

THE EXPORT POTENTIAL OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IS ENSURING THE FOOD SECURITY OF RUSSIA

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture and all areas that contribute to its development are key to achieving significant and lasting progress towards ridding millions of people of poverty and hunger. Tasks related to solving the problem of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms lie at the heart of the leading goal in the field of Sustainable Development of the World for the period up to 2030, including: ensuring universal access to safe, nutritious and sufficient in volume food, and the elimination of all forms of malnutrition. The tasks outlined can be achieved by increasing the agro-export of agricultural exporting countries. The main purpose is to determine the main directions and factors of solving the food problem, taking into account advanced technologies in the land reclamation sphere. logical and situational analysis, systematization method, as well as mathematical and statistical processing of primary data method were used. The authors substantiate the role of increasing development in agricultural production and rural areas as a contributing factor in the formation of the country's export potential. The importance of agricultural export is determined, and the directions of increasing agricultural export of Russia within the state programs framework are proposed. The research can be used for designing state and regional programs of the land reclamation complex development, or ensuring the food potential of Russia in general. Positive dynamics in the development of the vegetable production export potential, as well as ranking improvement of Russia in the Food Security Index were revealed. Positive dynamics was revealed in the development of the export potential of the Russian Federation. The work identifies promising areas for increasing and intensifying the national export of agricultural goods of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: food security, land reclamation, import substitution, Russian exports, leading product.

INTRODUCTION

The world food problem is recognized as the global problem of mankind. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), there are 815 million people in the world today. are starving for food. Today, the leading agricultural exporters in the world include such countries as: China, India, Brazil, USA,

Japan, Indonesia, Turkey, Germany, France and Russia. This group of countries accounts for more than 70% of world exports. Among this list are developed countries with a high level of industrialization of agriculture and with intensive methods of its economic growth, as well as developing countries that are actively claiming leadership in the TOP 10 world exporters of agricultural products.

In 2017, the Russian Federation exported agricultural products for \$ 20.9 billion, which accounted for 2% of world agricultural exports. Including by types of exported agricultural products: wheat –27.1 million tons (\$ 5600 million.) - first place; maize - 5.3 million tons (\$ 858.9 million.); soybeans - 0.2 million tons (\$ 133.2 million.); rice - 0.2 million tons (\$ 87.1 million.); meat and meat products –0.35 million tons (\$ 218.6 million.).

By the decree of the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin's "On National Goals and Strategic Tasks of the Development of the Russian Federation for the Period until 2024" was set the task of bringing agricultural exports to 2045 to \$ 45 billion by 2024. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation took a number of measures to solve this problem. In particular, within the framework of this development vector, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation announced a competition to develop a concept for the development of agricultural exports to China, providing methods and methods for developing the supply of Russian goods to China with a contract price of 20 million rubles.

According to the Federal Customs Service of Russia (FCS), in 2017. export of food products and agricultural raw materials in value terms increased by almost 22% and reached a record high of \$ 20.7 billion. In 2017, Russian food was supplied to 159 countries. Thus, in the current conditions, Russian agriculture has significantly increased its significance for the country's economy and has become the fourth industry (after the oil and gas, metallurgical and chemical industries) in the country's foreign exchange earnings.

The structure of Russian exports for 2016-2017 is clearly visible. for enlarged product categories can be reflected in (Fig. 1.).

