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Nadezhda V. Orlova
Head of the Department for Economics of Innovation in Agriculture
Institute for Agrarian Studies HSE

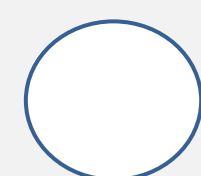
AGRICULTURE 4.0. RUSSIA IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT AND THE MOST PROMISING INNOVATIVE SEGMENTS

Moscow, 2020



«**AGRICULTURE 4.0**» – is fundamentally new stage of technological development based on the introduction of «smart» solutions (robotics, «precision» agriculture, IoT («Internet of things»)), biotechnologies, alternative technologies and raw materials sources

The scientific potential development and the introduction of innovative solutions are becoming critical in ensuring the competitiveness and further development of the Russian agriculture and food processing industry. Otherwise, the gap with developed countries could increase significantly in the coming decade and entire markets would simply cease to exist for Russian products.



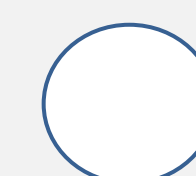
The threat of resource scarcity and the crisis of the AIC 3.0 model

2030

Demand growth

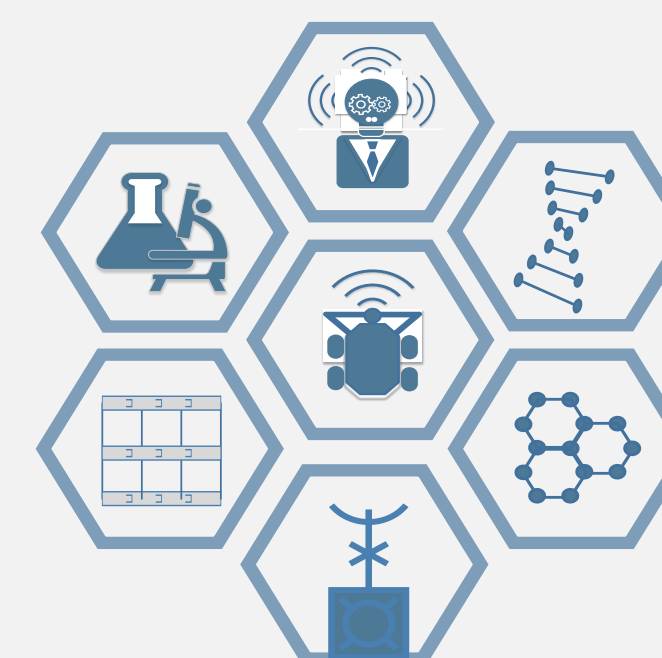
+ 35 % food
+ 40 % freshwater
+ 50 % energy

- Reduction of agro-climatic potential
- Exhaustion of the effect of the «green revolution»
- Increasing threats to biosafety
- Food waste problem

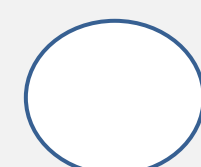


Industrial Revolution 4.0

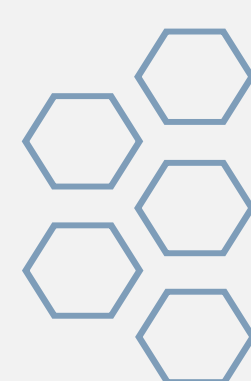
Implementation of cross-industry technologies



IT and cognitive technologies
Biotechnologies
Robots and new technology
Nanotechnologies



New values orientations



Personalization and customization

Crowdsourcing

Safety!

Sustainability and ethics

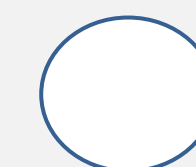
healthy lifestyle

Shared economy

- Urbanization and income growth
- Millennium values

2025 | 75%

percentage of the
economically active population



Political, economic and structural challenges

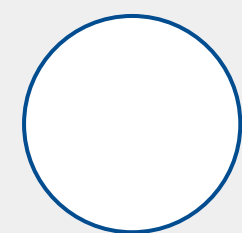
- Increasing food price volatility
- Growing influence of large integrator companies
- Trends towards autarchy and rising protectionism
- Trend towards implementation of «sustainability» principles
- Transition to a «knowledge economy»



World Agriculture Trends 2025 – 2030

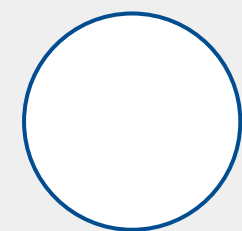
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In the future, food production should depend more than ever on technologies for sustained productivity improvements, preventing losses, but less than ever on the impact of climatic and biological externalities.



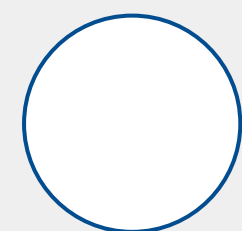
Changes in value chains

Concentration of value added in knowledge-intensive sectors (genetics and breeding, IT and geo-information technologies, industrial design and engineering)



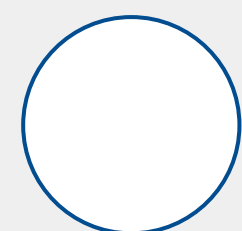
Growing influence of large integrator companies

Integrators are taking control of large portions of the food system. The formation of global value chains.



