Economic security indicators of agricultural export

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Abstract. Agro-industrial complex is an important element of economic growth in the regional economy, part of its export potential. Achieving the goals of agricultural exports requires the identification, assessment and control of threats to its economic security through the use of special indicators system. To solve this problem, on the basis of specialists’ survey in foreign economic activity in the Krasnoyarsk region, threats to the economic security of agricultural exports were identified. Export threats classification of agricultural products by stages of export organization allowed justifying the list of economic security indicators for export activities of agricultural enterprises in the Krasnoyarsk region. Their assessment and control during the organization of agricultural enterprises exports is designed to ensure the economic security of export activities in the region. The using the proposed indicators to assess and control threats to the economic security of agricultural exports should allow the state administration of foreign economic activity in the region to make timely decisions to improve export incentives.

1. Introduction

The agro-industrial complex (AIC) of the Krasnoyarsk region is an important component of the regional economic complex. AIC performs socially important tasks to provide safe food necessary to maintain and improve the health, labor activity and reproduction of the population in the region.

The growth of world demand for food and the presence of competitive advantages in the Krasnoyarsk region in terms of water, land resources, economic and geographical location make it economically feasible for agricultural enterprises of the region to enter South-East Asia markets. Foreign economic activity of the agro-industrial enterprises is an important factor in the development of the region, the effective using its natural resources, personnel and material and technical potential. Achieving the organization goals of agricultural exports is impossible without taking into account the peculiarities of the export infrastructure, special legal and economic aspects. The most important organizational aspects of export activities include the stages sequence of export organization, the composition of the necessary documents. Ensuring the security of export activities requires the identification and consideration of relevant threats. The solution of this problem is impossible without the development and using a special system of evaluation indicators that allow monitoring and adjusting conditions that ensure the effectiveness of the exports organization for agricultural enterprises. The practical importance of the process approach to the organization, the importance in considering model structure of documents and presentation details for each stage of the exports organization and the need to control threats to the security of export activity to effectively achieve its objective, all these factors determined the relevance of the chosen research topic.
The main elements of the export infrastructure in the Krasnoyarsk region. The transition to the export model of agricultural sector development is impossible without the special elements formation of export infrastructure in the region. These elements of the regional export infrastructure are an important part of the Russian export infrastructure. They should create favorable conditions for the exports activation; eliminate the negative impact of economic and geographical region features on the economic organization costs in foreign economic activity (FEA) of agricultural enterprises, and help overcome logistics, marketing, financial, political risks of foreign trade.

The list of export infrastructure elements in the region and their functions are systematized in the table 1 [7].

Table 1. The main elements of the export infrastructure in the Krasnoyarsk region.

| № p/p | The phases of the export | Export infrastructure elements | Function |
|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 1.    | Analysis of foreign markets | Central Siberian chamber of commerce and industry  The Ministry of agriculture of the Krasnoyarsk region JSC " Russian export center" The export support center of the Krasnoyarsk region | Information and consulting support of entering foreign markets Organization of product exhibitions in foreign markets Analysis and research of foreign markets for agricultural products |
| 2.    | Assessment of enterprise financial capabilities | JSC " Russian export center" PJSC "Rosselkhozbank", other financial institutions | Possibility assessment of subsidizing export costs Assessment of investment opportunities for export projects |
| 3.    | Adaptation of the enterprise to the requirements of foreign markets | Federal state budgetary institution "Krasnoyarsk reference center of Rosselkhoznadzor" | Control of phytosanitary inspections of fields and decontamination of warehouses (prevention) |
| 4.    | Preparation of goods for export | Federal state budgetary institution "Krasnoyarsk center of Rosselkhoznadzor" State management of quality control, inspection and quarantine of the importing state | Verification of the phytosanitary state of storage, goods Phytosanitary examination of the consignment, issuance of a permit for the products import |
| 5.    | Preparation of documents for export | Federal state budgetary institution "Krasnoyarsk center of Rosselkhoznadzor" Carrier | Preparation and issuance of declarations, phytosanitary quality certificates and conclusions Coordination of transport documents, their transportation |
| 6.    | Commission of customs operations | Custom authority | Customs control (inspection, verification of marking, composition of documents, etc.). |
| 7.    | VAT refund on export | The customs authority at the border of the EAEU Department of the Federal tax service (DFTS) in the Krasnoyarsk region | Confirmation of the fact of goods export Desk check, refund to the taxpayer (or refusal to refund) the amount of tax paid for the goods export |
The problem solution of ensuring the economic security for agricultural exports on the basis of risk management requires the identification and systematization of threats by the organization stages of export activities. To solve this problem, a special theoretical material was studied, revealing the export problems of agricultural products [1-6] and the opinion analysis of regulatory authorities’ representatives, participants of foreign economic activity in the Krasnoyarsk region was made.

