

## THE ROLE OF STATE SUPPORT IN ENSURING THE INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM

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### Abstract

*It is proved that a new impetus to the sustainable growth of regional agri-food systems and rural territories can be given by a paradigm shift in socio-economic development. The advantages of an inclusive development model, aimed not only at ensuring economic growth, but also at solving social and environmental problems, strengthening the potential of both regions and the state, are substantiated. Problems in the field of state support for agriculture were identified (inadequate level of financing, irrational structure of subsidies, asymmetry in the distribution of funds by regions and economic forms, discriminatory approach to sustainable development of rural territories, lack of a clear mechanism for substantiating the limits and extent of state intervention). The possibilities of inclusive development of the agri-food system are shown (uniform and fair state support for all agricultural producers, employment growth and activation of rural population reproduction, conservation of rural territories, solution of environmental problems of natural capital depletion and ecosystem exploitation). Methodological approaches have been developed to assess the effectiveness of state support for the agri-food system at the macro and meso levels. The results of the study indicate that the current system of state support is mainly compensatory in nature and does not provide a solution to a wide range of social and environmental problems, which contradicts the imperatives of sustainable development based on inclusive growth.*

**Key words:** agri-food system, sustainable growth, government support, subsidies, inclusive and extractive development models

### INTRODUCTION

The most important imperatives of modern civilization development (the world food crisis, structural unemployment, a high degree of differentiation of population incomes, political disasters, etc.) actualizes the search for adequate models of the socio-economic development of the world economy. The solution of these problems is especially relevant for the further development of the agri-food system, which objectively requires a transition to a new model of its economic development - an inclusive, consistent with the paradigm of sustainable growth. These challenges lead to a significant modernization of the existing system of state support for the agricultural sector.

Today, the main mechanism of state support for the national food system is the currently

implemented "State Program for the Development of Agriculture and Regulation of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Food Markets for 2013–2025" (hereinafter referred to as the "State Program"). The project part of the State program includes federal projects "Export of agricultural products" and "Creation of a system of support for farmers and the development of rural cooperation", departmental projects: "Development of agricultural sectors providing accelerated import substitution of the main types of agricultural products, raw materials and food", "Promotion of investment - national activities in the agricultural sector", "Technical modernization of the agricultural sector", "Digital agriculture", as well as the departmental program "Development of the reclamation complex of Russia." At present, the

mechanism of state support for the agro-industrial complex is actively transforming, the total amount of financing at current prices is increasing (up to 303.6 billion rubles in 2019), the structure and priorities of subsidizing are changing. So in 2019 (which is considered transitional in improving the state support system) compared to 2018, export support increased from 1.3 billion rubles. up to 38.8 billion rubles [8].

However, the approaches to an objective assessment of the features of regional agri-food systems, their resource requirements, ensuring inclusive growth of the agri-food system against the background of sustainable development of rural territories, have not yet been developed.

Given the prevailing model of development of extractive institutions in the prevailing model, there is a high risk that government support will continue to be asymmetric, infringing on the interests of individual regions, small businesses, and vulnerable groups of the population. Priorities for state support of the agro-industrial complex should be formed proceeding from the goals of sustainable development on the basis of an inclusive model.

The model of inclusive development of the Russian agri-food system should be based on mechanisms and institutions that have already proved their effectiveness in the system of state support in developed economies. However, due to the specifics of the agricultural sector, the development of which carries the burden of solving not only economic and social problems, but also taking into account regional specifics, there is a risk of losing identity and falling into the trap of unification. The key principles of the model of inclusive growth of the agri-food system are economic growth based on innovations generated within the country, efficient use of all resources (especially human resources), environmental friendliness of production, integration into global food chains with high value-added products.

The role of the state in regulating the economy, the extent, scope and mechanisms of state intervention - one of the most discussed issues among economists for more

than a century. This issue was widely discussed in the writings of classical economists in the framework of various scientific areas: marginalist, neoclassical, Keynesian and neo-Keynesian, institutional. Various scientific schools interpreted the role of the state in different ways - from the complete non-interference of the state in socio-economic processes to the complete control of the economy by the state.

Representatives of the marginalist trend (J. Boden, T. Men, A. de Montcretien, H. Ustaris, S. Fortrey and others) recognized the active role of the state in the initial accumulation of capital. Representatives of the neoclassical trend (W. Petty, P. Buagilber, A. Smith, F. Quesnay, D. Ricardo) advocated limiting government intervention in the economy. Keynesian direction is based on the assumption of the instability of a market economy and the need for government intervention in it (J. Maynard Keynes R. Harrod and E. Domar).

