State and legal regulation of the agricultural sector

Alexander Suhanov

Abstract. The relevance of this topic is due to the problems that lead to the search for alternatives to improve the tools of state regulation of agro-industrial complex, both at the state level and at the level of Russian regions. The object of the study were the forms and methods of state regulation of the agrarian sector of the Russian Federation. The subject of scientific research were organizational and economic relations affecting the formation of the mechanism of state regulation of the agrarian sector in the regions of Russia. Theoretical significance of the research lies in clarifying the essence and content of state regulation of agrarian sector of economy, identifying its specificity and conditions of development for agricultural enterprises. In scientific work wide questions of analysis of development of state regulation of agroindustrial complex of Russian Federation are touched upon, including tendencies of development of agriculture of some regions. The basis of research was made by comparative analysis of target state programs aimed to improve state regulation of agrarian sector and designation of perspective regional target programs aimed to develop agroindustrial complex. 

Keywords: HR Department, Agricultural, Management Efficiency, Sustainable Development, Ecosystem Environmental Law, Legal Forms, Employee Incentivation System, Personnel Management.

1 Introduction

In market conditions agro-industrial complex of Russia occupies a special position and cannot participate in inter-sectoral competition on the same conditions in general at the international level. Low-income agriculture, which depends on climatic conditions and has a strong seasonal nature of production, is technologically less backward sector than industry, respectively. In such a case, the state should support agriculture to stabilize and develop the agro-industrial complex and ensure broad food security. Besides, agricultural production is characterized by high risks, slow reproductive cycles and relatively low profitability. In Russia, negative natural phenomena often affect the work of rural residents throughout the year. The efficiency of agricultural production depends on natural and climatic conditions, the timing of sowing and harvesting. In good years, the gross harvest increases, supply exceeds demand, and prices fall sharply. In this regard, government intervention is necessary to ensure favorable trade regime, taxation and profitability of commodity producers.

* Corresponding author: aspirantsuhanov@rambler.ru
The above has a relatively serious impact on the indicators of agricultural production, which do not respond in time to changes in market prices. It should also be noted that production in the metropolitan, agricultural and manufacturing sectors, unlike in the regions, is radically different [1]. Agricultural production and the food market are inflexible, which means that if demand increases or decreases by 1 percent, market prices will change by a few percent. This leads to large price fluctuations and makes the food market, and hence the prices of agricultural products, very volatile. It is the absence of state regulation of this sphere that can become a consequence of decrease of efficiency of the agroindustrial complex as a whole.

State assistance to the agro-industrial complex in real terms means the development of new approaches to financial and credit policy, which are more in line with market law and help restore the productive potential of the agro-industrial complex. According to the data of credit organizations, about 300 billion rubles of short-term and 150 billion rubles of investment loans are attracted to the industry annually on the average [2]. At the same time, the share of short-term loans is from 65% to 70% of the total volume of agricultural loans. The fact that short-term loans are in greatest demand is explained by the fact that, given the low profitability of the sector, agricultural producers do not have sufficient funds to provide the necessary material resources for the entire seasonal field complex.

In addition, to obtain these loans there is no need for reliable investments in collateral and equity capital, as in the case of investments, and the interest rate, including budget subsidies in 2022, was 4.6% excluding regional financing, i.e. below the official inflation rate, which is more attractive for farmers. A balanced state budget, improvement of legislative acts regulating the practice of applying for these credits contribute to the successful use of tax incentives to create a favorable investment environment in the agro-industrial complex.

Another direction, which should be supported and developed by the state, is the creation of a functional mechanism of agro-industrial complex, based on a combination of market principles and state regulation. An important direction of state regulation is to increase efficiency of use of production potential of agrarian sector, development of integration processes and cooperation, i.e. implementation of ground institutional reforms.

2 Purpose of the Study

Development of directions of improvement of state regulation of agriculture in regions of Russian Federation in conditions of digital transformation of agroindustrial complex we see through solution of following tasks, namely: to analyze and generalize basic theoretical approaches to state regulation of agrarian sector of economy; to reveal specific features of state influence on development of agrarian sector of economy and conduct analysis of main directions and methods of state regulation in agrarian complex, by identifying the most effective of them; to study the current practice and trends in the development of state regulation of the agrarian sector in the regions of the Russian Federation, including the use of program-targeted management methods and identify promising regional target programs of development of the agrarian sector of Russia; to propose point directions for improving state regulation of the agrarian sector in the regions of the Russian Federation based on the processes of digital transformation of agriculture.

3 Research Methods

Theoretical and methodological basis of the study were the fundamental provisions of economic theory, scientific works on the topic under study, normative-legal acts of the Russian Federation. The data of the Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation,
materials of ministries and departments, planning and reporting documents of agricultural enterprises, special and reference literature were used during the study.

These and other issues of state regulation of the agro-industrial sector in the light of digitalization were considered in the works of Brennen, J.S., Kreiss, D., Hovhannisyan T.D., Gobble, M.M. and several other authors.

The study used the following scientific methods: systemic, monographic, abstract-logical, economic-mathematical, calculative-constructive and expert. The used scientific-methodical approach (tools) to assess the level of investment activity of enterprises of the agro-industrial sector arouses practical interest in its future application, which will make it possible to determine the predisposition to develop the sphere of agriculture and its export potential.

