The need to develop a national scheme of agricultural production in the context of its development in the EAEU

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Abstract. One of the main directions in the development of the agricultural sector of the EAEU member states is the rational placement and deepening of the specialization of the production of certain types of agricultural products in each of them, taking into account the spatial development of their aggregate agricultural potential. The greatest effect is possible in the case when each country of the Union focuses on increasing the production and export of those types of food products and agricultural raw materials which are most effective in local conditions. To this end, it is necessary to develop national schemes for the territorial-sectoral division of labor in the agro-industrial production, taking into account the natural and economic features of each EEU member state, as well as a general scheme for the spatial development of their agricultural sector of the economy. This will improve the basic parameters in the development of the agrarian economy of the EAEU countries through the rational use of their combined huge agricultural and bioclimatic potentials. The paper also advocates in favor of creating the specialized high-tech zones for the production of certain types of agricultural products and expanding mutual and foreign trade in food products and agricultural raw materials.

1. Introduction
In contemporary conditions and for the future, the general main directions of development of the agrarian sector economy of the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union are as follows:

- Increasing the level of self-sufficiency of the main types of agricultural products, raw materials, and food to achieve national and collective food security, improving the structure and quality of nutrition of the population;
- Increasing the export potential of food products and agricultural raw materials (domestic trade within the EEU and to third countries);
- Developing integration processes in the agrarian economy, building a closer coordination between all countries of the Union, especially in terms of rational allocation and deepening of the production specialization of certain types of agricultural products in each of them, taking into account the spatial development of their aggregate agricultural potential.
Implementation of these main directions in the development of the agrarian sector of the Union economy is primarily concerned with Russia, which raises the need to consider the expansion of the integration-with-operation within its framework in the development of a national plan of location of agricultural production [13]. This will maximize the use of interstate integration and cooperation in the development of the agrarian sector, allowing to increase the production of food products and agricultural raw materials, expand their domestic trade, and increase exports to third countries. At the same time, the spatial development of the agrarian sector of the economy is the least expensive and covers the majority of food products and agricultural raw materials, each country, and the whole Union.

2. Analysis

The scale and intensity of the spatial development of the agro-food manufacturing countries of the Union are determined by a great variety of factors, including internal causes in the agrarian sector, the level of agrarian development, consistency of agricultural policies, effectiveness of intergovernmental agreements, etc. The greatest effect in improving the territorial-sectoral division of labor in the agro-industrial production of the Union was possible in case if each country would focus on increasing the production and export of those types of food products and agricultural raw materials that are traditionally the most effective in local conditions.

The spatial development of the agro-industrial production of the EAEU member states is promoted by:

- Objective needs for the development and deepening of integration processes in the economic space of the Union, which leads to the expansion of directions and the complication of formats of interstate integration and cooperation;
- Adoption of various kinds of supranational legal acts on the development of the agrarian sector of the economy, trade in food products and agricultural raw materials, expansion and strengthening of interstate cooperative and integration relations in the agricultural production of the Union;
- A relatively large potential capacity of the total agri-food market in its individual product segments, which allows us to impart new dynamics to trade and economic relations both within the Union and with third countries;
- A geographical proximity of the EAEU member states, the presence of a unified transport system and a powerful economic center;
- Large specialized areas of production of certain types of agricultural products that have developed in the recent past, as well as the existence of real opportunities to deepen specialization in the agricultural sector of the economy, to conduct accelerated import substitution in the general agri-food market and the relatively stable trend of avoiding undue mutual competition in specialized niches;
- Relatively similar requirements for the quality of agricultural products, raw materials and food, and consumer preferences among the majority of the population of the EEU member states.

The countries of the Union have significant agricultural potential and have the potential to attract investment, create and operate joint innovative projects to increase the joint production of certain types of agricultural products, raw materials and food. This should be taken into account when improving the territorial-sectoral division of labor in the agro-industrial production of the EAEU member states, its spatial development in the future.

In recent years, in the Republic of Belarus, emphasis has been placed on the creation in the sugar, oil and fat, meat, dairy and flax processing industries of vertically integrated productions for high value added products, as well as on increasing its share in exports of food products and agricultural raw materials.
In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the credit resources of the Eurasian Development Bank were used, in particular, to equip the flour milling industry with modern equipment, increase the grain storage capacity and develop the infrastructure to increase its exports.

In Russia, government support for investment lending to the agro-industrial complex was carried out by providing subsidies from the federal budget to regional budgets for reimbursement of a part of the interest rate on investment loans, primarily in the field of animal husbandry.

