

Directions for Realizing the Potential of the Sochi Resort City in the Sphere of Agriculture

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Abstract : Theoretical and methodological approaches to substantiating priority areas for agricultural development in the resort town have been clarified. Completed review federal , regional and municipal strategic planning documents in the sphere of agro-industrial complex development; based on the SWOT analysis methodology, the strengths and weaknesses of agricultural development in the resort city of Sochi were identified. It was proven that the priority of the agricultural development of the resort city is ensuring import substitution in the market of vegetable and fruit products, including subtropical crops, tea growing, beekeeping, commercial fish farming and aquaculture , creation of mariculture farms, as well as development of export-oriented production. A system of municipal support measures for priority areas of agricultural development in the municipal formation of the resort city of Sochi was developed and substantiated, which includes: creation of a municipal fund of agricultural land; organization of strict control over the targeted use of agricultural land; organization of effective interaction with federal and regional authorities regarding land relations; provision of land plots to agricultural producers for long-term lease on preferential terms; Using marketing promotion tools, including a municipal internet portal to provide information support for the development of the agricultural sector; stimulating the creation of modern infrastructure facilities for the storage, processing, and sale of agricultural products; and improving financial support mechanisms for agricultural producers . As a result of the implementation of the proposed system of municipal support measures for agricultural development in the resort town, the gross municipal product (in 2022 prices) will increase by 2.2 times by 2035, according to the optimistic scenario .


1 INTRODUCTION


In the 1930s, with the approval of a plan to reconstruct the Sochi- Matsesta resort area, Sochi's transformation into a national health resort began. The city's rapid development led to an influx of population, which also stimulated the development of the agricultural sector. Plantations of tea, tobacco,


subtropical crops, vegetables, and other crops were established.


In 1967, the Research Institute of Floriculture and Subtropical Crops was established. Its staff worked on developing subtropical plant growing and creating new varieties of agricultural crops for Sochi. During this period, extensive greenhouses , orchards, poultry and pig farms, and fish farms were established. By the

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late 1980s, Sochi was almost completely self-sufficient in agricultural products, some of which were sent to other regions of the country.

Currently, 23,667 agricultural producers operate in Sochi, including 16 agricultural organizations, 60 peasant farms, and 23,591 private farms. Agriculture is represented by such sectors as vegetable growing, fruit growing, viticulture, and tea growing (Table 1).

Gross harvests for all agricultural crops are declining dynamically. This is due to a decrease in sown areas and lower yields. Fruit and berry crops account for the largest share of total crop production (63.6%). Pome fruits account for approximately one-third of total fruit and berry production, with stone fruits (25.9%) and nuts (23.7%) also making up significant shares. Subtropical crop production remains stable at 8.2%.

Table 1: Gross harvest of agricultural crops in farms of all categories of the municipal formation of the resort city of Sochi, t.

| Agricultural crop | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2023 to 2021, % |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|
| Potato | 101 3.2 | 385 .0 | 323 .5 | 31.9 |
| Open-ground vegetables | 580 7.1 | 473 3.5 | 339 2.1 | 58.4 |
| Fruits and berries – total | 812 4.7 | 858 7.9 | 772 5.1 | 95.1 |
| including in terms of fruit and berry crops: | | | | |
| – pome fruits (quince, pear, apple, etc.) | 270 8.4 | 305 7.7 | 248 6.6 | 91.8 |
| – stone fruits (apricot, cherry, plum, sweet cherry etc.) | 264 0.0 | 270 0.3 | 200 1.6 | 75.8 |
| – nut-bearing fruits (hazelnuts, almonds, walnuts, pistachio, etc.) | 138 9.2 | 153 3.2 | 183 2.3 | 131.9 |
| - subtropical (pomegranate, fig, medlar, feijoa, persimmon, etc.) | 666 .4 | 670 .4 | 636 .5 | 95.5 |
| - berries (strawberries, wild strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, etc.) | 666 .7 | 578 .5 | 716 .6 | 107.5 |
| Grape | 658 .7 | 565 .8 | 526 .3 | 79.9 |
| Tea leaves (varietal) | 229 .3 | 81. 2 | 169 .9 | 74.1 |