Representatives of monetarism (M. Friedman, F. Hayek, J. Hicks, R. Solow, M. Brown) considered the economic system as a stable, self-regulating system, which is inherent in a state of dynamic equilibrium with optimal resource utilization. The imbalance they associated precisely with government intervention in socio-economic processes.

Representatives of the institutional direction (T. Veblen, J. Commons, W. Mitchell, J. Galbraith, Jan Tinbergen) associate the development and regulation of the economy with a change in the legal, social, technical, ethical institutions of society.

The Russian economic school also developed various theoretical concepts about the role of the state in the economy, and one can note the evolution of views - from purely market positions at the beginning of the period of market transformational transformations to the realization of the leading role of state regulation in the subsequent stages of market reforms. The experience of transformational transformations allowed us to rethink the previous theoretical principles and create new domestic concepts in the theory of state regulation of the economy. The greatest contribution to the development of the

problem under consideration was made by L.I. Abalkin, V. Gerashchenko, S.Yu. Glazyev, A.G. Granberg, S.S. Dzarasov, D. Lvov, Yu.Ya. Olsevich, Yu.M. Osipov, V.M. Polterovich, N.P. Shmelev, S.O. Shokhin, E. Yasin, Yu.V. Yakovets. Among modern economists who consider state theory in Russian economic science in historical retrospect, one can single out S.V. Afanasyev, S.G. Kirdin, V.A. Mau, R.M. Nureyev, T.N. Yudin.

In the field of state regulation of the agricultural sector of the economy, the works of such outstanding scientists of the beginning of the 20th century as A.V. Chayanov, N.D. Kondratiev, V.D. Brutkus, N.P. Makarov, A.I. Bukharin, A.A. Rybnikov, V.A. Bazarov et al. Various theoretical, methodological and practical issues of state regulation of the economy, including the agricultural sector, are reflected in the scientific works of such well-known scientists and economists as A.I. Altukhov, A.A. Anfinogentova, I.N. Buzdalov, L.A. Bronstein, V.G. Venzher, S.V. Kiselev, E.N. Krylatykh, M.Ya. Lemeshev, V.V. Leontiev, A.A. Nikonov, N.Ya. Petrakov, A.M. Sukhorukova, V.A. Tikhonov, V.Ya. Uzun, N.I. Shagayda, I.G. Ushachev, D.B. Epstein, N.A. Yakovenko et al.

The formation of methodological approaches to the analysis of the role of the state in ensuring a model of inclusive development was influenced by the work of representatives of institutionalism, who, as a fundamental factor ensuring economic growth in the long term, consider institutions and their quality: Douglas North [11]. The generality of these works consists in examining the theory of economic growth depending on the predominance of extractive and inclusive development institutions [1, 2].

A deep study of the effectiveness of state support for the agricultural sector is contained in the writings of such scholars as N. Shagaida, V. Uzun, R. Yanbykh [10, 16, 19]. These studies analyze the aggregate state support of commodity producers, give a comparative characterization with the world level of support, evaluate its effectiveness in

Russia as a whole and in the regional context [15,18].

The problems of the effectiveness of state regulation of the agro-industrial complex in resolving food security problems are considered in the monograph [9], as well as in the works of Derunova E.A., Kireeva N. A., Prushchak O. V. [4, 5, 6].

These studies led to the formation of an author's approach to the analysis of the role of the state in ensuring inclusive development, the essence of which is as follows. First, the research methodology is based on the recognition of the complementary nature of the market and state mechanisms for regulating socio-economic processes. Secondly, the scope and extent of government intervention is determined by the specifics of the object of study - the agri-food system, as well as the relevance of its transition to an inclusive development model. Thirdly, the problem was considered at the macro- and mesoscale levels, in the context of regional and institutional features of the agri-food system of Russia.

