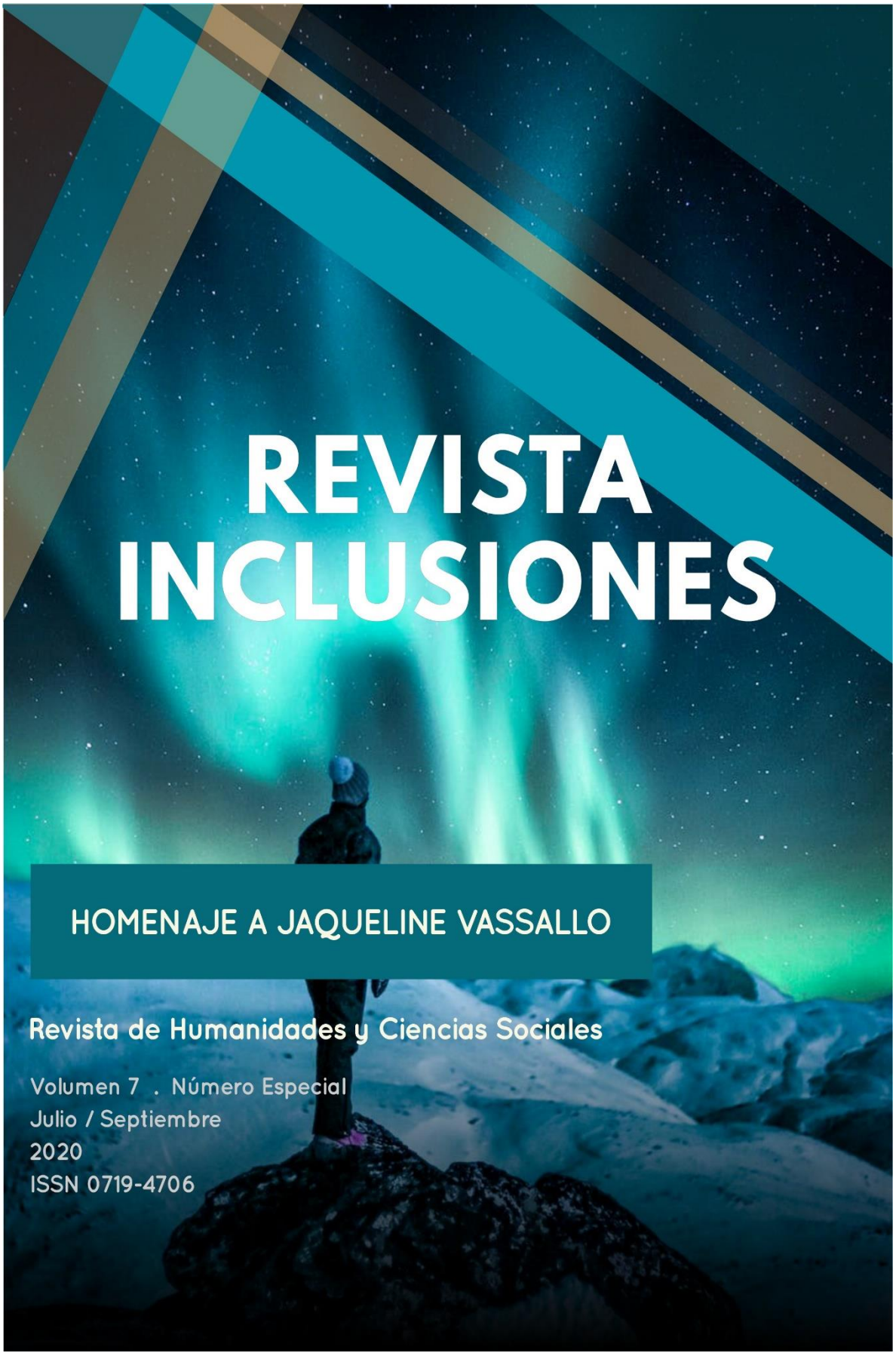

REVISTA INCLUSIONES

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Revista de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales

Volumen 7 . Número Especial
Julio / Septiembre
2020
ISSN 0719-4706

REVISTA
INCLUSIONES
REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES
Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA
EDITORIAL

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REVISTA INCLUSIONES
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Indización, Repositorios y Bases de Datos Académicas

Revista Inclusiones, se encuentra indizada en:

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REVISTA INCLUSIONES
REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES Y CIENCIAS SOCIALES

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

ISSN 0719-4706 - Volumen 7 / Número Especial / Julio – Septiembre 2020 pp.149-163

MECHANISMS OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTION IN THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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Fecha de Recepción: 11 de enero 2020 – **Fecha Revisión**: 08 de febrero de 2020
Fecha de Aceptación: 30 de mayo de 2020 – **Fecha de Publicación**: 01 de julio de 2020

Abstract

The issues of ensuring food security, problems and prospects of reproduction in the livestock industry of the Russian Federation have been considered in the article. The state of the industry in the Russian constituent entities and the competitiveness of meat and dairy livestock products have been compared. The impact of sanctions on the agro-industrial complex of the country, as well as the subsequent changes in the animal husbandry aimed at replacing imported food products have been revealed. The main factors that determine the development of import substitution, its consequences and prospects for the development of the animal husbandry have been identified. The ways to achieve food security, e.g., the introduction of innovative developments, the creation of clusters, and the use of multifunctional machines and resource-saving technologies have been determined.