Due to structural economic changes, Sochi's food security is low. Calculations based on the permanent population, which was 560,000 as of January 1, 2024, and established consumption standards indicate that the city's agricultural needs are only met by approximately 10%. Vegetable production covers less than 9% of needs, while fruit and berry

production only covers 16-17%. Thus, the city's demand for vegetable, fruit, and horticultural products significantly exceeds its own production. According to experts from the Leontief Center, the International Center for Socioeconomic Research, who developed the Sochi Development Strategy to 2035, domestic food reserves can cover the city's needs for approximately three days. The remaining produce is imported, and the Sochi agricultural market is significantly dependent on imports. This is detrimental to both the population and the development of the resort industry. This problem has arisen as a result of the following processes:

1. The bankruptcy, liquidation, and reorganization of many large enterprises as a result of the economic decline of the 1990s, including the Sochi Dairy Plant, the Adler Fish Factory, the Plastunka Pig Farm, the Sochi Brewery, and others. The presence of such industries within the city limits guaranteed residents and visitors the supply of necessary products, and local producers the ability to sell their products, reducing logistics costs.

2. Development and misuse of agricultural land. The insufficient amount of land brought into cultivation negatively impacts the city's self-sufficiency in food production.

3. Scientific institutions conducting research in the field of subtropical agriculture are experiencing a lack of funding, resulting in problems with staffing, available space for research and breeding, and new equipment.

Furthermore, in today's climate, import substitution, which directly affects fruit and vegetable production, is a pressing issue. Director of the Subtropical Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences and RAS Academician A. Ryndin proposed including subtropical crops in the import substitution list and establishing nurseries for growing their regionalized varieties and species.

In order to solve these problems and ensure the fulfillment of national objectives, it is necessary to restore and comprehensively develop the agricultural sector of Sochi.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of this study is to identify and substantiate priority areas for agricultural development in the resort city of Sochi. To achieve this goal, the following set of sequential and interrelated objectives was defined and implemented:

– based on a review of federal, regional and municipal strategic planning documents, determine

priority areas for the development of agriculture in the city of Sochi;

- based on the use of SWOT analysis methodology, characterize and justify the directions for realizing Sochi's potential in the agricultural sector;

- develop a system of municipal support measures for priority areas of development of the Sochi agricultural sector ;

- to evaluate the impact of developing priority areas of agriculture in the resort city of Sochi and implementing measures to support them.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was formed by publications by Russian specialists in the field of agricultural development in the resort city of Sochi. Federal, regional, and municipal strategic planning documents developed within the framework of goal-setting and programming served as the source of data for the study. The specific nature of the study site and the objectives dictated the use of research methods such as monographic, analytical, economic-statistical, expert assessments, computational and constructive methods, and others.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A review of strategic planning documents made it possible to formulate and define the main goals and directions for the development of agriculture in Sochi (Table 2).

The main goal of all these strategic documents is to ensure import substitution of agricultural products, strengthen food security, develop export-oriented production, and effectively manage agricultural land, including restoring its fertility and bringing it into circulation.

Table 2: Legal justification of the goals and priority areas for the development of agriculture in the resort city of Sochi.

| Indicator | Content |
|----------------|--|
| Goals | Restoration and development of commercial agriculture |
| | Ensuring food security for the city and import substitution |
| Priority areas | - development of subtropical fruit growing and horticulture |
| | - development of tea growing |
| | - development of open and closed ground vegetable growing |
| | - development of commercial fish farming and aquaculture (mariculture) |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Legal basis | Strategy for the development of the agro-industrial and fisheries complexes of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030 |
| | State Program of the Russian Federation "Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials, and Food Markets" |
| | State Program of the Krasnodar Territory "Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials, and Food Markets" |
| | Strategy for the socio-economic development of the municipal formation of the resort city of Sochi for the period up to 2035 |
| | Master plan for the municipal formation of the resort city of Sochi |

Thus, the identified priority areas for agricultural development in Sochi are consistent with federal, regional, and municipal strategic planning documents. Therefore, effective management of the agricultural sector within these priorities will facilitate the achievement of the socioeconomic development goals and objectives of Sochi and the Krasnodar Krai, as well as contribute to the achievement of national goals and objectives.

