

MTMSD 2022**I International Conference «Modern Trends in Governance and Sustainable Development of Socio-economic Systems: from Regional Development to Global Economic Growth»****CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to study the conceptual foundations for ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex and to identify the factors hindering this process. To understand the essence and content of this concept, the article carried out its terminological analysis. The presented review made it possible to prove the absence of a formed theoretical basis for the study. The main conclusions of the authors prove that the key principle for ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex is the food security of the country. The article attempts to explore the possibilities of this aspect from the standpoint of legislative support with additional arguments for the expansion of financial measures by the state. Economic sanctions and the consequences of the pandemic emphasize the importance and need to adjust government support measures that ensure the creation of conditions for the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex. Realizing the importance in the development of the import substitution mechanism, the tasks of the state should be to ensure the availability and expansion of the possibility of concessional lending and grant financing, to strengthen tax incentive mechanisms, mainly for small and medium-sized agribusiness. The key global trend affecting the current realities of ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex is the innovative and technological aspect of the development of agro-industrial enterprises.

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1. Introduction

Ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex has traditionally been a priority for the development of the Russian economy, which should result in efficient agricultural production that guarantees the country's food security and strengthens its positions in the ranking of major exporters (Barzaeva & Ilyasov, 2022). The sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex is determined by interrelated components - economic, social and environmental (Abdulaeva et al., 2019).

Local access to financial support, lack of technological innovations prevent the country from following trends and forming a sustainable industry system.

The lack of practical implementation of programs to support innovation in agriculture at the regional and federal levels exacerbates the situation in the formation of a full-fledged concept of sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex.

2. Problem Statement

The sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex is crucial for achieving food security in any country. However, there is a lack of theoretical basis and legislative support for ensuring this development. In addition, economic sanctions and the pandemic have further highlighted the need for adjusting government support measures to create optimal conditions for the growth of this sector.

3. Research Questions

The issue described in this research paper prompts a number of research inquiries: What are the conceptual foundations for ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex? What factors hinder the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex? How can legislative support be expanded to ensure the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex? What financial measures can the state take to create optimal conditions for the growth of the agro-industrial complex? How can import substitution mechanisms be developed, and what tasks should the state undertake to achieve this? What innovative and technological aspects can agro-industrial enterprises adopt to ensure sustainable development?

4. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to examine the conceptual foundations for ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex, identify hindering factors, and propose practical solutions through legislative support and financial measures. The study aims to highlight the importance of innovation and technology in achieving sustainable development and food security. Ultimately, the research findings will inform policymakers and stakeholders on ways of creating optimal conditions for the growth of the agro-industrial complex.

5. Research Methods

The theoretical basis of the study was the work of domestic scientists in the field of theory and practice of ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex. The article systematizes the results of scientists' research on the conceptual foundations for ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex, identifying the factors that constrain this process using the methods of comparative analysis, induction and deduction, and is also supported by a graphical method for presenting conclusions (Dzhabrailova et al., 2021).

6. Findings

6.1. Sustainable Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex: Some Aspects of the Conceptual Apparatus

This concept has not received a specific interpretation of the concept, due to the complexity of its components (environmental, economic, social aspects of human development), and the contradictions of scientists regarding their meaning. Modern realities of the Russian economy prove the instability of the terminological base of this concept. This is due to the strategy of the state and the state and global geopolitical trends, which predetermines the content of this term (Abdulaeva et al., 2019).

So, Ushachev, interpreting this concept, focuses on the unity of its components: economic, social and environmental. This will ensure economic growth and meet the needs of the population in accordance with all environmental requirements (Belousov, 2013).

Khodos and Ivanov emphasize the ability of the agro-industrial complex to develop effectively, while the authors pay special attention to the direct formation of the country's food security (Belousov, 2013).

The emphasis placed on various problems predetermine the contradictory formulations of this concept and, in turn, highlight its attributes: economic growth, improvement of the quality of life in rural areas, conservation of natural resources, balanced nature management, etc.

6.2. Modern trends in Ensuring Sustainable Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex

A significant document in the context of ensuring the sustainable development of agriculture in Russia is the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation approved in 2020. The new version of the doctrine is represented by an upward change in physical indicators. Note that in this case, the physical achievement of indicators is not a priority, the question of economic accessibility for the population of the country is raised (Vakhrameev, 2022).

According to some statistics, there is a downward trend in the income of the population, which is primarily a discouraging factor in the economic availability of food, and, accordingly, the threats to the country's food security are expanding (Daudov, 2017; Gorshkova et al., 2020).

The state program for the development of agriculture and the regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and food traditionally continues to be the dominant mechanism for ensuring sustainable agricultural production from a position and its financial support.

Thus, by increasing the effectiveness of scientific and technical policy, it becomes possible to overcome technological backwardness in the spheres of the complex, conditions are created to provide the population with high-quality and competitive agricultural products.

Since a high standard of living of the population is a significant goal of ensuring the sustainable development of any territories, the creation of conditions aimed at improving the level and quality of life of the population living in rural areas becomes necessary, since it is this population that is employed in agricultural production (Ivanov & Ponomareva, 2011). Education, qualifications of workers in the agricultural sector, the preservation of traditional values should become key components in solving these problems (Agarkova et al., 2016).

The positive dynamics of the implementation of measures aimed at consolidating the population in rural areas can be ascertained thanks to the specific measures enshrined in the Strategy for Sustainable Development of Rural Territories of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 (German-Russian Agrarian-Political Dialogue, 2020). Such measures contribute to improving the quality of life in rural areas; comfortable conditions suggest a decrease in outflow from rural areas (Ushachev, 2006).

