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**TÍTULO:** Estimación de la eficacia del apoyo gubernamental para los productores de productos básicos agrícolas.

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**RESUMEN:** La relevancia del estudio está en el desarrollo de la producción de productos agrícolas y sus principales dificultades. Los problemas relacionados con el desarrollo del apoyo estatal a los productores de productos agrícolas en Rusia se examinan y describen. La investigación se basó en los trabajos de investigadores agrarios de Rusia y otros países. El artículo justifica el sistema de apoyo estatal para los productores de productos agrícolas como la dirección principal para mantener los aspectos más débiles del proceso de producción. Lo principal en este momento es la definición de enfoques, teniendo en cuenta aspectos específicos de la industria, las condiciones comerciales y su tamaño, que determinarán el monto de los subsidios para el desarrollo de los productores de productos básicos agrícolas.

**PALABRAS CLAVES:** subsidios, productores de productos básicos agrícolas, presupuesto federal y regional, programa de desarrollo, eficiencia del apoyo estatal.

**TITLE:** Estimation of Government support effectiveness for agricultural commodity producers.

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**ABSTRACT:** The relevance of the study is in the development of the production of agricultural products and its main difficulties. Problems related to the development of state support to producers of agricultural products in Russia are examined and described. The research was based on the work of agricultural researchers from Russia and other countries. The article justifies the system of state support for producers of agricultural products as the main direction to maintain the weakest aspects of the production process. The main thing at this moment is the definition of approaches, taking into account specific aspects of the industry, commercial conditions and their size, which will determine the amount of subsidies for the development of producers of agricultural commodities.

**KEY WORDS:** subsidizing, agricultural commodity producers, federal and regional budget, development program, efficiency of state support.

**INTRODUCTION.**

Current trends in the development of agricultural commodity producers of the region indicate that almost all of them need state support at various stages of economic activity. The degree of the

received budgetary funds' use should normally be reflected in the volume of profit, but due to the fact that agriculture directly depends on the influence of climatic and weather conditions, being based on work with plants and animals, it is difficult to enter the sales markets of different levels. Low information security and a number of other factors result in the situation, when positive results obtained in the reporting year are almost impossible. All this somehow forces to use borrowed funds, most often at high percent rates, which not all agricultural commodity producers are able to return, this leads to an annual accumulation of debt that affects the final financial result.

An important role in this situation is given to the state, as a real source of financial resources aimed at developing agricultural production, that is why the assessment of the effectiveness of state support for the activities of agricultural producers is relevant at the present stage of management. The purpose of the study is to identify problems affecting the effectiveness of government support for agricultural producers in Russia.

When assessing current problems, affecting the effective development of state support, the following tasks must be solved:

- 1) determine the total amount of funding under state programs;
- 2) study the distribution of the funding amount within the programs;
- 3) assess the degree of availability of subsidies for agricultural commodity producers;
- 4) assess possible ways for further development of state support for agricultural commodity producers.

Problems in the effectiveness of state support for agricultural commodity producers in Russia at various times were studied by many scientists, the vast majority of which mention the need to support agricultural commodity producers by the state, but do not disclose or justify the direction in which this support should be implemented. Other authors consider state support as the main element for increasing the efficiency of economic activities of agricultural producers, it was in the works of the

following authors, who studied the problem more precisely. (Mihaylyuk, 2009; Knyazev, 2010; Katyshin, 2009; Chepik, 2012; Popov, 2000; Samygin & Baryshnikov, 2010; Bondina, 2007; Kotenev, 2017; Glotova, 2016; Bepakhotny, 2015; Serkov, 2014; Bautin et al, 2004; Boev et al, 1998; Borkhunov, 2007; Bryklya, 2007).

## **DEVELOPMENT.**

### **Materials and methods.**

The basis for the study is the works of both Russian and foreign authors. In their works, they disclose the results of practical and theoretical studies in the field of problems, related to the effectiveness of state support for agricultural producers both in Russia and abroad, including materials of scientific and practical conferences, articles in scientific collections, dissertations, monographs, statistical data. The research uses various approaches and methods, such as: abstract-logical, graphic, dynamic, monographic.

### **Results.**

For a long period of time, the state support for agricultural commodity producers stays an actual topic for discussion. The basis of this concept is the financial support from the state, aimed at supporting organizations involved in agricultural production. Today, this concept is extensively expanded and includes many different elements.

