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The Condition of Sheep Breeding In the Regions of Russia and a Problem of Increase of Its Competitiveness.

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the state and prospects of the main ways of development of sheep breeding in the Russian general and Stavropol region, in particular. It analyzes the main aspects of economic development and competitiveness of sheep breeding in the Russian regions. The necessity to increase state support and cooperation of sheep farms. The data on the number of basic fine-wool sheep breeds in the agricultural enterprises of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: sheep, competitiveness, wool, sheep, fine-wool breed.

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INTRODUCTION

Sheep farming in Russia is highly developed livestock industry, which in some regions is the main and sometimes the only type of agricultural use of local pastures and land. In addition, this sector increases employment and improves their citizens' well-being. It is also important environmental component of sheep, as the sheep rearing helps preserve natural land resources, to normalize status through the implementation of the biological cycle of substances. All these factors will definitely actualize the problem of assessing the current state of sheep breeding in Russia as a whole and in its individual regions. Consequently, in terms of support for agricultural producers from the state, there are all prerequisites to ensure that in the coming years to turn the sheep in the Russian regions in the competitiveness of the sector highly profitable agricultural production.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to determine the number of sheep was carrying out the analysis of statistical data on the number of sheep in Russia [1]. It showes that the current leaders in the number of sheep and goats are the Republic of Dagestan, the Republic of Kalmykia, in third place - Stavropol Territory (Table 1).

As can be seen from the Table 1, in all regions of Russia are presented in recent years there has been growth in the number of sheeps. In the agricultural enterprises of the Russian Federation bred 39 sheep breeds, 14 of them - fine-wool (number - 2 million. 544.8 thous. Heads or 59%), 11 - semi-fine-wool (267.4 thous. Heads or 6.3%) 2 - semi-coarse-wool (29.5 thous. heads, 0.7%) and 12 - coarse wool (1 million. 241.2 thous. heads, 29.1%).

In recent years, the proportion of fine-wool sheep decreased by 22%, semi-fine-rune - 5.3%, while the proportion of coarse-wool sheep increased by 23%. The most numerous species are among the fine-wool breeds of sheep - a mountainous dagestan, grozny, stavropol, soviet merino and zabaikalsk; among the semi-fine-wool - gornoaltaisk and tcigajskih; among coarse wool - karachai, tuvan short-fat-tail, andean, edilbaevskaya and lezgin.

Note that in the agricultural enterprises of the Russian Federation contains 19.3% of the total number of sheep and goats in the country (farmer) farms - 33.6% and in private farms of citizens - 47.1% of the total population. However, the potential for increasing the number of sheep and goats in regions such as the republics of Dagestan and Kalmykia is close to the end, which associated with the maximum permissible load on the pasture. These regions have surpassed figures for the number of sheep of the Soviet period. At the same time there are a number of regions, which have great potential in increasing the number of sheep and goats, and return, or at least approaching the performance, they had 20 - 30 years (Table 2).

These areas have a major potential for further growth of sheep and goats in Russia, which is an alternative pig industry. If in 2011 all categories of farms was made of sheep and goats for slaughter in slaughter weight 189.0 thous.t. and in 2014 - 190.1 thous.t, i.e. the production of mutton remained practically at the same level.

In accordance with the branch target program "Development of sheep and goat breeding in the Russian Federation in 2012 - 2014 years. and the planning period up to 2020 ", by 2020 the production of sheep and goats for slaughter in slaughter weight should reach 336.0 thousand. tonnes. [2] It is significant that the reserves for the implementation of indicators of the program are: Output lambs to 100 ewes, their safety, weight gain, the use of processing methods that allow for early and very early weaning calves with its subsequent intense breeding and fattening; early use of sheep for breeding and innovative production technology broiler lamb.

