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## **Ecological and Economic Potential and Prospects for Organic Production in the Regions of Russia**

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### **Abstract:**

**Purpose:** The article assesses the ecological and economic potential of organic production in the regions of Russia and substantiates the prospects for the regions' production activity.

**Design:** Assessment of the resource potential of the Russian regions in the direction of the development of organic agriculture, the substantiation of the effectiveness of new areas of activity for the Russian agrarian economy.

**Findings:** The increase in agricultural and food production in excess of regulatory needs in order to ensure food security in Russia has led to the expansion of agricultural exports as well as to a change of the agro-industrial complex development vector from import substitution to export-oriented production.

**Practical implications:** Environmental problems of agriculture are identified, mechanisms for their solution are justified. Based on the environmental and economic assessment, the most promising agrarian regions were selected as potential producers of organic products.

**Originality:** The article substantiates ecological, economic and resource potential, shows the potential of the producers of the Russian regions in the production of organic products, the development of organic agriculture and the use of bio-intensive agricultural technologies.

**Keywords:** Resources, potential, technology, ecology, organic products, ecosystem management.

**JEL codes:** O13, Q24, Q57.

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## **1. Introduction**

Today, the food market shows a clear priority in the direction of developing the production of organic products. The development of the organic market is determined by many factors: distrust of genetically modified products; awareness of the health risks of mass-produced products; the danger of animal epidemics; promotion of environmentally friendly products; focus on a healthy lifestyle and other factors. The production of organic products is already carried out in more than 160 countries of the world, or 37 million hectares of agricultural land. In Russia, about 150 thousand hectares of agricultural land has been certified for organic production (Poltarykhin *et al.*, 2018). The ecological and economic potential of agrarian-oriented regions allows expanding the production of organic products (Korableva *et al.*, 2018). However, there are several organizational and economic problems and the development of mechanisms for their solution is required.

## **2. Methodology**

The theoretical basis of the conducted research is the works of Russian and foreign economists and agrarians on the development of agriculture, organic production, assessment of the resource potential of the agro-industrial complex, scientific reports and recommendations, laws, decrees of the President, orders of the Government of the Russian Federation, regulatory documents of subjects of the Russian Federation, the EU statutory framework for the development of organic agricultural production, and IFOAM standards. The systematic approach that ensured the comprehensiveness, consistency, and purposefulness of the presented research was made the methodological basis. Analytical, abstract-logical, design-calculated, economic-statistical, monographic and other research methods were applied in the process of work.

The presented research is based on studying the issues of the strategy of organic agriculture development based on the integrated use of the sector, resource and environmental potential of the regions of Russia.

## **3. Results**

Studying the experience of world agricultural production shows that agricultural development is largely focused on the production of environmentally friendly, safe for human health products, providing improved quality and life expectancy of the population (Vedenin, 1980; Yarlykapov, 2013; Melgui *et al.*, 2018). Leading agrarian scientists and practitioners are working on the problems and prospects for the development of organic agriculture. Discussions continue, starting with the terminology used in the research and practice of organic agriculture, ecological and economic potential, as well as regarding environmentally friendly farming technologies (Alferova, 2015; Kuznetsov *et al.*, 2017; Kuznetsov and Suprun,

2017; Fokina *et al.*, 2019). The solution of the complex problem of environmental safety of production and at the same time of increasing production volumes in order to provide the population with ecologically clean food is not only of economic importance but also of social and demographic importance. Global studies have shown a clear correlation between the deterioration of food quality and the growth of various diseases, including those among children. Only 18-20% of newborns in Russia are considered healthy, and genetic disorders are observed in 30% or more of them (Kryukov, 2018).

Organic farming includes social responsibility, provides environmental safety and economic efficiency. This is a biological and dynamic method of management, which is based on the management of agro-industrial production in accordance with the laws of nature (Kupavikh and Nutskova, 2016; Movchan and Yakovleva, 2019; Melekhin *et al.*, 2016). European agricultural scientists understand organic agriculture as a system of agricultural production based on natural means, to which they refer crop rotation system, composts, methods of biological pest control, minimal tillage to maintain soil fertility with complete elimination of synthetic fertilizers and chemical plant protection products, feed additives for livestock and genetically modified components (Miloserdov, 2014; Aleksandrova *et al.*, 2018; Kochneva *et al.*, 2018; Shklyarskiy and Shklyarskiy, 2017).

