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Report Name: Strategy for Development of Agriculture and Fisheries
Through 2030

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Report Highlights:

The Russian Government has adopted a Strategy for Development of the Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors of the Russian Federation through 2030. The document defines key objectives and economic policy measures to facilitate positive structural changes in the Russian agriculture, fisheries and rural development in the next ten years. Import substitution in seeds and genetics, promotion of exports and ensuring food security are some of the key elements of the Strategy, which gives the breakdown of the national goals announced by President Putin in May 2018 into objectives set for the agribusiness and fishery sectors. As emphasized in the Strategy, its successful implementation depends on securing continued state support for the Russian agriculture at least equivalent to the funding planned as of January 1, 2020.

General Information

On April 12, 2020, the Russian Government issued order No. 993-r enacting the Strategy for Development of the Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors of the Russian Federation through 2030. Stating up front that agribusiness and fishery sectors are part of the core industries of the Russian economy, the document defines key objectives and economic policy measures to facilitate positive structural changes in the Russian agriculture, fisheries and rural development in the next ten years. The Strategy is closely tied to the national goals announced by President Putin in May 2018 and synchronized with the key existing industry documents such as the Food Security Doctrine, State Programs on Agricultural Development, Fishery Sector Development, Integrated Development of Rural Areas, and so forth.

According to the Strategy, state policy in the agribusiness and fishery sectors has the greatest impact on achieving the national goals and their main priorities, such as supporting birth rates and employment, ensuring social benefits for rural residents, assisting individual entrepreneurs in rural areas, increasing the supply of housing and improving living standards in rural areas, increasing technology development and digitalization level, increasing the volume and quality of investment in fixed assets, making agribusiness and fishery products more competitive taking into account the import substitution process.

The Strategy calls for a systematic and comprehensive approach to solve the above tasks and ensure social and economic stability while implementing structural reorganization of the Russian economy at the same time. According to the Strategy, in the mid-term, state policy in the field of agribusiness will focus on improving living standards in rural areas through support for creation of new small and medium-sized businesses, improved housing conditions, and increased availability of social infrastructure. Another key priority is to improve production capacity and facilitate business initiatives by providing various measures of state support. The document also highlights the need for effective rehabilitation of agricultural land and development of the land reclamation infrastructure in the Russian Federation. Additionally, the Strategy calls for establishment of a common digital database that can aggregate all necessary data on the state of agriculture and fisheries, related sub-industries, and trends prevalent within these sectors, and their performance.

The Strategy will be implemented in two phases, with the first phase running through 2024 and the second phase from 2025 until 2030.

State policy guidelines for the agribusiness and fishery sectors are to be based on the following eight Strategy objectives, with some of the key measures for each objective as follows:

- 1) Increasing the share of the total area of improved housing in rural communities:
 - Subsidies for construction (acquisition) of residential properties (houses);
 - Subsidized preferential mortgage loans;
 - Subsidized preferential consumer loans for home improvement projects;
 - Subsidies to implement comprehensive site improvement projects in rural areas intended for compact housing development.
- 2) Improving the ratio of disposable resources of rural and urban households:

- Partial reimbursement to agricultural producers for costs of apprenticeship contracts;
 - Preferential loans to individual entrepreneurs and organizations to develop engineering and transport infrastructure and housing construction;
 - Encouragement of professional development and creation of new educational programs;
 - Establishment of farmer support systems and rural cooperation;
 - Expedited development of industry research institutions that can train highly qualified personnel taking into account the current technological environment.
- 3) Increasing the scientific and technological level of agribusiness sector by way of developing selection and genetics:
- Improvement of the livestock genetic potential;
 - Development of crop breeding and seed production;
 - Creation and adoption of animal feed and feed additive production technologies;
 - Evaluation and adoption of advanced technologies to reduce import dependence (homeland security) on seeds, genetics and planting material.
- 4) Digital transformation of the agribusiness sector:
- State support for creating a national platform “Digital Agriculture” to offer a unified digital industry data model for the agribusiness sector and ensure traceability of regulated agribusiness products as well as e-government services in the agribusiness sector;
 - Creation of digital services for effective agricultural land rehabilitation and digital services for land reclamation in the Russian Federation.
- 5) Increasing the share of value-added products:
- Land reclamation for effective rehabilitation of agricultural land and also restoration of soil fertility and quality;
 - Facilitation of agricultural production growth with the help of highly productive crop varieties and farm animal breeds, as well as resource-saving technologies and high-performance equipment;
 - Increasing the share of high value-added products through expansion of warehouse and processing capacity for agricultural commodities.
- 6) Increasing the physical volume of investments in agribusiness and fisheries sectors:
- Facilitating renewal of fixed assets in agribusiness and fishery sectors;
 - Securing access to preferential lending and leasing programs for producers operating in agribusiness and fishery sectors;
 - Tax incentives to agribusiness producers;
 - Employing non-financial measures to attract additional investments.
- 7) Increasing the volume of exports to at least \$45 billion annually:

- Eliminating trade barriers (tariff and non-tariff);
- Stimulating development of export-oriented industries;
- Supporting export-oriented distribution infrastructure via interregional logistical chains to facilitate transportation of agricultural products and foods to the border;
- Developing a marketing system for promoting agribusiness products in foreign markets;
- Assistance in certification of domestic products;
- Verification of compliance with health safety requirements;
- Certification of veterinary laboratories;
- Facilitating access of domestic agricultural products to foreign markets;
- Creating the attaché network for the agribusiness sector.

8) Ensuring food security:

- Ensuring adequate level of self-sufficiency in staple agricultural products and foodstuffs;
- Increasing processing capacities;
- Creating new commodity lines and groups;
- Promoting exports of raw materials and products of agribusiness and fishery sectors;
- Significantly increasing acreage of agricultural land that is in use
- Restoration and improvement of agricultural land soil fertility;
- Sustainable use of agricultural land;
- Unused arable land rehabilitation.

Section III of the Strategy determines performance indicators for each of the above objectives, specifying the targets to be reached in 2024 and 2030. For example, value-added created in agriculture should reach 5,374.8 billion rubles by 2024 and 7,000 billion rubles by 2030 - almost twice as much as in 2019, while the level of capital investment in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing industry and fish farming should reach 822 billion rubles in 2024 and 850 billion rubles in 2030, increasing almost by a third from 2019. The Strategy does not foresee any change in the level of self-sufficiency for key agricultural items between 2024 and 2030, while annual agricultural exports are expected to be vaguely “over \$45 billion” in 2030 after hitting that level in 2024.

Section IV of the Strategy briefly touches upon the following key risks in the agribusiness and fishery sectors: economic, technological, climatic and agroecological, foreign policy, veterinary and phytosanitary. The coronavirus epidemic is mentioned in this Section as having led to uncertainty since early 2020, caused problems in food supply and an overall decline in the global business activity.

Section V presents a SWOT analysis of the global, external and internal factors that can influence the agribusiness and fishery sectors. In particular, the following key global factors are noted: the projected world population growth, urbanization and expansion of middle class in developing countries, changes in consumer preferences including the evolution of the services sector and distribution channels, growing interest in a healthy lifestyle and other changes in food preferences. Rising protectionism and trade barriers are highlighted as current challenges, with the World Trade Organization (WTO) restrictions marked as an external weakness, while water and land scarcity are expected to become a global challenge in the long term. Shortage of skilled professionals has made it to the list of internal threats, while high dependence of crop production on imports of crop protection products, machinery and equipment as well as certain seeds is noted as one of the internal weaknesses.