In general, within the whole EAEU, the priority areas of investment in the agro-industrial complex were (a) in the field of agriculture (these are investment projects in the development of dairy and beef cattle, vegetable growing, fruit growing, and viticulture), (b) in the field of processing of agricultural products (modernization and construction of new enterprises of the food and feed industry), and (c) in the field of logistics (the construction of fruit storage facilities, vegetable storehouses, the creation of wholesale distribution centers).

At the same time, despite the creation of certain prerequisites for the spatial development of the agro-industrial production of the countries of the Union, it faces a number of difficulties and obstacles to which: (a) maintaining a relatively low level of harmonization of requirements and rules established by the EAEU and the presence of gaps and deficiencies in supranational legislation; (b) contradictions and discrepancies between the national interests of individual member states of the EAEU in the general agrifood market, which are caused by the national characteristics and specifics of the development of the agrarian economy; (c) significant differences in the scale and resource potential of the agro-industrial complex associated with the union of unequal-sized states, which creates a certain consumer nature of the economic relations between the countries of the Union and its system integrator, which is Russia;

- Maintaining a relatively low level of harmonization of requirements and rules established by the EAEU and the presence of gaps and deficiencies in supranational legislation;
- Contradictions and discrepancies between the national interests of individual member states of the EAEU in the general agrifood market, which are caused by the national characteristics and specifics of the development of the agrarian economy;
- Significant differences in the scale and resource potential of the agro-industrial complex associated with the union of unequal-sized states;
- Russia’s position as a guaranteed market for agricultural products of other EAEU member states;
- Restrictive and prohibitive measures imposed by individual states without prior discussion and consent of all countries of the Union;
- Russian legitimate sanctions, which in many respects contradict the commercial interests of other countries of the Union and become a certain obstacle for the deepening of integration cooperation in the agro-industrial complex;
- National currency volatility;
- Lack of more effective and coordinated protective organizational and economic measures in the trade of food products and agricultural raw materials both within the Union and in relation to third countries;
- A number of unresolved internal problems with respect to national agriculture, as well as the insufficient level of development of cooperative relations of agriculture with the processing industry and trade in certain types of food products and agricultural raw materials;
- Underdevelopment of logistics infrastructure, information, and analytical support of integration processes in the agricultural economies of the Union countries, which is aggravated by the limited powers the ECE has.

The effect of these and a number of other negative factors of internal and external nature contributes to the deterioration of the main parameters of the development of the agrarian sector of the economy of the EAEU member states. All this negatively affects the spatial development of agro-
industrial production in each country and in the Union as a whole, preventing from the formation of large-scale specialized high-tech areas for the production of certain types of agricultural products.

For the spatial development of the agrarian economy in the countries of the Union, it is necessary to take a number of joint and coordinated measures. First of all, they should include their consistent transition to a single agrarian policy (including developing common strategies and concepts). On this basis, it is necessary to develop national schemes for the territorial-sectoral division of labor in agro-industrial production, taking into account the natural and economic features of each EEU member state, as well as a general scheme for the spatial development of their agrarian sector of the economy.

In the future, the spatial development of the agro-industrial production of the Eurasian Economic Union will be largely determined by:

- Quantity, quality, and variety of manufactured agricultural products, raw materials and food;
- The availability of commodity resources of agricultural products, raw materials and food in each of the countries of the Union, as well as the effective demand of the population and the ability to meet it primarily through domestic production;
- The influence of each EAEU Member State and the joint implementation of the measures taken on market processes related to the production, exchange, distribution, and consumption of food products and agricultural raw materials;
- Conjuncture of the world agri-food market and its product segments and a number of other factors of internal and external nature.

Some of the above-mentioned factors contribute to the integration of national agri-food markets into the common market of the Union, leading to the improvement of the territorial and sectoral division of labor in the agro-industrial production, the creation of large specialized high-tech zones for certain types of agricultural products. Others, on the contrary, strengthen the desire of individual states to disunity and deintegration in the production and trade of food products and agricultural raw materials, as well as to competition between individual countries of the Union in the global agrifood market, thereby significantly reducing the possibility of expanding and deepening interstate integration and cooperation of member states EEU [12].

Certainly, certain internal difficulties are to be overcome in order to expand and strengthen mutual trade in agricultural products, raw materials and food, which is associated to a certain extent with persistent administrative barriers, mainly of a non-tariff nature, as well as insufficient promotion of mutual trade within the Union. It should be borne in mind that the EAEU has not yet developed a single mechanism of state support for the production of certain types of agricultural products, despite the identity of a number of measures provided by the state aimed at cheapening material and financial resources. There are many other jointly unsolved problems that negatively affect the development of the agro-industrial complex, its regional territorial organization. Thus, the development of exports of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials of the countries of the Union significantly hampers their internal restrictions due to:

- Administrative barriers and restrictions (customs rules and procedures, procedures for currency and export controls, VAT refunds on exports);
- Insufficient development of transport and logistics infrastructure, poor throughput of transport routes, lack of modern transport and logistics facilities and technologies, as well as a low level of border crossing points;
- Growth rates of natural monopolies;
- Lack of affordable and cheap export financing, which significantly reduces the competitiveness of domestic companies;
- Shortage of qualified personnel.