Agricultural scientists that apply the principles of organic agriculture and plan to launch their products to world markets need to be certified according to generally accepted international standards. However, many enterprises, particularly in developing countries, maintain organic agriculture due to the lack of financial resources for the purchase of synthetic fertilizers and plant protection products, while not having certification for their products (Abramovich *et al.*, 2019; 2018; Prodanova *et al.*, 2019; Nutskova *et al.*, 2017; Goloshchapova *et al.*, 2018; Dzhavatov *et al.*, 2018).

Thus, under the American law, organic agriculture is treated as a production system in which the use of chemical fertilizers, plant protection products and synthetic feed additives is minimized or eliminated. Organic agricultural production is based on the use of alternating crop rotations, crop residues, only organic fertilizers, nitrogen-containing legumes, green fertilizers, minimal mechanical soil treatment, biological methods of controlling pests of crops, providing plants with nutritional components. The system of organic agricultural production prohibits the use of products obtained using genetic engineering, radiation exposure or the usage of wastewater as fertilizer (Polushkina, 2012).

The development of organic agriculture is also accompanied by social, environmental and economic efficiency as well as sustainable rural development (Areiqat *et al.*, 2019; Dalevska *et al.*, 2019; Bombiak, 2019; Bohdaniuk *et al.*, 2019; Arribas *et al.*, 2019; Semenov and Kuznetcov, 2015; Sharafutdinov *et al.*, 2019; Shklyarskiy *et al.*, 2018). The dynamic steady growth of the market for

organic agricultural products continues globally. Thus, according to "The World of Organic Agriculture 2017" study, the global total industry turnover amounted to 75 billion euros, and the total area of certified agricultural land reached 51 million hectares in 2016, an increase of 21 million hectares compared to 2007. The largest number of organic producers is concentrated in India, Ethiopia, and Mexico. The largest consumer of organic products is the United States (turnover of 36 billion euros in 2016). The second and third line of the rating is occupied by Germany (about 9 billion euros) and France (about 6 billion euros). According to expert forecasts, the Asia-Pacific region will be the leader in organic agriculture by 2020 (Voronkova *et al.*, 2018; Petukhov *et al.*, 2017).

It should be noted that the natural, climatic and resource potential of the rural territories of individual regions of Russia allows the development of organic agriculture. Table 1 presents the leading regions of the environmental rating of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

**Table 1.** *The environmental rating of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (base period January 6, 2017 – September 1, 2017) (Kryukov, 2018)*

| No | Rating dynamics | The subject of the Russian Federation | Nature Security Index | Industrial and Ecological Index | Socio-Ecological Index | Consolidated Environmental Index |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1  | -               | Tambov Region                         | 68/32                 | 54/46                           | 75/25                  | 67/33                            |
| 2  | -               | Altai Republic                        | 67/33                 | 37/63                           | 70/30                  | 60/40                            |
| 3  | -               | Altai region                          | 54/46                 | 45/55                           | 70/30                  | 58/42                            |
| 4  | +4              | St. Petersburg                        | 33/67                 | 51/49                           | 73/27                  | 56/44                            |
| 5  | -1              | Chuvash Republic                      | 48/52                 | 36/64                           | 74/26                  | 56/44                            |
| 6  | -1              | Ulyanovsk region                      | 52/48                 | 46/54                           | 63/37                  | 55/45                            |
| 7  | -               | Moscow                                | 27/73                 | 53/47                           | 73/27                  | 55/45                            |
| 8  | -2              | Belgorod region                       | 42/58                 | 49/51                           | 69/31                  | 55/45                            |
| 9  | +4              | Murmansk region                       | 51/49                 | 45/55                           | 65/35                  | 55/45                            |
| 10 | -               | Kursk region                          | 58/42                 | 37/63                           | 64/36                  | 54/46                            |
| 11 | +9              | Komi Republic                         | 56/44                 | 37/63                           | 65/35                  | 54/46                            |
| 12 | +4              | Magadan Region                        | 70/30                 | 31/69                           | 59/41                  | 53/47                            |

Thus, the development of a correlation model reflecting the dependence of the yield of grain crops on the level of application of mineral and organic fertilizers did not reveal a close relationship between the yield of grain crops and the amount of fertilizer applied in agriculture of the Altai Territory. However, during the correlation and regression analysis, a relationship was found between the following factors:

- the grain yield and the application of mineral fertilizers per 1 hectare of the sowing area of mineral fertilizers is weak because the correlation coefficient  $r = 0.23$ , with an increase in the dose of mineral fertilizers per 1 hectare of sowing, the grain yield will increase (Telyakov *et al.*, 2015);

- grain yield and application of organic fertilizers per 1 ha of crops is a direct weak link, since the correlation coefficient  $r = 0.18$ , with an increase in the dose of organic fertilizers applied per 1 ha of sowing, the yield of grain crops will increase. Regression statistics showed that not all factors were considered when building a model, since the multiple correlation coefficient (multiple R) is equal to 0.265 (Podprugin, 2012).

Nevertheless, these results are confirmed by the economic feasibility of the development of agriculture, focused on the production of organic products, the abandonment of the use of mineral fertilizers due to their low efficiency and the potential of organic and biotechnologies in the agro-industrial complex.

The experience of Cornish University, which lasted for 22 years (the results were published in 2005), proved that when using organic methods to produce grain crops and soybeans, they get the same yield as when using traditional intensive technologies. At the same time, the use of organic production methods requires less energy and does not lead to the accumulation of herbicides in the soil (Altukhov, 2008; Boduen *et al.*, 2019). A similar experience of Swiss scientists showed a reduction in yield by 20% compared with traditional production methods, with 50% reduction in energy costs for fertilizers and 97% for chemical plant protection products (Danilov-Danilian, 2003). Based on the American honey mushrooms, the yield of organic farming averages 95-100% of traditional (Kolesova, 2015).

This factor has a significant impact on the attractiveness of agricultural products in terms of environmental cleanliness and attracts foreign partners to create joint projects in the region for the production of organic agricultural products (Ilyina *et al.*, 2019) The implementation of such projects enhances the financial component of agricultural enterprises, where real conditions are created for improving living conditions and cultural leisure activities, helps to retain staff in the village and to develop the livestock industry (Dashko and Kotiukov, 2017; Aleksandrova *et al.*, 2019; Dashko and Karpova, 2016). Expansion of arable land as a result of the introduction of fallow lands leads to the need to increase the number of animals, and this, in turn, increases the employment rate while providing people with year-round work, creating additional jobs, and solving the employment problems of the rural population (Kuznetsova *et al.*, 2018).

In organic farming, the maintenance of soil fertility and the return of the nutrients delivered with the harvest to the soil are achieved mainly using organic fertilizers and the development of innovative biotechnologies. At the same time, attention is paid to the creation of conditions for the functioning of soil biota microorganisms,

which destroy organic compounds and release plant nutrients. Substances such as bone and blood meal, various minerals (phosphates, carbonates) can be used as fertilizers.

Introduction of fallow land to production forms prerequisites for an increase in feed crops, which ultimately will lead to an increase in crop yields and an improvement in land fertility based on soil restoration as well as an increase in the number of farm animals. The main factors hindering massive development of organic agriculture are the financial costs necessary to start introducing organic technologies, which are estimated at \$500–1000 per 1 ha for cereals and at \$6000–8000 per 1 ha for fruit production. The low level of certified lands, the increase in time and material costs to produce organic products hinder the development of this promising direction. At the same time, over the past 10 years, according to the Union of Organic Farming (Voronkova *et al.*, 2018), the number of organic producers in Russia has increased by almost 10 times. Most producers of organic products are in the European part of Russia and are concentrated in the Yaroslavl, Saratov, Rostov and Moscow Regions, as well as in the Krasnodar Territory, the southern regions of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East (Figure 1).

**Figure 1.** Territorial location of producers of organic products in Russia (highlighted in color)



According to expert estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture, in 15-20 years Russia can take up to 10% of the world market for organic products and food, and the very direction of organic agriculture will be a new area of global influence. There is everything in the Russian Federation to do this: enormous natural potential, huge reserves of fresh water and fertile land, and the labor potential of agricultural

territories. From January 1, 2020, the Federal Law "On Organic Products and on Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation" will be enacted, which introduces the official definition of the terms "organic products", "producers of organic products", and "organic agriculture"; provides a regulatory framework for product quality control and maximally informing consumers about organic products (Movchan *et al.*, 2019).

