

like to tell my humble opinion, unfortunately in our modern world idea of a great justice is truly utopian, because no matter how much we would like to fix it, but justice cannot be complete, there will always be some social inequalities between the inhabitants of our planet.

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Development of digital agriculture

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Agriculture is increasingly acquiring the properties of a knowledge-intensive branch of the national economy. Currently, the use of the necessary information received on time and processed efficiently using the latest technologies can significantly increase labor productivity, which in turn reduces costs and makes the agro-industrial complex an interesting object for investment. In most developed countries, investment in agriculture is encouraged and supported by the state. The main directions of investment policy in this sector of the economy are aimed at increasing production, actively using the latest technical, technological and managerial achievements. The need for digitalization of the agro-industrial complex is obvious — implementation of digital economy principles will create an institutional environment that meets modern realities and allows to generally improve production efficiency.

Agriculture is a priority industry in the Republic of Belarus. It is essential for ensuring the country's food security and for providing raw materials to other industries. Agriculture is also one of the most important activities in the republic, for it employs more than 20 % of the workforce. The Belarusian agricultural sector is now at the turning-point stage. The country managed to overcome the recession of production, to bring the number of loss-making agricultural companies to the minimum, to restore the balance at the food stuffs market by raising the share of home-made products; to extend exports and domestic sales of food stuffs. Due to the state support, especially due to investments in modernization and retooling, the agricultural output has increased greatly. The Belarusian agrarian business is represented by large agricultural enterprises. Most of the farms have mixed crop

and livestock farming. A powerful cattle breeding has been created in Belarus to manufacture milk and meat products.

The republic is one of the main producers of flax in the world and the second producer of potatoes in Europe. The fact that potatoes are Belarusian «second bread» is known far beyond the republic. No wonder: Belarus is the second producer of potatoes in Europe. The increase in cattle breeding production and the demand for new products required a modernization of dairy and meat-processing companies. Belarus is considered to have low prices for foodstuffs among other countries in transition. Retail prices for foodstuffs in Belarus are much lower than those in Russia and other CIS countries. Belarusian agriculture does not only produce farm products to meet domestic needs. The republic is a traditional exporter of agricultural products. Among them are pork, beef, chicken, animal oil, cheese, eggs, flax, vegetables. The Belarusian agro-industrial complex has recently turned into a big exporter. Price — reasonable, quality — excellent. This is the goal of Belarusian agrarians.

Thus, we can conclude that the main activities of States related to increasing the investment attractiveness of agriculture are aimed at obtaining new scientific knowledge, introducing innovative technologies and developing the digital economy. Taking into account the need for large investments in the agro-industrial sector of the economy in developed countries, there are whole sets of measures aimed at encouraging and supporting agricultural investors.

To implement the digital economy in agriculture, the Ministry of agriculture of the Russian Federation adopted the departmental project «Digital agriculture» in 2020. According to this document, digital agriculture refers to agriculture based on innovative ways of producing agricultural products using digital technologies, including robotics, e-Commerce, analysis of large databases, the Internet of things, which contribute to increasing labor productivity and reducing costs. Agriculture includes several areas, the main of which are crop production and animal husbandry.

According to scientists, the introduction of e-agriculture will help agricultural enterprises successfully solve many problems: increase production by optimizing operations including proper planting, watering, pesticide treatment, and harvesting; improvement of product quality due to the implementation of product quality analysis; improvement of animal husbandry through the use of modern electronic sensors that can track the condition of animals, as well as their location.

The beginning of digitalization of the agro-industrial complex can level out many investment risks and make the industry more attractive to potential investors. Thus, we can state that agriculture is an interesting area

of investment from the point of view of studying. This industry is the most important sector of the economy for any state.

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Food justice in Russia and the USA

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Throughout world history, the problem of providing people with food has been relevant. According to the data, from 13 to 18 million people die from hunger and malnutrition every year worldwide. More than 1 billion are constantly starving. And in this essay, I would like to highlight this problem in two huge states - Russia and the United States.

In my opinion, food security is the ability of the state to meet the needs of the population for food, to provide resources, opportunities and guarantees, regardless of external and internal threats, in quantity, quality and assortment corresponding to accepted standards and norms.

According to research, forty-eight million Americans currently live with food insecurity, which means that they do not have constant access to adequate nutrition to maintain a healthy life. Almost half of these people live in urban areas and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy and affordable food. Instead of supermarkets and grocery stores, these communities may not have access to food or be served only by fast food restaurants and convenience stores that offer several healthy, affordable food options.

Almost half of those who live in cities are also considered low-income. In urban food deserts, there is access to food, but unfortunately mainly in the form of low-quality options such as fast food and small shops with processed foods such as chips, cookies, processed meat and packaged food. While fast food and processed foods are cheap, most low-income families suffer from food insecurity, which means they cannot access nutritious and safe food to have a healthy and active life.

The demand for healthier foods also reduces costs and increases the availability of these organic, non-GMO and minimally processed foods. In the US, sales of organic food products have almost doubled since 2005, thanks to increased availability at large retail stores such as Costco and Walmart. This trend means that as costs decrease and demand increases, more and more families will have access to better quality food.