Main trends in the Development of Hunting Field in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

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Abstract. The article considers the resource and socio-economic assessment of the state of hunting in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Regional normative documents on the traditional sectors of the North were studied, the current state of hunting use in the republic was considered, modern problems of the industry and the development of measures for its sustainable development were identified. The main goal of the study is to study the issues of rational organization of production, reproduction of biological resources and ecology, the main priorities and trends of development are set. The novelty of the study consists in the development of a set of organizational and economic recommendations aimed at creating conditions for the transition to the sustainable development of traditional industries in the republic.

1. Introduction

The national economy of any country is a complex and branched system, the links of which are organically connected and perform strictly defined functions: means of production, goods of consumption or the provision of services to society. This separation is a consequence of the social division of labor, but the basis of the life of society is nevertheless the production of material goods. It includes industries engaged in the production of material goods (industry, construction, agriculture, etc.) or the provision of material services (communications, transport, trade). Industries of intangible production are engaged in the production (creation) of intangible goods (spiritual values) or the provision of intangible services (education, healthcare, etc.) [16]. The radical reform of the national economy very sensitively affected the hunting economy. Of particular importance is this problem at the enterprise level, the situation of which has changed fundamentally, less restructuring has affected amateur hunting.

2. Urgency

A number of different understandings and terms are associated with hunting, which do not always correctly reflect the essence of the concept, object or phenomenon: "hunting resources," "hunting stock," "hunting grounds," "hunting farm," "hunting." In accordance with the all-Russian classification of economic activities, hunting refers to Section A - "Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing and fish farming." Here, hunting is distinguished as a separate type of activity and belongs to the sectors of the
primary economy, is not part of agriculture or forestry [1]. Hunting farming according to the federal legislation on hunting is the sphere of activity for the conservation and use of hunting resources and their habitat, for the creation of hunting infrastructure, the provision of services in this area, as well as for the purchase, production and sale of hunting products [2]. Hunting has signs that allow you to separate this industry into a separate, albeit small, branch of the national economy. The word "hunting" consists of two words "hunting" and "conducting," that is, the science that studies hunting. A comprehensive study of hunting in its entirety is the subject of hunting "- this definition belongs to the author of the classic" Fundamentals of Hunting "D.K. Soloviev, wrote D.K. Gusev (1970) [6]. This extremely broad definition of hunting well reflected the idea of this concept in the second half of the 1920s [13]. The book by V. S. Romanov and co-authors of "Hunting" (2005) defines modern hunting as a science "on the laws of the development of hunting farming, the principles and methods of its management in accordance with the economic development of social production, natural conditions and national traditions, based on their requirements for the practice of hunting farming, the direction and prospects for its development in the general system of national economy of the country." [14]

In V.I. Dementyev's book "Fundamentals of Hunting" (1971), a hunting fund is described, where its structure and use are given, in which there is no specific wording of the concept, but only about methods of accounting for game, resources of hunting animals, and also the concept of hunting products is described [7].

In the research of N.N. Kharchenko "Hunting" (2002) there is a section "Resources of hunting farming," which states that "hunting resources are usually considered as a combination of hunting grounds and hunting animals and birds inhabiting them."

The book "The system of farming and fishing in the Yenisei North (1981-1985)" describes hunting grounds and their resources, gives the exploitation of hunting and fishing resources.

Hunting farming is a specific area of activity in environmental management and has all the necessary features of the production industry. This is the presence of a special natural resource, a specific tool, personnel of specialists, business entities, the industry for the processing of products and the production of tools and equipment, specialized research institutions, higher and professional secondary educational institutions, specially authorized bodies of state administration and control.

3. Problem setting
In the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), as in Russia as a whole, state regulation of hunting has an interdepartmental principle of structure. At the same time, the formation of a regulatory and administrative base is entrusted to the Ministry of Ecology, Nature Management and Forestry of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and the authorized body for organizing activities is the Department of Hunting and Specially Protected Territories.

Hunting is a traditional employment industry of the indigenous peoples of the North who inhabit the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Fur fishing is characterized by its identity and the continuity of the production process, which has not undergone much change over time. Only minor labor mechanization associated with overcoming distances from the place of production to the point of sale significantly affects the formation of costs.

In this regard, determining the prospects for the development of the hunting field, assessing its impact on the economic activities of the indigenous small peoples of the North is the most pressing issue of the development of traditional industries.

4. Theory
On the territory of the republic, hunting is carried out by 398 legal entities and individual entrepreneurs who have fixed hunting grounds on the territory with a total area of 132,067.3 thousand hectares, of which 164 hunting users are associations of indigenous small peoples of the North.