To eliminate these and a number of other shortcomings, it is not only necessary to develop a project to develop a coherent export policy of the Union countries, but it is also advisable to create a supranational structure of the EEU member states coordinating activities in the field of food exports
and agricultural raw materials. It should include representatives of government agencies of the Union and business. The main objective of such an organization should be to promote the joint implementation of export policies in the trade in food products and agricultural raw materials, which implies:

- Regulating export-import operations in the Union agri-food market and beyond, aimed at reducing unjustified competition among the member states of the integration group through a mechanism to improve the legal framework and harmonize it with international law, develop common rules and principles of technical regulation, competition rules, ensuring relatively equal rights for all market participants to the services of natural monopolies, unified non-tariff regulation measures in relation to third countries;
- Improving the financial and economic mechanism for regulating foreign economic activity through the use of state support measures for the export of food products and agricultural raw materials and bringing them in compliance with WTO rules and requirements;
- Promoting the development of export infrastructure: increasing the capacity for processing, storage, transportation of agricultural products in the EEU member states, creating common logistics centers for the Union based on a public-private partnership, as well as a system of standardization centers and certification of export products based on national authorities in this area authorized to issue export certificates;
- Development of non-financial measures to support the export of food products and agricultural raw materials by: (a) information and consulting services for exporters; (b) facilitating the implementation of promotional measures, including the development of trade and exhibition activities and support for the participation of business in trade fairs and exhibitions; (c) creating conditions for the development of all forms of agricultural entrepreneurship and business when entering foreign markets, as well as improving the system of product promotion to foreign markets; (d) developing interaction with international organizations that play a significant role in the system of state support of exports, expanding the use of international assistance mechanisms to promote agricultural products, raw materials and food to foreign markets; (e) training and raising the level of skills for the personnel of foreign trade and marketing services of exporting organizations in regional training centers and creating joint training centers, as well as developing uniform training programs for professionals working in the field of export of agricultural products, raw materials and food.

For example, the development of grain trade between the countries of the Union and a coordinated export policy in relation to grain and its products should be based on certain principles:

- Synchronization of national agrarian policies of the EAEU member states into their common agricultural policies, taking into account the specifics of grain farming and the functioning of the grain market in each of the Union countries, the optimal ratio of the state regulation and self-regulation of the common grain market and its individual segments;
- Creation of joint funds from the common agrarian budget and the establishment of universal rules for the free circulation of grain and grain cargoes on the territory of the EEU member states, combining the freedom of grain trade within a regional association with an active agrarian protectionist policy outside of its framework;
- Provision of a priority position for the circulation of grain and its products inside and outside the countries of the Union under the conditions of a coordinated and then common agricultural policy implemented simultaneously as a single managed and managing system;
- Application of agricultural protectionist policies primarily in relation to domestic agricultural producers in foreign grain trade, which are solved by a rational combination of traditional tools, creating a kind of gateway system in the form of compensation payments and payments, allowing for the equalization of domestic and world prices for grain and its products;
Delegation of individual powers to the supranational body of the EAEU member states for their closer integration, based on an effective legislative basis, allowing for both national and supranational levels of state regulation of the common grain market, harmonization of the economic interests of its participants through a gradual and phased transition from simple to complex interaction between them.

For a fuller realization of the existing possibilities for expanding and coordinating joint grain trade within the Union and beyond, it is necessary:

- Taking into account the economic feasibility and mutual profitability of the development of grain trade by encouraging an increase in the production of those types of marketable grain (wheat, corn, barley) that best correspond to the rational territorial division of labor in the grain production of the Union countries;
- Expanding cooperation in the use of the achievements of scientific and technological progress in the grain industry, the joint creation and operation of infrastructure facilities of the Union grain market, and improving the logistical support for the active promotion of export grain and its products;
- Actively protecting the economic interests of domestic producers and grain companies in the external grain market, taking prompt and coordinated measures to jointly promote “their own” grain production;
- Coordinate a coherent and, in perspective, common policy of the EAEU member states for mutual trade in grain and grain products, especially in relation to third countries through the implementation of a flexible customs policy and state support in the framework of various target programs and investment projects of manufacturers and suppliers of export types of grain;
- Developing a long-term program providing for a complex of regulatory legal, economic, organizational, and administrative measures to ensure domestic grain trade developing specialized high-tech production of certain types of grain and coordinated actions to support grain producers and its exporters to the world market;
- Coordinating joint actions to regulate the allied grain market, developing common rules for grain trade, developing and implementing targeted grain programs and investment projects, including long-term integration links to provide grain production facilities and jointly form the missing infrastructure elements for grain exports, increasing its competitiveness in the grain market through the use of natural advantages, as well as innovative and investment factors.