The purpose of the article is to analyze, from the standpoint of practical use in substantiating agri-food policies, the extent to which the measures and instruments of state support currently being implemented are in line with the requirements of the state's active participation in ensuring inclusive growth for sustainable development.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodological issues of assessing the level of inclusive development have been developed by various international organizations (UN, IMF, OECD, World Bank, the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission, etc.). A conceptual apparatus has already been formed defining the concepts of "inclusiveness", "inclusive growth", and "inclusive development". Given the available methodological approaches to the definition of an inclusive development model and the specifics of the agri-food system as an object of study, inclusiveness should be understood as the existence of non-discriminatory conditions, including the possibility of

participation of all regions in the processes of production, distribution and consumption, as well as access of all groups of the population to social infrastructure, provided that quality of life of the population as a whole and its individual groups.

An assessment of the role of the state in ensuring inclusive growth of the agri-food system and sustainable development of rural territories can be carried out using the index of orientation of public spending on agriculture (AOI). This indicator is calculated as the ratio of the share of government spending on agriculture in total federal budget spending to the share of agriculture in GDP. This indicator can be used at the macro level as a criterion for assessing the effectiveness of state policy in terms of ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable rural development. The growth of the AOI index is facilitated by an increase in investment in rural infrastructure, the development of biotechnology, and the introduction of innovations. If the value of the AOI index exceeds 1, then this indicates a high orientation of state support to the agricultural sector, the costs of which exceed its contribution to economic value added.

At the medium-scale, government participation in solving the problems of inclusive development of regional agri-food systems can be accessed through the convergence (convergence) of the quality of life of all groups of the population, achieved not only due to the redistribution by the state of the results of economic activity, but also largely due to the formation of non-discriminatory conditions, allowing each

group of the population to provide themselves with a decent and comparable quality of life with other groups while improving the quality of life of the population to in the regions and in the country as a whole.

For this purpose, we estimated the indicators of financing regional agri-food systems using the example of the Volga Federal District (VFD). The regions of the Volga Federal District differ in the level of agricultural specialization, the scale and structure of the regional economy, and the conditions for budgetary provision. The use of relative indicators (financing of state support per 1 hectare of agricultural land, per 1 employee employed in agriculture, per 1 ruble of gross agricultural output) makes it possible to conduct a comparative analysis and assess the effectiveness of state support for regional agro-food systems.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Inclusive growth means involving in the process of modernization and innovative development of the Russian economy not only high-tech sectors of the economy, but also the agricultural sector, which will diversify income sources, create decent jobs, ensure the availability of social protection and expand the opportunities of the rural population. These issues are important when substantiating agri-food policies, strategies and programs that consider the interests of the poor. We believe that such an approach will contribute to the inclusive growth of the agri-food system and the sustainable development of rural areas.

Table 1. The role of state support for Russian agriculture in solving the problem of its sustainable development

Indicators	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Expenditures on agriculture and fishing of the federal budget, billion rubles	180.0	208.2	203.1	214.1	225.7
in% of total expenses	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
in% of GDP	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Share of gross value added of agriculture in GDP,%	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.1
Agricultural Expenditure Orientation Index (AOI)	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.096

Source: Rosstat data.

State support should promote the development of the agri-food system as the most “vulnerable” and strategically important sector of the economy, which requires a

significant increase in funding. Despite the absolute growth in funding, the share of consolidated budget expenditures on

agriculture in total expenditures is just over 1% (Table 1).

An analysis of the government spending on agriculture (AOI) index showed that the share of gross agricultural added value in Russia's GDP is more than double the share of agricultural spending in total federal budget spending.

The value of the index of orientation of government spending on agriculture (AOI) is far from even a neutral value of 1. At the same time, the AOI is approaching zero, which characterizes not only a low orientation of government spending on agriculture, but also a shift of government priorities from agricultural spheres to other areas. A more

favorable impression is made by the assessment of the index of orientation of government spending on agriculture in other EAEU countries. In 2015-2016 AOI was: in the Republic of Belarus 1.3, in the Republic of Kazakhstan 0.9, which indicates a higher level of state support for the agricultural sector of the economy.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of state support at the mesoscale based on the example of the regions of the Volga Federal District was based on the calculation of relative indicators: the volume of financing of state support per 1 hectare of cultivated land, per 1 employed in agriculture and 1 rub. agricultural products (Table 2).