Keywords

Iimport substitution – Animal husbandry – Agricultural economics – Food security

Para Citar este Artículo:

Zagorujko, Igor Yurevich; Esterleyn, Zhanna Viktorovna; Davletov, Ildar Ildusovich y Svechnikova, Tatyana Mihajovna. Mechanisms of import substitution in the animal husbandry. Revista Inclusiones Vol: 7 num Especial (2020): 149-163.

Introduction

The main task of the state food policy is to provide the population with the sufficient amount of high-quality food at affordable prices for all segments of the population.[1] The consistent and efficient development of the agro-industrial complex (AIC) in the country is a systemic issue that requires the implementation of a long list of complex tasks. Successful achievement of the acceptable level of food security under the Russian conditions can improve the entire national economy, increase the gross national product, per capita income, and expand the Russian potential in the international arena. In order to achieve these goals, farmers need to outline a single vector of the development for the most efficient use of the current benefits. The main reason of the dependence of the Russian market on import of raw materials and finished goods is the insufficient level of competitiveness of national products. The production of high-quality food by Russian AIC manufacturers at competitive prices is the most important criterion for pursuing the import substitution policy for food products, which is most important today.

Methods

The empirical research method – the comparative analysis – was used in the work. Due to it, the main advantages and disadvantages of the objects under study – the regions of the country – were identified. The efficiency of the measures taken by the regional authorities in order to achieve the objectives set by the federal center for import substitution of food products was compared. In addition to analyzing the current state, the development prospects for each subject were studied, and the development areas that required special attention were identified. The modeling method made it possible to visualize the objects under study and their components. The authors compiled several schemes for illustrating the ongoing processes. AIC schemes, elements of the animal husbandry system, promising and negative aspects after the introduction of the food embargo, as well as a mechanism for the animal husbandry development were presented.

Results

The analysis of the national animal husbandry market shows its uneven development in the overall structure of the agricultural sector. The indicators related to the self-dependence of the regions on their own products rose sharply after the introduction of the food embargo. This jump was primarily due to the import reduction rather than the increase in production capacities. The efficiency of the measures taken on import substitution of food products varies considerably from region to region. Today, in Russia there are several leaders that are considerably ahead of their competitors in the agricultural sector, in general, and in the animal husbandry, in particular. The problems of ensuring food security of the country have become particularly important over the recent two decades. The political instability in the world and the economic sanctions imposed by Western countries on Russia in recent years have attracted special attention of the authorities to these problems. Today the country has all required reserves to improve its food security: the export food potential, great spaces of uncultivated land, and relatively cheap labor resources.[2]

[1] A. A. Urasova; A. N. Pytkin; I. Y. Zagoruyko; A. V. Plotnikov y V. P. Cherdantsev, “Prospects of Development of Agricultural Branches of the Regions of the Russian Federation: Correlation Models and Effectiveness of Management”, International Journal of Engineering and Technology Vol: 7 num 4 (2018).

[2] T. F. Ryabova; E. V. Minaeva y O. V. Yutkina, “Perspektivy Vosproizvodstva v Zhivotnovodcheskoy Otrasli v Rossii”, Food Industry num num 8 (2018).

It is impossible to ensure the food security without a fundamental study and changes in certain AIC sectors. The AIC of the country is a complex structure that can generally be represented as the scheme below (Fig. 1).

