

**Interconnections between Russia and countries of South America under  
conditions of recent economic events**

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Relations between Russia and the countries of Latin America have passed a difficult period last decades. Soviet period cooperation almost fetched up was restored on new principles. Its current stage can be defined as a mature interaction. Expansion of Russian-Latin American relations strengthens Russian foreign policy and helps to consolidate Russia as independent center of a multipolar world. However, it brings not only positive elements, creating additional risks and challenges.

The growing trend of Russian-Latin American relations are multidimensional extensions of trade and economic cooperation, the increase in exports of innovative products to Latin America, the implementation of joint projects in the key sectors of the national economy.

In 2013, the share of the region in total Russian export of fertilizing exceeded 75%, special purpose vehicles (fire, construction equipment) - 37%, metals - 20%, radar equipment - 11%. In supplies of domestic producers the main place is still takes commodities, but this is characteristic not only of our trade with Latin America it also reflects the specialization of the Russian economy as a whole, its role in the global division of labor.

Now we need to analyze the future prospects of replacement of agriculture products from EU on the Russian domestic market by South-American producers.

**Ecuador:** The main exports of food products are bananas, shrimp, cocoa, coffee, fish. Also significant share in exports take delivery of flowers.

Traditionally, all imports from Ecuador to Russia accounted for foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials. The main share occupies bananas (over 70%), cut flowers (20%), as well as extracts of coffee or tea. At the same time Russia is not among the largest trading partners of the country. Place of the biggest trade partners is dominated by the US, EU, Panama, Peru and Chile.

**Brazil:** The main exports of food products are soybeans and products of its processing, raw sugar and ethanol, meat, coffee and tobacco.

By the end of 2013 the trade turnover of Russia and Brazil reached \$ 5.9 billion, and exports to Russia amounted to \$ 3.14 billion.

Thus even in 2011, Brazil was the leader in terms of meat supply in Russia. More than half of the export volume accounted for beef meat, but then decreased delivery of the embargo imposed by the Rosselkhoznadzor in July 2011.

**Chile:** By the end of 2013 Chile exported to Russia the agricultural products worth more than \$ 567 million. The main deliveries accounted for commodities such as salmon, trout, vegetables, pork and wine. Russia also imports agar - an important raw material for the confectionery industry.

Chile is a major exporter of fruit in the Southern Hemisphere, occupying a leading position in export of grapes, avocados, berries, plums, kiwi fruit, and wine.

**Argentina:** Agricultural products account for a larger share of Argentina's exports. For example, in 2013, 21.3% of Argentine exports were soybeans and products of its processing. In Russia supplied pears from Argentina, beef, grapes, citrus, peanuts, butter, cheese, apples. By

the end of 2013 the trade turnover between the countries exceeded \$ 1 billion.

Currently, meat producers in Argentina are considering the possibility of increasing meat exports to Russia. Obstacle is the export restrictions in Argentina itself.

**Conclusion:** This overall data gives us a strong believes that the food embargo, which was imposed by Rosselkhoznadzor in response to the recent economic sanctions of the Western countries, would not impact the Russian domestic market and our food supply. Because of the strong ties and long trade relationship with the countries of the southern America will help overcome the consequences of sanctions and replace the European agricultural products on our market.

### Источники и литература

- 1) <http://unstats.un.org>
- 2) Federal Customs Service of Russian Federation
- 3) <http://www.worldbank.org>

### Иллюстрации

| Product                                  | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|------------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| <b>Total</b>                             | 100  | 100  | 100  |
| <b>Fertilising</b>                       | 37,6 | 48,1 | 36,5 |
| <b>Mineral oil</b>                       | 22,7 | 22,9 | 10,3 |
| <b>Irons</b>                             | 12,2 | 4,7  | 8,0  |
| <b>Caoutchouc, rubber products</b>       | 3,1  | 3,2  | 2,8  |
| <b>Ground means of transportation</b>    | 0,7  | 1,1  | 2,5  |
| <b>Aluminium and its products</b>        | 1,3  | 2,1  | 2,4  |
| <b>Reactors, boilers and details</b>     | 1,0  | 0,9  | 2,1  |
| <b>Electrical machines and equipment</b> | 2,6  | 1,0  | 2,0  |
| <b>Copper and copper products</b>        | 1,3  | 2,5  | 2,0  |
| <b>Aircrafts and its details</b>         | 2,4  | 0,7  | 1,1  |
| <b>Tooling and devices</b>               | 0,3  | 0,2  | 0,9  |
| <b>Paper and cardboard</b>               | 1,2  | 0,7  | 0,7  |
| <b>Inorganic products</b>                | 1,2  | 0,9  | 0,7  |
| <b>Plastic and plastic products</b>      | 0,3  | 0,3  | 0,5  |
| <b>Organic products</b>                  | 0,7  | 0,6  | 0,5  |
| <b><u>Ferrous Metals</u></b>             | 0,8  | 0,3  | 0,3  |

Рис. 1. Table 1. Russian export structure to Latin America (share of certain, %)

| Product                                       | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| <b>Total</b>                                  | 100  | 100  | 100  |
| <b>Meat and meat by-products</b>              | 39,2 | 33,1 | 37,2 |
| <b>Market gardening and nuts</b>              | 12,6 | 13,1 | 12,9 |
| <b>Sugar and sugar products</b>               | 25,0 | 25,7 | 10,4 |
| <b>Ground means of transportation</b>         | 2,7  | 3,7  | 4,6  |
| <b>Trees and plants</b>                       | 2,8  | 2,0  | 3,6  |
| <b>Tobacco and tobacco substitutes</b>        | 1,9  | 2,8  | 3,5  |
| <b>Oilseeds and oil-bearing crops</b>         | 3,0  | 2,8  | 3,0  |
| <b>Sugar, sugar products</b>                  | 25,0 | 25,7 | 10,4 |
| <b>Vehicles</b>                               | 2,7  | 3,7  | 4,6  |
| <b>Trees and plants</b>                       | 2,8  | 2,0  | 3,6  |
| <b>Tobacco and tobacco substitutes</b>        | 1,9  | 2,8  | 3,5  |
| <b>Oil seeds and fruits</b>                   | 3,0  | 2,8  | 3,0  |
| <b>Production of pharmaceuticals</b>          | 0,2  | 0,2  | 2,5  |
| <b>Reactors, boilers and parts</b>            | 0,5  | 1,4  | 2,1  |
| <b>Fish, shellfish and others.</b>            | 1,6  | 1,8  | 2,1  |
| <b>Wastes of food industry, animal fodder</b> | 0,5  | 1,0  | 2,1  |
| <b>Food products</b>                          | 1,6  | 1,8  | 2,1  |
| <b>Coffee, tea, mate, spices</b>              | 1,3  | 2,2  | 1,8  |
| <b>Inorganic Chemistry</b>                    | 0,7  | 0,3  | 1,7  |
| <b>ereals</b>                                 | 0,1  | 0,2  | 1,6  |
| <b>Dairy products</b>                         | 1,1  | 1,2  | 1,6  |
| <b>Alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages</b>  | 0,9  | 1,0  | 1,5  |

Рис. 2. Table 2. Russian import structure from Latin America (share of certain products, %)