In total, 398 users were issued long-term licenses in 451 plots in the republic. Of these: IP-84 people (21.3%), OAO-26 people (6.6%), SAR - 31 people (7.8%), Family communities - 164 people (41.6%) (RO- 74 people, PC KRO- 51 people, SEC KPO-30 persons, SKhPK KPO-9 persons),
СХПК - 61 persons. (15.5 per cent), CFA 5 persons. (1.3%), OOS and RP - 6 persons (1.5%), HП-2 persons (0.5%), ФВП-1 persons (0.2%), MП-13 persons (3.3%), Artel-1 persons (0.25%) (Table 2.3.1). The largest number of licenses was issued in the Aldansky district -10.2%, Zhigiansky district- 9.9%, Oleneksky district-8.1%, Ust-Yansky district 6.6%, Neryungrinsky district-5.8%, Abyisk district -3.6%.

Hunting, trapping and shooting of wild animals, including the provision of services in these areas, is indicated as the main activity in 79 KMNS farms (20.5%). In Verkhnevilyuysky, Mirinsky, Khangalassky, Olenek districts, most of the traditional farms were engaged in hunting. More than half of the KMNS farms whose main activity was hunting were registered in the form of the KMNS ancestral community (51.9%), 22.8% were production cooperatives, 13.9% were agricultural production cooperatives.

The main specific factor of hunting production is land with animals inhabiting them. Of the objects of the animal world assigned to hunting resources, within the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) there are 123 species of mammals and birds, including cabargas, wild reindeer, roe deer, elk, noble deer, sheep, snow ram, brown bear, wolf, fox, sand, lynx, wolverine, sable, weasel, mountaineer, column, steppe choir, American mink, otter, hare geese, brents, ducks, wood-grouses, black grouse, hazel grouse, partridges, quails, a bald-coot, a lapwing, тулес, хрустан, a kamnesharka, турухтан, the herbalist, ulita, a morodunka, veretennik, curlews, snipes, a woodcock, a turtle-dove and др. Since August 1 of 2018 g. permits were issued for the extraction of hunting resources on which a limit on their production is established.

The state monitoring of the state of hunting resources in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is carried out on the basis of winter route records, wild ungulates, survey questionnaires of hunters, state reports of hunting users. In 2016, in February-April, winter route registration of hunting species of mammals and birds (ZMU), questionnaire and survey accounts of the number of brown bear, wolf, boron and waterfowl game were carried out.

As of January 01, 2019 the total area of municipalities of the RS (Ya) is 308350 thousand hectares, of which 99.1% are hunting grounds. The total area of fixed land is 132067 thousand hectares, i.e. 42.8% of the total area of MoD, publicly accessible land amounted to 92919.29 thousand hectares or 30.1% of the total area of MoD. The remaining part of the hunting grounds belongs to specially protected natural areas of regional importance. In accordance with the requirements of the legislation "On hunting and on the preservation of hunting resources," territorial hunting was carried out in 14 districts of the republic, 130 hunting users in 28 districts conducted intra-farm hunting.

At the end of 2018, all municipalities of the republic provided state services for issuing permits for the extraction of hunting resources. In total, in publicly accessible hunting grounds, the authorized body and territorial divisions issued 47719 permits, forms 27570 hunting users, in the territory of the PA - 1484 permits.

Funding from all sources has been declining in recent years, with a clear impact on the quality of hunting and hunting authority.

Since 2014, the amount of subvention has more than doubled from 86 million to 43 million rubles, as changes have been made to the Methodology for Determining Total Funds, provided in the federal budget in the form of subventions to the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation for the implementation of certain powers of the Russian Federation in the field of protection and use of animals, implementation of which has been transferred to the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, and their distribution among the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 13.03.2008 No. 171.

In view of the difficult financial situation in the budget of the republic, the funds determined for the development of hunting farming in the state programs of the republic are reduced and optimized annually.

In order to improve the efficiency of hunting and conservation of hunting resources and their habitat, to regulate the number of predators harmful to agriculture, the following measures are envisaged:
1. to regulate the number of wolves in the territory of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) with co-financing from the Federal Budget of measures to regulate the number of wolves;
2. To improve legislation with regard to compensation for damage caused to hunting resources as a result of the economic activities of enterprises that affect the habitat of wild animals;
3. to increase the efficiency of the use of aviation for the protection and regulation of hunting resources;
4. addressing the priority right of indigenous minorities to use hunting resources;
5. improving legislation on fishing for migratory hunting resources;
6. to increase the hunting culture by establishing the celebration of the All-Russian Day of a hunting worker.

5. Practical relevance
In general, the situation in the field of hunting and conservation of hunting resources in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for 2019 allows us to state a steadily positive trend in their development. The indicators for the effectiveness of the implementation of the state program "Reproduction and preservation of hunting resources" approved for 2019 have been met for most indicators.

Despite certain positive developments in various areas of relations in the field of hunting and conservation of hunting resources, there are still unresolved problems in the industry:
1. Due to the low efficiency of ground hunting and the lack of budget funds for conducting air shooting, a drastic reduction in the number of wolves in the zone of mountain taiga reindeer husbandry and herd horse breeding has not been achieved.
2. Slow pace of territorial and domestic hunting. Lack of hunting materials impairs the quality of state monitoring of the state of hunting resources and their habitat.
3. Lack of implementation of priority rights of small indigenous peoples to use hunting resources.
4. Inadequacy of legislation in terms of compensation for damage caused to hunting resources as a result of the economic activities of enterprises that affect the habitat of wild animals.