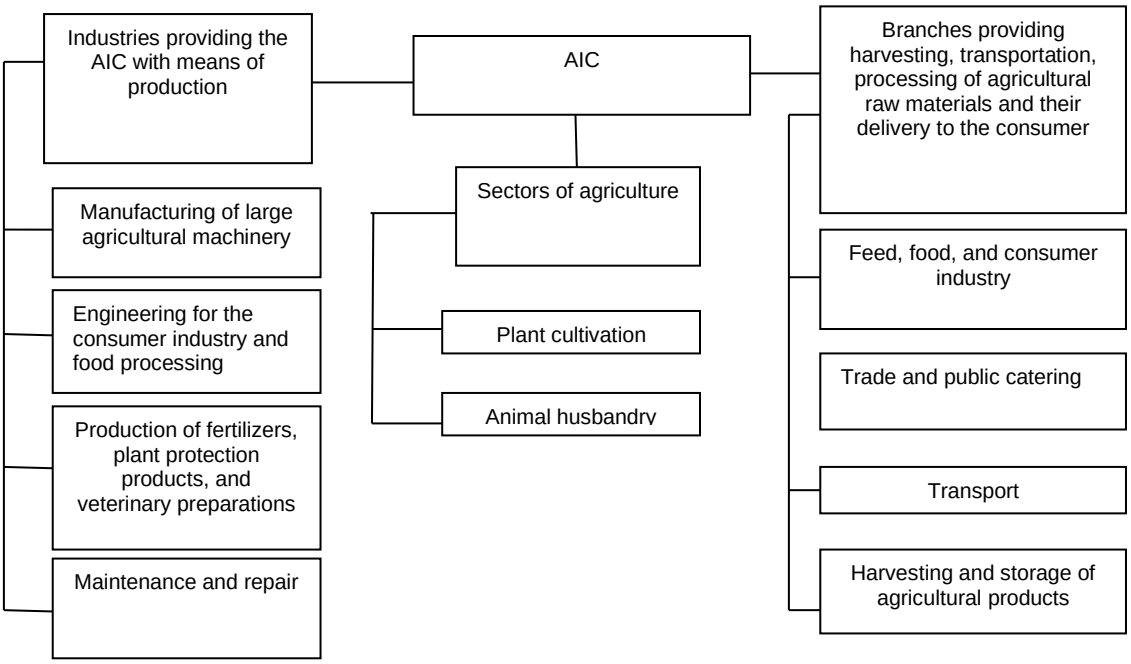


Figure 1
AIC Scheme

The 1990s crisis caused catastrophic problems in the Russian agriculture. The country turned out to be dependent on the import of foreign food, while, in fact, the export food potential is a powerful lever of nonmilitary impact on sovereign states. The ongoing fundamental reforms and the continuous budget deficit sharply reduced the state support for agriculture (the efficient functioning of the industry is impossible without it). Over ten years since the country's transition to the market economy, the volume of investments in the AIC had decreased 20 times, and the cultivated areas had decreased almost twice. The material and technical base of the industry was affected most of all: the production of tractors and combines decreased 22 times, while some types of equipment stopped being produced at all.[3] The current economic and political situation forms prerequisites for the development of agriculture in the country. The economic and environmental conditions of Russia do not allow it to completely cover the needs for the production of all types of food. However, national farmers can substitute imported products for the most part of the daily diet of the Russians with domestic ones. One of the main sectors of the AIC is the meat and dairy complex and the animal husbandry as a whole. The main goal of the animal husbandry is the most complete provision of the population with a wide range of all types of high-quality meat and dairy products. The task set must be achieved by using own production capacities.[4]

[3] N. A. Mishina; S. A. Vlazneva; L. G. Kotova, "Otdelnye voprosy obespecheniya prodovolstvennoy bezopasnosti Rossii na sovremennom etape", Food Policy and Safety num 3 (2015).

[4] A. N. Rasskazov, "Problemy zhivotnovodstva v Rossii", Bulletin of the All-Russian Scientific Institute of Animal Husbandry Mechanization Vol: 1 num 25 (2017). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problemy-zhivotnovodstva-v-rossii

However, today the industry still has the problems that impede the growth of agricultural production and destabilize the situation in the meat and dairy complex. The animal husbandry system is a set of measures on forming and efficient functioning of the animal husbandry industries (Fig. 2).

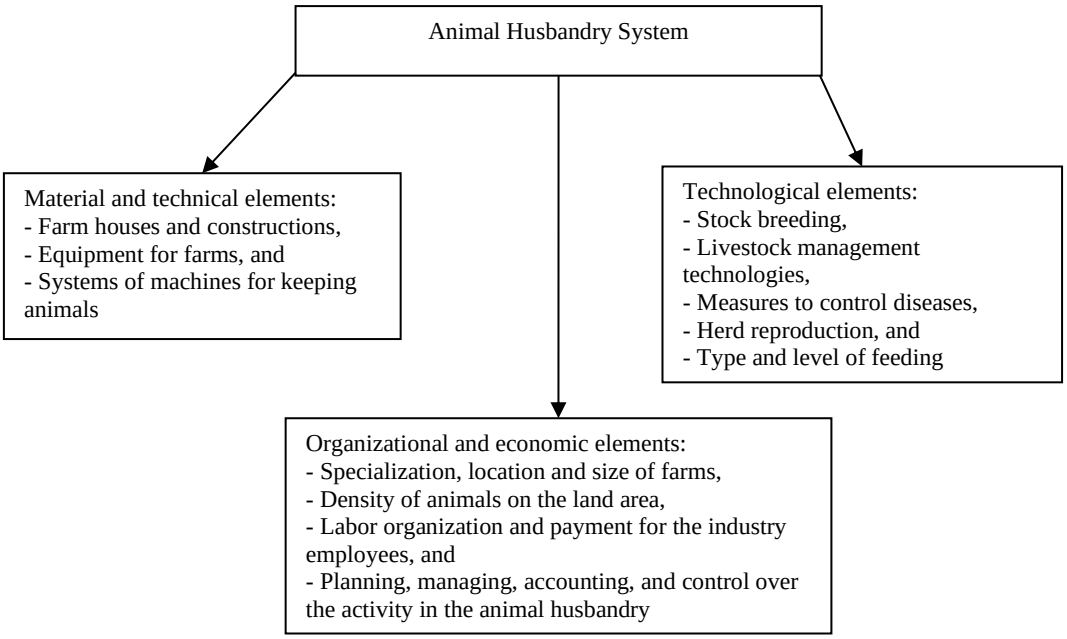


Figure 2
Elements of the Animal Husbandry System

In the Russian economy the animal husbandry plays a crucial economic and social role. The industry provides more than 4.5 million rural residents with jobs. The population's life quality directly depends on the provision of necessary food. In addition, due to cattle breeding, villages can maintain the traditional way of life. The animal husbandry is also the main supplier of raw materials for many industries: food, leather, consumer, and others. It produces about half of all gross agricultural output, despite the systematic decrease in this indicator (in 1990 it was 63.4 %)[5].

It is impossible to develop the agricultural production in the market economy without the investment attractiveness of the industry, which is formed by a number of indicators. The most important criteria for the competitiveness of livestock products are their low cost, profitability, competitiveness, and high quality, which implies the consumer's demand for food products. Competitive products are characterized by low logistics costs: they can be quickly and profitably sold, both on the domestic and international markets. In the context of globalization of economic flows, acceleration of the production and marketing of products, especially those with a short shelf life, are of paramount importance.[6]

[5] A. V. Chinarov, "Problemy i perspektivy konkurentosposobnosti produktsii myasnogo zhivotnovodstva", Bulletin of the All-Russian Scientific Institute of Animal Husbandry Mechanization Vol: 2 num 22 (2016). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problemy-i-perspektivy-konkurentosposobnosti-produktsii-myasnogo-zhivotnovodstva

