Current Russian agricultural development trends

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Everyone living on the planet eats a quantity of agricultural products such as potatoes, carrots, onions, cabbage, courgettis, eggplants, cucumbers, tomatoes, meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fish, poultry, eggs and other products. In Russia, a huge number of people consume these types of products every day and the demand for quality and safe products is very high. Despite the large supply of products from a huge number of producers, demand is also high but it would be greater if the population understood that these products are actually grown on natural raw materials rather than being filled with pesticides and growth hormones. In the 90s there was a decline in agriculture and many collective farms and state farms ceased to exist, many people from villages with their own farms left everything and moved to megacities in search of better life and prosperity. Today, the situation has changed due to the state support of persons engaged in agriculture and producing this or that kind of products. People, tired of urban life, move to the countryside to live outdoors and start farming and growing poultry, pigs, cows as well as potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, greens and other products that are offered in local markets to local residents.
Problem statement

- The most acute and difficult problem for many countries, also for Russia, is meat production, which is the main factor for improving the nutrition of the world population. Russia could enter the new level of development in the field of agriculture and take a high position in the world market if Russia makes it a priority market for importing products from emerging economies such as the Near and Middle East, South and Southeast Asia, Central Africa, as well as the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union, where the purchasing power of the population is growing faster than that of the national agricultural sector.

- One of the directions outlined in the State Program of Agriculture Development and Regulation of Markets of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Foodstuffs for 2013-2020 is to improve the competitiveness of Russian agricultural products in domestic and foreign markets on the basis of innovative development of agricultural sector. The weakest barriers to innovation development in the agricultural sector are the declining scientific potential of agricultural science as well as the low level of funding, and, consequently, the outflow of young scientists and the high risk of introducing scientific developments. The state should not save money and annually increase its volume to conduct and test innovative developments of modern agricultural scientists, which will make it possible to bring Russian agriculture to a new level of production in the future.
Findings

- The agricultural development trend under the influence of the sanction regime shows a positive picture, as evidenced by the statistics of Rosstat and the Ministry of Agriculture. The import substitution is a special type of both state economic strategy and industrial policy which are aimed at increasing the role of domestic production and protection of the domestic market by means of substitution of imported goods with domestic ones. The sanctions regime is designed to help domestic enterprises increase their competitiveness not only among domestic producers, but also to become more competitive at the world level, offering quality products that meet all international requirements.

- Today, one of the main agricultural development trends is the technical industry modernization. Recently, exports of Russian agricultural machinery companies have been growing rapidly. Over the last 5 years the geography of domestic agricultural machinery supplies has covered 47 countries abroad. Among the main importers of Russian agricultural machinery in 2017 were CIS countries, European Union countries, Mongolia and Canada. One of the most important reasons for the growth of export supplies is the improvement of the domestic agricultural machinery quality and production of the newest machinery lines.

- Currently, in the age of high technologies, many technology companies have paid attention to agriculture, learned together with partners to keep under control the full cycle of crop or livestock production through intelligent devices that transmit and process the current parameters of each facility and it as well as seamless communication channels between them and external partners. All this made it possible to unite the objects into a single network, exchange and manage data on the basis of the Internet, increase the productive capacity of computers, develop software and cloud platforms; it was also possible to automate a significant number of agricultural processes by developing a virtual (digital) model of the whole production cycle and interconnected links of the value chain, and form a schedule of work with mathematical accuracy as well as take emergency measures to prevent sweat.
One of the priority directions of financing in the development of agricultural sector is renewal of the fixed assets of the enterprises of the branch. Technical modernization will make it possible to increase labour productivity and reduce the production cost. Besides, the state should invest more funds to support greenhouse cultivation of vegetables, seed production, development of the parent herd, etc. It is the modernization that can provide a stable level of development of crop and livestock production.

One of the restraining factors of agricultural market development is the dependence of domestic agricultural producers on such imported components as seeds, feed supplements, preparations for prevention of animal and plant diseases, etc. Consequently, our specialists in agrarian universities and research institutes should establish domestic developments in all areas and provide our farmers with everything they need.