The law regulates the norms of production, storage, transportation, labeling, and sale. Certification will be conducted by accredited bodies; manufacturers will be issued a certificate of conformity and only after that the manufacturer will have the right to place the appropriate labeling on the packaging of their goods. A unified public register of producers of organic products will also be created, for which the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation is responsible. This measure should oust unfair market participants and have a positive impact on the quality of organic products (Voronkova *et al.*, 2018). In a competitive environment, providing opportunities for civilized and dynamic market development and creating a high level of competitiveness of domestic organic products are key elements among the national and regional priorities of any country and, therefore, the most important functions of state regulation.

#### **4. Discussion**

In connection with the intensification of the negative anthropogenic impact of human activity on the natural environment, high population growth rates, the lag in reproduction and restoration of natural resources, and the intensification of production of material goods, primarily in agriculture, it is necessary to revise the existing system of intensive agricultural production. In this regard, the movement for environmental safety and the preservation of the environment, soil resources, fresh water, and renewable energy sources is becoming increasingly active. A social movement for healthy nutrition, preserving the traditions of national and regional cuisine is developing (Ziuzya *et al.*, 2018). In Russia, the year 2017 was declared the Year of Ecology by the President, which indicates the country's entering the global trend (Prodanova *et al.*, 2017; Plaskova *et al.*, 2017).

Ecological safety of life activity of the population involves an integrated approach to solving environmental problems and ecosystem management of production processes and environmental management, as well as the introduction of the principles of sustainable development of rural areas.

Ecosystem management is one of the six cross-cutting thematic priorities of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The six cross-cutting thematic priorities are: climate change; disasters and conflicts; ecosystem management; environmental governance; harmful substances and hazardous waste; resource efficiency – sustainable consumption and production.

Ecosystem management refers to an approach to managing natural resources that focuses on the sustainability of ecosystems in order to meet environmental and humanitarian needs in the future. Scientists see it as a new and integrated approach to managing natural resources. Ecosystem management has the following features: focusing activities on long-term resource sustainability; maintaining and improving the biodiversity of the environment; thinking on a wide spatial and temporal scale; integration of economics, sociology and ecological systems in the planning process; adjustment of management plans in connection with monitoring and new information; recognition of the complexity and interaction of "ecosystems"; recognition that people are part of the ecosystem.

At the heart of the "ecosystem approach" is the notion of an "ecosystem". It was introduced into the scientific circulation by A. Tensley (Great Britain) in 1935 to denote a relatively stable system, which includes the community of living organisms and their environment. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 consolidated the international legal definition of an "ecosystem" and defined the obligations of the parties to preserve (restore) ecosystems (Zhuchenko, 2012).

## **5. Conclusion**

Russia's long-term goals are export-oriented agriculture and food industry because the country has unique export potential and enormous natural resources for the production of environmentally friendly products. These are 20% of the world's freshwater reserves, 9% of the arable land of the planet (115 million hectares), 58% of the world black earth reserves, 38.8 million hectares of fallow agricultural land (including pairs) that have not been chemicalized for a long time. Approximately 67% of arable land is concentrated in agricultural organizations, about 15% is accounted for by peasant (farmer) farms and individual entrepreneurs, and 17% of arable land is used by households (Zhuchenko, 2012). The main volume of organic crop production in the world falls on farm and personal subsidiary plots. In this regard, it is necessary to pay attention to the importance of environmental and social responsibility of business.

The environmental functions and management of the resource potential of organic agriculture in the regions are carried out by administrative departments, regional ministries are also created. Regional ministries implement the state policy in the field of environmental protection and environmental management, water, forest relations, protection and use of wildlife objects, aquatic biological resources, as well as in the field of hunting and conservation of hunting resources. Ministries and departments provide general guidance and control over environmental management within the framework of their powers. However, unfortunately, there are many specific issues related to the production and sale of organic products. Russia's ability to maintain compliance with international standards and be competitive in world markets where organic farming is in demand is quite high, as there are huge

reserves of land in Russia. The introduction of ecological farming systems needs to be carried out over vast areas and coordinated with many small owners. The problem remains to provide farmers with information on new, more efficient technical means, biotechnologies in organic agriculture and certification of organic products for ecological purity, the safety of products, use of intensive biotechnologies, financial support for organic agriculture, processing and sale of eco-products.

In this regard, and based on environmental, economic and resource feasibility, the authors have proposed bringing ecosystem management to the level of rural settlements through the formation of microclusters and ecoclusters of rural areas based on the principles of cooperation and public-private partnership.

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