[6] N. M. Morozov y A. N. Rasskazov, "Potentsial vneshnego rynka produktsii zhivotnovodstva Rossii", Bulletin of the All-Russian Scientific Institute of Animal Husbandry Mechanization Vol: 4 num 28 (2017). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/potentsial-vneshnego-rynka-produktsii-zhivotnovodstva-rossii

The indicators of unit costs of resources are the most important in the costs related to livestock production. The climatic and natural conditions of Russia are not so favorable for agriculture as compared to Europe or the United States. This determines a high need for investments in buildings and constructions, funds for equipment used in harsh conditions, etc. This problem is the most acute in the national animal husbandry. In order to dynamically develop the industry in the market system, it is necessary to provide financial and logistical support for production, improve social guarantees for agricultural employees, and intensively introduce modern achievements of the scientific and technological progress. The stagnation of the economy that arose after the global economic crisis causes the additional tension in the industry. Many sectors of the animal husbandry (e.g., beef production) have been displaying the negative profitability of production for several years already.[7]

The lack of financing for the industry causes negative trends in it. When the country transferred to the market economy, the material and technical base of agriculture was practically destroyed. It is being recovered at an extremely slow pace, and it continues to stagnate by some parameters. The depreciation of fixed assets in agriculture had reached 42 % by 2016. In addition, the lack of national technological equipment intended for rearing young animals, keeping an adult herd, and deep processing of poultry is a cause for concern. The industry declined, national farmers lost their capacity to raise breeding animals. Most domestic cattle, as well as the hatching eggs are imported to Russian farms from abroad.[8]

In the animal husbandry, the most unfavorable situation is observed in relation to the raw materials base of processing enterprises. Due to the lack of material and technical base and investments, the production potential is reduced, which decreases the number of livestock and causes low herd reproduction. The world standards for the meat and dairy production, innovative equipment and technologies are applied only at some private specialized farms and complexes located occasionally in different regions of the country (*Zelenogradsky* AIC located in the Moscow Region, the *Rossia* collective farm located in the Stavropol Territory, *V.Ya Gorin* AIC located in the Belgorod Region, and others). However, in general, modern Russian livestock products are not competitive. The problem is in numerous negative factors: organizational, technological, human resources, social, and engineering, which make it impossible to achieve the EU indicators in terms of efficiency, profitability, and the cost of resources for production. Low competitiveness of domestic livestock products makes the industry dependent on import of raw materials and finished food products. Only the improvement of this parameter will make it possible to achieve considerable results in the import substitution policy that is so important today.[9]

The import substitution as an integral factor in achieving the food security is regularized in the Russian Food Security Doctrine adopted in 2015. The document outlines the threshold values of the specific gravity of national production of the relevant types of products the national AIC must strive for.[10] The need to adopt such a document is long

[7] N. A. Balakirev, "Zhivotnovodstvo Rossii v usloviyakh importozameshcheniya", Achievements of Science and Technology of the AIC num 3 (2016). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/zhivotnovodstvo-rossii-v-usloviyah-importozamescheniya

[8] V. D. Goncharov; N. A. Balakirev y M. V. Selina, "Importozameshcheniye v prodovolstvennom komplekse Rossii", Bulletin of the Ulyanovsk State Agricultural Academy Vol: 4 num 44 (2018). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/importozameschenie-v-prodovolstvennom-komplekse-rossii

[9] V. D. Goncharov; N. A. Balakirev y M. V. Selina, Importozameshcheniye v prodovolstvennom…

[10] M. M. Galeev; E. M. Radosteva y E. V. Bartova, "Vozmozhnosti importozameshcheniya v sisteme prodovolstvennoy bezopasnosti Rossii", Bulletin of the Euro-Asian Science Vol: 3 num 28 (2015).

overdue. The opening of the Russian market in the 1990s was a shock for national producers who could not compete with imported products, which also entered the Russian market at dumping prices. The lack of any state support sharply declined the agricultural production, and per capita food consumption also decreased. On the contrary, the share of import on Russian shelves reached impressive figures. The negative balance of the foreign trade turnover of food products in 2000 recorded a 5.7 times excess of import over export.[11]

In the mid-2000, against the rising prices for oil, replenishment of budget reserves, and emerging agricultural support programs, the country managed to overcome the tendency of the production decline. The areas of the most promising development of the animal husbandry and the substitution of imported goods were worked out. By 2010, Russia had already got several dozens of investment projects aimed at the construction of large complexes and farms specializing, primarily, in pig-breeding and poultry meat production.[12] However, the erupted economic crisis and the lack of investors' interest in long-term investments did not allow rectifying the situation in beef cattle breeding. The tensest situation is observed in the beef market segment. The state target program for the development of agriculture till 2020, which provided additional investments in the new production of high-quality marbled beef, had a slight positive effect. However, there were no radical changes in the proportions of export and import of meat products.[13]

In 2014, the geopolitical situation in the world worsened. The United States, the EU, and other countries imposed sanctions on Russia. The Russian authorities imposed food embargo, which aggravated the situation related to providing food to the population. The federal authorities set the task for the AIC to increase food production in order to substitute imported products that fell under the embargo. By 2016, national producers had exceeded some of the target indicators of the adopted Food Security Doctrine, for example, on meat and meat products. Despite the systematic growth, it is not yet possible to achieve the target indicators for milk and dairy products, as well as beef production.[14] The systematization of problematic aspects and potential opportunities of the AIC after the introduction of the food embargo can be presented as a scheme (Fig. 3).

