



## **Innovative type of Reproduction of Agriculture of the Komi Republic - the Basis of its Sustainable Development**

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The necessity of transition of agriculture to sustainability is complicated by the necessity to increase production of local environmentally safe food, unemployment indigenous growth of living standards of the peasant community, stable and balanced nature management.

Due to the difficult economic conditions of natural and agricultural development for the Komi Republic principle of food self-sufficiency is unacceptable, but the production of basic food products, for which favorable there are conditions, is objective necessity in the short term. Priority directions of development of the agricultural and fisheries sectors: the production of socially significant food products - potatoes, vegetables of the local range, milk, fresh meat, eggs, dietary, preservation and development of traditional industries, and collecting wild mushrooms and berries and its processing.

Off forecast in the northern agricultural areas three scenarios selected: a base (slow), optimistic and pessimistic. For all versions of the forecast to be considered systemic crisis of the agricultural sector of the North is ongoing. Functioning of on sector under a particular scenario will depend on the factors and conditions that affect the stability of the agricultural enterprises and farms. At the base, especially under unfavorable conditions, negative external factors and conditions will prevail.

The baseline scenario of recent years assumes the maintenance of the rate of change indicators of agriculture, of the levels of state industry conditions of interbranch exchange in agriculture, of access to economic entities in the financial markets, of the pricing and taxation policies, of relatively low investment opportunities to upgrade production capacity. In this embodiment the growth of agricultural production and its reduction will occur in suburban (peripheral areas).

The optimistic scenario will be characterized by protectionist policies of the state, increase investment to improve soil fertility, renewal of the production capacity, attracting qualified personnel a field, the development of industrial infrastructure, a significant improvement of social and living conditions in rural areas. This version is based on the innovative development of the agricultural sector.

Unfavorable effects of negative factors and conditions stimulate many problems in the agricultural sector of the North. If you save the disparity in prices for agricultural products and inputs, suppling the village, I and III monopoly agribusiness, reducing level of state industry, access to financial markets will be difficult for farmers, there will be a decrease in income of agricultural producers, the degradation of productive capacity, the outflow of cadres from the village, the reduction of potatoes, vegetables, dairy products and beef. In rural areas, to further deterioration of the demographic situation and as a consequence this populated area will decrease.

The most acceptable scenario of post-crisis development of agriculture of the North is an optimistic scenario, providing innovative type of reproduction. To implement it, you, first of all, need to overcome the negative effects of a sharp transition to a market sector with the monetarist approaches to form multi-purpose agricultural policy aimed at modernizing agricultural production and improving the welfare of farmers. There is opportunities for the implementation of the optimistic scenario in the Komi Republic.