

PROGRAM – TARGET METHODS OF USING LAND RESOURCES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS UNDER CONDITIONS OF IMPORT SUBSTITUTION OF COMMODITY PRODUCTS

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The real economy, commodity markets in Russia were in a state of systemic crisis. Manifestations of oligarchic monopoly, unfair competition, outflow of capital to financial and foreign markets created an acute shortage of resources for production development, limited solvent demand. The possibilities of attracting foreign investment in projects, refinancing accumulated debts are severely limited. Under imperfect legal framework, competition mechanisms, usurpation of development resources by oligarchic holding structures, financial and industrial groups, dangerous disproportions in the territorial, sectorial and social distribution of the national product have emerged, which are difficult to level out in the current situation, the usual mechanisms are very difficult. Particularly acute problems of limited resources and development opportunities manifested itself in the regions, in small towns and in rural areas, which are an essential basis, the backbone of state unity. This situation confronts the state and society with serious issues of national, food security, independence and sovereignty.

The current situation calls for a resolute and immediate solution, which is seen in the search for and disclosure of alternative ways and forms of development based on the internal resource base, which is reflected in the task of import substitution set by the President of Russia. The slowdown in Russia's economic growth dictates the need for continuing structural and institutional reforms at the regional level. Also, it is worth paying attention to the reorganization of the management of the land resource of the subjects. To date, after the Russian side has entered retaliatory sanctions, an unfilled niche of agricultural production has been formed, which must be filled up by domestic manufacturers. The annual volume of imported agricultural products amounted to about \$ 9 billion.

According to the Federal State Statistics Service, in January – April 2015, the foreign trade turnover of Russia amounted, according to the Bank of Russia, to \$ 182,4 billion (67,3 % against January – April 2014), including exports – \$ 120,5 billion (70,7 %), Port – \$ 61,9 billion (61,7 %). The balance of trade remained positive, \$ 58,7 billion (in January – April 2014 – positive, \$ 70,3 billion). Thanks to the created and implemented program of import substitution, Russian agrarians had the opportunity to expand their sales market, as well as to increase the production of agricultural products,

which fell into the list of sanctions. The main burden of production of import-substituting products will fall on the regions, since all the capacities of agriculture and the main resource – land are concentrated in them. Most of the changes will occur in the central and southern regions of our country. It should be noted that when implementing the strategy of regional development under conditions of import substitution of commodity products, it is advisable to carry out measures to promote import substitution. Among them we distinguish:

- analysis of import structure;
- definition of the most demanded groups of imported goods;
- development of recommendations for organizing the production of import-substituting products in the regions with the involvement of scientific and technical and public councils, including with the goal of developing measures of state support;
- conducting an analysis of the effectiveness of the use of existing (including unused) production capacities and resources for the production of import-substituting products and initiating their involvement in production activities;
- placing (updating) on the official portals of the branch executive authorities of the region the list of products imported by enterprises registered in the territory of the region for the organization of rates (development of production) by domestic producers;
- formation of the catalog of products produced by agricultural, food, processing and industrial enterprises registered in the territory of the region, including large, medium and small organizations;
- organization of participation of economic entities in the region in Russian and foreign forums, presentations, exhibitions, fairs and other events, as well as holding similar events in the region;
- monitoring of prices, availability and saturation of socially important food products, including imported ones, in retail trade networks and trade objects;
- implementation of measures for the functioning and development of fair and market trade;
- preparation and introduction of changes to the current regulatory legal acts of the region that determine the procedures for providing financial support to business entities, in terms of providing financial support to economic entities that produce import substitution

products or products affected by imposed sanctions, in order to stimulate the production of such products;

preparation and introduction of changes in the sectorial state programs of the region aimed at stimulating the creation and development of import-substituting production;

subsidizing and reimbursing part of the costs of measures and production in the agro-industrial complex;

support to agricultural producers.

The conditions in which agriculture and the food and processing industry of the country turned out as a result of foreign policy are a serious chance to gain a foothold in the domestic market. However, this chance can only be used with close cooperation between science and production and the active protectionist policy of the state. In the solution of the problems of import substitution in the agrifood market, the territories of the Russian Federation that have the most favorable natural and climatic conditions and have already generated a significant production potential are of particular importance. The most prominent representatives of such territories are the Krasnodar Territory, the Stavropol Territory, the Republic of Bashkortostan and the Altai Territory. Allocation from the total number of regions of the subjects having the status of especially important agrarian is necessary for: increase the competitiveness of agriculture through the transfer of economic sectors to a high-tech base during the entry into force of all obligations of the Russian Federation within the World Trade Organization and the Customs Union; ensuring the food security of the Russian Federation through priority development of regions that play an important role in ensuring the food security of the Russian Federation and the formation of a state reserve; stabilization of prices for food products in the domestic market; substitution of imported goods in the domestic food market and stimulation of exports of Russian agricultural raw materials and products of its primary and further processing; creation of favorable socio-economic conditions for the fulfillment by agriculture of its production and other national functions; providing additional measures of state support for agricultural production; slowing down the processes of depopulation, stabilizing the number of rural populations and increasing life expectancy; rationalization of the use of natural resources and conservation of the natural environment; preservation and enhancement of the cultural potential of the village.