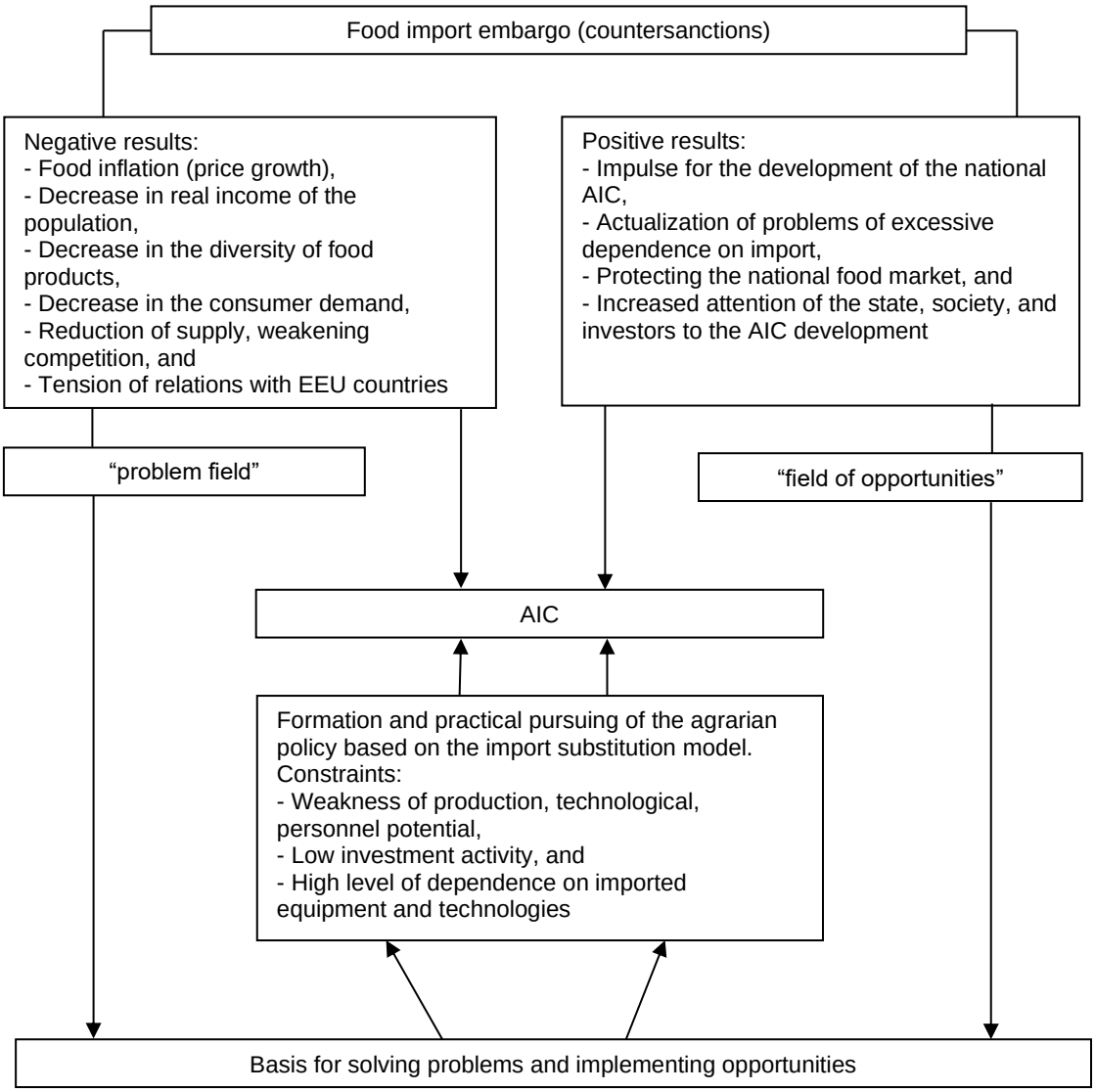
Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/vozmozhnosti-importozamescheniya-v-sisteme-prodovolstvennoy-bezopasnosti-rossii

[11] L. V. Agarkova, "Problemy ustoychivogo razvitiya myasnogo skotovodstva", Bulletin of the Adygea State University. Series 5: Economics Vol: 4 num 190 (2016). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problemy-ustoychivogo-razvitiya-myasnogo-skotovodstva

[12] G. M. Kizhlai: E. V. Kochurova y N. S. Rogaleva, "Importozameshcheniye produktsii zhivotnovodstva i faktory, ego obuslovlivayushchiye", AVU Vol: 4 num 146 (2016). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/importozameschenie-produktsii-zhivotnovodstva-i-faktory-ego-obuslovlivayuschie

[13] E. V. Korolyuk y E. V. Mezentseva, "Problemy importozameshcheniya selskokhozyaystvennoy produktsii v rossiyskoy ekonomike", Humanities, Socio-Economic and Social Sciences num 1-2 (2016). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problemy-importozamescheniya-selskohozyaystvennoy-produktsii-v-rossiyskoy-ekonomike

[14] V. G. Svinukhov; S. V. Senotrusova y I. G. Makarova, "Razvitiye myasnogo skotovodstva v usloviyakh Rossiyskogo embargo", Bulletin of State University of Management num 11 (2017). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/razvitie-myasnogo-skotovodstva-v-usloviyah-rossiyskogo-embargo



In order to fulfill the set tasks and achieve the food security in Russia, it is necessary to create conditions for improving the investment attractiveness of the AIC, to launch the technological modernization of enterprises in the animal husbandry, to develop the scientific and innovative area[15], as well as the production of feed additives, etc. It is also necessary to take into account the importance of rural infrastructure required to attract qualified employees. It is impossible to develop the animal husbandry without a constant increase in state support, the infusion of gratuitous subsidies, the provision of agricultural loans at reduced interests, and other measures. Only in this case, national producers will be able to equally compete on the global food market.