Stavropol Territory in terms of sheep is a strategically important region of Russia, as it has about 10% of sheep country. There divorced five high-value fine-wool, one semi-coarse-wool meat and one new domestic breeds, which over the last 40 years, specifically improving the basic productive signs of Australian Merino and Corriedale. The region has a strong genetic potential, where more than 30% of highly concentrated in 19 sheep breeding plants and 9 breeding loud. In addition, the potential is the presence of 1.5 mln. Ha of natural grassland, as well as qualified and experienced personnel still remain in the field of sheep. Currently, the

demand for national (domestic) market for mutton is unlimited, since it is a valuable food product, recognized in all the world's religions, and its competitiveness in quality is not in doubt.

Note that in the total meat production in the country to share lamb falls 3.8%, but in some regions of the country it belongs to the dominant role. In this regard, the above-mentioned sectoral target program envisages Russian Ministry of Agriculture in 2020 to increase production to 336 thousand tons of mutton, an increase compared to 2010 by 1.8 times.

Stressed that in the agricultural enterprises of the Russian Federation bred 39 sheep breeds, 14 of them - fine-wool, which number at the end of 2013 amounted to 2 million. 377.9 thousand. Goal. or 56.7% of livestock farms in this category, 12 - semi-coarse-wool (225.7 thousand. goal. 5.4%) (Table 3). [3].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Thus, as shown by the above data, in all regions of Russia sheep in recent years, the growth of livestock. For the thirteen-year period in the proportion of fine-wool sheep decreased by 23.8%, of semi - by 7.8%. Currently, the most numerous species are among the fine-wool sheep –Mountain's Dagestani (804.5 thousand. Finish.) Grozny (673.3 thousand. The goal.), Soviet Merino (263.6 thousand. Finish.) And Zabaikalsk (235 9 th. a goal.) among semi-fine-wool - Gorno-Altaisk (82.7 thousand. the goal.) and the Soviet meat-wool (37.7 thousand. the goal.). As compared to 2000 and increased the number of fine-wool sheep breeds - Grozny (43.4%) and mountainous Dagestan (84.8%) at the expense of increasing the number of sheep in the Republic of Dagestan, semi-fine-wool - Kuibyshev breed (50.9 %). But the number of fine-wool sheep and other species decreased semi-fine-wool: Volgograd fine-wool sheep breed in the agricultural enterprises of the thirteen-year period decreased by 10.8%, Soviet merino - by 43.3%, Manych Merino - by 44.5%, Trans-Baikal merinosa- 50 ,5 %; semi-fine-woolGornoaltaisk animal species - by 46.6%, and North Caucasian meat-wool breed - by 46.1%.

Compared with 2000 the number of sheep of the Stavropol breed decreased by 3.6 times, the Caucasus - in 5.3, Soviet meat-wool - 2.4 times, Tsigal - 7.1 times. As for the coat, then in the domestic market continued to record its low demand and low prices, due to the crisis in the national wool industry. The share of domestic production of woolen fabrics in the domestic market is only 1%. Accordingly, the need for resources for the wool of the domestic industry declined to 12-15 thousand tons a conditionally weight, and the sheep farmers produce it in 2.0-2.3 times higher. Hence, over 60% of the wool produced in the country each year are sell to foreign markets, and as a consequence - its impact on the situation on the national market of fur. [4] However, hope for a steady rise in prices probably will not be, because of the economy the main producing countries, consumers wool (Australia, China, USA, Germany, Japan, Italy) slowed down the pace of economic growth and, accordingly, there was a drop in demand for wool, reduction its competitiveness. At the same time, use the methodology of forecasting minimum selling prices for wool, which will allow the coordination of sheep farms to defend their interests at its sale-purchase. Hence the expected growth of sales prices for wool in the near future, on the domestic market of the Russian Federation should not be.

Note that the share of insufficient quality lamb meat in the formation of the country's balance puts the Russian Federation in the dependence on foreign countries with highly developed sheep meat. The largest number of sheep in the world are bred in China - 138.9 million., India - 74.5 million. Australia - 73.1 million. and Sudan - 39.3 million. China produces lamb more than Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, India and Turkey together; the share of this country in world production of mutton is 24.9%.