State support of agricultural commodity producers is implemented in the following directions: in accordance with the rules prescribed by the legislation of the Russian Federation, funds are provided from the federal budget; special tax regimes for agricultural producers are applied; preferences are given for participation in procurement for provision of state and municipal needs in agricultural products; development of measures for regulating the market of agricultural products, raw materials and food; including customs tariff and non-tariff regulation, antimonopoly regulation of the

agricultural products markets, raw materials and food; provision of consulting assistance, providing information to all market participants of agricultural products industry, raw materials and food; attraction of public organizations for the formation and implementation of state agrarian policy; a number of other measures provided by the legislation of the Russian Federation (Voronina, 2017). In addition, agricultural production affects the transition to a digital economy. Only economically strong agricultural commodity producers, whose number is not significant, can implement this transition. The rest cannot do this for a number of reasons. As a result, the overwhelming majority of agricultural producers are not ready to meet market requirements and participate in a competitive struggle.

Consequently, the implementation of state support in all these areas at the current stage of management and in the current economic conditions is not entirely sufficient to support agricultural producers in the view, that the economy is rapidly changing under the influence of external and internal factors. All these factors also predetermine the need to revise approaches when developing programs of state support for agricultural commodity producers.

Today, in the Russian Federation, there are several programs developed by the state and aimed at supporting agricultural production. All programs provide support for agricultural commodity producers in specific areas or for basic production resources (for example, commercial lands), they are developed at the federal level, but those ones developed at regional and local levels, are subject to adjustment, taking into account the economic activities by organizations, natural, climatic and market conditions. The main place among these programs is occupied by the "State program for the development of agriculture and regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and goods for 2013-2020".

The goal of the program is to ensure Russia's goods independence in the framework of parameters set by the Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation; accelerated import substitution of meat (pork, poultry, cattle), milk, field or covered vegetables, seed potatoes, fruit and berry products;

increase the competitiveness of Russian agricultural products in the local and foreign markets as part of Russia's accession to the World Trade Organization; increase financial stability of the agroindustrial complex enterprises; ensuring epizootic well-being of the Russian Federation territory; sustainable development of rural areas; reproduction and increase of land and other resources' usage efficiency in agriculture, as well as the ecologization of production; maintenance of agricultural products marketing, increase of its commodity due to creation of conditions for its seasonal storage and conditioning (State program for the development, 2013).

State support of agricultural producers of the Russian Federation is carried out through subsidies. Subsidies are allocated from the federal and regional budgets. According to the data of the program, the total amount of financing is 2 220 776 191 thousand rubles, the distribution by years is reflected in Figure 1.

**Figure 1. The total amount of financial support for the "State Program for the development of agriculture and regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and goods for 2013-2020".**

**thousand rubles.**



Compiled by the author on the basis of the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and the regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and food for 2013-2020 (State program for the development, 2013).

Figure 1 shows irregular funding over the years, which is determined by the terms of the program, but significant differences in funding for 2016 and 2017 are not clear. It would be logical to gradually reduce the funding or maintain it at the same level (it is often difficult to foresee and forecast the level of inflation in the long term), but sharp jumps of almost 50 million rubles can't be logically explained.

All this may occur, because the program was originally developed without taking into account the possible changes in the economy. As a result, to maintain the work of the program, additional funds had to be spent from the federal budget.

The program's passport states that the funds for its implementation are summed up from the federal budget, the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and extrabudgetary sources. The funds allocated by the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation can be increased, the order of increase is prescribed in the relevant regulatory documents. The main part of the financing of the program is carried out from the federal budget. During the program period, the amount of funding from the federal budget increases, and from the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, on the contrary, it decreases (Table 1).

**Table 1. Distribution of financial support "State program for the development of agriculture and regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and goods for 2013-2020".**

Years	Total amount of the State program financing, thousand rubles		Volume of the federal budget allocations, thousand rubles.		Volume of budget allocations from the consolidated budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation		Volume of funds from non-budget sources in the direction (subprogram) "Reclamation development of agricultural lands in Russia" and the direction (subprogram) "Sustainable development of rural areas"	
	thousand rubles	%	thousand rubles	%	thousand rubles	%	thousand rubles	%
2013	260960725	100	158747671,4	60,83	75664766,6	29,0	26548287	10,17
2014	262122514,3	100	170149244,6	64,91	73377581,6	28,0	18595688,1	7,09
2015	254982213,3	100	187864108,8	73,68	53511918	21,0	13606186,5	5,34
2016	295928549,8	100	237000000	80,09	47359549,8	16,0	11569000	3,91
2017	257529048	100	215852280,4	83,82	29044437,3	11,3	12632330,3	4,91
2018	298317562,1	100	241986150,6	81,12	44965748	15,1	11365663,5	3,81
2019	297180368,9	100	242433743,3	81,58	42766457	14,4	11980168,6	4,03
2020	293755209,6	100	242448163,2	82,53	41522605,7	14,1	9784440,7	3,33