Section VI of the Strategy contains a forecast of the agribusiness and fishery sectors development taking into account the need to quickly address the challenge of ensuring food and biological security, including on the account of import substitution with regards to a wide range of products and technologies. It is stressed that products made by the Russian agribusiness sector should become more competitive both nationally and internationally, while maintaining the balance between government and business community interests, getting the most out of the WTO green box measures, as well as solving social problems.

The Strategy names countries of the South-East and Central Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Transcaucasia as priority destinations for Russian agricultural exports and offers the following forecast of agricultural exports in 2024:

Product name	Exports by 2024, US \$ billion
Grains	11
Fats and oils	8.6
Fish and seafood	8.5
Finished products, especially confectionery goods	2.2
Meat (poultry and pork)	1.575

According to the document, to a limited extent, processed grain products (flour, pasta, bread products, alcohol-containing products, plant-based protein, amino acids, food additives), as well as sugar and potatoes could also be exported from the Russian Federation.

The Strategy further emphasizes the need for import substitution that can be defined by a set of attributes, such as significant imports in value terms, high import share in the cost of certain agricultural products, opportunities or competitive advantages in the Russian Federation to develop domestic production. To address the challenge, measures will be implemented to develop new varieties and genes using selection and genetic programs, respectively, and to train skilled workforce in sectorial research institutes of higher education. In addition to selection and genetics, the list of key development benchmarks provided in Section VI includes adoption of innovations, digitalization, land reclamation and rehabilitation, and solutions to streamline production and logistics. The Strategy also names a number of promising areas for continued development of the Russian agriculture starting with the fast plant and livestock breeding and seed production technologies, proprietary varieties and hybrids, pure lines of high-producing animal breeds.

Section VI ends with performance indicators to be achieved by 2024 and 2030, noting that in order to achieve the specified objectives by 2030, it would be crucial to maintain the population size in rural areas, improve quality of rural households, and develop social and engineering infrastructure.

The Annex to the Strategy contains detailed information on the performance indicators covered in Sections III and VI, with annual breakdowns for the identified targets between 2020 and 2025, while no breakdown is given for the period between 2025 and 2030.

Finally, there are several reminders in the Strategy that its successful implementation depends on continued state support of the Russian agriculture at the level at least equivalent to the funding planned as of January 1, 2020.

An unofficial English translation of the Strategy can be found below.

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BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION:

**Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated April 12, 2020 No. 993-r
on Approval of Strategy for Development of Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors of the Russian
Federation until 2030**

GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ORDER

dated April 12, 2020 No. 993-r

Moscow

1. To approve the attached Strategy for Development of Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors of the Russian Federation until 2030 (hereinafter – the Strategy).
2. Federal executive bodies shall adhere to the Strategy provisions when developing and implementing state programs (subprograms) of the Russian Federation, federal target programs or other documents.
3. To recommend that state authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments shall adhere to the Strategy provisions when developing and implementing regional target programs or other documents.

Chairman of the Government
of the Russian Federation

M. Mishustin

Approved by the
Order of the Government of the
Russian Federation
dated April 12, 2020 No. 993-r

STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS AND FISHERY SECTORS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNTIL 2030

I. General Provisions

In recent years, agribusiness and fishery sectors have been showing steady growth due to various factors including state support. These sectors are one of the main drivers of the national economy that have a direct impact on food security and sustainable socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, which is our first priority in the long term.

In view of the global economic trends, a new model of economic development must be introduced to ensure dynamic and sustainable growth of the Russian economy based on internal factors of the government competitiveness, and above all on improving the economic efficiency of production.

Currently, the national economy needs to grow at an accelerated pace (above the world average), underpinned by the core objective of economic growth, i.e. social welfare and high standards of living of the Russian citizens, quality infrastructure development, and national food security.

A systematic and comprehensive approach is required to solve the above tasks, which will help to address current problems of ensuring social and economic stability while at the same time implementing structural reorganization of the Russian economy.

As such, there is a need for an additional forward planning document for agribusiness and fishery sectors, i.e. Strategy for Development of Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors of the Russian Federation until 2030 (hereinafter referred to as the Strategy). Agribusiness and fishery sectors are part of the core industries of the Russian economy that form an important part of the country's production and social infrastructure, and also stimulate business and commercial activity in related industries.

The legal framework for the Strategy includes:

Constitution of the Russian Federation dated December 12, 1993;

Treaty on the Eurasian Economic Union dated May 29, 2014;

Federal Law "On Ratification of the Protocol on Accession of the Russian Federation to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization dated April 15, 1994";

Federal Law "On Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation";

Federal Law "On Development of Agriculture";

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 dated May 7, 2018 "On the National Development Goals and Strategic Objectives of the Russian Federation until 2024" (hereinafter referred to as Decree on the National Goals);

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 20 dated January 21, 2020 "On Approval of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation";

State Program on Agricultural Development and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Commodities and Food Markets approved by Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated July 14, 2012 No. 717 "On the State Program on Agricultural Development and Regulation of

Agricultural Products, Commodities and Food Markets (hereinafter referred to as the State Program on Agricultural Development);

State Program of the Russian Federation “Fishery Sector Development,” approved by Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated April 15, 2014 No. 314 “On Approval of State Program of the Russian Federation “Fishery Sector Development””;

Federal Scientific and Technical Program of Agricultural Development for 2017 – 2025 approved by Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 25, 2017 No. 996 “On Approval of the Federal Scientific and Technical Program of Agricultural Development for 2017 - 2025”;

State Program of the Russian Federation “Integrated Development of Rural Areas” approved by Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation dated May 31, 2019 No. 696 “On Approval of State Program of the Russian Federation “Integrated Development of Rural Areas” and On Amendments to Certain Acts of the Government of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the State Program for Development of Rural Areas);

Strategy for Development of Food and Processing Industry of the Russian Federation until 2020 approved by Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated April 17, 2012 No. 559-r;

Long-term Strategy for Development of the Russian Federation Grain Sector until 2035 approved by Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated August 10, 2019 No. 1796-r;

Strategy for Development of the Russian Federation Fishery Sector until 2030 approved by Order of the Government of the Russian Federation dated November 26, 2019 No. 2798-r;

Forecast of Socio-Economic Development of the Russian Federation until 2036 approved at the meeting of the Russian Federation Government on November 22, 2018.

The Strategy takes into account an integrated approach required to achieve the national goals set out in the Decree on the National Goals:

- ensuring sustainable natural population growth in the Russian Federation (National Goal No. 1);

- ensuring sustainable growth of real incomes of citizens, as well as growth of pensions above inflation level (National Goal No. 3);

- improving housing conditions for at least 5 million families annually (National Goal No. 5);

- accelerating technological development of the Russian Federation and increasing the number of organizations engaged in technological innovation to 50 percent of the total (National Goal No. 6);

- speeding up the introduction of digital technologies in the economy and the social sphere (National Goal No. 7);

- taking the Russian Federation into the top five largest world economies ensuring that economic growth rates exceed the international rates, while at the same time maintaining macroeconomic stability including inflation under the level of four percent (National Goal No. 8);

- creating highly-productive export-oriented subsectors in the basic sectors of the economy, primarily in manufacturing and agribusiness, developing based on modern technology and staffed with highly qualified personnel (National Goal No. 9).

