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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FOOD SECURITY IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Food security in current conditions of globalization is a foreground question in socio- economic policy of Russia and it plays a key role.

According to the forecasts of international organizations the world food situation will sharpen in the nearest ten years and will bring to aggravation of geopolitical, socio - economic and demographic problems [1, p.18]. At the same time the crisis has made a lot of countries, including Russia, review their directions of agrifood policy. Adoption of the Russian Federation doctrine of food security by Medvedev D.A. confirms this fact. In spite of the taken measures the potential of agro-industrial complex of the country is not fully used and the state of food security causes serious concerns.

Import dependence of the country as a whole and for certain types of agricultural products and foodstuffs is high. Unfortunately, over the last ten years, the rate of growth of domestic agricultural production (329, 3%) is much lower than the rate of food imports (491, 8%) [4].

Food security may be guaranteed only at innovative development of the own raw materials and food stuff, stable development of agriculture and food production. That's why development of effective competitive production of foodstuffs must become a strategic direction of state policy.

From the moment of Russia's entry into the World Trade Organization food security has become a serious worry. So far there is not distinct and definite answer to the question what socio-economic effect Russia will get from the entry into the World Trade Organization.

Many experts believe that the entry into the World Trade Organization will lead to certain privileges in terms of pricing for the national goods in international trade relations. It will also attract investment, contribute to the diversification of the national economy on the international scene, widen business cooperation with developed countries, strengthen positions of domestic producers at the world markets, and promote competitive development of the inland business.

A certain group of experts consider that the entry into the World Trade Organization will negatively influence on the agriculture as far as one of the terms of entering is cutting of state support in the agricultural sector. How can the state cut the support of domestic producers of food stuffs when it is really lower than in the USA and countries of European community. For example, today the average level of budget support of agricultural producers in Russia (per 1 ruble manufactured products) is less than in the USA by 2,7 times, in the countries of European Community – by 5,4 times.

This not only will reduce the competitiveness, but will also displace domestic producers and that will lead to further deterioration of food security across the country. Today in Russia we have so unacceptably high level of imported food products. This threatens with the loss of the country's food self-sufficiency.

China and Ukraine's experience shows that the initial impact of integration into the global trading system for agriculture was a shock. Weak competitiveness as compared with producers of agricultural products in other countries brought to massive destruction of farms in China [2].

A year after opening the trade borders VVP of Ukraine reduced by 15% and the volume of industrial production reduced by more than 40%. The volume of production of agricultural food as a whole fell by 3,3 % and export increased by 6%.

One of the most significant problems of modern stage of development of Russian economy is the problem of food security and providing the population with food products.

Ensuring food security is a multifaceted problem whose solution requires an integrated approach. It is not enough to produce food and raw food, it is necessary to create and maintain a constant effective system ensuring food security.

The main tasks of the system ensuring food security are the following:

1. modernization of agriculture and the food industry, the sphere of agricultural production services;
2. formation of personnel resources of the sphere capable to develop innovations;
3. creation of modern social infrastructure of rural areas (housing, road construction, health care);
4. improvement of the system of pricing for agricultural products and of food processing industry;
5. development of social insurance programs for the agricultural sector with flexible tariffs;
6. formation of leasing fund for purchasing property, equipment and breeding stock;
7. reduction of price of leasing mechanism;
8. formation of regional food banks, veterinary drugs, elite seed growing;
9. compensation for natural disasters;
10. ensuring the quality of storage, upgrading of warehouses;
11. soft lending and credit subsidies;
12. gradual reduction of interest rates, credit easing, development of state system of guarantees;
13. crediting seasonal agricultural expenditures ;
14. compensation of funds for energy ;
15. special tax regimes for enterprises of agriculture and food industry;
16. increase of motivation for highly productive labour;

17. ensuring effective interaction between business and science;

18. large-scale restructuring of debts of farmers arising on macroeconomic reasons;

These tasks are interrelated, interdependent, and their decision must be simultaneous.

Achieving competitive parameters of production of food is objectively necessary in connection with further integration of Russia into the world economy and the country's entry into the WTO.

A new approach to developing agricultural enterprises based on use of not only traditional resources, but also technological and organizational innovations is necessary.

LITERATURE

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