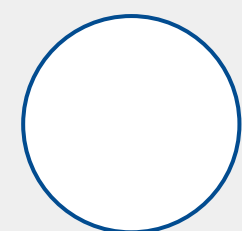
Mixing value orientations and choice factors

New production and distribution models. Personalization and customization. Increasing popularity of «food design», healthy food, products with improved and predetermined properties



Strengthening the role of security and «sustainable» development factors

The information component becomes the most important feature of the product. More complex architecture of standards that increasingly integrate the entire product life cycle



Transition to a «knowledge economy»

Fundamental changes in the structure of employment, the need for a new education model and the labour market



Agriculture 3.0 → Agriculture 4.0. Investment in transition

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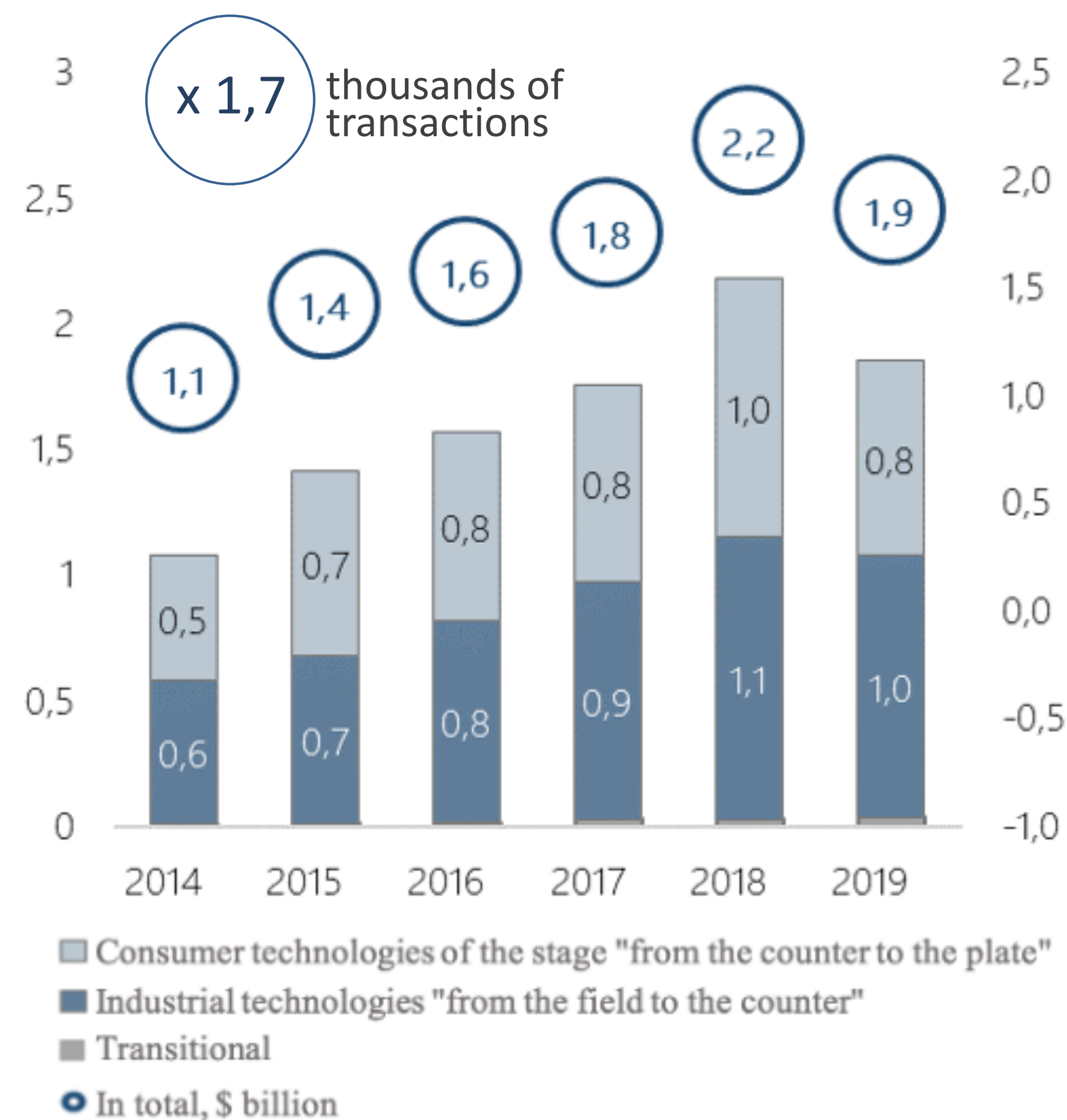
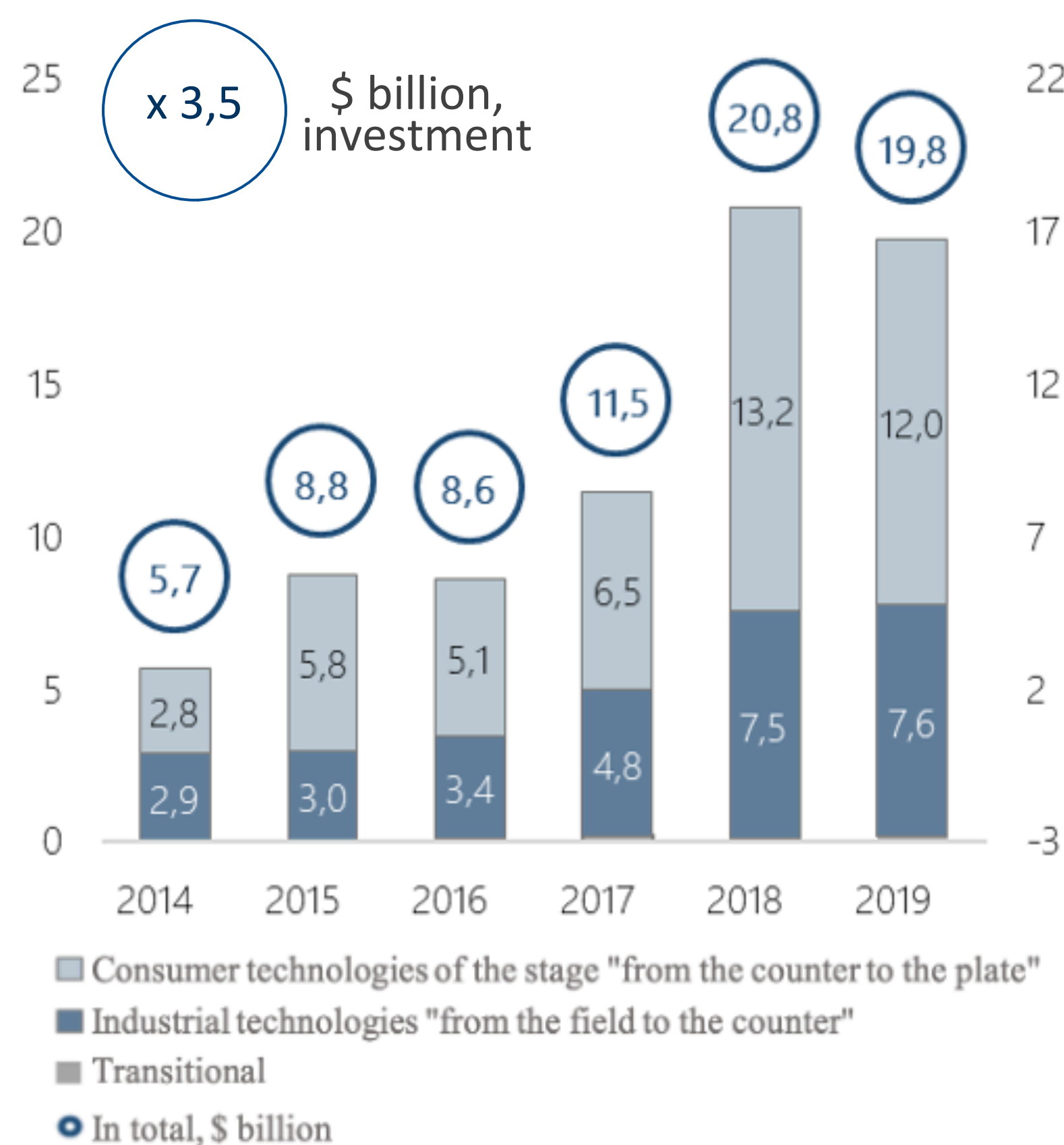
Key factors