The Strategy gives the breakdown of the above national goals into objectives set for agribusiness and fishery sectors.

The Strategy defines key objectives and long-term economic policy measures related to agribusiness and fishery sectors aimed at facilitating positive structural changes in agribusiness and fishery sectors.

The Strategy shall be implemented in two phases:

- first phase – until 2024;

- second phase – from 2025 till 2030.

The year of 2019 has been defined as the base year to establish indicators and parameters.

II. Current State of Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors

In the last 12 years, a significant breakthrough has taken place associated with the construction of new agricultural establishment furnished with modern machinery and equipment.

The Russian Federation ranks fifth in the world by the value added in agriculture and seventh by foreign direct investments in agriculture.

Meanwhile, due to the national agricultural development policy, the Russian Federation is currently the world largest barley producer, second in sunflower seed production, third in potato and milk production, the fourth largest wheat producer in the world that has turned lately into the largest exporter of the crop, and also fifth in egg and chicken meat production.

Despite the adverse weather conditions in 2019, gross grain output amounted to 121.2 million MT in net weight, which was 7 percent higher than in 2018 (113.3 million MT), gross soybean output reached a record 4.4 million tons, which was 8.3 percent higher than production in 2018 (4 million MT). In 2019, gross rapeseed output amounted to 2.1 million MT in net weight, which was 3.6 percent higher than in 2018 (2 million MT). Average rapeseed yield was 14.5 hundred kilograms per hectare (13.3 hundred kilograms per hectare in 2018). Gross sunflower output amounted to 15.4 million MT of oilseeds in clean weight (12.8 million MT in 2018) at a yield of 18.3 hundred kilograms per hectare (16 hundred kilograms per hectare in 2018).

In 2019, gross potato output in farms of all categories totaled 22.1 million MT (22.4 million MT in 2018), and vegetables – 14.1 million MT, which exceeded the level of 2018. Vegetable production in winter greenhouses in agricultural organizations and private farms including individual entrepreneurs exceeded 1.15 million MT (about 1 million MT in 2018), which hit a new record. Gross production of fruit and berries reached 3.46 million MT.

Record high 18,100 hectares of new orchards were planted. 6,940 hectares of new vineyards were planted, or 38.7 percent higher than in 2018 (5,005 hectares).

In 2019, livestock and poultry production for slaughter (in live weight) in farms of all categories amounted to 15.2 million MT, which was 1.9 percent higher than in 2018.

Raw milk production growth (up 4.6 percent) influences dairy production.

In 2019, milk production in farms of all categories reached 31.3 million MT (up 2.4 percent as compared to 2018). Milk yields per cow in agricultural enterprises (excluding micro-farms) increased by 401 kg compared to 2018 and totaled 6,492 kg.

In 2019, egg production in farms of all categories reached 44.9 billion eggs, or 99.9% of 2018 level. Average egg laying capacity of a laying hen in agricultural enterprises increased by 6 eggs compared to 2018 and totaled 312 eggs.

In 2019, food production index remained at 2018 level and totaled 4.9%.

Beverage production index was up 3.1 percent (versus 2.6 percent in 2018).

Tobacco production index was down 9.7 percent (it was up 3.8 percent in 2018).

In January – December 2019, food and processing enterprises produced the following foodstuffs, as compared to the corresponding period of 2018:

foods (work performed and serviced rendered) worth of 6,061.2 billion rubles, or 7.4 percent more than in the corresponding period of 2018;

beverages worth of 869.6 billion rubles, or 13.5 percent more than in the corresponding period of 2018;

tobacco products worth of 210.4 billion rubles, or 10.1 percent less than in the corresponding

period of 2018.

By weight, food trade including beverages and tobacco products in retail sales structure accounted for 47.9% of the total, or 16,062.3 billion rubles.

In 2019, livestock and poultry production for slaughter increased (up 3 percent compared to 2018), which has a positive impact on meat processors and contributes to meat products production growth.

Production growth rate in 2019 was as follows:

for canned meat (cans containing meat) including canned baby food totaled - 12.2 percent (676.5 million standard cans);

for semi-finished meat - 8.7 percent (3,559,900 MT).

Freeze-dried milk and cream powder production went up 12.4 percent (149,900 MT), and cheese production grew 12.2 percent (523,900 MT).

Also, frozen fruit and vegetable production rate continued to be high and amounted to 31.8 percent (95,400 MT), processed and canned potatoes – 21.7 percent (298,200 MT), sugar – 16.5 percent (7,309,700 MT), vegetable oils and fractions of unrefined oil (including corn) – 12.6 percent (6,697,800 MT), mineral water – 4.3 percent (14,866.4 million half-liters), pasta and similar flour products – 1.6 percent (1,437,200 MT), and cereals – 1.3 percent (1,540,200 MT).

Compared to 2018, flour production from cereals, vegetables and other plant crops or their blends remained was down 1 percent (to 9,511,500 tons), sausage production - down 0.3 percent (2,275,000 MT), bread and bakery goods – down 0.9 percent (6,306,000 MT), and confectionery products - up 0.4 percent (to 3,931,200 MT).

Development of reclamation and water management systems shall be aimed at addressing the following problems:

to increase efficiency of agricultural production and food security in the Russian Federation;

to meet the needs of rural residents and agribusiness facilities for quality water resources;

to ensure safety of waterworks facilities;

to protect the population and economic facilities from floods or other water damage based on balanced solution of socio-economic issues;

to maintain favorable environment and natural resource potential, especially with regards to soil conservation and improvement as well as conservation of natural water resources.

Domestic fisheries hold great potential for increasing production (catch) of aquatic biological resources. According to industry research, national fishery resources in 2019 were estimated at 5.2 million MT of raw products within the exclusive economic zone of the Russian Federation, the territorial sea of the Russian Federation, the Russian internal waters and continental shelf, as well as the Sea of Azov and Caspian Sea (excluding entities that are co-regulated by the Mixed Russian-Norwegian Fishery Commission).

Commercial aquaculture (commercial fish farming) continues to play an insignificant role in the production structure and economics of the fishery sector, regardless of the outperforming average annual production growth rate (about 15 percent).

Over the past decades, fish production structure of the fishery sector has remained unchanged. Average commercial output of aquatic biological resources remains at 65 percent, which indicates a small scale of fish processing operations.

At the end of 2019, total production (catch) of aquatic biological resources by Russian users in all parts of the World Ocean as well as inland (freshwater) water bodies amounted to 4,916,840 MT.

In 2019, processed and preserved fish, crustaceans and shellfish production totaled 4,210,000 MT.

Commercial fish production including stocking material amounted to 286,800 MT, i.e. 20.2 percent higher than in 2018.

According to the Federal Customs Service and the Federal State Statistics Service, exports of agribusiness products totaled \$25.5 billion in 2019.

In 2019, exports were dominated by cereals (grain exports totaled \$7.9 billion, or 3.8 percent above the plan), fish and seafood (\$5.4 billion, or 0.8 percent higher than planned).