**Compiled by the author on the basis of the State Program for the Development of Agriculture and the regulation of markets for agricultural products, raw materials and goods for 2013-2020 (State program for the development, 2013).**

The volume of budget subsidies related to the results of financial and economic activities of agricultural organizations in the period from 2012 to 2015 in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation increases (Table 2), as well as the agricultural production in farms of all categories in actual applicable prices (Table 3). The greatest return of funds can be traced in the Central and

Privolzhsky federal districts. In these districts, the largest volume of agricultural output is recorded, as well as the budgetary funds, applicable to the result of financial and economic activity, they have the largest funds in relation to other districts of the federation.

**Table 2. Budgetary subsidies attributed to the results of financial and economic activities of agricultural organizations, million rubles.**

Federal Districts of Russian Federation.	2012		2013		2014		2015		2015 to 2012	
	million rubles	%								
Russian Federation.	138 070	100	176 879	100	157 294	100	163 115	100	25045	118,14
Central Federal District.	40 181	29,10	57 399	32,45	48 832	31,05	48 926	29,99	8745	121,76
North-Western Federal District.	10 338	7,49	14 168	8,01	15 119	9,61	13 470	8,26	3132	130,30
Southern federal District.	8 941	6,48	12 744	7,20	11 386	7,24	12 505	7,67	3564	139,86
North-Caucasian Federal District.	5 242	3,80	6 029	3,41	5 910	3,76	6 667	4,09	1425	127,18
Privolzhsky Federal District.	41 587	30,12	45 861	25,93	40 104	25,50	43 173	26,47	1586	103,81
Ural Federal District.	10 330	7,48	13 003	7,35	12 543	7,97	12 676	7,77	2346	122,71
Siberian Federal District.	15 177	10,99	19 181	10,84	16 060	10,21	17 596	10,79	2419	115,94
Far Eastern Federal District.	6 272	4,54	8 494	4,80	7 056	4,49	7 573	4,64	1301	120,74
Crimean Federal District.					285	0,18	530	0,32	530	-

Compiled by the author on the basis of the Agroindustrial Complex data of Russia in 2015 [18].

**Table 3. Agricultural products producing in farms of all categories, according to actual prices (according to Russian National Classifier of Types of Economic Activity).**

Federal Districts of Russian Federation	2012		2013		2014		2015		2015 to 2012	
	million rubles	%								
Russian Federation.	3340429,7	100	3687075,0	100	4319050,0	100	5165709,2	100	1825279,5	154,64
Central Federal District.	839370,4	25,13	916013,7	24,84	1096654,1	25,39	1341797,4	25,98	502427,00	159,86
North-Western Federal District.	163606,4	4,90	172134,4	4,67	210916,7	4,88	245103,9	4,74	81497,50	149,81
Southern federal District.	528469,5	15,82	567864,6	15,40	653020,9	15,12	820499,5	15,88	292030,0	155,26
North-Caucasian Federal District.	258231,4	7,73	299940,4	8,13	341516,8	7,91	408624,7	7,91	150393,30	158,24
Privolzhsky Federal District.	801536,1	23,99	881258,7	23,90	1011322,9	23,42	1183394,6	22,91	381858,5	147,64
Ural Federal District.	206762,6	6,19	236353,6	6,41	266996,4	6,18	309218,5	5,99	102455,90	149,55
Siberian Federal District.	428089,6	12,82	502653,0	13,63	543890,3	12,59	628954,8	12,18	200865,20	146,92
Far Eastern Federal District.	114363,8	3,42	110856,3	3,01	146094,6	3,38	162901,3	3,15	48537,50	142,44
Crimean Federal District.					48636,9	1,13	65214,5	1,26	65214,50	

Compiled by the author on the basis of the Agroindustrial Complex data of Russia in 2015 [18].