The development of the identified priority areas is also facilitated by decisions made during the design of the new master plan for Sochi, approved on December 27, 2023, for the period up to 2044 (Table 3).

Table 3: Projected increase in agricultural land in accordance with the master plan of the resort city of Sochi.

| Land category | Modern state | | Plan, 2044 | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | ha | % | ha | % |
| Agricultural lands | 3202.02 | 0.91 | 8761.84 | 2.50 |
| Area of the municipality | 351081.05 | 100.0 | 351081.05 | 100.0 |

As can be seen from Table 3, the plan provides for the transfer of lands of populated areas to agricultural lands with an area of 5,559.82 hectares, including 2,301.77 hectares of particularly valuable productive agricultural lands approved by the order of the head of the administration of the Krasnodar Territory dated December 29, 2005 No. 1234-r "On approval of the list of lands of particularly valuable productive agricultural lands in the territory of the resort city of Sochi, the use of which is not permitted for purposes not related to agricultural production", as well as 618.80 hectares of tea-suitable lands not listed in this

order.

Agricultural production facilities such as tea and fruit plantations, greenhouses, and fish farms are proposed for use on agricultural lands. For example, in the Lazarevsky and Adler districts, high-tech greenhouse complexes for growing vegetables, herbs, and berries, including through vertical farming projects, are planned for approximately 200 hectares. Furthermore, the master plan identifies the revival of subtropical farming and suburban agriculture as key areas for economic development. The document's developers emphasize the development of kiwi,

persimmon, feijoa, hazelnut, and other orchards.

To further substantiate the relevance of priority areas for realizing Sochi's potential in agriculture and developing a system of necessary management activities, a SWOT analysis was conducted. Combining factors from all four fields of the SWOT matrix allows us to address problems and threats by leveraging strengths and development opportunities (Table 4).

Thus, the key areas for realizing the city of Sochi's potential in the field of agriculture are:

Table 4: SWOT analysis of priority areas for agricultural development in the resort city of Sochi

| Priority direction | SWOT matrix factors | |
|---|---------------------|---|
| S – strengths | | |
| Subtropical fruit growing and gardening | 1 | Favorable natural and climatic conditions for growing subtropical crops |
| | 2 | Environmentally friendly production: cultivation technologies for subtropical crops, unlike grapes, apples, plums and peaches, do not require chemical treatment or the use of pesticides |
| | 3 | Availability of developed technologies for the production of subtropical crops in the conditions of Sochi, locally bred varieties |
| | 4 | The presence of a unique scientific base – the Federal Subtropical Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which conducts fundamental and applied research aimed at preserving the uniqueness and increasing the production of subtropical agricultural products in Sochi |
| Tea growing | 1 | Recognition of the Krasnodar Tea brand |
| | 2 | Availability of tea leaf processing plants |
| | 3 | The total area of tea-growing land is 1.2 thousand hectares. |
| Vegetable growing in closed and open ground | 1 | Development of suburban agriculture in Sochi |
| | 2 | Indoor vegetable growing ensures year-round vegetable production |
| | 3 | Open-field vegetable growing meets the requirements of organic production and does not require large investments. |
| Commodity fish farming and aquaculture | 1 | The location along the seashore, the length of the coastline and the presence of numerous mountain rivers |
| | 2 | Increased fish production (trout, African catfish) |
| | 3 | Development of artificial reproduction of marine bioresources (mussels) |
| | 4 | Cultivation of fiber crops and algae used as dietary supplements |
| For all industries | | |
| W – weak sides | 1 | Low level of food security, insecurity urban needs for agricultural products |
| | 2 | Decrease in gross harvests of vegetables, fruit and berry crops and tea leaves |
| | 3 | Shortage of agricultural land and low efficiency of its use |
| | 4 | High physical wear and tear of equipment, as well as a shortage of own working capital among agricultural producers |
| | 5 | Shortage of modern production facilities, including warehouses |
| ABOUT - possibilities | 1 | Growing demand for agricultural products, including organic ones (vegetables, fruits, fish and seafood) |
| | 2 | A significant and constantly growing domestic market for agricultural products due to the permanent population and tourists |
| | 3 | Planned return of agricultural land to cultivation |
| T - threats | 1 | Further reduction of agricultural land, its transfer to other land categories and non-use for its intended purpose |
| | 2 | The outflow and difficulty of attracting skilled personnel due to the low attractiveness of rural areas |

1. Development of subtropical fruit growing and horticulture, including an increase in the area of orchards. Subtropical crops began to be cultivated in Russia as early as the reign of Alexander II; later, breeders in the USSR worked on frost-resistant tea and citrus fruits.

