SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH OF THE SCO COUNTRIES: SYNERGY AND INTEGRATION

Materials of the International Conference

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Monitoring of the self-sufficiency system of agricultural products in the region and ways to improve it

Galeev Marat Mirsayfovich
Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor
Professor at the Department of Merchandising and Expertise of Goods,
Perm State Agrarian-Technological University
named after Academician D.N. Pryanishnikov

Tunguskov Egor Sergeevich
Postgraduate at Perm State Agrarian-Technological University
named after Academician D.N. Pryanishnikov

Chikulaev Roman Vladimirovich
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor
Perm State National Research University

Abstract. During the study the state and functioning of the food supply system of the Perm Territory were monitored, a strategy for the development of the agro-industrial sector was presented. In accordance with the analysis of the state in the operation of the system, the main tasks of providing the state customer and the population in the near future are identified. The analysis of the food supply system of the Perm Territory took into account a number of criteria. This economic and physical accessibility, the level of independence, as well as security is discussed in this article.

Keywords: monitoring, import substitution, economy, agricultural products, food, food security, consumption standards, social level, provision

Currently, a key area of economic development is the solution of tasks that help ensure the food security of the country. This trend is determined by the fact that food is an important indicator of human life, and in addition, the level of food supply is the most important factor and determining criterion of the level of social and economic life of the population.
The implementation of a sound state policy in ensuring food security, including at the regional level, is the basis for achieving sustainable domestic food self-sufficiency.

The functioning of the state customer's food supply system is influenced by external and internal factors. The level of food consumption depends on them, regardless of the region in which it is produced and despite the current situation on the global agrifood market.

The implementation of state policy to ensure food security of the state and reliable food supply of the country are the main indicators of the level of food self-sufficiency in modern conditions of import substitution of agricultural products. [3]

At the same time, reliable provision of the state customer with domestic food will be achieved only with a stable development of the regions and the sub-complexes of the agro-industrial complex.

The main task of ensuring food security should include uninterrupted food supply of the state customer and the population, as well as a steady increase in the volume of agricultural products. This can ensure food independence in the region [5]. The indicators of agricultural industries of the Perm region for the period from 2010 to 2016, which affect the food security of the region, were analyzed. This analysis showed an increase in the volume of agricultural products for the study period in all categories of farms (Figure 1).

![Graph showing agricultural production in the Perm region from 2010 to 2016]

*Based on the data of the Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service in the Perm Territory*

*Fig. 1. Indicators of gross agricultural production of the Perm region in the period from 2010 to 2016 (in all categories of farms)*
A slight decrease in the production of agricultural products is seen in 2012 compared with the previous year. This can be attributed to the negative phenomena in the global economy.

In all categories of farms of the Volga Federal District, the Perm Territory, including the volume index, takes the 12th place (from 14 regions). It is important to note that during this period, a significant increase in the production of agricultural products was shown by peasant (farmer) farms. In the study period, the volume of production of agricultural products in this category of farms increased by almost 3 times of the total gross output. This indicates a significant contribution of the private sector of the agricultural economy of the Perm region to the system of ensuring food security. [4]

Currently, the agricultural production potential in the region continues to be low. This is evident in the change in the index of the physical volume of agricultural production by years in the Russian Federation, the Volga Federal District and the Perm Territory (Figure 2).

Based on the data of the Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service in the Perm Territory.

Fig. 2. Dynamics of the index of physical volume of production of agricultural products in the period from 2010 to 2016 in the Russian Federation, the Volga Federal District and the Perm Territory, in%
For the period presented, the production of meat products decreased by 7.2% and the maximum value of the level of self-sufficiency with these products was reached in 2010 and amounted to 52.0%, with the required level of at least 85% [4].

![Graph showing the dynamics of self-sufficiency of the region with basic foodstuffs (2010-2016), in%](image)

Based on the data of the Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service in the Perm Territory.

**Fig. 4. Dynamics of self-sufficiency of the region with basic foodstuffs (2010-2016), in%**

A similar situation was in the self-sufficiency of consumers of the region with vegetables, milk and dairy products. Although in 2016 the production of milk and dairy products increased by more than 2% compared to 2010. The level of self-sufficiency was about 80%, which does not correspond to the normative indicators adopted in the Food Security Doctrine - this is 90%. For the period from 2010 to 2015, this figure ranged from 70.8% to 80%.