Obtaining subsidies for economic activities is not always characterized by their effective use, with an increase in the state's costs for reimbursing part of the expenses for certain types of the production process and sale of agricultural products, to date, significant returns do not occur. This is evidenced by a comparison in the dynamics of profitability indicators with and without subsidies (Table 4).

**Table 4. Dynamics of production activities' profitability of agricultural organizations of the Russian Federation.**

Indices	Years										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
The level of profitability for all activities without subsidies, %	2.1	2.6	7.9	2.2	-3.2	-5.4	-0.4	1.4	-5.2	6.4	11.8
The level of profitability for all activities, taking into account subsidies, %	7.8	9.9	16.7	14.8	9.4	8.3	11.8	12.1	7.3	16.2	20.3
Declination (+,-)	5.7	7.3	8.8	12.6	12.6	13.7	12.2	10.7	12.5	9.8	8.5

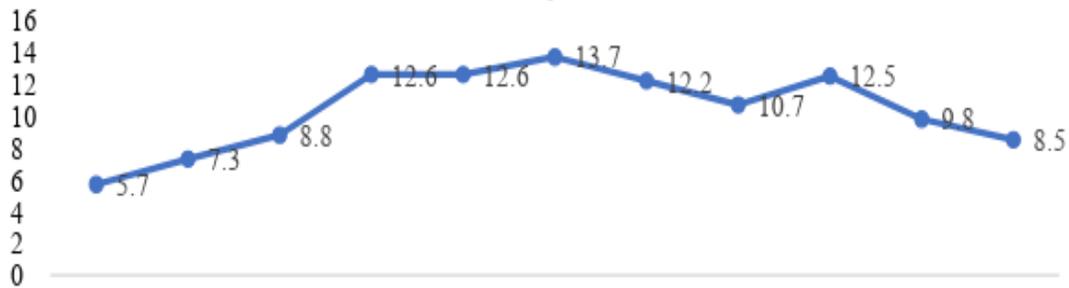
The table is compiled on the basis of the following data:

Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, Agroindustrial complex of Russia in 2008, Moscow, 2009, p. 553; Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, Agroindustrial complex of Russia in 2010, Moscow, 2011, p. 553; Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, Agroindustrial complex of Russia in 2015, Moscow, 2016, p. 703.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the financial support by the state for agricultural producers. Because of the disparity of prices, the low cost of agricultural products, and many other factors hampering the development of agricultural production, this increase did not allow the majority of agricultural commodity producers to reach the level of financial possibilities, that would allow them to carry out core activities at their own expense (Altukhov et al, 2015).

According to the data in Table 4, we can note the growth in the level of profitability, both, with and without subsidies, until 2014. But, when comparing the data for 2014 and 2015, there is a decline in the efficiency of using funds allocated from the budget for the core activities (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Change in the level of production activities' profitability of agricultural organizations of the Russian Federation using subsidies in comparison with profitability without using subsidies.**



According to the agricultural census in 2015, the number of agricultural organizations that received credit funds is 2234 pcs. or 37.4% of the total number of agricultural organizations, small enterprises - 2113 pcs. (32.7%), and micro-enterprises - 1668 pcs. (13.8%) [20, p. 260]. Despite the growth of financial state support, the number of enterprises receiving this support for all categories of enterprises is no more than 30%, the received funds of the organization are spent mainly on replenishment of working capital. The rest of agricultural producers are not able to operate at a cost-effective level due to lack of support from the state and difficult external economic and political conditions of management.

Preliminary results of the All-Russian agricultural census indicate a reduction in the number of peasant farms, but at the same time there is an increase in the land area per peasant farm. It is for such farms that state support has been launched since 2012 for a number of programs, and since 2017 a "single" subsidy has been setup, provided for a number of measures to support farms (Voronina, 2017). This is being developed in addition to existing programs aimed at the development of agricultural commodity producers. The effectiveness of such innovations can be judged after the completion of the production cycle and the financial result. The current trend indicates a reduction in

the number of small and medium-sized agricultural producers due to the inability to receive timely support.

The question on the effectiveness of the funds' usage, allocated by the state to support and develop agricultural production, remains. According to statistics, about 70% of funding falls on the federal budget, the remaining 30% is financing from regional and local budgets. Distribution of financing is carried out on the basis of various programs aimed at supporting and developing agricultural production. However, not all agricultural commodity producers are able to fulfill the conditions of the program and receive financial resources for the further implementation of economic activities.

