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## THE GENESIS OF FOOD SECURITY RISKS IN THE CONDITIONS OF AGRO-ECOSYSTEM DYSFUNCTIONS

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The inter-disciplinary and trans-sectoral agroecological methods emphasize the correlation between the criteria of structure and functionality of the agroecosystems of the crops exploited in the agricultural production system and the fields of food security. Research studies on the correlation between the components of the agroecosystems of the studied crops shows that productivity exerts a significant influence on the food security component such as availability - which signifies the physical existence of agri-food products from national resources, from imports, food aid and food warehouses within urban households. The comparative analysis of the global harvest values for the 2021-2022 agricultural year, shows maximum values of abt. 1565 thousand tons in the case of wheat, of abt. 960 thousand tons for sunflowers and abt. 2793 thousand tons - for corn crops.

Although maximum values of the global harvest have been obtained for the crops that are the trophic basis for animal feed, however, the data of the National Bureau of Statistics in the period of 41 years, denotes a dramatic reduction of the livestock at the national level. If, in 1980, the number of pigs in the country was of 2 million, in 2021 abt. 400 thousand were recorded. We observe a similar evolution in the case of cattle and sheep, which in 1980 registered abt. 1300 thousand and in 2021 around 500 thousand of sheep and only 100 thousand cattle.

The evaluation of exports of the specified crops reveals that the Republic of Moldova is a supplier of grain raw material, given the fact that in 2021 abt. 1038 thousand tons of wheat seeds, 630 thousand tons of sunflower seeds and abt. 1850 thousand tons of grain corn were exported, without being used by the domestic processing industry or for the livestock sector.

The current principles of organizing the national agricultural system, where we can estimate severe agro-ecosystem dysfunctions, one of the generating factors being the lack of zonal alignments and the predominance of three field crops for the cultivation of which approx. 80% of the total arable land can become a risk to food security. The current phenomenon of agro-ecosystem risk turns into a threat and can be characterized as - the use of own soil, economic, social and financial resources in order to ensure the food security of other states, respectively, consciously undermining the national food security system and also the stability of other economy and national security dimensions.

***Keywords: agro-ecosystem imbalance, food security, productivity, systemic autonomy, undermining.***