2019

\$20 billion, investment
1,9 thousands of transactions

2014

14
19 \$75,2 billion, investment
9,9 thousands of transactions





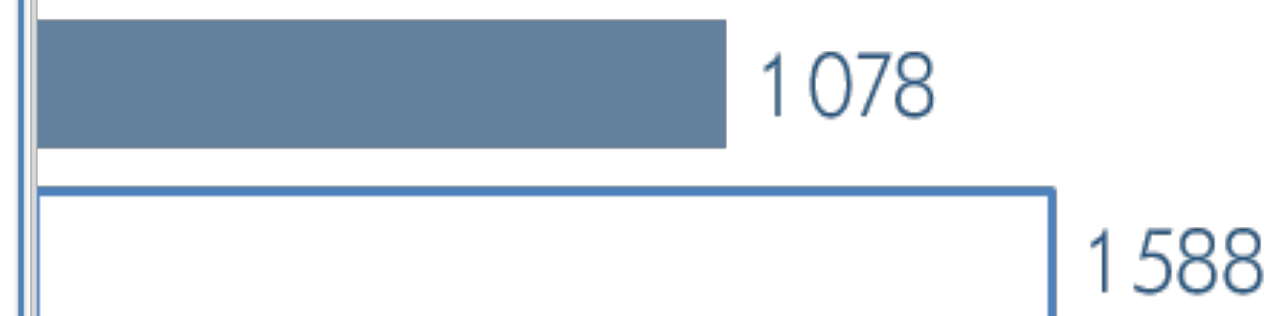
Agriculture 4.0 World Market

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Key factors 20 | 18 | 25 + \$ 832 billion^{6,7 % CAGR} 2020 | \$ 2,3 trillion