The Greater Sochi area—from the border with Abkhazia to Lazarevskoye—is a unique coastal zone with a humid subtropical climate, ideal for growing subtropical fruit crops. Sochi is the only region in Russia where exotic plants and fruits can be grown, underscoring the resort's uniqueness on a national scale. Therefore, developing this area could elevate the city's reputation as an exotic breadbasket and become the backbone of the local economy.

Subtropical farming has virtually lost its popularity in recent decades. Experts note that despite the limited land and small-scale nature of the plots in Sochi, with the right approach, unique opportunities exist to establish plantations of highly promising subtropical crops. One such crop is *Actinidia deliciosa* (kiwi). Despite demand, only 94,000 hectares of kiwi are cultivated worldwide because of its specific climate. The fruit yields 120 or more centners per hectare, and its vitamin C content exceeds that of lemons, apples, strawberries, and other crops. Kiwis can be planted, for example, as far as the southern slopes of Krasnaya Polyana or Solokhaul, which are currently idle. Also, favorable natural and climatic conditions make it possible to grow and organize profitable production of such subtropical crops as pawpaw (banana tree), figs, pomegranates, tangerines, medlars, hazelnuts, feijoa, dates, persimmons, etc.

Important advantages of the development of subtropical fruit growing are:

- Cultivation technologies for subtropical crops, unlike grapes, apples, plums, and peaches, do not require chemical treatment and can be grown without pesticides. As a result, soil, rivers, and the sea are not polluted, which is especially important given the tightening requirements for the environmental friendliness of agricultural products;

Technologies for producing subtropical crops in Sochi's climate have been developed, and locally bred varieties are available that can be grown and produce high yields. This is possible thanks to the unique scientific base of the Federal Subtropical Research Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which conducts fundamental and applied research aimed at preserving the uniqueness and increasing production of subtropical agricultural products in Sochi. Furthermore, at the initiative of the "Russian Subtropics" public movement, the Russian Academy

of Sciences, and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation, the Autonomous Non-Profit Organization "Academy for the Development of Subtropical Agriculture" was established. Its mission is to promote the implementation of innovative technologies in subtropical agriculture, provide support to farmers, and facilitate the import substitution of subtropical crops to create conditions for food security in Russia. The Academy's immediate plans include import substitution for 40 subtropical fruit and industrial crops, including olives, feijoa, and figs. The area of their growth is planned to be expanded throughout the south of Russia to the LPR and DPR, the republics of Dagestan and Adygea;

There is high demand for subtropical fruits in the market. For example, B. Makarenko, Deputy Chairman of the Agro-Industrial Complex Committee of the Sochi Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and First Deputy Director General of the ANO "Academy for the Development of Subtropical Agriculture," notes that "the potential of the domestic market is enormous. We can grow citrus fruits, almonds, figs, and persimmons, but instead we import them, for example, in 2021 – for a total of over 143.7 billion rubles. In 2022, tea was purchased for 239 billion rubles. To obtain a harvest and implement the import substitution program, land and farmer support are needed. According to our estimates, more than 16,000 hectares need to be planted for pome fruit orchards, more than 23,000 hectares for stone fruit orchards, and at least 50,000 hectares for berry orchards."

2. Developing tea cultivation, including tea cultivation and production. The first attempts at tea cultivation were made as early as the 19th century, but full-scale plantations were established in the 1940s and 1950s. The industry experienced a crisis in the post-Soviet period. Currently, abandoned tea-producing lands need to be restored and their productivity increased. However, the rate of bringing tea-producing land back into cultivation is slow. Currently, of the 1,200 hectares of such land, approximately 400 hectares are in production. Bringing the remaining land back into cultivation will increase production volumes. Collaboration with the Subtropical Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which conducts research on tea breeding and genetics aimed at increasing tea yields, is also essential.