Table 2. Characteristics of the amount of funding for state support of the agro-industrial complex and the financial results of the regions of the Volga Federal District

Subject of the federation	The amount of financing of state support per 1 hectare of sown area, rubles	The amount of financing of state support per 1 employed in agriculture, rubles	The amount of financing per 1 rub. agricultural products, rubles	The proportion of profitable organizations in the total number of agricultural enterprises, %
<b>Russian Federation</b>	1,452.5	22,907.17	21732.52	79.7
Volga Federal District	1,077.30	22,929.74	21,608.56	83.6
Rep. of Bashkortostan	996.21	18,977.21	19,002.99	84.1
Mari El Republic	2,998.17	33,743.45	20,825.48	61.5
The Rep. of Mordovia	2,467.38	23,646.23	28,897.48	89.6
Republic of Tatarstan	1,838.42	37,165.72	24,877.54	85.6
Udmurt Republic	1,444.11	33,250.55	22,669.01	85.3
Chuvash Republic	2,193.31	19,266.97	31,727.91	89.7
Perm region	1,501.21	22,994.11	25,599.48	76.1
Kirov region	1,271.54	20,390.08	26,312.39	97.6
Nizhny Novgorod Region	1,292.37	21,165.36	21,679.3	85.0
Orenburg Region	509.84	16,052.02	19,951.46	65.9
Penza Region	1,246.12	24,405.54	20,837.58	72.5
Samara Region	808.89	18,586.23	18570.31	87.2
Saratov Region	449.98	19,229.68	13,338.37	93.2
Ulyanovsk Region	796.54	16,593.2	21,602.31	74.1

Source: Own determination.

The volume of state support on average in the Volga Federal District is at the level of average Russian indicators. However, the differentiation of these indicators in a regional context is significant. Noticeable is the difference in regions in the financial situation of agricultural organizations. Thus, the share of profitable agricultural enterprises in the subjects of the Volga Federal District ranges from 61.5% to 97.6%, with an average Russian value of about 80%.

In the future, when implementing the favorable scenario of inclusive development of regional agri-food systems, the indicators characterizing their access to resources should be aligned due to the approximation of the values of indicators of outsider regions to the values of indicators of leading regions. This convergence of indicators (convergence) can be estimated using quadratic coefficients of variation calculated by the formula:

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - x_{cp})^2}{n}} * 100\%$$

where  $V$  – is the quadratic coefficient of variation; %;

$x_i$  – is the value of the indicator in the  $i$ -th region;  
 $n$  – is the number of regions in the sample;  
 $x_{cp}$  – the average value of the indicator.

Table 3 gives an assessment of the convergence of government support across the regions of the Volga Federal District.

Table 3. Evaluation of the convergence of volumes of financing of state support for agribusiness in the regions of the Volga Federal District

Indicators	The amount of financing of state support per 1 hectare of sown area, rubles	The amount of financing of state support per 1 employed in agriculture, rubles	The amount of financing per 1 rub. agricultural products, rubles	The proportion of profitable organizations in the total number of agricultural enterprises, %
Worst value	449.98	16,052.02	13,338.37	61.5
Best value	2,998.17	37,165.72	31,727.91	97.6
Median value	1,281.955	22,036.27	21,643.93	84.55
Average	1,396.47	23,206.45	22,452.04	81.92
Mean square deviation	695.56	6,251.41	4,338.97	9.75
The coefficient of variation, %	49.81	26.94	19.33	11.90

Source: Own determination.

Table 4. Assessment of the effectiveness of state support for the agro-industrial complex (by the example of the Volga Federal District)

Subject of the federation	The share of financing of the subject of the federation in the financing of state support of the Russian Federation, %	The share of the subject of the federation in the production of agricultural products of the Russian Federation, %	Government support effectiveness ratio
<b>Russian Federation</b>	100.00	100.00	1.00
Volga Federal District	22.16	22.28	1.01
Rep. of Bashkortostan	2.57	2.94	1.14
Mari El Republic	0.78	0.81	1.04
The Rep. of Mordovia	1.58	1.19	0.75
Republic of Tatarstan	4.84	4.23	0.87
Udmurt Republic	1.26	1.21	0.96
Chuvash Republic	1.02	0.70	0.68
Perm region	0.97	0.83	0.85
Kirov region	0.93	0.77	0.83
Nizhny Novgorod Region	1.26	1.26	1.00
Orenburg region	1.85	2.02	1.09
Penza region	1.48	1.54	1.04
Samara region	1.42	1.66	1.17
Saratov region	1.48	2.42	1.63
Ulyanovsk region	0.70	0.71	1.01

Source: Own determination.