In 2019, exports of oil and fat products were estimated at \$4.1 billion (28.1 percent higher than in 2018), meat and dairy products – at \$0.9 billion (30 percent higher than in 2018), products made by food and processing industries – at \$4 billion (13 percent higher than in 2018).

As part of implementation of the departmental special-purpose Sustainable Rural Development Program of the National Agricultural Development Program in 2019, housing conditions of 8,400 families living in rural areas were improved (688,000 square meters of housing were acquired or built), which included 5,600 young families and young professionals (464,000 square meters were acquired or built). Four general educational institutions designed for 1,300 students plus 53 paramedical and midwifery stations were put into operation, 67 sports facilities were built, and 820 km of gas distribution networks were laid, which raised pipeline gas supply to houses (apartments) in rural areas to 60.7 percent by January 1, 2020 (natural gas supply was 60.3 percent as of January 1, 2019), and 600 km of local water pipelines were built, which raised available potable water supply to rural residents up to 67.9 percent by January 1, 2020 (water supply was 66.4 percent as of January 1, 2019).

In 2019, 688.9 km of public motorways were built, which provided all year-round permanent access to paved motorways for 222 communities and 81 entities engaged in manufacturing and processing of agricultural products.

A total of 261 projects of local rural citizens initiatives funded by grants were implemented. In 12 regions 15 infrastructure improvement projects were completed for sites intended for compact housing development.

In 2019, 25,200 jobs were created to service and operate social and engineering infrastructure facilities commissioned as part of the national rural development program at the agro-industrial facilities built during implementation of investment projects in the population centers.

III. Goals, Objectives, Activities and Indicators (Parameters) of the State Policy in Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors

Every year, the global economy goes through significant transformations and, as a result, there is a need for breakthrough solutions and technologies to implement a platform for long-term prospective development of agribusiness and fishery sectors to ensure sustainable socio-economic development, make domestic products of the above sectors more competitive, strengthen food security, develop research and innovations (genetics and selection), regenerate and use agricultural land more effectively, ensure agricultural land soil recovery and digital transformation.

Currently, the Russian Federation lives under pressure of foreign sanctions, increasing global economic imbalances, discriminatory measures used against major industries and sub-sectors of the Russian economy, growing potential for conflicts in the country's zones of economic interests and near its border, enhanced fluctuations of global commodity and financial markets, changes in the structure of the global energy demand, activities of anti-Russian economic associations, vulnerabilities in information infrastructure, as well as the fact that the raw materials export-led growth model is outdated and Russian companies not engaged in the oil and natural gas sector are not present among the world economy leaders. Also, the development of the Russian economy in general and agribusiness and fisheries sectors in particular may be negatively influenced by the coronavirus infection developments, which suggest a potential decline in exports of agricultural and fishery products.

State policy in the agribusiness and fishery sectors has the greatest impact on achieving the national goals set out in the Decree on the National Goals, their main priorities aimed at supporting birth rates, labor remuneration and employment, social benefits for rural residents, assistance to individual entrepreneurs in rural areas, increasing the supply of housing in rural areas and improving its quality standards, increasing technology development and digitalization level, increasing the volume and quality of investments in fixed assets, making agribusiness and fishery products more competitive taking into account the import substitution process.

At the same time, agribusiness development is directly related to the rural life quality. The need to develop engineering, social and transport infrastructure in rural areas should be taken into consideration.

In order to achieve breakthroughs in our development, it is necessary to implement a set of measures aimed at effective rehabilitation of agricultural land and development of land reclamation infrastructure in the Russian Federation, as well as to create a common digital database that can aggregate all necessary data on the state of industries, sub-industries, and trends prevalent within these sectors, and their performance.

In the mid-term, state policy in the field of agribusiness takes into account improvements in rural life quality through implementation of measures aimed at creating new small and medium-sized businesses, improving housing conditions, and increasing the availability of social infrastructure.

Good educational environment for training highly qualified professionals to be employed in agriculture, food industry, fishing industry and fish farming shall play quite an important role in the development of agribusiness and fishery sectors.

State policy in agribusiness and fishery sectors will be based on the eight Strategy objectives aimed at achieving the national goals set out in the Decree on the National Goals, including:

National Goal No. 1 (sub-goal “Birth Rate Support”) and National Goal No. 5 (sub-goals “Increasing the Supply of Housing” and “Improving Housing Quality”) shall define the Strategy objective of “Increasing the share of the total area of improved housing in rural communities.”

This goal can be achieved by improving housing conditions of rural residents through implementing measures that provide preferential mortgage and consumer loans to residents, social payments for housing construction (acquisition), or subsidies for construction of residential properties (houses) to be leased out to citizens living or willing to live in rural areas.

To address these issues, measures are implemented to subsidize construction (acquisition) of residential properties (houses) for citizens living or willing to live in rural areas using social benefits, subsidies for construction of residential properties (houses) to be leased out to citizens living or willing to live in rural areas, subsidized preferential mortgage loans for construction (acquisition) of residential properties (houses) in rural areas, subsidized preferential consumer loans for home improvement projects, or subsidies to implement comprehensive site improvement projects in rural areas intended for compact housing development.

Parameters (indicators) that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the above targets are as follows:

new housing /acquisition for families who live and work in rural areas:

by 2024 – 2.09 million sq. meters;

by 2030 – 3.23 million sq. meters;

improved living conditions of families who live in rural areas by providing them with mortgage loans (credits) at preferential rates between 0.1 to 3 percent per annum:

by 2024 – 164,000 families;

by 2030 – 425,000 families;

engineering infrastructure shall be built, and sites intended for compact housing development located in rural areas shall be improved:

by 2024 – 1,067 sites;

by 2030 – 2,062 sites.

Sustainable rural development can contribute to maintaining the share of rural residents in the total population of the Russian Federation;

National Goal No. 3 (sub-goals “Labor Remuneration and Employment”, “Social Security”, and “Business Support”) defines the Strategy objective “Improving the ratio of disposable resources of rural and urban households.”

To achieve this objective, issues shall be resolved with regards to employment rates among rural residents with higher education and(or) additional vocational training (professional development or retraining), reduced unemployment rates among working age rural residents and the development of agribusiness industries taking into account amelioration, technical and technological modernization.

To address the above targets, the following measures shall be implemented:

as part of the state rural development program – measures to reimburse employers (agricultural producers) for the partial costs of apprenticeship contracts signed with employees who attend federal state educational institutions of higher education under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, to reimburse employers (agricultural producers) for the partial costs related to on-the-job training of students who attend federal state educational institutions of higher education under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, and subsidy payments to provide preferential loans to individual entrepreneurs and organizations registered in rural areas (rural agglomerations) for the development of engineering and transport infrastructure and housing construction;

as part of the state agricultural development program – measures to encourage professional development, create new educational programs, facilitate agricultural production growth, for instance using highly productive crop varieties and farm animal breeds, as well as applying resource-saving technologies and high-performance equipment, facilitating land reclamation for effective rehabilitation of agricultural land and also restoration of soil fertility and quality, to increase the share of high value added products by way of expanding warehouse and processing capacity for agricultural commodities, create farmer support systems and rural cooperation.