[15] A. G. Samodelkin, "Dostizheniya i perspektivy nauchnoy deyatelnosti Nizhegorodskoy GSKHA v obespechenii konkurentosposobnosti selskokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva", Agro-Chemical Bulletin num 2 (2017). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/dostizheniya-i-perspektivy-nauchnoy-deyatelnosti-nizhegorodskoy-gsha-v-obespechenii-konkurentosposobnosti-selskohozyaystvennogo

The efficiency of the measures taken in relation to the food import substitution varies considerably from region to region. Today, in Russia there are several leaders who are considerably ahead of their competitors in the agricultural sector, in general, and the animal husbandry, in particular. Several subjects of the Federation will be compared, and the most common problems in pursuing the import substitution policy and its further prospects will be determined.

The AIC of the Krasnodar Territory is the largest producer and supplier of agricultural raw materials and finished food in Russia. Despite the climatically and historically established crop-growing orientation of the agriculture in the region, about 30 % of the production is related to the animal husbandry.[16] The agricultural sector is traditionally considered a loss-making industry, but, due to favorable natural conditions, Kuban farmers have the increasing profitability. In addition, in the region there are several subprograms of the agricultural development. They involve the allocation of additional subsidies. More than RUB 1.5 bln are annually allocated for the development of the animal husbandry. Besides, a part of the costs for acquiring breeding animals, the stock of sheep, young rabbits, and other animals is reimbursed. The region subsidizes the interest rate on loans, and small business forms are supported.[17] Till 2014, the number of pigs and cattle had been steadily declining. This was due to insufficient funding, various epidemics, and animal diseases. After the introduction of the food embargo, the livestock of all species began to grow steadily. Today, the Krasnodar Territory ranks third in the country in terms of meat production. Today the main problem in the Kuban AIC is the limited amount of credit resources, respectively their appreciation, as well as the high VAT rate. The distribution of state investments is also under question: their main volume is provided to several major players in the region. It is possible to improve the position of the region in terms of food import substitution only by solving these problems.[18]

Long before the announcement of the import substitution policy and the introduction of food embargo in the country, in 2006, the Republic of Tatarstan launched a project for the AIC development in the region. Large investments and the government support for the industry made it possible to restore the material and technical base as soon as possible, as well as to introduce innovative and energy-saving technologies, and bring out more promising cattle breeds. Due to this, the animal husbandry is a leading AIC industry in Tatarstan, and one of the leaders in the production of milk and meat in the Russian Federation. Farms continue being modernized and equipped[19]. Over the recent years, more

[16] E. G. Tadevosian, “Analiz I Problemy Realizatsii Politiki Importozameshcheniya V Selskom Khozyaystve Krasnodarskogo Kraya”, Economy and Business: theory and Practice num 11-3 (2019). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/analiz-i-problemy-realizatsii-politiki-importozamescheniya-v-selskom-hozyaystve-krasnodarskogo-kraya

[17] A. B. Melnikov; A. A. Skomoroshchenko, A. A. Saidov, “Problemy importozameshcheniya prodovolstviya v Krasnodarskom kraye”, Scientific Journal of KubSAU num 104 (2014). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problemy-importozamescheniya-prodovolstviya-v-krasnodarskom-krae

[18] N. V. Kozhan y A. V. Makhova, “Analiz osnovnykh pokazateley selskogo khozyaystva Krasnodarskogo kraya v kontekste importozameshcheniya za 2010-2016 gg”, Russian Entrepreneurship num 12 (2017). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/analiz-osnovnyh-pokazateley-selskogo-hozyaystva-krasnodarskogo-kraya-v-kontekste-importozamescheniya-za-2010-2016-gg

[19] K. A. Petrov y N. G. Kuznetsova, “Problemy I Perspektivy Razvitiya Glubokoy Pererabotki Produktsii Zhivotnovodstva”, Euro-Asian Union of Scientists Vol: 5-2 num 14 (2015). Retrieved from:

than 1,000 farms have been reconstructed and constructed. The risk of the animal husbandry in the Republic of Tatarstan is its dependence on supplies of imported equipment, which are up to 100 % in pig breeding and up to 70 % in dairy cattle breeding.[20] In addition, under the sanctions it is extremely important to improve the production of own feed base. For this purpose, it is offered to plant empty cultivated areas with legumes and cereals, which are an efficient way to reduce the cost of feed for livestock, while improving its quality.[21]

The Kursk Region has impressive indicators on import substitution of agricultural products. The yield and gross output are increased due to the widespread use of innovative technologies, as well as developing the material and technical base of the industry. Over the past decade, more than 70 production sites, both meat and dairy, have been erected in the region. In terms of pork production, the Kursk Region is the second in the Central Federal District (CFD) and its indicators are dynamically growing. The implementation of the projects made it possible to substitute more than 40 % of the pork import into the region. The social component of the project also has high indicators. Several thousand jobs have already been created, and it is planned to create 8,000 thous. new jobs in rural areas. Against such changes, the investment attractiveness of the region is growing. Both private investors are investing in the Kursk agribusiness, and public funds are being allocated for the development of the animal husbandry. The ultimate goal of the work as set by the regional authorities is full self-sufficiency in basic types of food.[22] The Tambov Region is another region of the Black Earth Region that effectively copes with the task of import substitution. Regional authorities have developed a model for creating agricultural clusters that combine producers and processors from the same industry. This solution allows for the greatest development of each member of the association.[23] The core of such solutions covers the producers and processors of raw materials. In addition, the cluster includes enterprises engaged in logistics and sales of finished products. The specifics of creating a cluster vary considerably depending on the specialization of the region, its geographical location, available resources, infrastructure, enterprises, and other factors. All this must be taken into account when creating this form of associations. It is necessary to note that the most efficient clusters are those associations that were initiated by entrepreneurs.[24]