The study showed that the allocated volumes of subsidies practically do not affect the strengthening of the financial situation of agricultural enterprises in the regions of the Volga Federal District. So in the Republic of Mari El, with the minimum percentage of profitable agricultural enterprises in the Volga

Federal District (61.5%), the amount of financing significantly exceeds the average values. And, on the contrary, in the Saratov Region, with relatively modest support, the share of profitable agricultural organizations reaches 93.2%. The asymmetry of state support is also manifested in a significant gap

in the profitability levels of agricultural organizations, considering and excluding subsidies from budgets of all levels. The profitability of agricultural enterprises without subsidies on average in the regions of the Volga Federal District amounted to 3.6%, in the Republic of Mari El - minus 10.5%, in the Saratov Region 14%. Due to subsidies, these indicators are leveled up to 11.2%, -3.9% and 18.6%, respectively.

To assess the effectiveness of state support for the agricultural sector in the regional context, we used the ratio of the share of the subject of the federation in the production of agricultural products of the Russian Federation to the share of state support of this subject in financing (Table 4).

If the efficiency coefficient of state support exceeds 1, this indicates that the region's share in the country's agricultural production is higher than the region's share in state subsidies. A striking example is the Saratov region, where this indicator reached its maximum value in the Volga Federal District and amounted to 1.63 (Fig. 1).

However, this situation illustrates not so much the high return on budgetary support for the region, but the limited size of this support. Therefore, regions with low budgetary security are discriminated in the allocation of resources, often do not participate in co-financing the directions of the state program, which contradicts the currently relevant concept of inclusive development.

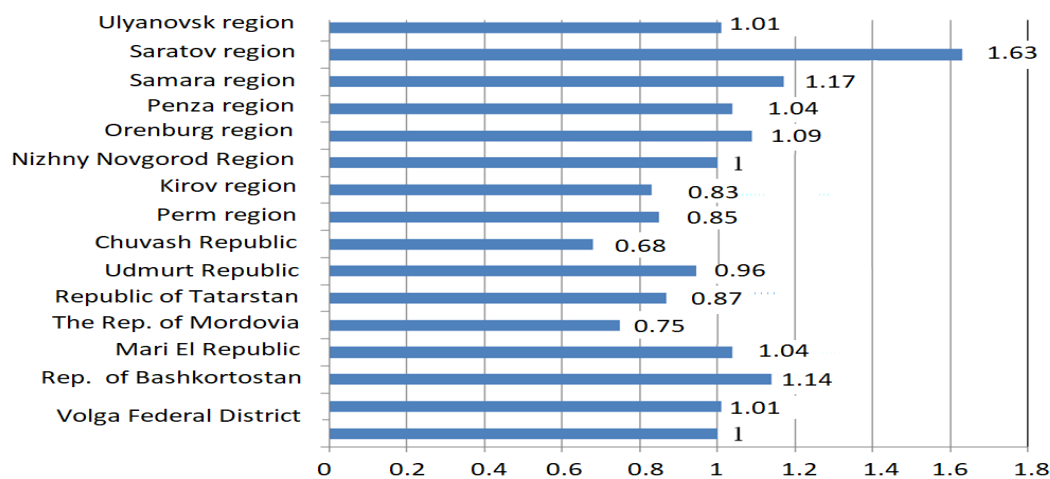


Fig. 1. The coefficient of effectiveness of state support (the ratio of the share of the subject of the federation in the volume of agricultural products to its share in the financing of state support for agriculture)

Source: Own determination.

Table 5. The degree of agricultural development in the regions of the Volga Federal District

Subject of the federation	Level of specialization	Localization level
Volga Federal District	1.514	0.660
Rep. of Bashkortostan	1.580	0.633
Mari El Republic	3.576	0.280
The Rep. of Mordovia	4.181	0.239
Republic of Tatarstan	1.498	0.668
Udmurt Republic	1.625	0.615
Chuvash Republic	1.939	0.516
Perm region	0.520	1.924
Kirov region	1.879	0.532
Nizhny Novgorod Region	0.751	1.332
Orenburg region	1.838	0.544
Penza region	3.163	0.316
Samara region	0.923	1.083
Saratov region	2.704	0.370
Ulyanovsk region	1.557	0.642

Source: Own determination.