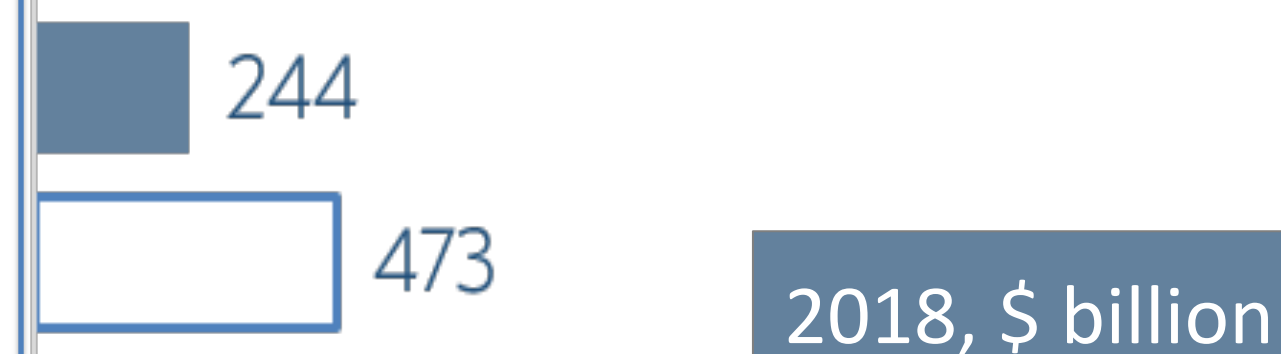
Final product of
Agriculture 4.0

Growth points: healthy and therapeutic food (organic, personalized food, products with improved characteristics)



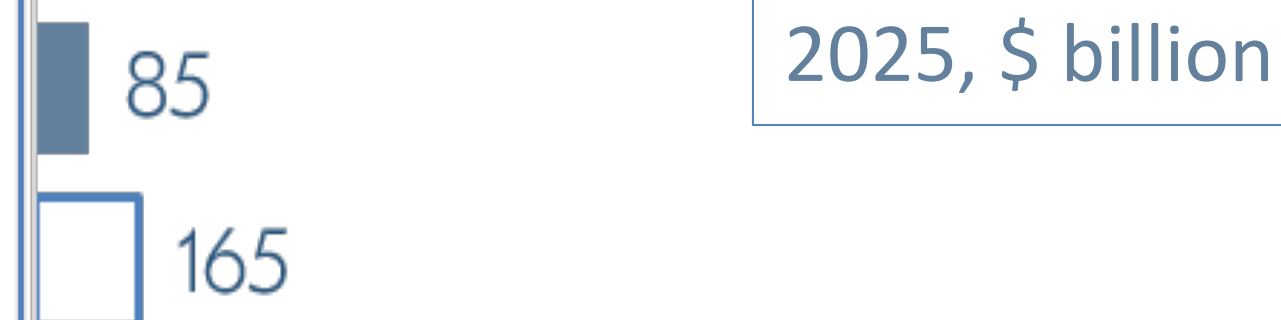
Technologies and
means of production

Growth points: biotechnology, robotics, closed farming, food processing equipment



Marketing technology

Growth points: online ordering and delivery platforms, new restaurant formats, unmanned delivery technologies



Food waste treatment

Growth points: processing technologies for new high value added products



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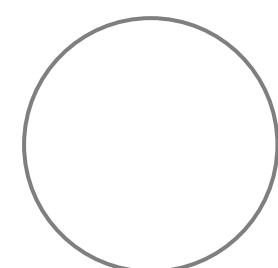
Change of the technological
structures

new windows of opportunities

KEY PERIOD FOR CONTINUED GROWTH

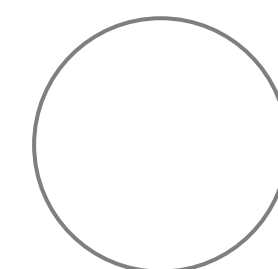
New drivers of competitiveness are emerging

PREREQUISITES FOR TRANSITION



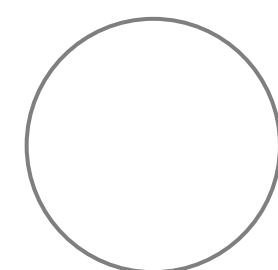
Exhaustion of growth factors of the past period

Reduced effects from increased domestic purchasing power,
increased investment, improved management, food
embargo.