Parameters (indicators) that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the above targets are as follows:
ratio of average monthly disposable resources of rural and urban households:

by 2024 – 79 percent;

by 2030 – 90 percent;

employment rates among working age rural residents:

by 2024 – 78 percent;

by 2030 – 88.9 percent;

value-added created in agriculture:

in 2024 – 5,374.8 billion rubles;

in 2030 – 7,000 billion rubles;

value-added in the production of foods, beverages and tobacco goods:

in 2024 – 2,841.9 billion rubles;

in 2030 – 3,295.9 billion rubles;

number of people employed by small and medium-sized businesses in agriculture (running total):

in 2024 – 126,690 people;

in 2030 – 312,750 people.

Key priorities of the above Strategy objective are to improve welfare of rural residents including those employed in agribusiness and fishery sectors and to increase their employment rates.

Key development indicators include professional training and(or) retraining of citizens that can facilitate their personal development, improve competences and ethics.

It should be noted that raising the level of education increases the share of skilled personnel employed in the agribusiness sector.

Training of highly qualified personnel must be supported by expedited development of industry research institutions that can train professionals taking into account current technological environment.

It should be noted that the state rural development goals outlined in paragraphs related to National Goals No. 1 and 3 of the present section can be achieved if it would be possible to secure funding in accordance with the amounts provided for in the state rural development program as of January 1, 2020, and continue funding of the national project “Small and Medium Businesses and Support of Individual Business Initiative” approved by the minutes of the Presidium of the Russian Federation Presidential Council for Strategic Development and National Projects dated December 24, 2018 No. 16;

National Goal No. 6 (sub-goal “Increasing the Level of Technological Development”) defines the Strategy objective of “Increasing the scientific and technological level of agribusiness sector by way of developing selection and genetics.”

To achieve this goal, an issue must be addressed to implement a set of sub-programs on the development of selection and genetics.

To address the above issue, measures are implemented to improve our livestock genetic potential, develop crop breeding and production of seeds of agricultural crops, create and adopt animal feed and feed additive production technologies.

Parameters (indicators) that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the above target are as follows: number of stock-keeping units (SKUs) of plant genetic resources in Russian collections shall be increased:

by 2024 – 415,000 SKUs;

by 2030 – 529,000 SKUs;

level of innovation activity of organizations engaged in selection, genetics and seed production:

in 2024 – 20 percent;

in 2030 – 25 percent.

Testing of advanced technologies and their further adoption by the agribusiness sector will help to reduce import dependence (national security) on seeds, genetics and planting material.

To achieve the above Strategy objective, agricultural producers and agribusiness organizations implement and scale up new advanced innovative solutions, improve quality and competitive advantages.

Implementation of this Strategy objective shall expand competitive advantages of the Russian agribusiness sector as part of developing our export potential;

National Goal No. 7 (sub-goal “Introduction of Digital Technologies in the Economy”) defines the Strategy objective “Digital transformation of the agribusiness sector.”

To achieve the above goal, an issue must be addressed to create the national digital platform “Digital Agriculture.”

To address the above issue, measures are implemented to provide state support for creating a digital unified industry data model for the agribusiness sector, ensuring traceability of regulated agribusiness products, offering e-government services in the agribusiness sector, creating digital services for effective agricultural land rehabilitation and digital services for land reclamation in the Russian Federation.

Parameters (indicators) that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the above targets are as follows: number of industry indicators used to collect data for the national platform “Digital Agriculture”:

in 2024 – 50,000 indicators;

in 2030 – 100,000 indicators;

share state support measures to agricultural producers that are provided in digital format:

in 2024 – 75 percent;

in 2030 – 100 percent;

information on agricultural land shall be available in digital format:

in 2024 – 80 percent;

in 2030 – 100 percent;

state services within the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation that shall be available in electronic format will reach 100 percent by 2024;

federal state educational institutions of higher education subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation shall provide educational services on the basis of the “Digital Agriculture” platform:

by 2024 – 40 percent;

by 2030 – 100 percent;

information on livestock herds shall be available in digital format:

in 2024 – 100 percent of the breeding herd;

in 2030 – 100 percent of the livestock;

life cycles of hydraulic reclamation facilities shall be controlled in the national platform “Digital Agriculture”:

by 2024 – 25 percent;

by 2030 года – 100 percent;

documents for registration of tractors, self-propelled machines and trailers that shall be submitted in electronic format will reach 100 percent by 2024.

The National Platform “Digital Agriculture” is built on micro-service architecture using end-to-end technologies that can aggregate data on agricultural producers, agricultural land, environment and soil characteristics, or other industry-specific information in the short and medium term.

In turn, all necessary services will become available to agricultural producers in real time once the Strategy objective is implemented;

National Goal No. 8 (sub-goal “Increasing the Level and Quality of Fixed Capital Investments”) defines the Strategy objectives “Increasing the value-added produced” and “Increasing physical volume of investments in agribusiness and fisheries sectors.”

The breakdown structure of the Strategy objective “Increasing the value added produced” is given in paragraphs related to National Goal No. 3 of the present section. Implementation of this objective has a direct impact on the investment growth by way of increasing the value of production.

To achieve the above goal, an issue related to stimulating investment activity in the agribusiness and fishery sectors must be addressed.

To address the above issue, measures are implemented to facilitate the renewal of fixed assets in agribusiness and fishery sectors, secure access to preferential lending and leasing programs for producers operating in agribusiness and fishery sectors, provide tax incentives to agribusiness producers, and implement non-financial measures aimed at attracting additional investments.

Agribusiness development institutions, i.e. Rosselkhozbank and Rosagroleasing Joint-Stock Companies, are stakeholders who actively increase their investments in fixed assets.

Parameters (indicators) that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the above targets are as follows:

level of capital investments in the section of Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Fishing Industry, Fish Farming:

in 2024 – 822 billion rubles;
in 2030 – 850 billion rubles;
level of capital investments in the section of Food Production:
in 2024 – 355.6 billion rubles;
in 2030 – 385 billion rubles;
level of capital investments in the section of Beverage Production:
in 2024 – 50 billion rubles;
in 2030 – 65 billion rubles.

The key objective is to improve production capacity. To address this issue, investment in agribusiness and fishery sectors must be increased.

Introduction of new technologies, advanced solutions, construction of state-of-the-art facilities require large investments by agricultural producers and agribusiness stakeholders.

The key priority is to facilitate business initiatives by providing various measures of state support.

Also, in the mid-term, it is critical to implement non-financial instruments of business support and measures that can reduce costs and redirect the released funds towards production development, and increasing the extent of processing of agricultural and fishery products;

National Goal No. 9 (sub-goals “Competitiveness of Non-Raw Materials Economic Sectors”, and “Import Substitution”) defines the Strategy objectives “Annual increase in the volume of exports for at least 45 billion US Dollars”, and “Ensuring food security.”

To achieve the above objectives, issues must be addressed to create new commercial agribusiness production and export-oriented distribution infrastructure, eliminate trade barriers (tariff and non-tariff), develop a marketing system for promoting agribusiness products in foreign markets, achieve an adequate level of self-sufficiency in staple agricultural products and foodstuffs, and rehabilitate agricultural land.