3. Developing both open- and closed-field vegetable production, including the construction of greenhouse complexes for protected-field vegetable production and the development of greenhouse

farming. Thanks to favorable climatic conditions, vegetable growing in Sochi is possible both in open and closed-field settings. Protected-field vegetable growing is more productive, as greenhouse farms can provide year-round production. However, open-field vegetable growing is more consistent with organic farming principles and requires minimal investment from farmers.

4. Developing the fisheries industry, including commercial fish farming and aquaculture. This area is particularly relevant given Sochi's proximity to the sea and its extensive river network. Also of interest is the development of mariculture, which is currently practiced by only one large organization in Sochi – the Kurshavel mussel and oyster farm in the village of Golovinka, Lazarevsky District. Establishing such a farm does not require significant investment, and demand for its products will be ensured by local restaurants and hotels interested in obtaining high-quality local produce. Currently, oysters and shrimp are considered to be rather "elite" products. A sufficiently developed local production system could overcome this disadvantage, making seafood accessible to Sochi residents and visitors. Another potential industry is the cultivation of seaweed, used in cosmetics and medicine. Sochi's extensive coastline offers numerous suitable locations for establishing mariculture farms. Such farms are particularly important due to current logistical constraints, which prevent the prompt import of imported products.

The development of these areas of the Sochi agricultural sector will help achieve food security and import substitution indicators, provide processing industries with raw materials, and provide consumer and resort facilities with fresh, environmentally friendly local produce.

It should be noted that Sochi's potential in the agricultural sector can also be realized in such sectors as:

1. Open- and closed-ground floriculture. Sochi's favorable Black Sea climate is ideal for developing this industry.

In the late 1980s, a large variety of floral products were grown in Sochi on an industrial scale. The city hosted an Institute of Industrial Floriculture and Mountain Horticulture, which focused on breeding new varieties, developing agricultural technology, and greenhouse floriculture. This included not only growing cut flowers but also distributing seed throughout the country. Currently, floriculture is in

decline: most experimental fields and greenhouses have been destroyed, and a significant portion of cut flowers, seeds, and bulbs are imported from Africa and Latin America. However, with supply chains disrupted, import substitution in floriculture is a pressing issue. If capacity is restored, Sochi could become a flagship for the revival of the country's floriculture industry.

One area for the development of floriculture could be the cultivation of ornamental houseplants. Ficus, palms, and other plants were imported to the Russian market from European countries. Currently, such purchases are no longer necessary, creating opportunities for the development of domestic farmers and flower growers.

2. Beekeeping. Sochi produces a unique product: Sochi chestnut honey. Furthermore, beekeeping produces not only honey but also other products, such as royal jelly, pollen, and propolis, which are used in cosmetics and medicine.

The first large beekeeping farm in Sochi was established in 1963 in Krasnaya Polyana. The nursery not only produced honey but also conducted research. A gray mountain Caucasian bee breed was developed, perfectly suited to the local climate. Currently, four beekeeping farms operate in Sochi, with the remaining apiaries designated as hobby apiaries. Therefore, expanding the network of apiaries and beekeeping farms is essential, driven by the subtropical nature of the agricultural sector and the need for high-quality pollination to increase crop yields. One of the key areas of development in this sector is the creation of "mobile apiaries" serving farms in adjacent areas.

A related area of development in the agricultural sector, also serving as a source of additional income for agricultural producers, is rural (agricultural) tourism, which is already actively developing in Sochi and has a number of positive examples in the form of demonstrations of tea plantations, familiarization with the technology of tea leaf production and processing, tea tasting, visits to high-altitude apiaries, etc.

To realize the potential of the resort city of Sochi in agriculture and develop identified priority areas, a system of municipal support measures has been developed based on a review of strategic planning documents (Figure 1). Let's take a closer look at the activities presented.