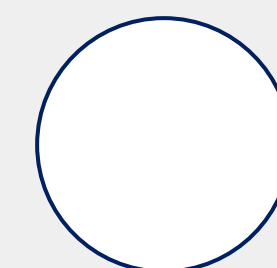
Updating barriers to global competitiveness

Critical dependence on foreign technologies and means
of production
Crop volatility and technological backwardness



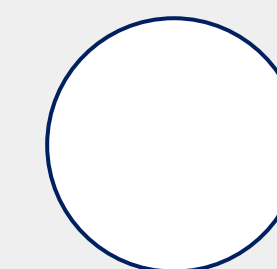
Pollution of the environment by illiquid raw
materials. Food losses

ADVANTAGES



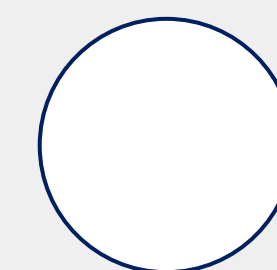
Good starting position of the Agriculture 4.0

AIC: One of the leading sectors in the economy (4.5% of
GDP), strong position in export markets, industry
consolidation



Enabling socio-demographic environment

Russia: High level of urbanization and proportion of
educated population, PPP income comparable to most
Eastern European countries



High biocapacity reserve

Russia: 10% of the world's arable land fund, freshwater
leader

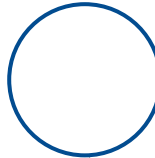
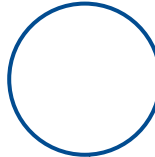

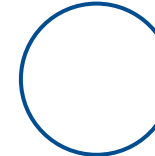
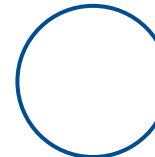


Russia. Growth Vectors 2030

Agriculture 3.0 → Agriculture 4.0.


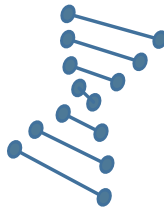


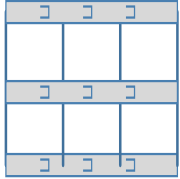
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KEY VECTORS

-  Strengthening sovereignty by factor of production
Genetic potential and technologies for its best realization
-  Digital and cross-platform technologies
Increased productivity, efficiency and loss reduction
-  Diversification of commodity structure
Healthy therapeutic food, organic matter, highly-processed foods
-  Reducing dependence of production on external agro-climatic and biological factors
Closed farming, city farms
-  Addressing the recycling of the agriculture waste
Introduction of closed-loop economy principles and solutions

Key technologies in Russian agricultural sector*

EXPERTS' OPINIONS

	2025	2030
 IT and cognitive technology	91%	73%
 Biotechnology	64%	82%
 Robots and new technology	45%	64%
 Innovative food	18%	55%
 New farming systems	9%	27%

*According to the results of the expert survey



Russian Innovation Prospects Today

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Program

development of breeding and seed breeding



FSTP

2019
25 FEDERAL SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME

Products of the FSTP

- Seeds
- Agrochemicals
- Feed additives
- Breeds/Crosses
- Database (indexes)

Industry 4.0



IT- and cognitive technologies
New farming systems
Robots and new equipment
Food processing technologies
Waste management technologies

Strengthening sovereignty by
factor of production

Industry 3.0

how? when?





Russian Innovation Prospects Today

State of Agricultural Science

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R&D expenditures **2018** | ₪ billion