An effective use of budgetary funds for agricultural commodity producers of the country is becoming increasingly important, especially in the current market conditions and the foreign policy situation. Full and rational use of resources, available to producers of agricultural products, depend on the effective use of the funds, received from the state.

Over a long period of time, many scientists considered the problems of state support for agricultural commodity producers, among scientists there were disputes about the degree of state support distribution between the available resources for the commodity producer, a single opinion was not accepted. In our view, each resource should be fully implemented to ensure the smooth operation of the enterprise, aimed at the annual profit.

To evaluate the effective use of funds, received as state support, a methodology should be developed that will be uniform for all agricultural producers. Almost all scientists are inclined to believe that the economic analysis of the state support usage's effectiveness should be conducted at the level of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation and the relevant authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In the content of the economic analysis, according to Golubeva A.I. and Mantsevich I.V., we should consider: the structure and dynamics of the incoming state support funds; the specific weight of each

type of financing; degree of compensation for production costs; calculation of the share of state support in the organization's income; determining the share of state support in the average salary of 1 employee per year, the average annual cost of assets, as well as the amount of support per employee; comparison of profit indicators and state support in dynamics; an analysis of the effectiveness and results of the use of state support by agricultural enterprises (Golubeva & Mantsevich, 2011).

Undoubtedly, such economic analysis will allow to track the amount of financing received by individual economic entities in the relevant structure but will not allow to track the flow of financing, taking into account the level of inflation, which annually reduces the purchasing power of allocated budget funds. The programs, developed by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, are calculated with the level of inflation, but there is no analysis of the correspondence of these calculations to the actual conditions of economic management in this or that period. Consequently, along with the proposed elements of economic analysis, it is necessary to consider the amount of budget financing for specific programs in relation to the level of inflation for the current calendar year.

Analyzing the economic effectiveness of state support, it is necessary to start from the orientation of this support, often at the federal and regional levels, programs are designed for the development of an industry or specifically to maintain, the necessary for the production process, particular resource. As a result of the analysis of such programs, the initial indicators will be those that are basic ones. This approach will provide an opportunity to track the most effective agricultural producers, while assessing their feasibility in a particular industry. Such a situation may occur, when some agricultural producers should be recommended to redirect their activities to a more profitable way.

Another element that should be reflected in the methodology is the volume of subsidies received in previous years. It will make possible to track agricultural commodity producers, who often receive

financial support from the state and those agricultural producers who do not receive this support, but badly need it.

When analyzing the efficiency of using the support received by agricultural producers, it is important to rely on the basic means of production, in other words, land resources for agriculture. The efficiency of the organization's functioning largely depends on how efficiently this type of resources will be used. Over 13 thousand agricultural organizations or 37.2% have a land area of 200 to 3,000 hectares. Basically, these small organizations, as a rule, do not have sufficient means and objects of labor to cultivate their available areas. Other organizations have either large areas, or very small, but their number is much smaller.

Assessing the effectiveness of state support, most authors rely on the existing system of indicators, but according to Gainutdinov E.A., Kondratiev D. and Nekrasov E., this system of indicators should be supplemented by such indicators as the share of state support in the costs of production, the coefficient of state support to the costs of production separately for each type of product and the coefficient of state support to the costs of production by region or republic (Gainutdinova et al, 2015). The use of these indicators will allow to assess the degree of effective use of the received funds as state support for a particular type of product in relation to the terrain in which the economic activities of the agricultural organization are carried out.

At the same time, it is necessary to consider other equal conditions in which it is necessary to work for the analyzed agricultural organizations. All this testifies to the evaluation of the effective use of capital investments, which is possible only with an integrated approach to the intensification of production, the use of all available production resources (increasing the dairy productivity of livestock, crop yields). In this regard, special attention is paid to the need to reconcile the branches of production in approximately equal proportions (Semin et al, 2015). The existing programs to support agricultural producers do not meet the requirements of comprehensive development, relying

