Food security structure and agribusiness

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Abstract. The article explores the conditions of food security as one of the development goals of the third millennium, proclaimed by the UN. It analyzes the contradictory nature of these conditions. The study identifies the most significant elements of the food security structure to determine the directions of agribusiness activity and increase the level of food security in Russia. The structure of food security comprises several elements: political, economic, scientific and innovative, demographic, psychological. Each of the components is given a characteristic and the degree of significance of each element is analyzed. The study identifies the most important directions for the development of agribusiness of various forms of ownership and various organizational and legal forms: from farms to agriholdings, taking into account the goals of sustainable development to ensure food security, improve nutrition, and develop agriculture.

1. Introduction
In the history of mankind and Russia, situations have repeatedly arisen when aggravation of food problems led to social changes and explosions: hunger riots, troubled times, revolutions, mass migrations, etc.

The economic and social development of society is possible only with the successful solution of the tasks of ensuring food security. In turn, political stability is needed to achieve food security. The UN Millennium Declaration (hereinafter - the Declaration) defines eight development goals for the third millennium. Meeting the challenges of food security and nutrition is the most important of them. It assumes the achievement of such economic parameters as a sufficient quantity and quality of food, price stability. In the political and social fields, the conditions for achieving the goals of the Declaration are: political stability, the rule of law, the absence of conflicts and civil unrest. The events of recent years and months are associated with serious global and domestic problems in both economic and socio-political spheres. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated them.

In recent years, in Russia and abroad the works of economists, political scientists, and lawyers on some aspects of food security in various regions of the world have appeared. So, Berg S. analyzed the issues of food security in the strategies of the Arctic states. Ericksen P. explores food systems in the era of global change [1].

Under the conditions of Britain’s exit of the EU and the aggravation of the situation on fisheries in the waters of the Atlantic, the works of such researchers as Louvit K. [2] and Nelson S. Nadu M., Bavington [3], dealing with the solution of food security problems connected with fishing, are being updated. The economic aspects of food security in certain regions of the Russian Federation are analyzed in the works of Koptseva N. [4], who studies the problems of the Taimyr population and Akhmadulina T. [5] researching the Siberian Federal District.
Our collective monograph explores the legal aspects of Arctic food security [6], the authors' work [7] is devoted to food security of indigenous peoples. The matters of ensuring the Yenisei Siberia food security and agribusiness participation issues are considered by the authors in their publication of 2019 [8].

The purpose of the research is to consider the controversial quality of food security, its structure analysis, as well as to identify the most important areas of agribusiness activity to increase the level of food security in Russia.

2. The controversial nature of food security as a trend in modern development

While studying the food security nature, the conditions formulated by the FAO are important. These include:

- the availability of food in sufficient quantity and of good quality;
- political stability and rule of law;
- the absence of conflicts and civil unrest;
- food price stability, regardless of weather fluctuations;
- food availability for the population.

It is logical that food security becomes a trend in the historical and social development of mankind in the 21st century. During this period, many countries reached a level of economic development that allowed them to successfully solve the problems of ensuring their own food security, on the one hand, and, on the other, to support the world's poorest countries in solving food problems.

At the same time, contradictions were revealed in the policies of the United States and the European Union that support and even fuel civil conflicts, while combining such activities with the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of the countries in whose territories these conflicts take place. But it is precisely the absence of military and civil conflicts and political stability in countries that are one of the most important conditions for ensuring food security in accordance with the Declaration. The relevance of these conditions remains underestimated, although they are the fundamental basis of food security. The lack of stability consequence is a sharp decline in food security: rising food prices, reducing their quantity or their complete disappearance.

Natural and climatic disasters (droughts, floods, locust invasions, epidemics, epizootics, etc.) have a serious negative impact on food security. This year, the world is facing a new threat - the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to its consequences, a decrease in GDP in the EU countries from 6.5 to 9.5% is forecasted, while a decrease in the budget by 5-6% of GDP is forecasted in the Russian Federation. A significant reduction in production and an increase in the number of people left without any means of livelihood seriously worsen the food situation.

A decrease in GDP in previously economically prosperous countries will lead to a reduction in aid to the poorest countries, in which a significant part of the population is still undernourished. Closing borders reduces the number of workers who have traditionally worked in the agricultural sector of Western Europe. It can be assumed that by the end of the current 2020, world food prices will rise. This will result in the violation of such an important condition of food security, which is defined in the Declaration as food prices stability.

3. The structure of food security

The existence of man and humanity is impossible without proper nutrition, which not only satisfies hunger and supports life. It should contribute to the development of man, the disclosure and realization of his potential. Therefore, among the conditions of food security, along with a sufficient amount of food, the Declaration highlighted the requirements for its quality and improving the diet. In the modern world, when there is insufficient food in its various parts, whose population is starving, we are still talking about satisfying the most basic need for food. To fulfil the provisions of the UN Declaration and
the Doctrine of Food Security of the Russian Federation in order to improve food security, it is necessary to understand the structure of this phenomenon.

