

10) EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE AGRICULTURAL COMPLEX

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Abstract

To assess the agrarian sector to new economic conditions, research on the evaluation of the results of state support plays an important role. There are a number of issues that are assessed across the various agrarian sectors, which are openly collected tools, methods and methods of regulatory regulation that know they have developed. They mentioned that it is necessary to pay attention to the research of modern units that meet the requirements of the agricultural sector of the economy. Agriculture uses very weak competition when it comes to nature - climate conditions, as well as differences from work

Analyzing the level of support for the agricultural sector of the country, one can say that a significant share of the gross value added of agriculture in the economy, although the share of industry support in the gross value added of agriculture is negligible.

In our country, there is an imperfect mechanism of support for agricultural producers, who receive most of the money due to the excess of domestic purchase prices over the world for similar products. In Ukraine, an increase in agricultural output is far behind the GDP growth rate, and the support provided to producers does not contribute to an increase in agricultural output in the economy as a whole. At present, there is no single methodology for assessing the effectiveness of state support for agriculture. Research on the effectiveness of state support for agriculture has made it possible to establish that for each approach it is necessary to find the optimal system of criteria and factors, what are the prospects for further research.

Introduction

To assess the agrarian sector to new economic conditions, research on the evaluation of the results of state support plays an important role. There are a number of issues that are assessed across the various agrarian sectors, which are openly collected tools, methods and methods of regulatory regulation that know they have developed. They mentioned that it is necessary to pay attention to the research of modern units that meet the requirements of the agricultural sector of the economy. Agriculture uses very weak competition when it comes to nature - climate conditions, as well as differences from work.

Material and Methods

Studies of the issues considered in the evaluation of excellence are highlighted in Komarova, I.V., Ambrosov, V.Y., Varchenko, O.M., Ostashko, T.O., Borodina, O.M., Heets, V.M. and others.

The protest unjustifiably resolves the issue of making sure that it was presented in all cases.

The research methodology is conducted in the analytical methods used and investigated.

A number of economic factors and the worldwide industry are seeking to see that most business enterprises use special data that is not used but is not a self-regulatory system that is known beforehand and is actively supported.

Results and Discussion

According to the results of the work, it may have been suggested to entrust various branches of agricultural enterprises, namely the budgetary ministry, as well as a large number of enterprises represented in the agricultural sector to the respective economy. But, using the current state of the economy in its world, it can be reinforced that it has to perform in the economy of the agro-industrial sector without maintaining

competitiveness, and so far there is the greatest number of economic results, and they do not need to exist for a crisis. So today, the question of the efficiency of agricultural producers, who offer their price, is an acute issue.

The total amount of agricultural policy in the national budget cannot be a significant feature of the sector concerned. In their practical experience, users are allowed to assess the level of regulation of the farm and the efficiency of the farmers. Currently, two methods have been used to reach the domestic agricultural sector of the country - the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (well-known assessment and placement of national agricultural structures) and trade awareness (concerning control over the relevant WTO member countries) issues) uniform, which "creates" trade. The OECD has evaluated the effectiveness of the work in terms of recipients (producer, consumer or sector as a whole), and the WTO is a classification of internal space for "consumed" production and traded and maybe in modern jobs, and this should be borne in mind that it is necessary to consider the inefficient use of resources and those that are not used in production and trade.

There are some series that take into account the real assessment of the level of regulation in the agrarian sector of the economy (Latinin, 2006). In that regard, it was the company that worked in the agrarian sector of the non-working economy. Note that the actual results were evaluated in principle, and this was done from them (Ovchinnikov, 1999).

The first indicator is the equivalent of producer subsidy (ERU), which characterizes the magnitude of transfers from consumers of products and taxpayers to farmers. This indicator is in use and has divided total transmission by the gross profit-makers. This figure is found in the US.

The second indicator is the Aggregate Support Amount (ASA). This indicator is mainly used in the calculations of the WTO (Ambrosov, 2009).

This indicator can be positive and negative. If the indicator is positive, the state pays direct or hidden subsidies to producers; if the indicator is negative, then producers are net taxpayers, or their financial condition is deteriorating as a result of government programs. It should be noted that there is a system of indicators for assessing state support for agriculture by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This system is in place to evaluate and analyze the implemented agricultural support policy. This system of state support evaluation exists in more than 40 countries and contains the results of the development and implementation of state support policy over more than 20 years. This metric also applies to non-OECD countries, such as Ukraine, Russia, Brazil, China, Chile and South Africa. The OECD units are used to study the manufacturing units. According to this methodology, there are indicators of agricultural support estimates based on the correlation between the world and domestic prices for agricultural products (consumer support indicators; producer support indicators; estimates of overall support for agriculture) (Varchenko, 2011).

The advantages of this methodology are that the indicators used to provide a quantitative assessment of the policies, and the relative indicators used to allow us to compare the policies of different countries.

Factors that take into account the most up-to-date demonstration: market prices that are viewed as products of various cynical manufacturers and are noted and valued; direct payments should be made to producers for the production of different agricultural entities that develop on a body that originates from different enterprises, and those that are not delayed and can develop on a budgetary basis; subsidies paid to producers that do not fall out of those people who are drafted and selected on the basis of budgets that should be (Komarova, 2010).

Aggregate support for agriculture in Ukraine and Russia as developing economies and the EU and US as economically developed countries was selected for analysis.

Government support for an economy in Ukraine may be characterized by unfamiliar circumstances. Direct government support offered these animals, however, in a small amount of 50 million UAH per year.

If we compare the volume of state support of Ukraine with other European countries, we can state a high level of state support in agriculture, which has a corresponding impact on improving the level of competitiveness of agar products in European countries. In the EU, there is a single agricultural policy, with the support of the agricultural sector in 2013-2018 amounting to about 60 billion euros annually, which is almost 525 euros/ha (20% of gross agricultural production) (Zhalilo).

Conclusions and Outlook

Analyzing the level of support for the agricultural sector of the country, one can say that a significant share of the gross value added of agriculture in the economy, although the share of industry support in the gross value added of agriculture is negligible. In our country, there is an imperfect mechanism of support for agricultural producers, who receive most of the money due to the excess of domestic purchase prices over the world for similar products. In Ukraine, an increase in agricultural output is far behind the GDP growth rate, and the support provided to producers does not contribute to an increase in agricultural output in the economy as a whole.

At present, there is no single methodology for assessing the effectiveness of state support for agriculture. Research on the effectiveness of state support for agriculture has made it possible to establish that for each approach it is necessary to find the optimal system of criteria and factors, what are the prospects for further research.

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