers the production and distribution of means of production and commodities in kind (“commodity product) and cash (“capital”) through exchange [2]. The balance approach in the general equilibrium model was used by L. Walras. In the process of research, he formulated the so-called Walras Law, which, with different interpretations in Russian, reads:-

“The value of all goods offered on the market is equal to the value of all goods for which demand is presented at any prices”; - “in a state of market equilibrium, aggregate demand equals aggregate supply” and “aggregate revenues equal aggregate expenditures”; - “the total value of demand should be equal to the total value of supply with the appropriate price system” [103]. On the whole, the balance method in national economic planning was used quite widely, since with it not only material balances were developed, but also balances of labor resources, production and consumption of national income, incomes and expenses of the population, etc.

Food balance sheets are basically the same as any other balance sheet, i.e. the amount of the food resource coming from all sources should be equal to the amount of the resource distributed in all directions. Currently, the statistical authorities in Russia use the balance method for accounting and analysis of food resources, which allows you to mutually link the sources of food resources on the market and the channels for their use [3].

It should be noted that the balances of food resources calculated by the Federal State Statistics Service cannot provide an assessment of the state of food security for municipal territories, since they: 1) are calculated for the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and the country as a whole; 2) do not take into account the requirements of physical, economic and social accessibility of food; 3) do not take into account in the calculations the number of inhabitants

of the territory; 4) do not show a change in the balance during the year, but show its condition, recorded only at the end of the calendar year.

Assessing the parameters of food safety depending on the availability, demand and balance of food resources, it is advisable to use the method of intersectoral balance.

The most widespread in world economic practice is the economic-mathematical model of the interindustry balance of "costs - output" by V.V. Leontyev (hereinafter referred to as the "cost - output" IOB). Leontyev's input-output models are used in the USA, France, Italy, China, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, and Japan [3, 4]. The main advantage of the Leont'ev model is that it is calculated in physical measurement, which is just necessary for evaluating the parameters of the PB.

A lot of works [1, 3] have been devoted to the application of the methodology of the input-output-output method for the study of economic processes in the agricultural sector of Russia [107], the results of which testify to the possibility of using the input-output-output models for various economic problems in agriculture, the food industry, and related with agribusiness sectors of the economy. We have not noted the works devoted to the application of the input-output-output budget-oriented method for studying food security problems. Note that an integral part of the system of national accounts in Russia is the table system

"Cost-Release", which are calculated in terms of value - the price of customers or the base price, and not in physical terms.

At the same time, the direct use of the input-output method of the MPE in full requires a huge amount of computation for a whole complex of economic sectors involved in providing PB, which is beyond the scope of this study.

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