Together all of these countries, including Sudan (2.6%) and Russia (2.1%), produce more than half of world production of mutton -52.3%. There are a number of countries, which produce more than 100 thousand. Tons a year is a lamb, Syria, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, France and Iran, their total share in the world production of mutton is 1094.7 thousand. Tons, or 13, 3%. Indicators of the Russian Federation for the production of mutton in slaughter weight is a good (8th in the world), if you do not take into account the country and species composition of sheep for slaughter. For example, in 2014 the production of mutton and goat meat amounted to 170.9 ths. Tons, which is 52.6% lower than in 1991. The proportion of sheep and goat meat in the total meat production in Russia was by years: 1960. - 12.3%; 1975. - 7.0%; 1985. - 4.1%; 1991. - 3.7%; 2008 - 2.9%; 2012. - 2.3%, which means that there is a steady decline. [5]

Turning to individual poultry regions of Russia, noted the need to have the optimal ratio of breeding sheep represented the number of sheep and breeding plant-breeding reproducer, with commodity herds. For the existing number of sheep in the region, according to calculations, you need to have at least 20 breeding plant and breeding reproducer sheep, including fine-rune 15-17, 1-2 semi-fine-rune and 2-4 - beef production. Moreover, the economy will be replenish due to grown in your own herd of calves and young over reproducer go on sale and replenishment of commodity stocks. Trading in the structure of the sheep of the Stavropol Territory on the number of breeding must exceed 4-5 times. Now it is superior in only 2 times, resulting in insufficient demand breeding producer. On the other hand, breeding sheep in the Stavropol region of several breeds that differ in the direction of productivity creates an objective need for their comparative economic evaluation study of optimal numerical ratio.

We believe that the reserve increase production of fine wool is the increase in the number of Merino sheep in the Stavropol region, as well as improving the quality of wool and shearing. Fine-wool sheep should continue to be the focus in the region. We believe that in order to enhance its effectiveness should focus on maximizing the use of their meat resources by organizing and providing full and intensive feeding of fattening sheep. In addition, the need to speed up work on the creation of new breeds and types of beef and sheep meat-wool directions using domestic and imported breeds.

In general, the agricultural enterprises of Russia is extremely low numbers of sheep following breeds: fine-wool - Altai (7.1 thousandheads, The number has declined over 13 years in 29.8 times), Krasnoyarsk (8.6 thousand. Goal., 30, 3 times), prekos (7.7 thousand. goal., 15.4-fold), Sal (6,5 thous., in 7.0 times), South Ural (2.5 thousand. goal., 10 ,3 times); semi-fine-wool - Lincoln - Kuban type (0.8 thousand. goal., 2.2 times), Russian long-wool (1.1 thousand. goal., 42.7 times). In 2014, agricultural enterprises were not at all sheep breeds Romney Marsh. The qualitative composition of the sheep is as follows: in 2014 the share of elite adult producers fine-wool breeds of semi and was 97%, maintenance of sheep - 82 and 77%, respectively; the elite classes and the first related queens 91 and 91%, bright-yearlings - 90i 93%, respectively. Overall, in 2014 the class composition of sheep was almost on a par with the previous year.

The highest number of breeding fine-wool sheep breeding farms are concentrated in the Republic of Dagestan - 28 breeding farms (in Vol. H. 4 plant breeding and pedigree reproducer 24), which contains 151.9 thousand. Sheep (14.8% of livestock farms in the fine-wool sheep). In the Stavropol region on the fine-wool breeds of sheep has 19 breeding farms (including 12 breeding plant and plant-breeding reproducer 7) and semi-fine-wool - 2 (1 breeding and genetic center and breeding plant 1). However, this amount, even with the other regions of the country is not enough for the production of high-quality lamb, which puts the Russian Federation in the dependence on foreign countries with highly developed sheep meat.