In order to eliminate unjustified barriers in the mutual grain trade of the EAEU member states and in its exports to third countries, it is necessary to develop a system of measures including the development and implementation of:

- An unified scheme of territorial division of labor in the Union’s grain production, which takes into account the natural and economic characteristics of each country, as well as positive and negative factors that determine the joint possibilities for the development of grain farming and the grain market, increasing the export resources of grain and its products;
- A long-term program for the development of a common grain market and a common strategy for the development of exports of grain and its products of the Eurasian Economic Union.

It is necessary:

- First, to use effective intergovernmental economic mechanisms to stimulate the development of grain production in order to increase domestic consumption and create the export potential of grain and its products based on:
  - Application of indicative long-term balances, a unified database, and a unified methodology for their development, as well as the joint development and implementation of national and supranational targeted grain programs and investment projects;
• Establishing uniform rules for grain trade and railway tariffs for its transportation, improving
the mechanism of purchasing and commodity interventions and mortgage operations, creating
a system of state licensed warehouses, introducing double and simple warehouse certificates;
• Establishing territorial clusters for the production of high-quality food wheat, constantly in
demand in the domestic and world grain markets;
• Creating various logistic chains based on inter-branch proportionality between the volumes of
grain supplies, storage tanks, vehicles, port and transshipment facilities, as well as state
support for the construction and modernization of the missing infrastructure elements in the
production and circulation of grain and its products;
  – Secondly, to develop unified standards for the quality of grain and products of its processing
and methods for their control, harmonized with the main countries-exporters of grain; to
organize grain trade between the EAEU member states through a single authorized agricultural
exchange, giving it the status of interstate that would make grain trade more transparent and
stable throughout the entire economic space of the Union; and also to create various
intergovernmental analytical structures for analyzing and forecasting the development of the
grain industry, the grain market and its individual segments, as well as the export of grain and
its products;
  – Thirdly, to significantly improve the information support of all member states of the allied
grain market by creating an integrated information subsystem “Common Grain Market”.

In order to better take into account the place and role of each country and the Eurasian Economic
Union as a whole in the spatial development of agro-industrial production and the formation of a
developed common agrifood market, as well as the elimination of various unjustified barriers in
mutual trade in food products and agricultural raw materials, ensuring the development of their
exports, it’s necessary:
  – Adopting a strategy for the development of agro-industrial production and the general scheme
of its territorial and sectoral division of labor of the Union. At the same time, it is necessary to
create a common commodity distribution system for the smooth movement of food products
and agricultural raw materials to their internal and external markets;
  – It is advisable to develop a full-fledged long-term program for the development of a common
agrifood market of the EAEU and its product segments. At the same time, it is important to
rationally combine economic liberalism in interstate trade in food products and agricultural
raw materials with the practice of reasonable agrarian protectionism and active supranational
regulation of the common agrifood market, which would better ensure the economic interests
of its economic entities, national interests of individual countries and the Eurasian Economic
Union as a whole;
  – Developing effective intergovernmental organizational and economic mechanisms to stimulate
the development of agro-industrial production in order to increase domestic consumption and
create the export potential of food products and agricultural raw materials, eliminating or
weakening the deformation of trade relations between the EEU member states and the
occurrence of undesirable conflicts in the development of domestic and foreign trade in food
products and agricultural raw materials and their export;
  – Significantly improving the information support of all the countries participating in the
Union’s common agricultural and food market, which should be carried out within the
framework of its unified information system. It should include a single data bank, a system for
collecting, processing, storing, and issuing timely and objective information about the
geography and movement of commodity flows of certain types of agricultural products, raw
materials and food, the state of the national agri-food markets and its individual product
segments in order to use it for operational situational analysis and forecasting their
development for the near and more distant future, ensuring closer joint development and
implementation of a system of measures to neutralize and mitigate emerging risks in the trade of food products and agricultural raw materials in the economic space of the Union.

3. Conclusion
Thus, in the Eurasian Economic Union, the problem of rational spatial development of agro-industrial production has not received a complex solution, while there is no coordination of work on it either. Its solution is a complex and multifaceted process associated with changes in the production structure of individual regions of the Union countries, requiring time and investment, coordinated actions of the state and business. At the same time, improving the existing territorial-sectoral division of labor in the agro-industrial production of the EAEU member states is the least costly factor in its development, increasing the production of scarce agricultural products, accelerating import substitution and creating all the necessary export resources for food products and agricultural raw materials.

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