To address the above issues, the following measures shall be implemented:

within the framework of the Federal Project “Exports of Agribusiness Products” (National Project (Program) “International Cooperation and Exports” approved by the minutes of the Presidium of the Council for Strategic Development and National Projects under the President of the Russian Federation dated December 24, 2018 No. 16):

to stimulate the development of export-oriented industries, maintain interregional supply chains to facilitate the movement of agricultural products and foods to the border, assist in certification of domestic products, verify the compliance with health safety requirements, certify veterinary laboratories, facilitate access of domestic agricultural products to foreign markets, and create the attaché network for the agribusiness sector;

within the framework of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation approved by the Order of the President of the Russian Federation dated January 21, 2020 No. 20 “On Approval of the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation”:

to improve economic availability of quality food intended for healthy diets for all population groups and ensure physical accessibility of food;

to increase crop yields, preserve, restore and improve soil fertility of agricultural land, ensure rational use of farm land, follow crop production technologies, rehabilitate unused arable land, develop agricultural land reclamation programs by maintaining reclamation facilities owned by the Russian Federation, in their standard state, construction, reconstruction and re-equipment of reclamation systems, including hydrotechnical reclamation, land and forest reclamation, vegetative reclamation and land clearing operations, to ensure biological security of the Russian Federation, such as to apply anti-epizootic measures, prevent the emergence and spread of animal diseases, develop breeding, selection,

and seed production programs, create new technologies used in manufacturing, processing and storage of agricultural products, raw materials and foods.

Parameters (indicators) that can demonstrate the effectiveness of the above targets are as follows:

exports of products of agrobusiness sector:

in 2024 – 45 billion USD;

in 2030 – over 45 billion USD;

level of self-sufficiency of the Russian Federation:

with regards to grain:

2024 – 95 percent;

2030 – 95 percent;

with regards to sugar made from sugar beet:

2024 – 90 percent;

2030 – 90 percent;

with regards to vegetable oil:

2024 – 90 percent;

2030 – 90 percent;

with regards to potatoes:

2024 – 95 percent;

2030 – 95 percent;

with regards to vegetables and cucurbits:

2024 – 87 percent;

2030 – 87 percent;

with regards to fruit and berries, including grapes:

2024 – 40 percent;

2030 – 40 percent;

with regards to meat and meat products (calculated as meat):

2024 – 85 percent;

2030 – 85 percent;

with regards to milk and dairy products (calculated as milk):

2024 – 85 percent;

2030 – 85 percent;

with regards to fish and fish products:

2024 – 85 percent;

2030 – 85 percent;

with regards to seeds:

2024 – 60 percent;

2030 – 60 percent.

The key reference point for achieving the above Strategy objective is the consolidation of efforts in achieving food security and supporting exports of agricultural and fishery products.

These developments are subject to many external and internal factors including political. Key instruments required to reduce risks or threats include commodity flow systemization taking into account transport and territorial accessibility, construction of wholesale distribution centers in the exporting countries, corrective actions to improve veterinary, phytosanitary and land legislation, effective agricultural land rehabilitation, and continuation of state support.

In the coming years, it would be critical to increase processing capacities, create new commodity lines and groups, implement measures aimed at promoting exports of raw materials and products of

agribusiness and fishery sectors.

To achieve the above Strategy objective, agricultural land acreage that is in use must be significantly increased. This is one of the government targets aimed at, among other things, food security, restoration and improvement of agricultural land soil fertility, rational use of agricultural land, unused arable land rehabilitation, and its solution lies within the framework of a separate state program of efficient agricultural land rehabilitation and development of the Russian Federation reclamation system.

Also, in the mid-term, it is necessary to carry out transformation of production capacities taking into account robotics, advanced digital systems, genetic and breeding innovations. Such transformation will help to take a new development path that will significantly reduce the burden on agricultural producers and agribusiness organizations.

However, it should be noted that indicators of the State Agricultural Development Program set out in paragraphs related to National Goals No. 3, 6 - 9 of this section have been aligned with the amounts of funding as of January 1, 2020.

The Strategy target indicators are given in the Annex.

IV. Key Risks in Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors

Development of agribusiness and fishery sectors is associated with risks and threats that can significantly reduce our production potential, namely:

- economic risks associated with potential deterioration of internal and external business environment, global and national economic slowdown, high inflation and banking crisis, decrease in investment attractiveness of domestic agriculture and fish industry, decrease in competitiveness of domestic products;

- technological risks caused by the lag in technological capability of our production;

- climatic and agroecological threats caused by the adverse climatic change or abnormal natural phenomena, increased proportion of degraded land, reduced soil fertility of agricultural land, and the effects of natural or man-made disasters;

- foreign policy risks that could lead to capacity constraints in the development of domestic agriculture and fisheries caused by market fluctuations as well as measures of state support in agriculture applied by foreign countries that can distort international trade;

- veterinary and phytosanitary risks associated with the emergence and spread of infectious animal diseases not recorded in the Russian Federation earlier, and also spread of pests and plant diseases.

In addition, we should note the uncertainty that arose in the beginning of 2020 due to the spread of coronavirus epidemic and decrease in stock quotations for agricultural products. Coronavirus epidemic has caused problems in food supply to the People's Republic of China and an overall decline in global business activity. Cancellation of business events and tenders may have a negative impact on the flow of agricultural exports.

V. Challenges, Threats and Factors That Influence the Development of Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors

The agribusiness and fishery sectors can be influenced by global factors, external and internal challenges or threats.

Key global factors include the projected world population growth, urbanization and expansion of middle class in developing countries, change in consumer preferences including the evolution of the

service sectors or distribution channels offering direct consumption at the point of sale, consumers growing interest in a healthy lifestyle, i.e. changes in food preferences. Each factor creates opportunities for an additional demand for fish products.

Also, in the long term, water and land scarcity will become a global challenge, and more protein products will be consumed. Currently, volatility of forex rates of stock market quotations and prices for agricultural products can be observed, protectionism and trade barriers are rising.

External factors and threats include:

dependence on imports of raw materials across a range of areas;

geographical concentration of fishery exports to Asia-Pacific countries;

global competition;

trade barriers, restrictions on production (catch) of aquatic biological resources in exclusive economic zones of foreign states, open high seas and conventional areas;

biological threats posed by the emergence and spread of infectious and non-infectious diseases in human population due to violation of mandatory requirements to food safety and wholesomeness during any transaction at the consumer market;

social threats caused by reduced attractiveness of a rural lifestyle;

mechanisms applied by global competitors that can restrict access of domestic products to the key markets;

increased levels of protectionism and trade wars.

Internal factors and threats include:

influence of traditional demand for products made from aquatic biological resources and its slow evolution;

low consumer buying power;

insufficient financing of the national industry research and consequent limitations on the implementation and expansion of research;

unsatisfactory dynamics of updating logistical infrastructure;

shortage of skilled professionals.

Main factors that influence the development of agribusiness and fishery sectors are as follows:

internal factors related to the strengths of agribusiness and fishery sectors:

significant potential to increase yields and expand crop acreage;

cost of land use is relatively low;

existing potential for agricultural production growth on reclaimed land (irrigated, drained);

improved state support in the agribusiness sector, restoration of soil fertility;

sufficient production of mineral fertilizers and proximity of manufacturers to consumers;

increased availability of agricultural machinery and equipment to agricultural producers;

opportunities for ramping up domestic consumption, including on account of compound feed manufacturing and industrial processing;

opportunities for boosting exports;

export potential;

accelerated development of large-scale, vertically integrated livestock production;

proximity of the largest foreign markets to the southern regions of the Russian Federation;

increasing the capacity of modern seaport infrastructure in the Azov-Black Sea basin;

reconstruction of railways and motorways;

increasing the capacity of industrial processing;

development and adoption of novel agricultural biotechnologies.