Turning to the question of the competitiveness of sheep and any other agricultural sector, we note that the first case of its ability to produce products that their properties may take a market leading position and compete with similar products of other companies for the best conditions for its production and implementation. The determining factors for the competitiveness of sheep are relevant demand volume of production and its high quality; the level of costs and the profitability of production; pricing and fiscal (customs tariff) policy of the state. [6]

We believe that to improve the competitiveness of domestic wool sheep breeders need to improve its quality. First of all, to produce a fine wool, which has constantly increased demand: the thinner the fiber, the higher the spinning capacity and higher selling price and its competitiveness. Attention should be pay to the preparation of wool for sale, focusing on the requirements of overseas market and national standards. At the same time, the results of certification of wool in GOST R Certification System, produced at the Institute for 2012.) Show that the trend towards thinning wool produced in the North Caucasus Federal District (47% of its production in the country) cannot be view.

We allocate one more organizational and economic problems that need to be address in the context of improving the competitiveness of sheep. The share of households and private (peasant) farms in the number of sheep and goats and sheep in production is higher than 80%, but there is no deliberate policy for the production of competitive products. Each farm is engaged in sheep individually and is not oriented to the requirements and trends, folding in the market (which products and how much in demand). Hence, the problem of development of sheep farming in this sector becomes most acute.

The question is how to provide leadership and coordination of the activities of breeding and technology of sheep breeding in this category of farms? Our opinion, it appears that these issues should be solve through cooperation of agricultural producers. It is advisable to create universally territorial (regional and interregional) agricultural consumer cooperatives for the purchase and sale of products of sheep. In these cooperatives as an integrator should act agri-industrial collective enterprises with functions to conduct in households of breeding activities to assist in securing their concentrated fodder, technical and transport means, the collection and sale of products of sheep (meat, wool, sheepskins). Probably, for this purpose can be use to develop the current system Central union of Russia. At the same time, the coordination of the production of specific types of production of sheep breeding sheep and lobbying could implement the National Union of sheep country.

Farmers and private farms should be develop on the principles of resource conservation, improve productivity and product quality. At a certain stage of development, they may be combine into collective farms with the aim of joint production, breeding and selection of cultivation, and in certain cases the processing of their products. Therefore, at this stage of development of sheep need to pay close attention to sheep breeding, while it is in the individual sector and private (peasant) farms. Considering the zonal features of the Stavropol Territory, the technology of sheep to be the most appropriate for the specific local conditions and ensure the highest efficiency, high productivity and low production costs. This condition remains unchanged to ensure optimal animal feed, mostly of own production - not less than 550 feeds per1 head.

We believe that the most important strategic goal of sheep in sheep regions of the country is the creation of processing enterprises and institutions a complete cycle in the sheep - from the production of raw materials to finished products and their implementation. As Ross currently has no specialized meat breeds of sheep, the import needs of the best meat breeds global gene pool (Suffolk, clan Forest, Shropshire, Dorset hummel and horny, and others.). In addition, it is also necessary to improve the legislative, regulatory, and methodological framework regulating the requirements for the product sheep, ways and methods of its quality control at all stages of production and pre-sale preparation.

One of the current problems in the development of sheep and should be the creation of new breeds and types of all areas of productivity, well adapted to local conditions. An inventory of all the coarse wool breeds, identify areas of their deployment, to develop measures to improve their quality. Along with the increase of meat efficiency, improved reproductive and adaptive traits in the work programs of these species should be provided and the ability to obtain their wool, satisfying the requirements of the carpet industry.

On the basis of the zonal features of the country, the technology of sheep to be the most appropriate for the specific local conditions and capable of providing the highest efficiency, high productivity and low production costs.

