

Food Security in Russia

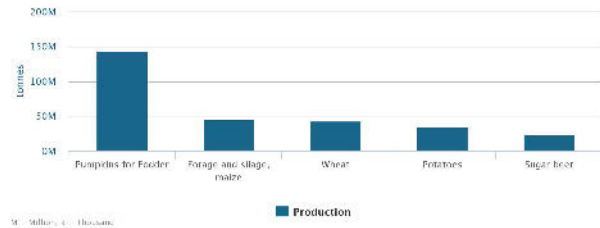


Accessibility

- Rising prices/15% inflation (40 - 60 % of average salaries are for food)
- Unfair money distribution (very rich/very poor) -> political problem
- Big household, no access to a garden plot

Availability

- Good stand of availability
- Their aim is to be self-sufficient
- The farming infrastructure remains very poor
- Lack of qualified people in agriculture
- A lot of land, but not agriculturally useful



Consumption

- Huge demand for meat, eggs, and other animal products
- Food-related health problems, obesity especially by elderly
- Deficit in iodine, fluoride and selenium

Import – Export

- 85.8 million tonnes of grain produced in 2013/14
- 400'000 tonnes of grain imported
- 18.8 million tonnes of grain exported (about 21 % of total production)
- Key customer is Egypt (buys half of the grain cultivated in Russia)
- If Russia stops the export of grain, Egypt and European countries would face major problems
- In 2008, Russia decreased export of grain because of severe droughts (grain shortages and price spikes)
- Due to the crisis in the Ukraine, Russia banned food import from the EU, Australia, Canada, US and Norway



Russia in 2050

- Climate change, territories in cold areas can be used, whereas in the south-west, the land will dry out
- Uncertainty of import and export regulations
- Increasing demand due to higher living standards

Solutions for the situation in 2050

- Increase technology level -> reduce crop loss (better transport, storage)
- Education: healthy lifestyle, agricultural possibilities
- Investment/support of small farms
- Increase in the production of grain
- Fertilization and irrigation of large territories
- Investment in new strategies, e.g. crop rotation
- Genetic engineering, e.g. resistance to cold temperatures