Internal factors related to weaknesses:

- high dependence of production located in a number of key producing regions on natural and climatic factors;
- reduced soil fertility;
- high dependence of crop production on imports of crop protection products, machinery and equipment as well as certain seeds;
- high logistical costs due to insufficient development of market infrastructure and significant distance of certain key production sites from the end markets;
- diversified movement of prices for agricultural products and inputs;
- high energy tariffs;
- technological gap between research and manufacturing enterprises;
- high debt burden of agricultural producers in a number of key regions;
- undersupply of skilled labor;
- lagging behind the largest exporting countries in technology;
- concentration of a significant market share of inputs and services in the hands of several players, i.e. suppliers, in a number of industries;
- decrease in the share of rural population.

External factors related to strengths:

- world population growth and an increase in the average disposable income per capita, which leads to an increase in global consumption of agricultural products;
- global trade growth outpacing production;
- expansion into new markets (in particular, in the Asia-Pacific region) including on account of increasing the capacity of seaport infrastructure;
- increased world trade globalization.

External factors related to weaknesses:

- global climate change unfavorable for production in a number of Russian regions;
- changes in the global economic environment;
- political risks;
- containment measures, economic sanctions;
- the World Trade Organization restrictions;
- tariff and non-tariff restrictions in foreign agricultural markets;
- growing competition from traditional and new exporting countries;
- higher growth rates of agricultural technology development in the leading grain exporting countries as compared to technology development and adoption rates in the Russian Federation.

The Strategy objectives can be achieved if state support continues at the level not below 2020.

VI. Forecast of Development of Agribusiness and Fishery Sectors

Forecast of development of agribusiness and fishery sectors takes into account the need to quickly address challenges related to ensuring food and biological security (including on the basis of import substitution with regards to a wide range of products and technologies), and maintaining social stability.

In addition, products made by the Russian agribusiness sector should become more competitive both at national and international levels. Here, it will be critical to maintain the balance between the government and business community interests, get the most out of WTO green box measures, as well as solve social problems.

Within the scope of the present forecast of development of agribusiness and fishery sectors, we can expect that Russia's role as a supplier of food raw material and foods to the world market will strengthen

and share of agricultural exports will grow.

Grain crops will remain the largest export earner, and their supply will reach 11 billion USD by 2024. Exports of fats and oils will grow to 8.6 billion USD by 2024. Fish and seafood deliveries will increase by 57 percent to reach 8.5 billion USD. Exports of finished products, primarily confectionery goods, will increase to 2.2 billion USD by 2024, and meat deliveries will amount to 1,575 million USD in 2024.

Priority destinations for Russian agricultural exports are countries of the South-East and Central Asia, Africa, Middle East, and Transcaucasia.

Russia will improve its positions in exports of agricultural raw materials, primarily grain. To a limited extent, processed grain products (flour, pasta, bread products, alcohol-containing products, plant-based protein, amino acids, food additives) as well as sugar, potatoes, poultry meat and pork could be exported from the Russian Federation.

Given the fact that many food segments of the domestic agri-food market have been saturated, further production growth is unlikely unless state support continues at the level of January 1, 2020.

It is expected that imports of technologies will slow down in agribusiness and fishery sectors, in particular localization of foreign manufacture and support for the development of domestic applied information resources in the field of biotechnologies, selection and breeding programs, agricultural machinery industry, manufacturing and effective application of new fertilizers and agrochemicals.

Growth drivers of gross value added in the agribusiness sector are large markets with average or high growth rates classified as traditional markets, which do not need high levels of adoption of new technologies or any fundamental changes in consumer preferences to develop. Key trends in import substitution can be defined by a set of attributes, such as significant imports in value terms, high import share in the cost of certain agricultural products, opportunities or competitive advantages in the Russian Federation to develop domestic production.

Without any breakthroughs in new technology (innovation) development, it will be extremely difficult to achieve the main objectives. To address this challenge, measures will be implemented to develop new varieties and genes using selection and genetic programs, respectively, and to train skilled workforce in 54 sectorial research institutes of higher education.

Key development benchmarks:

- development of food and processing industry including through adoption of innovations;
- digitalization of industries and sub-industries of agribusiness and fishery sectors;
- conservation, reclamation and improvement of agricultural land soil fertility, its rational use, unused arable land rehabilitation;
- selection and genetics;
- development of land reclamation systems;
- introduction of new services and solutions to streamline production and logistical processes.

Promising areas include the following:

- fast plant and livestock breeding and seed production technologies, proprietary varieties and hybrids, pure lines of high-producing animal breeds;
- technology and equipment for veterinary and phytosanitary control, biosafety and quality control of agricultural raw materials and processed foods along the entire value chain;
- remote control technologies for water and power distribution in irrigation and drainage systems;
- new fertilizer production technologies and their resource-saving applications;
- production technologies for basic agricultural machinery;
- deep processing of agricultural and fishery raw materials;
- basic food biotechnologies including for the production of special diet foods;

basic technologies used in the fishery sector.

In 2024, the following performance indicators will be achieved in agribusiness and fishery sectors as compared to 2019, provided that economic stability is maintained:

- agricultural production index in farms of all categories (in comparable prices) will increase by 10.2 percent;

- exports of agricultural products will total 45 billion USD;

- index of physical volume of investments in fixed assets in agriculture will increase by 13.1 percent;

- gross value added created in agriculture will amount to 5,374.8 billion rubles;

- production (catch) of aquatic biological resources will amount to 5,322,000 MT;

- share of new vessels built in the Russian Federation in the total fishing fleet structure will amount to 60 percent;

- gross value added in food, beverages and tobacco production will amount to 2,841.9 billion rubles;

- gross value added in Fishing Industry, Fish Farming and Fish Processing will amount to 349 billion rubles;

- commercial aquaculture production including stocking material will amount to 501,000 MT;

- consumption of fish and fish products in Russian households will reach 23.1 kg per year;

- a total of 126,700 people shall be employed by small and medium enterprises in agriculture.

By 2024, agricultural producers will have access to a set of digital services that would allow for cost optimization and increasing the efficiency of manufacturing and administrative processes.

In 2030, the following performance indicators will be achieved in agribusiness and fishery sectors as compared to 2019, provided that economic stability is maintained:

- agricultural production index in farms of all categories (in comparable prices) will increase by 25.4 percent;

- exports of agricultural products will exceed 45 billion USD;

- index of physical volume of investments in fixed assets in agriculture will increase by 31 percent;

- gross value added created in agriculture will amount to 7,000 billion rubles;

- production (catch) of aquatic biological resources will amount to 5,396,000 MT;

- share of new vessels built in the Russian Federation in the total fishing fleet structure will reach 80 percent;

- gross value added in food, beverages and tobacco production will amount to 3,295.9 billion rubles;

- gross value added in Fishing Industry, Fish Farming and Fish Processing will amount to 418 billion rubles;

- commercial aquaculture production including stocking material will amount to 618,000 MT;

- consumption of fish and fish products in the Russian households will reach 25 kg per year;

- a total of 313,000 people shall be employed by small and medium enterprises in agriculture.