The situation is better in providing consumers of the region with eggs and potatoes. The consumption of these products per person per year exceeds medical standards. The production of eggs (egg products) and potatoes in the period under review increased by 30%, and the indicator of the level of self-sufficiency for these types of products is higher than the threshold values approved in the Doctrine of Food Security of the Russian Federation (Table 1).
Table 1. Self-sufficiency indicators of the region for the main types of products in 2010-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat and meat products, in %</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>45.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk and dairy products, in %</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>79.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs and egg products, in %</td>
<td>123.2</td>
<td>134.7</td>
<td>137.3</td>
<td>127.7</td>
<td>139.4</td>
<td>147.0</td>
<td>164.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potato, in %</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>132.0</td>
<td>188.3</td>
<td>172.9</td>
<td>181.7</td>
<td>171.5</td>
<td>161.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables, in %</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data of the Territorial Body of the Federal State Statistics Service in the Perm Territory.

Indicators of grain production are critical. It is only 126 kg per person living in the region per year at the current rate of 1000 kg. The volume of production in 2016 amounted to about 250.0 thousand tons after revision, which is 25% lower than in 2010. [4]

An objective indicator reflecting the level of food security in the region is the ratio of the actual volume of food consumption by residents of the region to the established norms of rational consumption.

On the basis of Order No. 593n of August 2, 2010 of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation, the nutritional standards were reduced and approximated to the factual level of consumption. [1] Since 2016 recommendations emerged (Order of the Ministry of Health of Russia dated August 19, 2016 No. 614), which further provide for a reduction in the norms of food consumption. [4] This helps to improve the level of indicators of food accessibil-
Table 2. The level of availability of food in the region (2014-2016), based on 1 person per year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main types of food</th>
<th>Recommended rational medical standards</th>
<th>Factual consumption</th>
<th>The level of economic affordability of basic foodstuffs in accordance with the standards, in%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat and meat products, kg</td>
<td>70-75 73,0</td>
<td>61,0 61,0 62,0</td>
<td>84,1 84,1 84,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk and dairy products, kg</td>
<td>320-340 325,0</td>
<td>232,0 233,0 233,0</td>
<td>70,3 70,6 71,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables, kg</td>
<td>120-140 140,0</td>
<td>102,0 102,0 107,0</td>
<td>78,5 78,5 76,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compiled by the author based on the data of the territorial body of the Federal State Statistics Service in the Perm Territory.

The factors discussed above significantly influenced food intervention in the Perm Territory. Meeting the needs of the population of the region in food is carried out and at the expense of their importation from other areas, and through the production of local producers.

During this period, the import of potatoes increased by 5 times, by more than 35% of meat and meat products, by almost 30% of dairy products. Food supply to the population of the Perm Territory is also provided by agricultural enterprises of the neighboring regions: Kirov and Sverdlovsk regions, Bashkortostan, Tatarstan, and Udmurtia.

The analysis of the main indicators that affect the affordability of food, allows to draw the following conclusions:

• There is a positive trend in the development of the agricultural sector of the region. During the analyzed period, the volume of import of eggs decreased by 8%, vegetables - by 13%;

• A stable sales market has been formed on the territory of the region: meat and meat products, potatoes, milk and dairy products;

• The following production and economic indicators of agricultural production affect the stability of the food system of the region: profitability, average annual number of employees in agriculture, wages, etc.

Joint activities of agribusiness and the state provides an opportunity to further achieve higher rates in the industry, while the state plays a great role in an unstable
Economy. Efforts of the state should be aimed at supporting domestic agricultural producers, improving the competitiveness of agricultural products, improving the mechanism of import substitution of food [5].

Food security is directly dependent on the state’s contribution to the regulation of the agricultural sector. The greater the participation of the state, the higher the level of food self-sufficiency in the country and the region. A methodology is needed for assessing the food security of the territories and adjusting the range of indicators for monitoring.

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