6. Conclusions
The conservation of biodiversity and wildlife resources has received considerable global attention in recent decades. The socio-economic reform of the hunting and fishing industry, which began in the first half of the 1990s, still cannot bring most hunting and fishing farms out of the protracted crisis. The lack of attention to the problems of organizing the fishing of hunting animals, the underestimation of its economic importance by state governing and legislative bodies led to the loss of a huge number of jobs. This was most negatively manifested in those territories of the North where it is impossible to solve the problem of employment through employment in agricultural or industrial production due to the lack of necessary natural resources and/or conditions.

Increasing the efficiency of fishing hunting is the most important national economic task. For its successful solution, the industry needs urgent improvement of the entire economic mechanism, in the practical implementation of scientifically sound measures to optimize macroeconomic conditions for functioning, and in the identification and implementation of domestic efficiency growth reserves.

Ways to address hunting and conservation of hunting resources:
1. To ensure timely finalization and consideration in the federal and republican legislative bodies of proposals to improve legislation in the field of hunting and conservation of hunting resources.
2. Improvement of the system of providing public services for the distribution of permits for the extraction of limited types of hunting resources by amending the Law of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) dated 19.04.2013, 1193-3 No. 1279-IV "On hunting and conservation of hunting resources," which will widely use the portal of state and municipal services of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), www.e-yakutia.ru.

Consider increasing funding for activities:
- to regulate the number of wolves and stimulate the extraction of wolves, to conduct research on the biology and monitoring of the wolf;
- to conduct state monitoring of hunting resources by the method of air accounting;
- to carry out activities for the reproduction of hunting resources.

Aware of the special importance of the role of hunting for the inhabitants of our Republic, its current deplorable state in the new economic conditions, in accordance with the instructions of the Council on Indigenous Minorities of the North under the Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the state committee of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) for Arctic affairs in 2018 developed a plan for the development of fishing of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the new economic conditions for 2018-2022 years. The draft Plan is based on the Strategy for the Development of Hunting Farming in the Russian Federation until 2030, the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Constitution of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), federal and republican legislative and regulatory acts in the field of hunting farming.

The plan for the development of fishing in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in the new economic conditions reveals the procedure for providing state support to farms engaged in hunting and directly stimulating hunter-fishermen, the development of a correct procurement and marketing system. The main goal of this Plan is to increase the level of employment of the population, the productivity of hunter-fishermen, and increase the quality output of fishing products.

Fishing farms should have the status of traditional environmental management and should have priority directions in state support for sustainable existence and further development. Currently, the average age of a hunter is 42-45 years and older. The younger generation does not aspire to this profession or do not have the opportunity to become them due to the high cost of equipment, vehicles, petroleum products and fishing gear. Every year, the hunter-fisherman's exit to wild fur fishing becomes not feasible costs that do not pay off due to low fur prices, the fur market structure is currently dictated by foreign mechanics, and the cost of fur is growing. To attract the able-bodied unemployed population to the profession of a hunter, a fisherman needs: reimbursement of costs for preparing and entering the hunter's fishery, about 50% (purchase of fuel, food, equipment, spare parts, harvesting hay feed for horses, fish for dog sledges), reimbursement of costs for the purchase of snowmobile equipment 50%.

Farms with long-term licenses can co-operate and create supply and marketing cooperatives that can become procurement organizations, directly interact with the state and support hunting farming. Creation of hunting infrastructure, purchase, production and sale of hunting products.

A hunter-fisherman should have the status of a self-employed population, through contractual relations with authorized organizations established by the state, he should receive state support. Thus, to solve the accessibility of the population to hunting resources and to solve the social issue of employment of the population in inaccessible settlements.

On the basis of the draft Plan, it is necessary to develop a mechanism of state support, to develop and implement a procedure for providing subsidies to provide part of the costs of extracted (handed over) furs. State support should be for hunting users or hunter fishermen based on real costs.

In order to increase the quality output and guaranteed marketing of fishing fur, one of the options provides for the possibility of organizing on the ground (areas) points (factoria) of fur with state control, with full payment of the cost of the fur handed over directly at the points, as well as providing points (factoria) with preferential loans.

Annual hunter rallies should be restored on the ground, discussing the pressing problems of fishing and amateur hunting. Practice training seminars on primary fur processing. Organize mass training of ethnic population on the basics of market economy, marketing and management.

Much attention should also be paid to the younger generation, to increase interest in this industry, to organize summer camps, mentoring exercises.

Today, the hunting economy as an industry is in crisis, there are no hunting farms functioning in full, the main-forming enterprise in the industry - FAPK Sakhabult JSC is in a difficult financial condition, the volume of fur harvesting is reduced annually, which is primarily due to the ratio of fur prices to the total price level (the cost of training and entering the fishery) which made the fishery low-cost, a decrease in demand for basic types of furs, such as squirrels, mud, ondatra, fox.
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