Domestic research and development costs

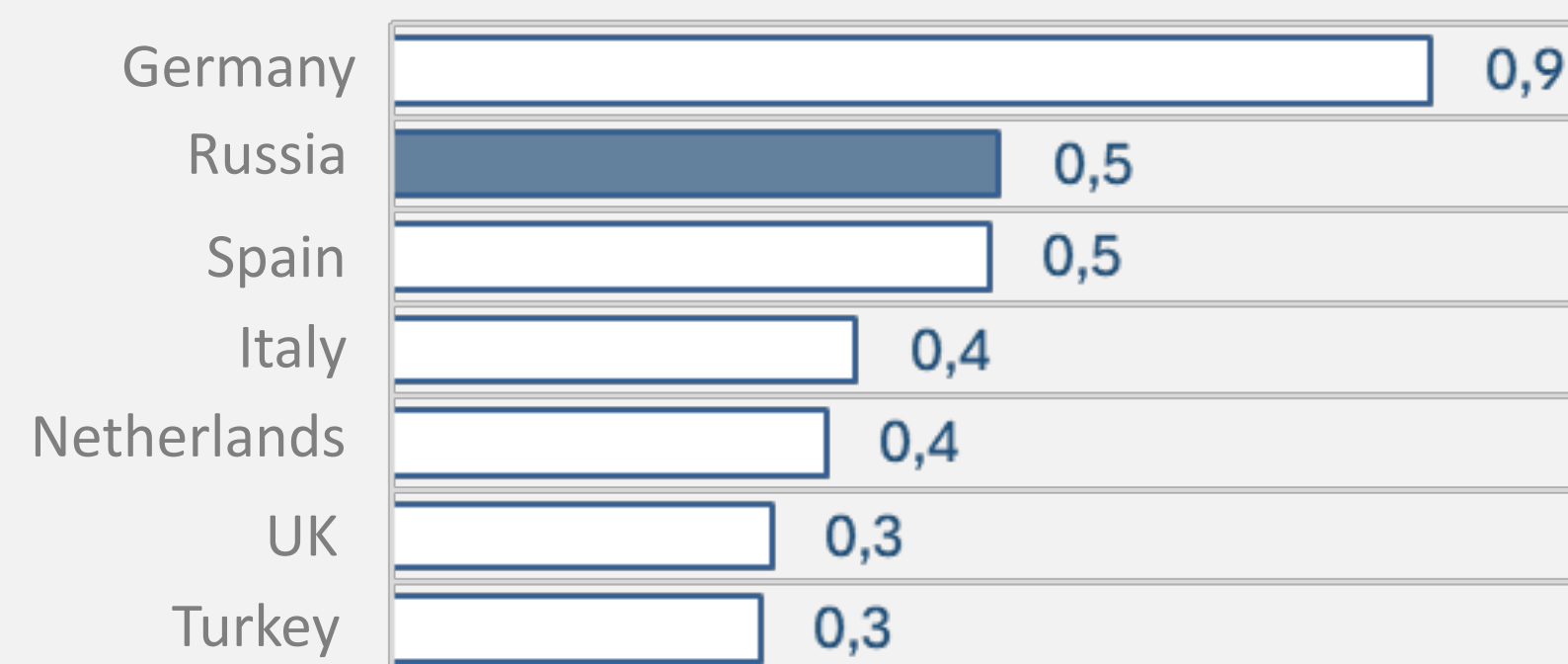
17,3 in current prices
9,4 in 2010 prices

2018 | 10 +90%
18 +3%

RUSSIA: AMONG COUNTRIES

Leading in state financing of agricultural science
by PPP \$ billion

No2 in
Europe



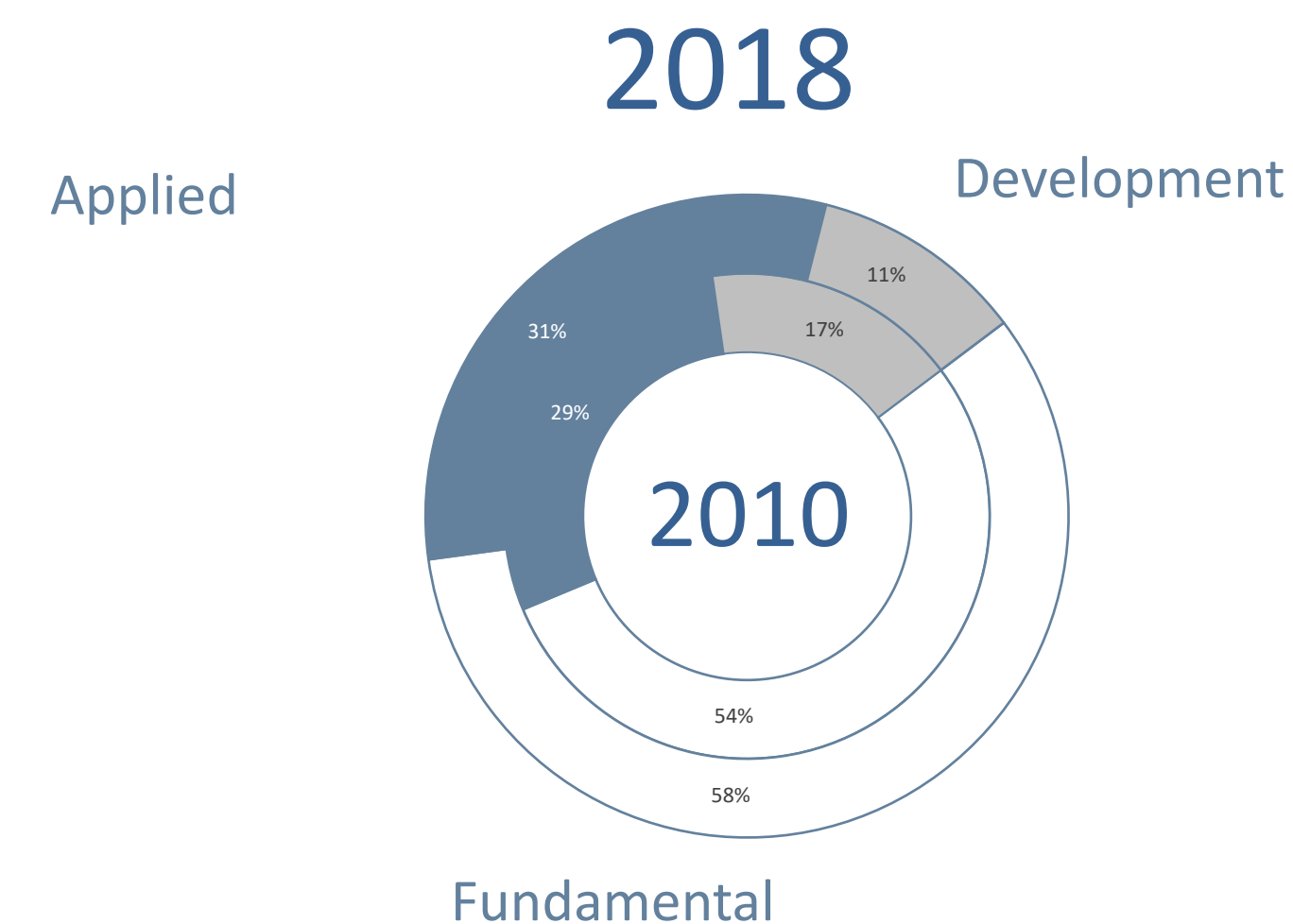
Outsiders in R&D private investment
in % of similar indicators