The Federal Scientific and Technical Program for the Development of Agriculture for 2017-2025 also forms the concept of sustainable agriculture in Russia. The program guidelines are represented by the development and implementation of systems for the rational use of chemical and biological protection of agricultural plants and animals, the storage and efficient processing of agricultural products, the creation of safe and high-quality food products, the transition to highly productive and environmentally friendly agro- and aquaculture.

The designated goal of the program (ensuring stable growth in agricultural production) is achieved not only through innovative activity and creating conditions for attracting investment, but also through the development of infrastructure in rural areas (Khodos & Ivanov, 2013). Insufficient funding acts as a destimulating factor in achieving the goal.

The concept of sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex implies the continuous growth of food production, the rational and efficient use of economic resources, and the increase in the well-being and well-being of not only the population itself, but also generations (Shakhgiraev, 2019; Shakhgiraev & Zubairaev, 2021). We agree that only the interaction of components (economic, social and environmental components) ensures such development (Figure 1) (German-Russian Agrarian-Political Dialogue, 2020).

In modern conditions, the long-term innovative and technological aspect of the development of agro-industrial complex is an important factor in ensuring sustainable development. The development and implementation of science-intensive technologies in the activities of agricultural enterprises is a mandatory requirement in the context of the transition to a sustainable agricultural model.

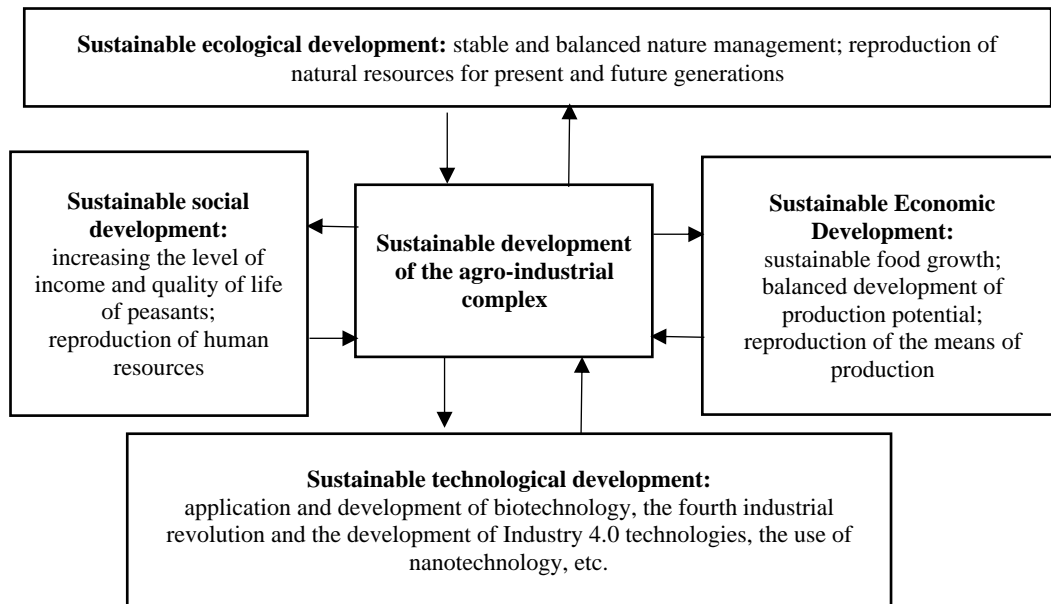


Figure 1. The relationship between the components of sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex

Therefore, in addition to the traditional approach to the relationship between the components of the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex, it is necessary to include a component as a sustainable development of a technological nature. The constraining factors for ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial sector are technical and technological, organizational and institutional, integration, environmental, social, structural and sectoral (Murtazova, 2021). Therefore, the listed factors set the key directions for solving these problems).

7. Conclusion

Thus, the conceptual foundations for ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex are represented by a triad of accents. The basis is the natural and ecological features of life support, the economic component is assigned a special role of development; the social emphasis is represented by the well-being and well-being of generations.

The presented accents of the problems that ensure the sustainable development of the complex are impossible without the assistance of the state. Modern economic realities oblige the state to modify the policy to create conditions for ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex. Anti-sanction measures acted as a kind of impetus for the development of import substitution processes and expansion of the country's export opportunities.

Thus, small and medium-sized agribusiness, which is a key link in the growth of agricultural production, should continue to be a priority from the standpoint of expanding state measures that contribute to the increase in agricultural production, the purpose of which, in turn, is to maximize the process of import substitution. The active interaction of agricultural organizations, the state and banking institutions was the result of expanding the possibilities of the food market under the sanctions, providing the population and industry with internal needs. It was 2014 that contributed to the rapid development of the agro-industrial security doctrine and the continuous improvement of its components.

The state should ensure the availability and expand opportunities for concessional lending and grant financing, assist in strengthening tax incentive mechanisms, while maximizing the effect of the import substitution process.

It should be noted that, for example, the issues of ensuring the food security of the Chechen Republic are not so palpable on a national scale, since the subject has been providing food needs on its own for many years (Ushachev, 2006).

Therefore, in order to ensure the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and the competitive prospects of this region (expanding export opportunities), the issue of increasing production volumes is being raised.

Since the key global trend influencing the current realities of ensuring the sustainable development of the agro-industrial complex is the innovative and technological aspect of the development of agro-industrial enterprises, the question is raised of expanding program-targeted support mechanisms for organizations, taking into account the specific features of the regions. An effective measure is the creation of regional funds for the development of the agro-industrial complex, the tasks of which are aimed at providing financial guarantees, providing mechanisms for lending and insurance on preferential terms (Khodos & Ivanov, 2013).

Reducing the budget burden in the current sanctions conditions actualizes the issue of stimulating public-private partnerships through the expansion of tax and financial instruments.

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