only on the maintenance of individual industries or resources used in production. From all the above, it follows that the existing system of state support will not be able to provide 100% agricultural producers with adequate financial resources to support the production process. Provided that organizations can receive government support, since existing programs involve a number of complexities and bureaucratic barriers for obtaining the necessary support; for example, the main program aimed at restoring agricultural lands is the federal target program "Reclamation development of agricultural lands in Russia for 2014-2020". The 2017 year, according to this program, is the beginning of the second stage. According to the results of the first stage, scientific and research work was carried out to analyze and amend the rules and regulations in the field of land improvement, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of state property and agricultural producers' property, flood prevention measures and scientific research work on environmentally safe and cost-effective reclamation measures. The second stage involves the work on harmonizing the activities, carried out in the first stage (Federal target program, 2014). The program details the budget allocated for the implementation of activities for each stage, but the program provides three forms of report, which reflect the amount of funds spent on these activities. In the reporting forms attached to the program, there is no provision for displaying the results of the activities held, there is no justification for the performed work. This reporting form does not give a full picture of the program progress and the results, obtained from the events. Attention should be paid to the conditions for obtaining a subsidy for all programs aimed at maintaining and developing the rural economy of Russia in the long term. For example, according to the program "Reclamation development of agricultural lands in Russia for 2014-2020" in the Nizhny Novgorod region, subsidies are granted to agricultural commodity producers to recover part of the costs incurred by purchase, creation or installation of the appropriate equipment. Granting a subsidy is carried out after putting into operation reclamation systems. The recipient is obliged to use the constructed and (or) reconstructed reclamation system for the purpose

of growing agricultural crops in the territory of the Nizhny Novgorod region for no less than five years from the moment of setting the reclamation system into operation. Such conditions can be fulfilled only if there are financial sources available only to large agricultural producers or holdings. Proceeding from this point, it turns out that it is very difficult for small and medium-sized agricultural producers to obtain such a subsidy. The large amount of documentation that needs to be provided to obtain subsidies often requires a huge effort that could be channeled in a more important direction for the development of agricultural producers. In all programs there is no support for agricultural commodity producers for the sale of agricultural products. In foreign practice, foreign trade support is provided for the agrarian sector, which, as a result of the evaluation, analyzes public policy instruments and displaces non-market instruments (Maltseva, 2015; Ayalew, 2017). All this indicates the need to develop additional measures to improve existing state programs that will allow to take into account all elements of agricultural production, natural and climatic features of management, access to markets at different levels and the ability to adapt to significant changes in the economy.

### **Discussion.**

Modern approaches to support agricultural producers in actual economic conditions should include a set of measures that can assure support in difficult economic conditions. There are many different opinions on how to promote the development of state support for agricultural producers, but they are similar just in a few points:

- the system of state support should be point-like. It is impossible to provide subsidies to the same organizations, it is important to assess the effectiveness of using the funds received earlier and to determine the possibility of further independent development. The state should not be a permanent source of income, it should support in a difficult economic situation, helping to stabilize the production process;

- promoting rational distribution of funds between the regions of the Russian Federation and between agricultural commodity producers. Often, the funds of the federal district are distributed without taking into account the needs of agricultural producers, relying solely on the organization's ability to prepare the necessary package of documents to receive the subsidy;
- promoting the development of preferential credit systems for agricultural producers, without restrictive conditions on the side of the bank. Often, taking a loan for organization it is very difficult to repay it in a timely manner, which entails an increase in debt, and subsequently all this results in the negative indices of financial and economic activity;
- prices regulation for agricultural products, produced by agricultural commodity producers, is possible only at the level of the state. There should not be such situation, when the produced products, can't be sold by the producer. It is important to develop programs aimed at developing markets for agricultural products, which output would be available to all agricultural organizations, regardless of their size and volume of products;
- supporting agricultural producers in conditions of transition to modern scientific and technological processes. The transition to a digital economy is possible if all agricultural producers are provided with adequate equipment, qualified personnel, fast and uninterrupted Internet. All these factors require the financial and time expenditures, as well as labor supplies.

But the main thing is the improving of the state support system. It is necessary to develop more effective forms and methods of state support aimed at supporting the foundations of agricultural production in the country, making it prestigious and pushing it to higher stages of development.

## **CONCLUSIONS.**

Agriculture is the main source of food for the population of the country. The food security of Russia depends on how effectively it will function. In conditions of a tough foreign policy situation, climatic conditions of management and dependence on seasonality indicate that agricultural producers alone

cannot resolve their problems. Existing programs are only able to partially meet the needs of agricultural producers in financial resources, but as a rule they are not able to support in difficult economic conditions of management, with a difficult external political and external economic situation. There is a need to develop more advanced programs for the development of agriculture aimed at the full involvement in the circulation of available resources and aimed at supporting its development, which will be able to change the trajectory of support under the constantly changing conditions of farming. The agricultural organizations, the most needing for support, must fall under the action of programs, and not only those organizations that can prepare the necessary package of documents and justify the need for financing.

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