Dominance of the public sector

Budget resources > 60%

Public research institutes > 80%





Russian Innovation Prospects Today

State of Agricultural Science

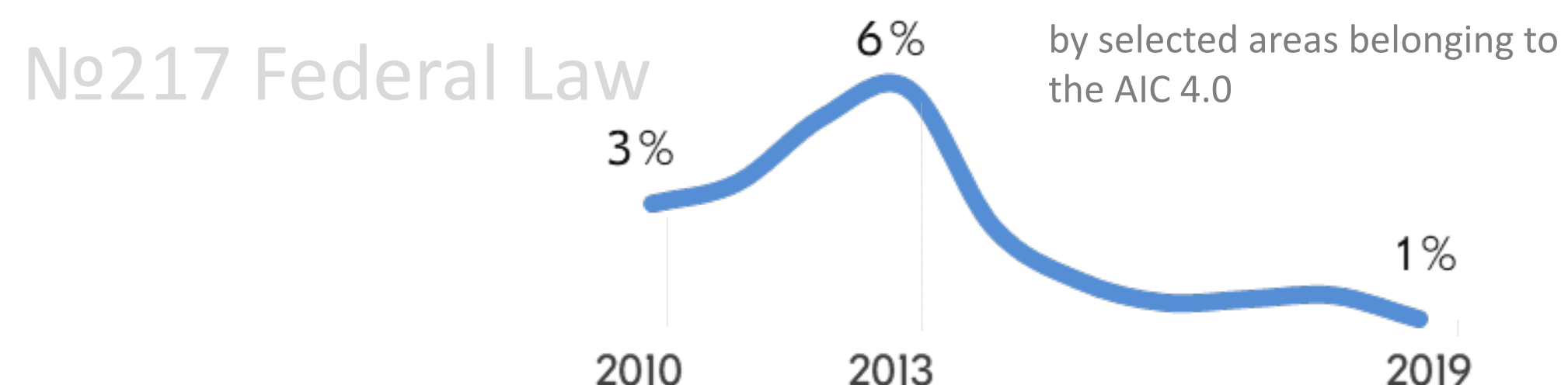
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! The quality of the scientific product is not adequate to the expenditures

○ Contribution of Russian authors to the global volume of publications in the field of agricultural sciences

	WoS	Scopus
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries	< 1 %	< 2 %
Animal husbandry, dairy farming	< 0,3 %	< 1,5 %
Veterinary Science	< 0,2 %	< 0,5 %

○ Share of Russian patent applications in the global indicator



! Transfer system ineffective

A significant part of the rights holders are universities and public research institutes, whose patent portfolios are mostly unbalanced (contain a high proportion of inactive patents)

Shortage of qualified personnel is a systemic problem of the Russian AIC

- Low prestige of the agricultural profession
- Outdated educational approaches
- Weak connection with practice
- Generational gap

QS University Ranking

«Agriculture» 2018

None of the Russian Federation's agrarian universities have joined the TOP 200

Russian State Agrarian University - Moscow
Timiryazev Agricultural Academy is in the group of universities ranking 201-250



