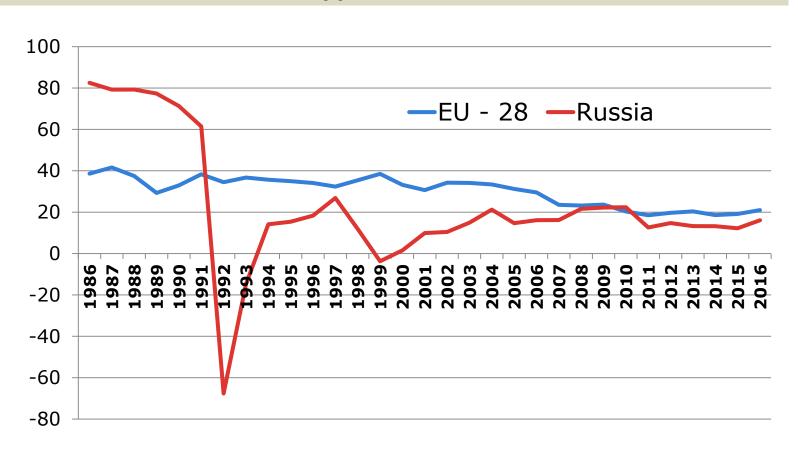


Improving of state support of Russian agriculture

A.V.Petrikov

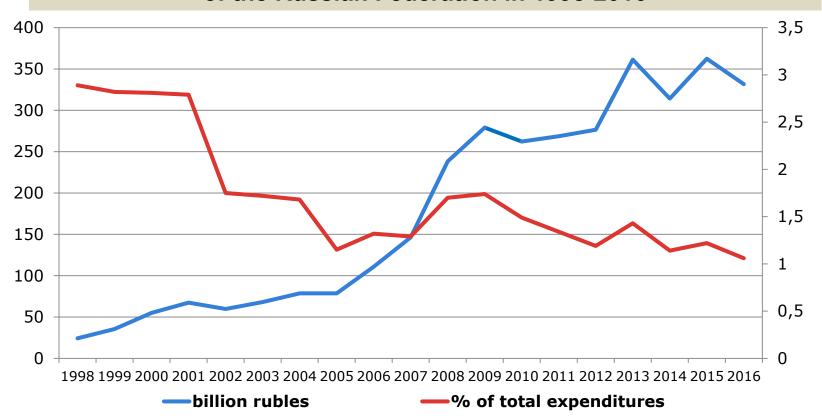


Producer support estivate 1986-2016



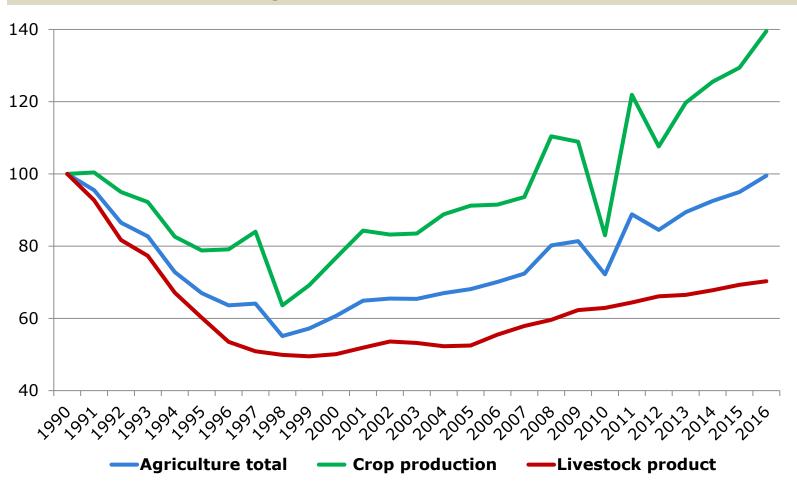


Expenditure on agriculture and fisheries in the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation in 1998-2016





Index of agricultural products, 1990 = 100%





The change in the total volume of resources used in agriculture of Russia (All-Russian agricultural census 2006-2016)

Indicators	2006 -	2046 -	20016 г. к 2006 г.	
Indicators	2006 г.	2016 г.	+, -	%
The area of used agricultural land, mln				
ha	125,4	124,8	-0,6	99,5
The total sown area, mln ha	74,9	79,2	4,3	105,7
Cattle, mln heads	23,5	19,3	-4,2	82,1
Including cows	9,6	8,0	-1,6	83,3
from them the cows of meat breeds,				
thousand heads	347,17	1400,2	1053,03	403,3
Hogs and pigs. mln heads	17,1	23,3	6,2	136,3
Sheep and goats, mln heads	22,5	27,2	4,7	120,9
Poultry of all types, mln heads	391,2	557,1	165,9	142,4



The decrease in employment in agriculture (All-Russian agricultural census 2006-2016)

	Total	Agricultural enterprises	Peasant (farm) enterprises and individual entrepreneurs
Employees, thousand			
people			
2006	3167,4	2613,9	553,5
2016	1765	1387,1	377,8
Changes			
2016 то 2006, %	55,7	53,1	68,3



The share of agricultural producers that received subsidies (grants) and loans in 2015 (All-Russian agricultural census 2016)

		Including				
				Including		Peasant (farm) and
	Agricultural enterprises	Agricultural enterprises not related to small businesses	small business	small business without microenter prises	microenterp rises	individual entrepreneur s
Subsidies (grants)	68,8	75,5	66,6	86	56,2	34,5
Loans	24,6	37,4	20,4	32,7	13,8	10,7



Reasons for low access of agricultural producers to subsidies

- ➤ There is no limit on the amount of subsidies per agricultural producer
- Requirement for the agricultural producer to have 70% of the total income from sale of agricultural products
- > Complexity of procedures to obtain subsidies



The share of agricultural enterprises receiving subsidies (grants) in 2015 in subjects of the Russian Federation, %

The average for the Russian Federation –is 68,8% (ranging from 22.9% in the Jewish Autonomous region to 94.2% in the Republic of Komi)

Share of agricultural enterprises receiving subsidies as percent of the total enterprises that produced agricultural products in 2015	Number of regions of the Russian Federation	
22,9 - 30	4	
30,1 - 40	2	
40,1 - 50	4	
50,1 - 60	12	
60,1 - 70	18	
70,1 - 80	22	
80,1 and over	20	



The share of peasant (farms) and individual entrepreneurs receiving subsidies (grants) in 2015 in the regions of the Russian Federation (from the total enterprises that produced agricultural products in 2015), %, All-Russian agricultural census 2016

The average for the Russian Federation is 34.5 % (ranging from 3.5% in the Chechen Republic to 74.9 % in the Omsk region)

Share of peasant (farms) and individual entrepreneurs receiving subsidies as percent of the total that produced agricultural products in 2015%	The number of regions of the Russian Federation
3,5 - 10	7
10,1 - 20	10
20,1 - 30	16
30,1 - 40	12
40,1 - 50	19
50,1 and over	17



The causes of differences in agriculture across regions

- > different fiscal capacity of regions
- > unlimited right of regions to co-Finance support agriculture
- the right of regions to determine the terms and conditions of granting subsidies



Improving of state support of Russian agriculture

- > Setting a limit of subsidies per agricultural producer
- ➤ Amending the definition of "agricultural producer": the reduction of the share of income from sales of agricultural products in the total income up to 50% or cancel this share
- the imposition of restrictions on the right of regions to co-Finance agriculture
- > The establishment of the terms and conditions of granting subsidies from the Federal center