In our opinion, we can distinguish several of the most significant elements (aspects) in the structure of food security:

- economic;
- political (internal and external);
- scientific and innovative;
- infrastructure;
- demographic;
- psychological.

The economic aspect includes the direct production of agricultural products, their processing, sales. It should be taken into consideration that good seeds and various breeds of breeding animals are needed for the production of high-quality agricultural products. Russian agriculture is heavily dependent on imported seeds. This significantly reduces the level of food security in many sectors of agricultural production, especially in the field of horticulture and livestock. The other side of the economic aspect is the ability of the population to purchase food, which includes the appropriate level of wages, pensions and benefits, and other incomes of the population, as well as affordable food prices.

The internal political aspect of the food security structure is the activity of government agencies at all levels to implement the food security doctrine, including the allocation of funds for the development of the agro-industrial complex, the development of rural territories, and the creation of decent living conditions for agricultural producers. The latter involves the provision of acceptable housing and household needs, as well as educational, medical, cultural and others.

On the one hand, the external political aspect shows up in the presence of stable foreign policy conditions, in the absence of military encroachments on the territory of the country. On the other hand, it manifests itself in the presence or absence of various kinds of sanctions against a specific country. Our country has faced various sanctions in the field of agricultural production and food supplies. Although the states that introduced the sanctions failed to achieve the anticipated effect of them. Russia has managed to increase its own food production and even become an exporter of certain types of agricultural products and food. The scientific and innovative component allows calculating the need for food, working out new methods for the production and processing of agricultural products, breeding new varieties of plants and animal breeds, searching for and introducing new fertilizers, waste disposal methods. This aspect can include the creation of new agricultural machinery, as well as the conduct of scientific research to improve the diet and fill the elemental deficiency for various categories of population and territories of the Russian Federation.

Due to the length of our country and the remoteness of its parts from the place of cultivation and processing of agricultural products, the infrastructure component plays an important role in ensuring food security. In some regions, food delivery is possible only by air, along rivers during the navigation period, by the Northern Sea Route, which leads to a serious increase in food prices for the population. Today there is a real need for improvement and further development of infrastructure, the creation of new modes of transport.

Taking into account the demographic aspect involves the production of food in accordance with the age and professional characteristics of the needs of the population of specific territories. It is also necessary to take into account the demographic component of agricultural products and food products producers. In order to preserve and involve the population into the sphere of agricultural production, attractive working and living conditions should be created for workers and their families, including the satisfaction of their material, housing, domestic, cultural, educational needs.

We also consider the psychological aspect of food security to be the basis of the psychological health of the entire population. This aspect gives confidence in the future to various categories of the
population, contributes to the stability of the market and the reasonable formation of food prices and its availability.

When addressing food security issues, the interconnection of its various aspects should be taken into account. Decision making at the political level promotes the development of the economic, scientific and innovative aspects. The latter, in turn, has the most serious impact on the economic as well as infrastructure aspect.

4. Conclusion

The agribusiness of our country faces the difficult task of ensuring food security and fully meeting the needs of all categories of the population in good nutrition. For its successful solution, it is necessary to take into consideration various aspects of the food security structure.

A completely unexpected positive consequence of self-isolation and the reduction of certain types of economic activity in the city was the possibility of involving new workers in the sphere of agricultural production. An example is engaging townspeople in a specific economy which can provide them with housing, a plot of land and reasonable wages as well as train them agricultural professions.

The Doctrine of Food Security of the Russian Federation and the National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation, defines the task of ensuring food security as the strategic goal of providing the population of Russia with safe agricultural, fish, other products and food. The solution to this problem requires the most active involvement of agribusiness enterprises of various organizational and legal forms: from farms to agricultural holdings in the process. It is necessary to take into account the possibilities of creating regional agro-innovation systems, the uniqueness of individual territories, make wider use of various methods of self-sufficiency in food, as well as national and ethnic preferences in the field of nutrition.

The COVID-19 pandemic has put forth special requirements for food safety at all stages of production, processing and consumption. The importance of the sanitary and epidemiological recommendations of FAO and WHO on cooking and eating is increasing, which increases the requirements for agribusiness in terms of ensuring the safe production and processing of agricultural products.

An interesting direction in the activity of agribusiness can be the involvement of urban residents in the field of agricultural production, those who were left without work and a source of livelihood due to self-isolation and reduction of many areas of production and services. The experience of agricultural enterprises in the Tomsk region in attracting citizens on a long-term basis with housing, training in rural professions and reasonable wages deserves to be disseminated. Many families, seeing a positive prospect, are moving to the countryside, which makes it possible to solve the problem of providing human resources for agricultural production.

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