Russian Innovation Prospects Today

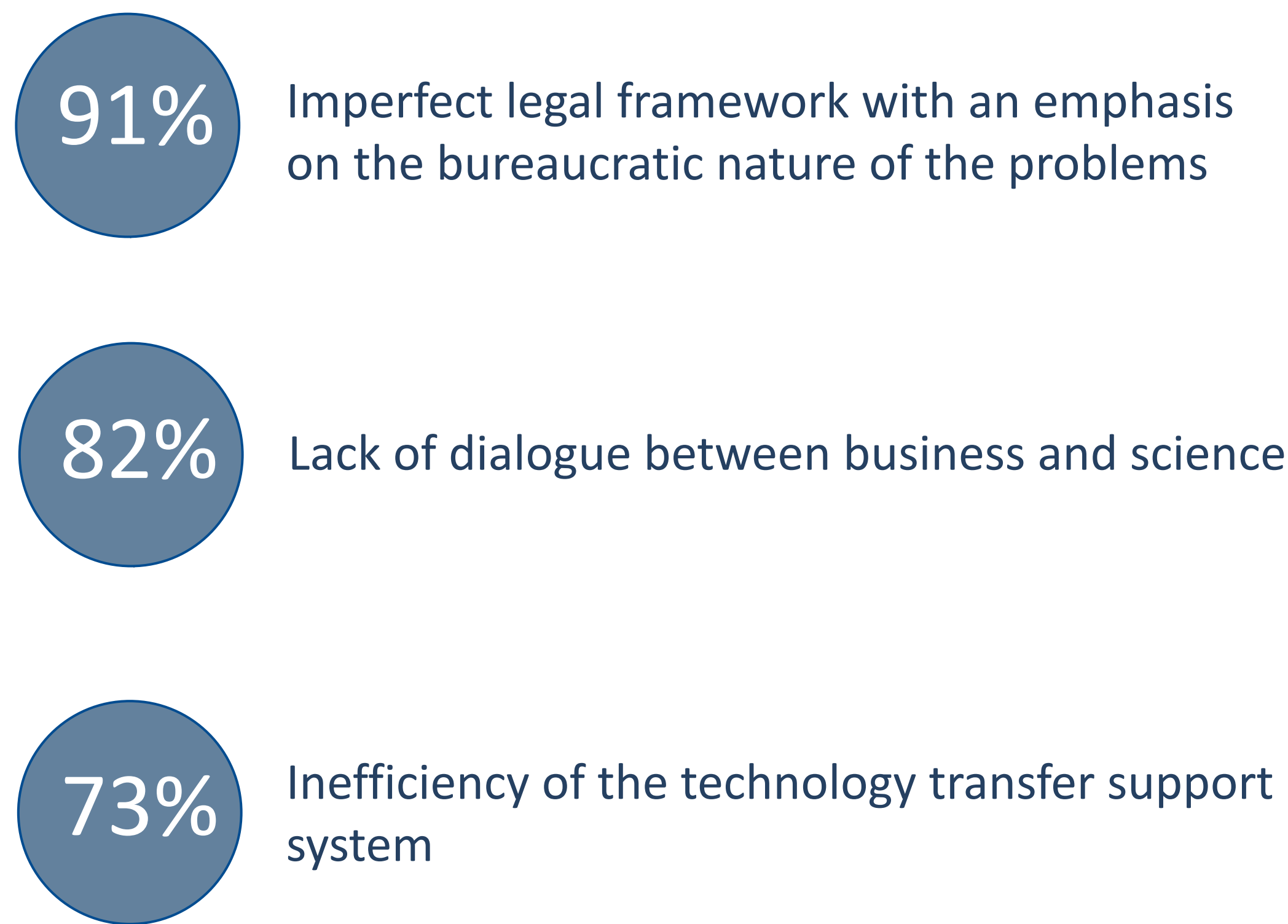
Innovation in the real sector

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BARRIERS TO INNOVATION TRANSFORMATION OF THE AIC*

The average planning horizon is currently 3-5 years even for large companies in agribusiness. In such conditions investment in science and human resources become highly risky

EXPERTS' OPINION



Largely outdated and contradictory, but rapidly changing and insufficiently developed legislation; conservative and apathetic of officials, their unwillingness to understand new issues, lagging in decision-making

The set of factors: both objective-low level of equipment of research institutes, lack of personnel and competencies, and subjective - different vision of goals and results.

Business often cannot formulate a task understandable to the science, scientists presents their developments by the language that is not clear to business

Existing support measures target the conventional path of the AIC development and do not focus on breakthrough and truly innovative directions

*Based on expert survey



Proposals

For Improving The Effectiveness Of State Support Of The AIC

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UPGRADE THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Build a flexible regulatory system capable of adapting to new conditions in a timely manner

LOOK AND THINK ONE STEP AHEAD

Overcome the perception of the agriculture as an archaic sector

Limit the dominance of the isolationist paradigm in the scientific and technological development of the AIC

DEVELOP A TRANSFER SUPPORT SYSTEM

Establishment of an Innovation Fund in the Agriculture to complement the existing format for supporting science, technology and innovation projects

REORGANIZE THE AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION SYSTEM

Division of Agrarian Higher Education into two levels

Updating and expansion the range of programs

Modernization of the system of agrarian secondary vocational education

TO ENSURE THE TRANSPARENCY OF MINISTRIES COORDINATION

Creation of a single coordination center for scientific and technological development of the agriculture and food processing industry



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Nadezhda V. Orlova

<https://inagres.hse.ru/>

Phone.: +7 903 147-9929

E-mail: nvorlova@hse.ru