As part of the Volga Federal District, regions of various specializations are distinguished. The regions of agricultural specialization include the republics of Mari El, Mordovia, Chuvashia, as well as the Penza and Saratov regions. The lowest level of agricultural development is characterized by the Samara and Nizhny Novgorod regions (Table 5). Correlation-regression analysis showed an almost complete absence of a relationship between the level of subsidization of the regional agribusiness and the coefficient of specialization of the regional economy in agricultural production (the correlation coefficient does not exceed 0.04). This conclusion is confirmed by the clustering of the regions of the Volga Federal District, depending on the level of specialization and

the volume of agricultural products per 1 ruble. state support. Among those shown in Fig. 2 regions of the Volga Federal District, the following groups can be distinguished:

- 1) regions of agricultural specialization with a relatively high level of support: the Republic of Bashkortostan, Mari El, as well as the Orenburg, Penza, Saratov regions;
- 2) regions of agricultural specialization with a relatively low level of support: the Republic of Mordovia, Tatarstan, Udmurtia Chuvashia and the Kirov region;
- 3) non-agricultural regions with a relatively high level of support: Nizhny Novgorod and Samara regions;
- 4) non-agricultural regions with a relatively low level of support: Perm Territory.

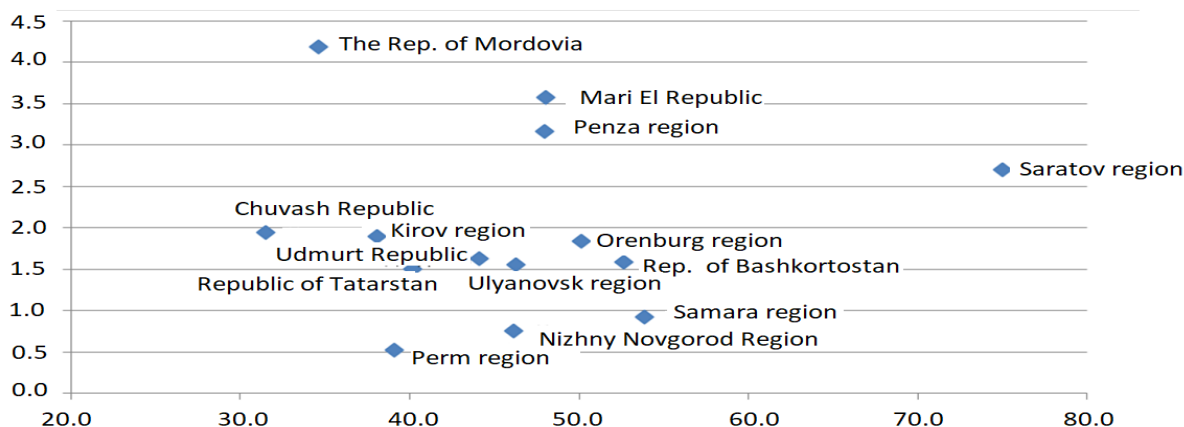


Fig. 2. The relationship between the level of specialization and the volume of agricultural products per 1 rub. financing  
 Source: Own determination.

Such heterogeneity, even within the framework of one federal district, indicates the need for a deep justification of the priorities, tools, mechanisms of regional agri-food policy.

According to the authors, the goals of inclusive development of regional agri-food systems are more consistent with the state support model, which stimulates the growth of agricultural production in the region, taking into account its absolute and comparative competitive advantages. We consider it expedient to implement not only the stimulating, but also the compensating functions of state support. If the first function is associated with the further point-by-point development of agricultural production, motivating the formation of new directions, then the second is aimed at stabilizing the achieved level of production. In

this case, the most difficult methodological issue remains the justification of the optimal proportions between the stimulating and compensating parts of the subsidy.

In accordance with the model of inclusive development, government support should be aimed not only at ensuring economic growth, but also at solving social and economic problems. An analysis of the structure of agricultural subsidies in 2018 revealed that only 10% of Russian subsidies were allocated as part of the “Sustainable Development of Rural Areas” direction (Fig. 3). Moreover, in the regions of the Volga Federal District this indicator is significantly differentiated: from 2% in the Saratov Region to 30% in the Ulyanovsk Region.