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https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/problemy-i-perspektivy-razvitiya-glubokoy-pererabotki-produktsii-zhivotnovodstva

[20] N. N. Khazipov, “Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya zhivotnovodstva v respublike Tatarstan”, Bulletin of the Kazan State Academy of Veterinary Medicine Named after N.E. Bauman num 223 (2015). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sostoyanie-i-perspektivy-razvitiya-zhivotnovodstva-v-respublike-tatarstan

[21] M. M. Malikov y M. K. Gainullina, “Zadachi po uvelicheniyu proizvodstva kormov i produktov zhivotnovodstva v respublike Tatarstan v usloviyakh sanktsiy i neobkhodimosti importozameshcheniya”, Bulletin of the Kazan State Academy of Veterinary Medicine Named after N. E. Bauman num 2 (2015). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/zadachi-po-uvelicheniyu-proizvodstva-kormov-i-produktov-zhivotnovodstva-v-respublike-tatarstan-v-usloviyah-sanktsiy-i-neobhodimosti

[22] A. A. Aseyeva y V. Ya. Bashkatova, “Ekonomicheskie predposylki formirovaniya importozameshcheniya selskokhozyaystvennoy produktsii v Kurskoy oblasti”, Bulletin of the Kursk State Agricultural Academy num 7 (2015).

[23] I. V. Izmalkova y L. Yu. Selezneva, “Predposylki sozdaniya klasterov v ekonomike regiona (na primere Tambovskoy oblasti)”, Socio-Economic Phenomena and Processes num 2 (2016). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/predposylki-sozdaniya-klasterov-v-ekonomike-regiona-na-primere-tambovskoy-oblasti

[24] E. Yu. Merkulova y V. V. Moskovtsev, “Prodovolstvennaya bezopasnost regiona: analiz importozameshcheniya v Tambovskoy oblasti”, Socio-Economic Phenomena and Processes num 8

The availability of significant climatic and labor resources does not mean their efficient use in the animal husbandry. In the Siberian Federal District (SFD) the market of meat and meat products suffers continuous deficit: the meat consumption per capita is lower than in the whole country. It is caused by the lack of modern processing industries, outdated technological equipment[25], and the high cost of imported equipment after the ruble decline. Besides, the SFD does not have intraregional structures for the sale of products and logistics systems.[26]

When studying the import substitution in the AIC, it is necessary to pay close attention to special territories. These regions should become areas of advanced development because they have been given special powers and resources to achieve the set goals. However, analyzing the achievements of the Kaliningrad Region when pursuing the import substitution policy, it is possible to notice a serious distortion of the market that arose after the introduction of the food embargo. In this situation, national producers had to quickly increase their production capacities, which, in the context of funds deficit, caused higher prices for goods. In the absence of import competition, this caused inflated prices for a large list of food products. The development of animal husbandry in the region has serious prospects due to favorable climatic conditions.[27]

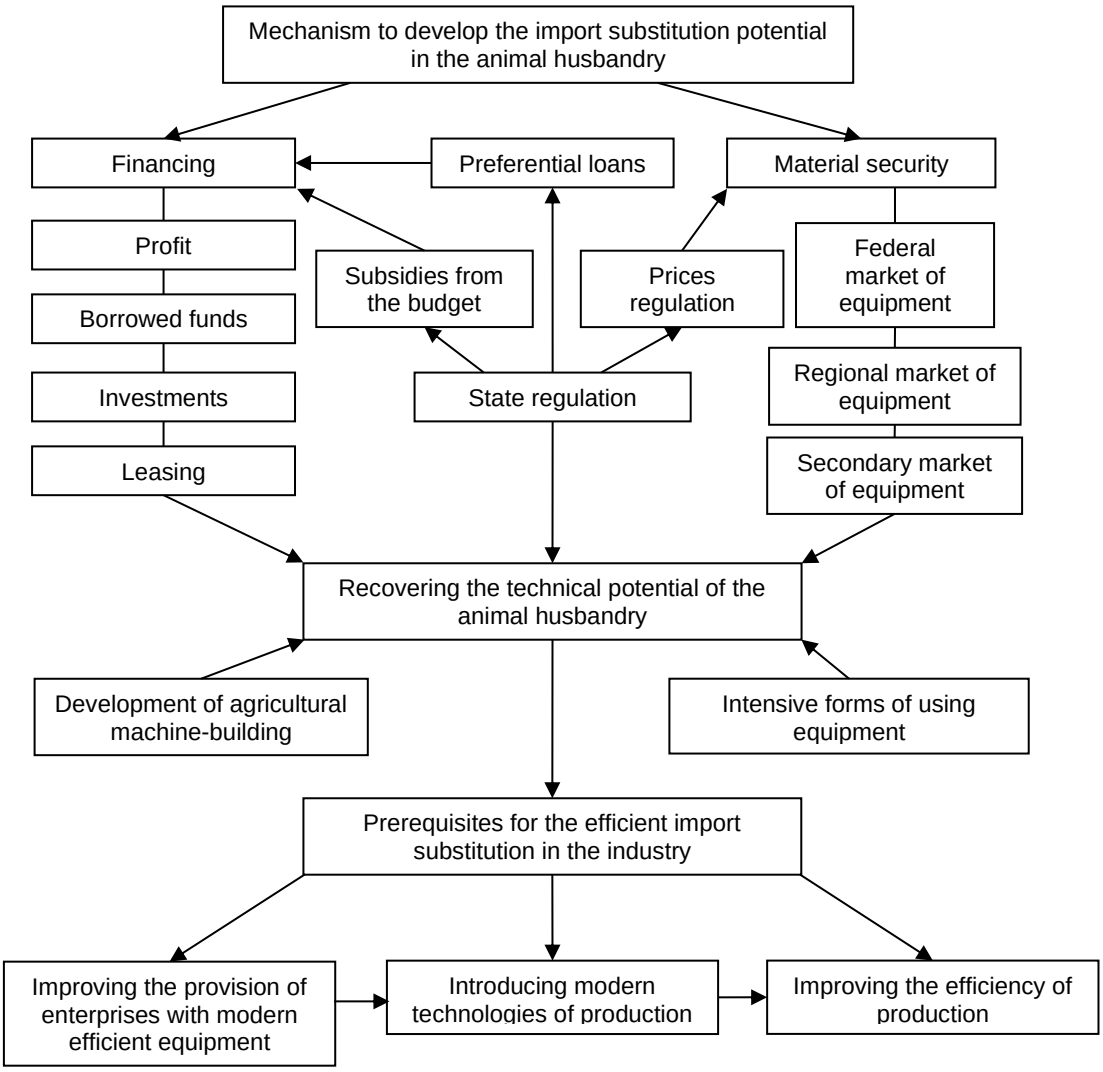
Ultimately, after analyzing the main problems that arise during the food import substitution, the mechanism for the restoration and development of the animal husbandry potential should be as follows (Fig. 4).

