

## THE METHODIC ANALYSIS DEVELOPMENT OF STATE SUPPORT SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CENTRE (AGC)

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**Keywords:** agricultural centre (AGC), state support, performance criteria, direct and indirect regional effectiveness.

The article deals with suggestions on the development of existing indices system that are used to estimate state AGC support efficiency. Moreover, the estimation of regional budgetary expenditures effectiveness is given, which is aimed to the Samara Region AGC development. Measures for increase in effectiveness of regional AGC state support system are examined in the article.

In order to reach the effective usage of agrarian budget, the working of clear estimation criteria of regional AGC state support measures effectiveness gains currency and practical meaning. They should supply with comparability of various state support measures in order to choose the most perspective and effective ones from them. Established on federal and regional levels efficiency indices estimation of state support can't be treated as exhaustive. First of all, such a situation is evoked by the fact that they characterize the level of budgetary funds expenditure but not the achieved results.

Thus, there is an objective necessity in the development of science-based indices system that characterize not only the level but also the effectiveness of budgetary funds expenditure on agricultural development on the regional level. Efficiency indices estimation of agriculture state support should be concluded from the logically-based interactions and depict the achievement level of the planned aims of state influence on agriculture. As all other efficiency indices, they should be based on correlation "effect - expenditures" and be suitable for correct comparison with each other.

The efficiency estimation method of regional AGC state support should include complexity, accuracy, objectivity and authenticity of the derived results, as well as their adaptability for practical usage. Any measure of state support should be estimated, first of all, according to 2 parameters: marketability and economic efficiency. Marketability means that only those measures of state support can be implemented that are well-supplied from the financial side (financial control, as well as commercial, technical, organizational, social, ecological implementa-

tion). State support measures efficiency will be achieved if the cumulative benefits exceed aggregate expenses for their implementation during settlement days.

Such an approach allows considering state AGC support as an analog for investment processes: the increase in volume of output and in economic sector income, that are expected from initial budget spendings. In such a situation for regional measures efficiency estimation of AGC state support, it is believed to be quite reasonable to focus on agricultural production accession and to use the tools employed for efficiency analysis of investment projects. In this case the indices system of state support efficiency measures should be divided into direct regional efficiency indices (DRE) and indirect regional efficiency indices (INRE).

DRE indices, figured out on the basis of cash and resources streams of the region, can be subdivided on dynamic and statistic (simplified) ones. Discount increment of net capital regional gain for a definite period of time, evoked by state support measures implementation, is considered to be the basic one.

INRE indices characterize not only the influence on measures of state agricultural activities support to regions, but also ecological improvement, social infrastructure development of rural settlement, the increase in the population's level of life, etc.

The efficiency estimation method of regional AGC state support should consist of the results comparison of AGC activities results in case of concrete implementation of concrete state support measures and, in case of refusal, from these measures. In this connection, analysis of the processes of field development for the preceding period with the aim of marking

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out positive and negative tendencies and their connection with the actions regional and federal governing bodies is required.

The following observations of 30 agricultural enterprises of the region in 1999-2002, located in different soil-climatic zones of the region, are used as a base for forecasting results of the region's development in case of saving earlier formed regulations and volume of budget field support. According to the calculations, it was established that, in a discount form, the result of influence on increase in expenses on field support in 2004-2007 amounts 1444.6 million rubles. Profitability index of state support makes up 4.42.

At the same time, the comparison of Samara Region with the other regions of Povolzhye allows to make a conclusion of insufficient rational usage of budgetary funds assignable for AGC support. Then, unit weight of Samara Region in seed total output in regions of Povolzhye for the proceeding period shortened from 7,9% in 2000 to 6,5% in 2008, whereas crop yield in 2005-2008 shortened only to 70-80%. In the district total livestock reduction was compiled from nearly 18%, whereas in Samara Region the livestock in 2007 was made up of 45% to the level of 2000.

Livestock field should become the most important priority of state agriculture support in Samara region. State support should supply the AGC with profitability level not less than 25%. On the basis of definite subsidy rates on a livestock unit, which gives standard profit-

ability, regional efficiency of system development of AGC state support to Samara Region in the period till 2012 in pessimistic and optimistic variants was defined.

Pessimistic variant assumes the production volume of output retention on the level of 2008 in case of subsidies and further reduction in livestock and increase in production volume as tendencies extension formed in the proceeding periods in case of refusal from suggested measures. In such a situation the suggested measures of state support, practically, can't be compensated during settlement days. In case of optimistic variant (the growth of production volume of livestock production for 5% per year) the offered measures of state support are compensated in a year before the end of the settlement period. Profitability investment index is 1,39.

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