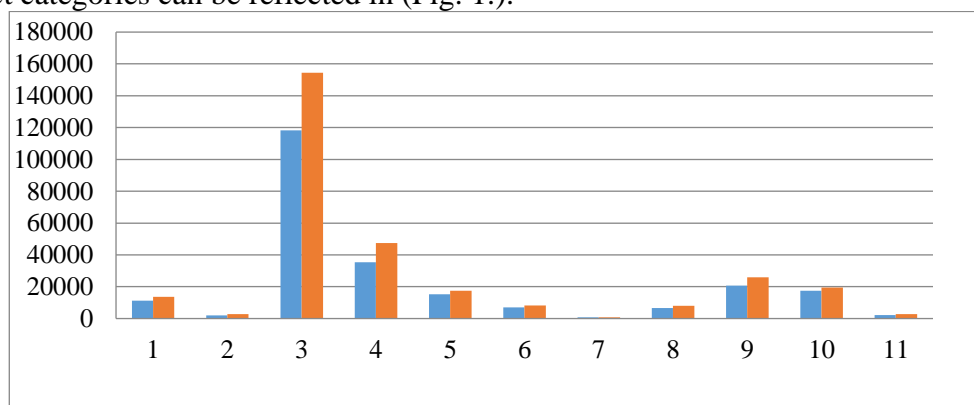


Fig. 1. Commodity structure of Russian exports for 2016-2017

Source: compiled by the authors according to "Analytical information. The development of total and non-commodity exports of Russia in January-September 2017".

Note: 1 - food and agricultural raw materials; 2 - mineral raw materials; 3 - fuel; 4 - including recycled; 5 - chemical products; 6 - paper and wood products; 7 - textiles, clothes, shoes; 8 - precious metals and stones; 9 - metal products; 10 - engineering products; 11 - various industrial products.

The largest export positions of modern Russia are cereals, the supply of which in 2016 amounted to \$ 5,606 million, as well as fish and seafood \$ 3,015 million, oils and fats \$ 2,209 million. So, for grain exports in 2017. the largest exporter was the Rostov region. TOP-5 includes: Rostov Region, Moscow, Krasnodar Territory, St. Petersburg and Voronezh Region. It is these five entities that exported most of Russian wheat - 29.5 billion kg, which is about 90% of the total value of this export.

Based on (Fig. 1), the authors calculated the growth rate of Russian exports in the form of the following (Fig. 2).

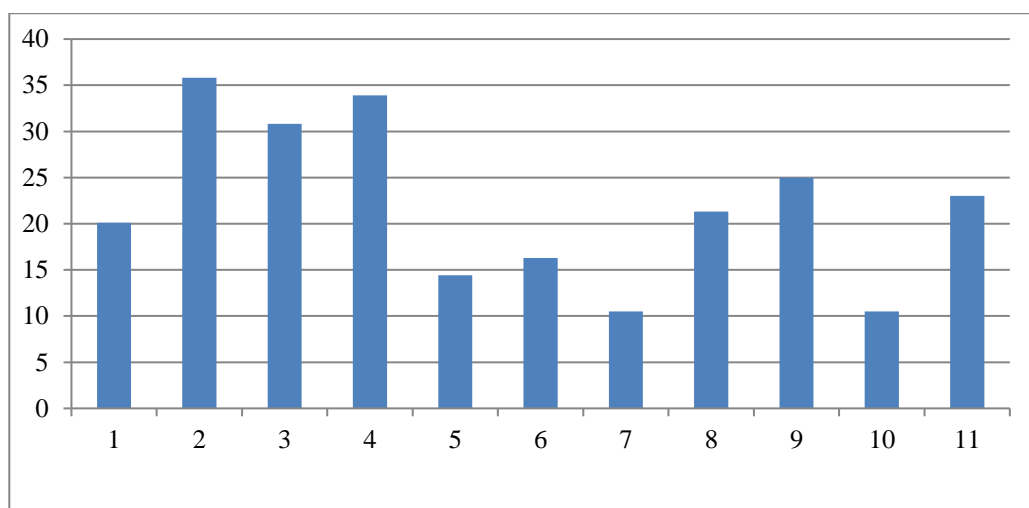


Fig. 2. The growth rate of Russian exports by leading product groups in 2017 by 2016

Source: compiled by the authors according to "Analytical information. The development of total and non-commodity exports of Russia in January-September 2017".

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Among the product categories, unconditional leadership positions in the country's food export are held by: wheat, frozen fish, sunflower oil and corn. It should be noted that there is a tendency to increase export volumes for almost all the leading goods supplied by Russia abroad. Growing consumption of vegetable oils and fats is a long-term trend in the global market. A further increase in demand for this product is projected, which will contribute to the development of Russian exports.

High-value-added goods (in particular, such as fish oil, extracts from meat and fish, potato flour, cereals, tobacco, etc.) should be considered promising for national export of agricultural goods.