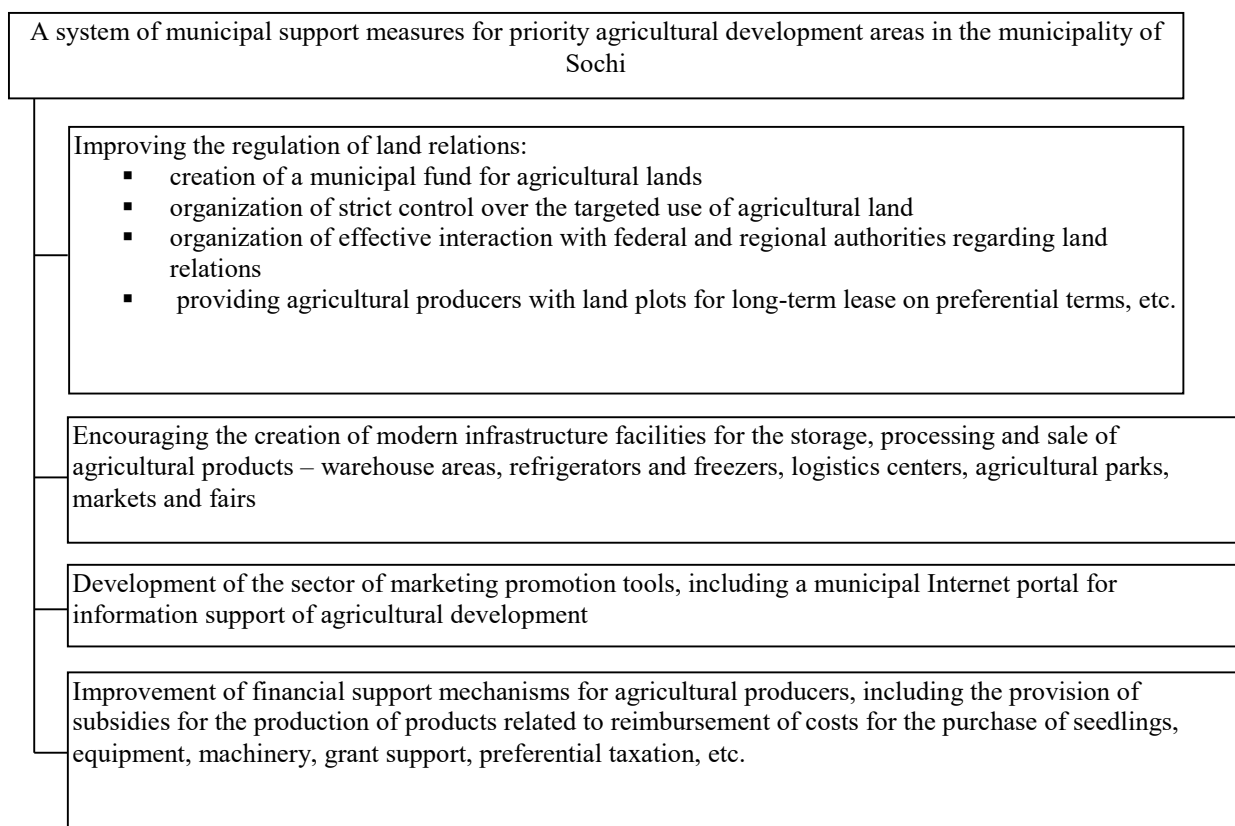


Figure 1: Activities of local government bodies of the resort city of Sochi to support priority areas of agricultural development.

1. Improving the regulation of land relations. First and foremost, land is needed for the development of agriculture. To this end, the following areas of activity by municipal government bodies are essential:

- creation of a municipal fund of agricultural lands for provision to agricultural producers, including the formation of reliable and up-to-date information on the quantitative characteristics of lands, a qualitative assessment of their productivity, and the formation of a local register of agricultural lands;
- organization of strict control over the targeted use of land, aimed at preventing land degradation, providing valuable agricultural land for development;
- organizing effective interaction with federal and regional authorities regarding land relations;
- concluding lease agreements with agricultural producers for land plots on preferential terms – without competition or bidding, determining preferential rent, long-term lease (49 years) subject to the intended use of the land.