2. The main threats and economic security indicators of agricultural exports
As a result, information was obtained on some problems arising at each stage of the exports organization, which are threats to the economic security of agricultural exports in the region. Control of the identified threats to the economic exports security at each stage of the organization for agricultural export products is possible only on the basis of the selection and using special indicators of economic security, allowing assessing the emerging risks of exports. After the solution of these tasks at each stage of the export organization the main threats of economic export security and the corresponding indicators systematized in table 2 [7] were defined.

Table 2. Main threats and economic security indicators of agricultural exports.

| № p/p | The stages of the export | The main threats to security export | Export economic security indicators |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.    | Analysis of foreign markets | Increase in the amount of export customs fees | Level of phytosanitary (quarantine) requirements for goods |
|       |                          | Rules tightening of non-tariff regulation of goods import (quotas, phytosanitary, quarantine requirements) | The level of prices on the world markets of agricultural goods, dollars, per unit. |
|       |                          | Increased competition in foreign markets | The level of the exchange rate, rub / usd, (yuan) |
|       |                          | Reduction of export revenue | The ratio of internal and external prices for goods, % |
| 2.    | Assessment of enterprise financial capabilities | Deficit of own funds for the implementation of export projects | Level of state subsidies for compensation of production costs, % |
|       |                          | Tariffs growth for transportation of goods | The level of state subsidies for compensation of transport costs, % of the production cost |
| 3.    | Adaptation of the enterprise to the requirements of foreign markets | Increasing expenses for improvement of production technologies | Level of investments sufficiency in improvement of production technologies, % |
|       |                          | Lack of investment in production changes | |
| 4.    | Preparation of goods for export | Tightening of phytosanitary and quarantine requirements for products | The degree of products conformity to the requirements of the importer, % |
|       |                          | Deterioration of product quality | The presence of permission (ban) of the importer for the import of products, yes / no |
| 5.    | Documents preparation for export | Incompleteness, inaccuracy, unreliability of information | Terms of documents preparation, days. |
|       |                          | High level of logistics costs | Level of logistics costs, rub. |
| 6.    | Commission of customs operations | Incompleteness, inaccuracy, unreliability of information | Level of legal costs, rub. |
|       |                          | Delaying delivery times | The time required for customs |
Failure of goods delivery operations, days / hours
Level of legal costs, rub.

7. VAT refund on export Incompleteness, inaccuracy, The nature of the decision, the
unreliability of information refund / refusal

The establishment of threshold level for the proposed economic security indicators will allow the enterprise to assess and control the level of threats to economic security arising at the appropriate stage of the export organization of agricultural products. The creation of a computer program for monitoring threats to the economic security of exports, based on the using the proposed indicators, will automate the monitoring of threats, increase the efficiency of decision-making aimed at preventing damage to export activities.

3. Conclusion
Stimulating the export of agricultural products should become a priority area of state support for the activities of agricultural enterprises at the regional level. It is necessary to switch to an export-oriented development model of the agro-industrial complex of the Krasnoyarsk region. The solution of this problem is impossible without ensuring the economic security of export activities on the basis of improving the export infrastructure, the using special tools to control threats to the economic security of agricultural exports.

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