Table 1: The number of sheep

Region	Thousands of head (years)				
	1990	2009	2012	2013.	2014
The Republic of Dagestan	3351,1	4528,6	4391,4	4631,8	5073,5
Republic of Kalmykia	3150,6	2346,1	2191,6	2262,8	2332,3
Stavropol region	6207,5	2167,0	2212,9	2284,9	2285,0
Tyva Republic	1226,8	1032,3	1030,6	1105,8	1137,1

Table 2: The number of sheep and goats

Region	Thousands of head (years)	
	1990 r.	2014 r.
Krasnodar region	829,6	153,8
Rostov region	2819,9	1047,0
Volgograd region	2874,9	860,2
Republic of Bashkortostan	2298,3	810,7
The Republic of Buryatia	1384,0	307,5
Novosibirsk region	1096,8	222,3

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Table 3: Changes in the number of sheep breeds in the context of agricultural enterprises, thousand heads.

Breed of sheep	The absolute number, thousand heads				Relative abundance, %			
	2000	2005	2010	2013	2000	2005	2010	2013
Fine-rune, incl.:	3619,3	3088,0	2598,0	2377,9	80,47	75,50	61,15	56,71
Altai	211,4	44,5	19,6	7,1	4,70	1,09	0,46	0,17
Volgograd	134,8	138,8	123,6	120,2	3,00	3,39	2,91	2,87
Grozny	469,6	614,4	630,8	673,3	10,44	15,02	14,85	16,06
Dagestan mountain	435,3	577,5	732,5	804,5	9,68	14,12	17,24	19,19
Transbaikalskaya	476,9	466,7	302,3	235,9	10,60	11,41	7,12	5,63
Caucasion	312,8	167,4	73,1	59,4	6,95	4,09	1,72	1,41
Manych merino	45,6	39,0	33,1	25,3	1,01	0,95	0,73	0,60
prekos	118,3	39,8	20,4	7,7	0,63	0,97	0,48	0,18
Sal	45,2	14,6	11,2	6,5	1,01	0,36	0,26	0,15
Soviet merinos	496,2	421,0	281,	263,6	11,03	10,29	6,62	6,29
Stavropol	577,4	493,1	348,3	160,6	12,84	12,06	8,20	3,83
Semi-fine-rune, incl.:	590,4	321,8	314,8	225,7	13,13	7,87	7,41	5,38
Gornoaltaisk	159,7	85,4	85,2	82,7	3,55	2,09	2,01	1,97
Kuibyshev	16,7	8,6	22,1	25,2	0,37	0,21	0,52	0,60
Russian long-Wool	47,0	18,4	11,2	1,1	1,05	0,45	0,26	0,03
North Caucasian meat and wool	52,1	38,6	39,6	28,1	1,16	0,94	0,93	0,67
Soviet meat-wool	90,8	42,2	22,7	37,7	2,02	1,03	0,53	0,90
Total sheep farms	4497,5	4090,3	4248,6	4193,2	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

CONCLUSION

Based on the material it can be conclude that the solution identified in the article. The development of sheep breeding in Russia should be based on the account of the dynamics and trends in the industry that eventually, along with the state protectionism, will help to stabilize and then to the dynamic growth of the production of high-quality products sheep and the revival of the social infrastructure in rural areas. In general, for the development and competitiveness of sheep breeding in Russia's regions need to meet the challenges of improving the quality of products, increase profitability and its public sector support, both at the macroeconomic and microeconomic level. Particular attention should be give to obtaining products of high quality that ensures its competitiveness. The most important step in this direction is the preservation and improvement of breeding resources and effective selection; first of all, it concerns the Merino, semi-fine-wool and Romanov sheep. The main reserve for increasing the production of fine wool is to increase the number of sheep in the country, as well as the wool clip and the improvement of its quality with the best breeds of domestic and foreign gene pool. Simultaneously with the implementation of measures to preserve the gene pool of the species breeding programs should be review for their improvement and adaptation to local conditions, giving priority to the grounds of providing increasing meat productivity.

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