To achieve the above performance indicators and departmental objectives by 2030, it will be crucial to maintain the population size in rural areas, improve the quality of rural households, develop social and engineering infrastructure. Once the above challenges are addressed, it will create incentives for rural residents to start business by building their own farms (peasant/private farms) or by joining collective organizations (agricultural consumer cooperatives). By 2030, state policy in agribusiness and fishery sectors will go through transformation as the unified digital reporting system for submitting data and services will help in making predictions about developments and risks in agribusiness and fishery sectors including economic, social or weather risks.

**TARGET INDICATORS
OF STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AGRIBUSINESS AND FISHERY
SECTORS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION UNTIL 2030**

Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030
Index of agricultural production in farms of all categories (in comparable prices) vs. 2019	percent	101.7	103.8	105.5	107.7	110.2	112.7	125.4
Exports of agricultural products	billion USD	25	28	34	41	45	45	45
Index of physical volume of investments in fixed assets in agriculture vs. 2019	percent	102.5	105.1	107.6	110.4	113.1	115.8	131
Gross value added created in agriculture	billion rubles	4,046.6	4,330.6	4,643.5	4,993.4	5,374.8	5,774.3	7,000
Gross value added in food, beverages and tobacco production ¹	billion rubles	2,161.6	2,300.1	2,463.5	2,642.8	2,841.9	3,060.2	3,295.9
Gross value added in Fishing Industry, Fish Farming and Fish Processing ¹	billion rubles	281	313	337	341	349	358	418
Long-term financial investment growth, running total ¹	billion rubles	330	372	422	453	480	517	613
Corporate turnover in Fishing Industry, Fish Farming and Fish Processing ¹	billion rubles	563	594	629	666	706	750	888
Production (catch) of aquatic biological resources	thousand MT	5,194	5,201	5,208	5,215	5,322	5,329	5,396

Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030
Commercial aquaculture production including stocking material ²	thousand MT	272	351	449	472	501	598	618
Consumption of fish and fish products in the Russian households – total ³	kg per year	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.5	25
including:								
Central Federal District		24	24.3	24.5	24.7	25	25.4	27.1
Northwestern Federal District		19.4	19.6	19.8	20	20.2	20.6	21.9
Southern Federal District		21.8	22	22.2	22.4	22.7	23.1	24.5
North Caucasian Federal District		17.4	17.5	17.7	17.9	18.1	18.4	19.6
Volga Federal District		21.4	21.6	21.8	22	22.2	22.6	24.1
Urals Federal District		22.6	22.8	23	23.2	23.5	23.9	25.5
Siberian Federal District		22.5	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.4	23.8	25.3
Far Eastern Federal District		28	28.3	28.5	28.8	29.2	29.7	31.6
Share of domestic fish products and other products from aquatic biological resources in the total volume (taking into account carryover stocks) in the domestic fish market	percent	82.3	82.8	83	83.6	84	84.5	85
Share of new vessels built in the Russian Federation in the total fishing fleet structure ⁴	percent	25	30	40	55	60	60	80
Average annual number of employees in the Russian Federation by type of economic activity: Fishing Industry and Fish Farming	thousand people	147	148	150	152	153	155	160
Share of high value-added products in total fish output ⁵	percent	38	40	43	47	50	54	65
Share of organizations engaged in innovation activities in the total number of organizations surveyed	percent	11	12	13	14	15	16	20

Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030
Number people employed by small and medium-sized businesses in agriculture including supported by state programs (running total)	people	12,926	28,549	48,599	77,464	126,690	139,484	312,750
Accommodations built(acquired) for families that live and work in rural areas	ml sq. meters	0.55	0.53	0.46	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.13
Improved housing conditions for rural households using mortgage credits (loans) at a reduced rate of 0.1 – 3 percent per annum	thousand families	25	33	35	35	36	37	56
Construction of engineering infrastructure and improvement of sites located in rural areas for compact housing development	pieces	42	220	280	260	265	250	210
Number of families that improved their households by taking a preferential consumer loan at a rate of 1 – 5 percent	families	50,700	75,600	84,500	84,500	64,500	64,500	52,300
Number of improvement projects in rural areas co-financed by the federal budget as part of the State Program of the Russian Federation of Integrated Rural Development (projects per year)	projects	5,375	6,375	6,375	7,375	8,375	8,375	6,750
Employment rate among working age rural residents	percent	72	72	75	77	78	80	88.9
Unemployment rate among working age rural population	percent	8	8	7	6	6	6	4
Training in federal state educational institutions of higher education subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation provided to employees of agricultural producers, under apprenticeship contracts	thousand people	10	23	38	55	74	95	115
Students of federal state educational institutions of higher education subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation who participated in on-the-job training supported by agricultural producers	thousand people	12	29	41	57	75	95	115
Gas distribution networks put into operation	km	1,100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Local water pipelines put into operation	km	800	800	-	-	-	-	-

Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030
Paved public motorways put into operation that lead to high-profile community facilities located in rural areas, or production and processing facilities (monitoring until 2021)	km	430	-	-	-	-	-	-
Length of paved public motorways put into operation and(or) transferred for operation after major overhaul that lead to high-profile community facilities located in rural areas, or production and processing facilities (monitoring until 2021)	km	-	430	430	430	430	430	450
Number of integrated rural development projects completed	pieces	578	1,487	1,824	1,861	1,841	1,842	1,131
Share of rural settlements with access to the Internet	percent (running total)	75	80	85	90	95	95	98
Share of general education organizations in rural areas with access to water supply, central heating and sewerage system	percent (running total)	80	85	90	95	95	100	100
Share of children between ages of 1 to 6 living in rural areas who receive preschool education and(or) have access to municipal educational organizations, total number of children between ages of 1 to 6	percent (running total)	50	53	57	60	65	70	80
Average accessibility of medical and obstetrical stations for rural residents	km	15	12	10	8	7	6	6
Share of rural population engaged in physical education and sports on a regular basis	percent (running total)	33	35	40	45	47	55	60
Natural gas supply to residential houses (apartments) in rural areas	percent (running total)	60.3	62	65	67	70	72	80
Potable water supply available to rural population	percent (running total)	68	72	75	77	79	80	88

Indicator Description	Unit of Measure	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030
	total)							
Share of residential properties in rural areas equipped with sewerage systems	percent (running total)	50	53.2	54.8	57.7	61.3	65	75
Average accessibility of general educational institutions for rural residents	km (running total)	7.8	7.5	7.3	7	6.5	6	6

¹ The indicator value is given taking into account the all-Russian classifier of economic activities for Fishing Industry and Fish Farming only.

² Taking into account additional output produced as part of pasturable salmon breeding development programs.

³ According to the sample survey of household budgets on average per consumer per year.

⁴ Based on the share in actual production (catch) for the respective year.

⁵ Fish fillets and minced fish flesh, food made from fish fillets and minced fish flesh, canned fish, preserves, salted and smoked fish, fishmeal and fish oil.

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION.

Attachments:

No Attachments.