(2015). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/prodovolstvennaya-bezopasnost-regiona-analiz-importozamescheniya-v-tambovskoy-oblasti

[25] K. I. Kapliev y D. V. Kazan, “Mnogofunktsionalnye mashiny v zhivotnovodstve – universalnost i importozameshcheniye”, Bulletin of the All-Russian Scientific Institute of Animal Husbandry Mechanization Vol: 4 num 20 (2015). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/mnogofunktsionalnye-mashiny-v-zhivotnovodstve-universalnost-i-importozameschenie

[26] P. M. Pershukevich; G. M. Gritsenko y L. V. Tyu, “Importozameshcheniye na rynke myasa KRS Sibirskogo federalnogo okruga i obespechivayushchie ego factory”, Achievements of Science and Technology of the Agro-Industrial Complex num 4 (2016). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/importozameschenie-na-rynke-myasa-krs-sibirskogo-federalnogo-okruga-i-obespechivayuschie-ego-faktory

[27] E. Ya. Kozlyakovskaya., “O Posledstviyakh Politiki Importozameshcheniya Dlya Apk Osoboy Territorii”, Bulletin of the Kursk State Agricultural Academy num 2 (2018). Retrieved from: https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/o-posledstviyah-politiki-importozamescheniya-dlya-apk-osoboy-territorii



The analysis of the national market of industries related to the animal husbandry shows their uneven development in the overall AIC structure. After the introduction of the food embargo the self-sufficiency of the regions with their own products has risen sharply. However, this jump was caused only by the import reduction rather than by the increase in the production capacity. This ultimately causes a shortage of products, higher retail prices, and lower food quality.[28]

In the current conditions, it is necessary to develop a systematic approach to the development of priority areas in the AIC. The programs adopted to increase the share of own meat and meat products are being implemented due to the accelerated development of poultry and pig farming. In such conditions, there is a problem related to the lack of food that must be purchased from abroad. The most efficient and balanced option for the development of the animal husbandry should be the development of all areas with the annual increase by about 4 – 5 %.[29]

[28] O. V. Bautina, “Prognoz razvitiya rynka zhivotnovodcheskoy produktsii”, Bulletin of the All-Russian Scientific Institute of Animal Husbandry Mechanization Vol: 2 num 26 (2017).

[29] A. A. Polukhin, “Organizatsionno-Ekonomicheskiy Mekhanizm Materialno-Tekhnicheskogo Obespecheniya Otrasley Zhivotnovodstva V Usloviyakh Importozameshcheniya Na Resursnykh

Such a pace will not be a serious burden on the financial support for the industry. The gradual updating of the material and technical base of enterprises, the development of new techniques and technologies for processing raw materials, and the development of resource-saving technologies will ultimately bring the national animal husbandry to a new level and provide the population with own high-quality food.[30]The introduction of the principle on the best available technologies allows farmers to considerably influence the environmental situation in the region, modernize fixed assets, create modern energy-efficient[31] production capacities, and solve the problems related to the import substitution and competition even in global markets.

Conclusion

Thus, at the current stage of development, the national producers of the livestock industry have sufficient potential and a set of competitive advantages. Russia has the required resources as well as the domestic demand from processing enterprises in order to develop this direction. The dairy and meat production, being most reasonable inside the country, has the greatest opportunities. Today, food to the Russian market is supplied due to the production deficit of domestic raw materials for these types of products. At the same time, the active renewal of the material and technical base of national manufacturers and the use of modern technologies will allow, in the shortest possible time, offering consumer goods of better quality and at low prices as compared to the imported analogues. In order to achieve the required volume of investments in the industry, the further consistent steps for import substitution in agriculture should be made by strengthening the role of the state in the industry and full support for this extremely important sector of the economy. At the same time, import substitution should not become an independent idea, but it should be efficiently integrated into the consistent agricultural policy aimed at ensuring the food security of the country.

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