Russian agriculture in the current conditions has significantly increased its importance for the country's economy and has become the fourth industry (after the oil and gas, metallurgical and chemical industries) in the country's foreign exchange earnings [2;9].

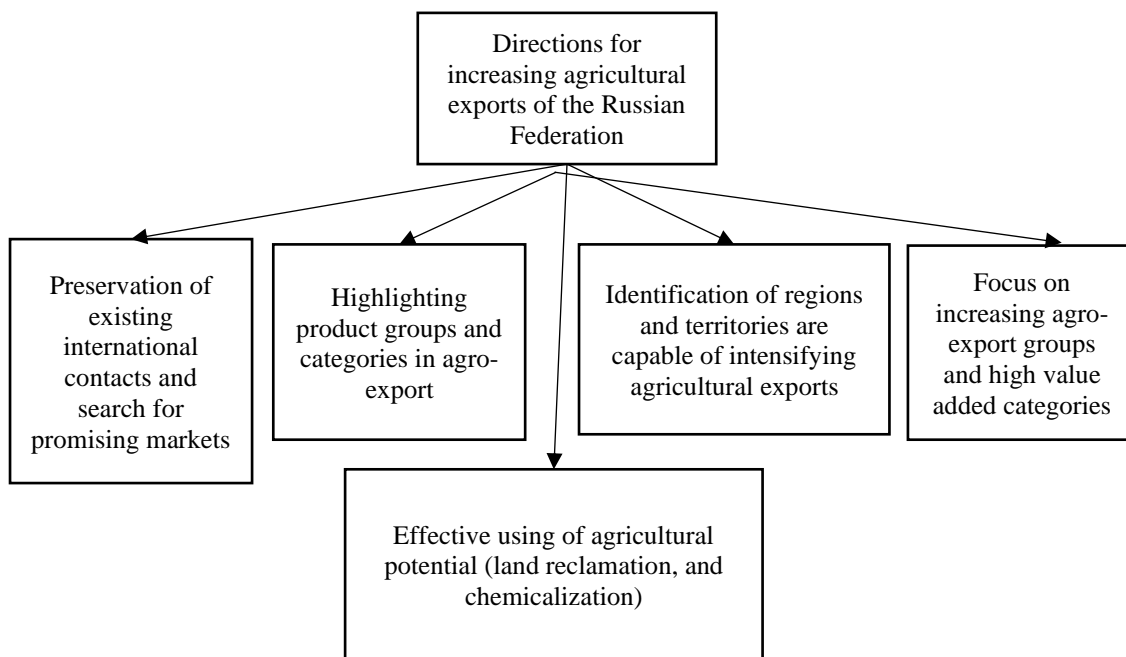


Fig. 3. Primary ways of increasing agricultural export of Russia

From the point of view of food supplies and the development of new markets, the most important for the national economy of the Russian Federation are the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. Traditionally, high places in the list of TOP-10 net importers of the world are occupied by: EU countries, Japan, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, China, Hong Kong [1].

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The leading areas of increasing Russian exports also include the expansion of tolling foreign economic operations based on the processing of foreign raw materials with their further sale abroad [2]. An example of such international interaction can be the export of cocoa butter, which will also help increase the profitability of national export products.

The most important for the implementation of Russia's export benchmarks is the analysis of the export opportunities of its regions [3; 4; 9]. According to the Institute for Investment Policy Analysis (MNIAP) [13], Russia is characterized by a high degree of concentration of agricultural exports in its regions. On the contrary, exports of high value-added products are characterized by low concentration by region of the country [5; 6]. The leaders of agricultural export include, first of all, investment-saturated territories that can attract a high share of entrepreneurial activity, efficient labor resources and have sufficient land potential [8; 11; 12].

Particular interest is the ranking of total agricultural exports by region. A variety of climatic and economic conditions make it possible to identify the most successful regions for the implementation of the export doctrine of Russia.

In the TOP 10 of the most export-oriented regions according to 2016 and 2017 included the following territories: Rostov Region, Moscow, Krasnodar Territory, St. Petersburg, Primorsky Region, Kaliningrad Region, Sakhalin Region, Moscow Region,

Kamchatka Region and Murmansk Region. As can be seen from this list, the leaders of agro-export include, first of all, investment-saturated territories that can attract a high share of entrepreneurial activity, efficient labor resources and have sufficient land potential [7].