To attribute subjects of the Russian Federation in the category of especially important agrarian ones is proposed by the following criteria: total area of arable land and agricultural land; percentage of favorable soils for agriculture; the share of the rural population in the total population of the region; the share of export of food products outside the region; the share of production of essential products in the total volume of agricultural products. The subject of the Russian Federation, which

received the status of a particularly significant agrarian, receives additional measures of state support. In particular: implementation of countercyclical payments in order to support the income of agricultural producers:

provision of commodity loans on the security of future labor to stabilize prices for food products on the domestic market and incomes of participants;

financing of works aimed at the development of rural production, engineering and social infrastructure, including land reclamation and reforestation facilities;

acquisition of agricultural products for public needs, including for the purpose of providing food to certain categories of the population;

carrying out procurement interventions, commodity interventions in the agricultural products, raw materials and foodstuffs market, as well as collateral operations to maintain the income level of agricultural commodity producers, food and processing enterprises;

fixing the minimum procurement prices from the calculation of the average price level in the Russian Federation for agricultural producers, food and processing enterprises that invest in the development of agriculture, food and processing industries, construction of industrial infrastructure facilities in a particularly important agricultural area with the use of own and (or) attracted funds, with the use of correction factors determined by the authorized federal executive body, taking into account the natural and climatic features of the territory for agriculture;

supporting the development of production and distribution infrastructure (production, logistics, logistics centers), the material and technical base of the system of internal food aid and social nutrition of the territory;

financing of scientific research works, works on introduction of research results into agricultural, food and processing industries;

application of incremental coefficients to the average level established for territories with similar climatic conditions in calculating individual types of direct payments (subsidies per 1 hectare of planted area and 1 liter (kilogram) of marketable milk);

other measures of state support in accordance, with federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation adopted in accordance with them, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the subjects of the Russian Federation, and municipal legal acts.

Proceeding from the fact that all investment projects in the agro-industrial complex are implemented on the basis of public-private partnership, better conditions are also expected for investors. And, first of all – in the form of subsidies. Subsidy from the federal budget are provided to the budget of a particularly significant agrarian entity of the Russian Federation in order to provide them to investors engaged in capital investments in the acquisition, creation, reconstruction, modernization, technical re-equipment of property intended and used for imple-

mentation on a particularly important agrarian territory of activities for the development of agriculture, processing of agricultural products. This done, in order to recover part of the costs: to pay interest on loans received from Russian credit institutions for agricultural purposes; for the purchase of machinery and equipment; construction of irrigation systems; to pay the initial installment and interest on leasing contracts; to pay an initial installment for commodity loans; on measures for soil protection and reproduction of their fertility, creation of afforestation and restoration of forest shelter belts; connection to utility networks; to pay interest on borrowed bank loans for the construction of office housing by agricultural commodity producers; creation of pilot industrial production in the field of bio-technologies; introduction of biotechnological methods for processing agricultural raw materials; on the development of organic farming and the production of agricultural products with specified properties; creation of objects of logistics infrastructure for small forms of management (slaughter and procurement points, cooler tanks, milk trucks, etc.); per unit of production of beef cattle; to organize the production of baby food and agricultural raw materials for its production.

Subjects of the Russian Federation, which have received the status of particularly significant agrarian and attract investors, create additional preferences for them:

– subsidizing, at the expense of the funds of a particularly significant agrarian entity of the Russian Federation, the profit tax of the participant in the part calculated in connection with the commissioning of new production capacities; subsidizing, at the expense of the

funds of a particularly significant agrarian entity of the Russian Federation, a tax on the property of the participant in the part calculated in connection with the commissioning of new production capacities;

– other support measures.

Thus, today the region acts as the main administrative and structural link in the implementation of the state's regional policy, which is designed to ensure the creation of appropriate conditions for the life of a certain territorial community of people, the effective use of local economic resources and the development of mutually beneficial interregional production relations. For the modern agricultural industry is characterized by the complex organization of the management system of agriculture, associated with the improvement of the conditions of production and rational use of agricultural land, the complication of the organization of mechanisms for interaction between state bodies and agricultural enterprises, the change in the structure of the main processes, stranded agriculture, methods and algorithms for making managerial decisions on the land issue. In these conditions, to implement the program for the production of import-substituting products, it is necessary to have a management system capable of ensuring the conformity of the main and auxiliary processes of agricultural production with modern requirements for the development of the Russian economy, adapt agricultural processes to the conditions of the external and internal environment, agricultural lands. To solve the problem of import substitution, it is necessary to reorganize and modernize some agricultural production facilities.

References

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