According to the ANO "Academy for the

Development of Subtropical Agriculture", during the period of validity of the Russian Federation Government Resolution No. 629 of April 9, 2022 "On the specifics of regulating land relations in the Russian Federation in 2022-2024, as well as on cases of establishing preferential rent under lease agreements for land plots in federal ownership, and the amount of such rent", land in Sochi was transferred without a tender to a number of peasant (farmer) farms (Andreeva, Ekzarho, Shulgina, Serov (KP), Karagozyan, Evglevskaya, Gazazyan, Spichenok, Tumasyan) and Biom LLC. In order to stimulate farmers to grow import-substituting products in Sochi, a decision was made to appeal to government bodies at all levels, as well as to the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation, with a proposal to extend the validity of this resolution until 2035, which results in the provision of land to farmers without a tender.

2. Creation of infrastructure facilities for agricultural development. Storage, processing, and sales of products are an integral part of the functioning of the agricultural sector. Its development

is impossible without adequate infrastructure.

According to the Russian Federation's food security doctrine, one of the risks and threats to its security is the insufficient number of storage facilities for agricultural products. Currently, the municipality is experiencing difficulties in the storage sector: a shortage and uneven distribution of storage capacity, and storage equipment that does not always meet modern quality standards. To improve the efficiency of the agricultural sector, it is necessary to create modern refrigerators, freezers, and storage areas that ensure higher-quality product preparation, improved storage conditions, and coordinated logistics flows. This will also benefit food industry organizations, as improved storage conditions will allow for capacity planning and supply management.

agroparks —specialized agricultural complexes incorporating various infrastructure designed for the production, procurement, processing, and storage of agricultural products— is also relevant and practical . Agroparks can also serve as a platform for bringing together local agricultural producers , facilitating investor engagement and local residents' participation in production activities, including supplying them with seedlings and transplants and accepting harvests for processing.

Retail markets and fairs are essential for the development of the agricultural sector. Sochi has numerous market and fair venues located throughout the city. However, most lack the necessary infrastructure for a comfortable visit: parking, amenities, and recreational facilities, including food courts and cafes serving local produce. Developing these facilities would attract new customers to the markets, which is important for small agricultural producers facing competition from retail chains. Municipal authorities should also organize new fairs and markets to support local agricultural producers and prioritize local produce over imported goods.

3. Develop marketing promotion tools, including a municipal internet portal, through which investors, legal entities, and individuals can quickly and freely receive information about the list of producers and services provided in the agricultural sector, support measures, and the latest trends.

4. Improving mechanisms for financial support of agricultural producers , including the provision of subsidies for the production of subtropical products related to the reimbursement of costs for the purchase of seedlings, equipment, machinery, grant support, preferential taxation and other mechanisms.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The planned result of the implementation of the proposed system of municipal support measures for priority areas of agricultural development may be the achievement of the corresponding target indicators within the framework of the optimistic scenario of the Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of the Municipal Formation of the Resort City of Sochi for the Period up to 2035 (Table 5).

Table 5: The effect of the implementation of the proposed system of municipal support measures for priority areas of agricultural development in the resort city of Sochi.

| Target indicator | Plan, 2035 | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | inertial scenario | baseline scenario | optimistic scenario |
| Production index, in % by 2022: | | | |
| – crop production | 133 | 576 | 910 |
| – fisheries and fish farming | 115 | 177 | 246 |
| - food production | 141 | 190 | 246 |
| Gross urban product (in 2022 prices), billion rubles. | 365.3 | 476.4 | 652.3 |
| – in % by 2022 (RUB 291.8 billion) | 125.2 | 163.3 | 223.5 |

Due to the uncertainty of external conditions, the Strategy envisages three development scenarios for the city. The inertial scenario assumes no significant acceleration in economic growth, and even a temporary deterioration is possible depending on the impact of external factors. Under this scenario, development will be constrained by resource constraints. The baseline scenario entails implementing measures aimed at overcoming resource constraints. The optimistic scenario envisions maximizing the city's development potential. Its implementation will allow Sochi to fully become an attractive place to live, work, and create.

The main outcomes of the proposed municipal support system will be food security and import substitution , including saturating the market with locally produced, environmentally friendly products and increasing rural employment. Specifically, experts believe that within a few years, the Sochi market could be revived and 30 to 100% of imported subtropical crops could be substituted with government support.

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