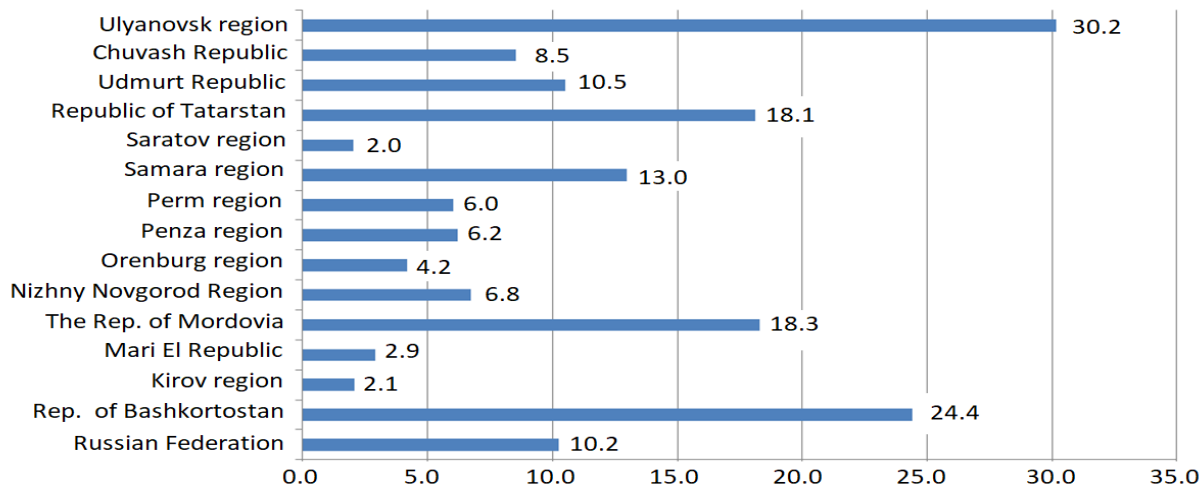


Fig. 3. The share of the direction “Sustainable development of rural territories” in the total volume of state subsidies in 2018, %

Source: Own determination.

Thus, the existing system of state support for the agricultural sector requires fundamental modernization in order to ensure its relevance to the modern model of inclusive development. At the same time, without denying the full significance of operational management, more attention should be paid to the strategic component. Formation of a strategy for the development of national and regional agri-food systems within the framework of a public contract of authority, business and the population will ensure uniform and fair state support for all agricultural commodity producers, employment growth and activation of rural population reproduction, preservation of rural territories, environmental decision the issue of depletion of natural capital and the exploitation of ecosystems. [3].

We can distinguish the following areas of increasing the effectiveness of state support for regional agri-food systems:

- Improving the adaptation of forms of state support to the diversity of agrarian structures in the regions of Russia, including by expanding their powers to distribute funds;
- stimulation of attraction of external financial resources [12,13];
- linking state support with measures aimed at improving the management of regional agri-food systems [17].

At the same time, one should consider the current change of priorities in the state agri-food policy: from focusing on import

substitution to stimulating the building up of export potential [20].

## CONCLUSIONS

It is substantiated that state support for the development of the agri-food system is inextricably linked with the problems of its sustainability, and mechanisms and tools should be aimed not only at quantitative indicators of agricultural production growth, but also indicators of social inclusion and environmental safety to ensure sustainable competitiveness of the national agri-food system. Inclusive growth strategies, combining the concepts of sustainable and innovative development, transformed considering modern problems, will help to confront the global challenges facing humanity in the 21st century. The study revealed a significant differentiation of regional agri-food systems in terms of state support, the lack of a clear methodological base in substantiating its volumes and structure, violation of the principle of justice in supporting different categories of farms. The vast majority of subsidies goes to large agricultural holdings, a small portion to support farms, and households are practically cut off from all types of support [14]. The situation is exacerbated by the almost complete lack of protection of agricultural spending in the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation. At the same time, the

state agrarian policy at both the federal and regional levels is extremely unstable: the volumes of financing, the directions of state programs are changing, the mechanisms for subsidizing are not worked out [7].

To this day, urgent social problems have not been resolved: rural employment, depopulation of the village, high poverty, ensuring equal access to public goods.

An agri-food policy that is consistent with the principles of inclusive growth should change the development model by improving the technological and institutional structure of the industry, involving all available resources, and improving the living conditions of the rural population. This will not only solve the problem of food independence, but also create sustainable competitive advantages of Russia in world food chains. As the study showed, the mechanisms and tools within the existing system of state support to some extent contribute to the positive dynamics of the economic development of the agri-food system of Russia, but at the same time they do not provide a connection between the growth rate of the agrarian economy and the solution of a wide range of social problems, including a more equitable distribution of created in an income society, with particular attention to the poorest segments of the population, that is, they do not meet the imperatives of sustainable development based on inclusive growth.

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