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Of particular importance in increasing agricultural exports is the efficient use of agricultural land.

An important factor in increasing export volumes is increasing crop yields through land reclamation, which can be achieved by [14]: increasing the volume of crop production on reclaimed land; commissioning of reclaimed lands through reconstruction, technical re-equipment and construction of new reclamation systems and cultural work; increasing the water availability of territories, protecting lands from water erosion, flooding and flooding, protecting agricultural lands from wind erosion and desertification; Involvement in the turnover of retired agricultural land.

Today, the area of reclaimed land used in agricultural production amounts is about 6% of the arable land in the whole of the Russian Federation. Indicators of gross output after irrigation measures are presented in (Table 1).

Table 1. Gross vegetables production by federal areas of Russia for 2012-2016 (in farms of all categories, thousands of tons)

FD	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		5 year average rank
	thousand tons	Rank	thousand tons	Rank	thousand tons	Rank	thousand tons	Rank	thousand tons	Rank	
CFD	2943,7	3	2912,7	3	2963,3	3	3128,4	3	3203,8	3	3
NWF D	595,7	7	589,7	7	597,3	7	613,4	7	557	7	7
SFD	3167,4	2	3043,9	2	3621,2	1	3863,2	1	3892,5	1	1
NCFD	1981,2	4	2107,5	4	2226,1	4	2368,6	4	2436,3	4	4
PFD	3171,7	1	3221,3	1	3299,6	2	3414,8	2	3404,4	2	2
UFD	732,3	6	825,5	6	770	6	766,7	6	772,7	6	6
SFD	1600,1	5	1597,6	5	1530,1	5	1555	5	1602,9	5	5
FEFD	433,7	8	391,2	8	450,2	8	401,1	8	413,8	8	8

Source: Rosstat's data and authors' calculations. URL: <http://www.gks.ru/>

The analysis of Table 1 showed that the leading producers in terms of EaP were: the Southern Federal District, the Volga Federal District and the Central Federal District, which allows us to consider these territories as regions of promising growth in national food exports. It should be noted that the maximum productivity on irrigated lands up to 5.96 thousand units / hectare was achieved in the Stavropol Territory, on drained lands in the Kirov region up to 3.40 thousand units / ha.

Let's consider the average agricultural production on reclaimed land for the period 2014-2017. As a result of the complex of reclamation measures, an increase in the average productivity of fodder crops from 2.9 to 7 thousand units is ensured. on 1 ha. on irrigated lands and on drained lands - from 2.1 to 5 thousand units for 1 ha, vegetables - up to 30 tons per 1 ha, and fruit and berry crops - up to 25 tons per 1 ha. In fact, one structural (weighted average) hectare of irrigated land provides an average of 143.5 thousand rubles or \$ 2500 of production in the country.

The positive opportunities for the national export of agricultural goods can also be traced from the point of view of the country's positioning in the international ranking of food exporting countries. So, in 2017, Russia occupied the 38th place in the food security index, in 2016 it was only the 43rd position, which indicates a clearly expressed positive trend.

The study over the long-term period of the development trends of irrigated agriculture and its economic and statistical analysis make it possible to identify unused development drivers, determine the economic growth points of irrigated agriculture and increase its efficiency, which will not only meet the country's population needs for agricultural products, but also increase the country's export opportunities.

CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, we can highlight the main directions of increasing and intensifying agricultural exports of the Russian Federation: maintaining existing international contacts and searching for promising sales markets; highlighting the leadership of product groups and categories in agricultural exports; identification of regions and territories capable of intensifying agricultural exports; focus on increasing export groups and categories of agricultural products with high added value; implementation of tolling foreign economic operations; increasing the efficiency of using the production potential of the agricultural sector; technological modernization of agriculture and food industry, agricultural production service sector; development of the personnel potential of the industry; development of land reclamation, restoration of soil fertility and production on abandoned agricultural land; the creation of a modern social infrastructure in rural areas; scientific, technical and informational and consulting support for agro-industrial sectors.

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