4 Research Issues

The legislative bases of the state regulation of the agro-industrial The Land Code of RF, the Federal law «About turnover of agricultural lands» from July 24, 2002 № 101-FZ, the Federal law «About development of agriculture» from 29.12.2006 № 264-FZ [3, 4] are laid down to a great extent. Along with the development of new normative documents it is necessary to revise agrarian legislation, to eliminate contradictory standards and uncertainties, to ensure the relative stability of laws and to monitor their implementation. Given the slow adoption of laws by legislators, local authorities are trying to fill the gaps in the legislation itself. This leads to the issuance of presidential decrees, which are created according to a simplified procedure for their adoption and are therefore often insufficiently coordinated with the main legislative base.

Thus, in April 2020, the Russian Government approved the «Strategy for the development of the agro-industrial and fishery complex of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030», which involves the growth of gross added value created in agriculture: by 2024 to 5374.8 billion rubles (by 2030 - 7000 billion rubles), including by significantly increasing exports [5]. For the State program of agricultural development and regulation of markets of agricultural products, raw materials and food in 2022 allocated 285 billion rubles, in subsequent years - 2023 and 2024 - by - 304.7 and 326.9 billion respectively (data on financial indicators of agricultural enterprises are shown in Table 1).

Table 1. Key financial indicators of agro-industrial organizations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>2017 year</th>
<th>2018 year</th>
<th>2019 year</th>
<th>2020 year</th>
<th>Growth 2020 y. by 2017 y., %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turnover of organizations</td>
<td>billion rubles</td>
<td>7638.4</td>
<td>8492.3</td>
<td>9099.7</td>
<td>10233.4</td>
<td>+34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profitability</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>+3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor productivity</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>105.3</td>
<td>103.6</td>
<td>106.7</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>+15.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At present the state also implements assistance in payment of credits: credit vacations and prolongation of preferential contracts are introduced. In 2022 agricultural producers have got the right for six-month deferment of payments on privileged investment loans, which term expired on December 30, 2022. These are payments that fall between March 1 and May 31, 2022.

Stimulation of investment activity in the agro-industrial complex» is implemented in accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation «On the State Program of Agricultural Development and Regulation of Markets of Agricultural Products, Raw Materials and Foodstuffs». [6]. The Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated 06.09.2018 approved the rules which establish the purposes, procedure,
conditions of granting and distribution of other interbudgetary transfers from the federal budget to budgets of subjects of the Russian Federation on compensation of a part of expenses for payment of interest on investment credits received at the conclusion of investment credit contracts in Russian credit organizations and the state corporation «Bank of Development and Foreign Economic Activity (Vnesheconombank)», and loans received at the conclusion of contracts. For example, in agriculture, investments are primarily made under target programs. For example, in the RF Government Order No. 151-r of 02.02.2015 «On Approval of the Strategy of Sustainable Development of Rural Areas of the Russian Federation for the period until 2030 in Russia the following acts are implemented: Federal Law «On Investment Activity in the Russian Federation Made in the Form of Capital Investments», Federal Law «On Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation» (hereinafter - Law on Foreign Investments) [7, 8].

It should be noted that government officials understand the need to create small businesses in rural areas, both in manufacturing and services. These activities are especially important because they help increase rural employment, reduce the seasonality of production, and provide income growth and prosperity for rural residents. The need to develop rural areas is due to the fact that since 2001, agricultural land, especially pastures, has been intensively withdrawn and transferred to the category of reserve lands. For example, in the Omsk region in agriculture there are about 400 agricultural organizations; 2.9 thousand peasant (agricultural) households and individual entrepreneurs are registered; there are about 300000 households (families) on the land; there are 642 gardening, horticultural non-commercial public associations.

At the beginning of 2016 there were: more than 150 large and medium-sized collective farms in the region. Historically, the Omsk region has been a key region of Siberia, an important logistical, industrial and agricultural center of the Russian Federation on its Siberian-Far East part and has considerable human, economic, industrial, intellectual and natural potential. The average annual number of people employed in agriculture in 2016 (according to preliminary data) is 135.6 thousand. The population, i.e. 14.4 percent, is employed in the Omsk economy. However, large-scale commercial agricultural production is still growing. During the agrarian reforms, agricultural production in agricultural organizations decreased 2.3 times, and in farms - 3.4 times. Agricultural organizations accounted for 10% of total production. The volume of production produced by private small producers, semi-annual and semi-annual farms of the population was increasing.

The main reason for the lack of demand for agricultural land is the difficult situation of agricultural producers. Active development of agriculture and processing industry is hindered by the current state of the material-technical base, which annually deteriorates (Diagram 1) [9].
In addition, negative processes of land use have recently been identified: desertification, salinization, increased erosion, soil depletion, reclamation systems have become unusable, and the use of hay and pasture has deteriorated. Prevention of agricultural land output and maintenance of soil fertility is a prerequisite for successful agricultural development. In this case, the state must control these problems and determine the mechanism of economic and administrative impact.

The low level of comfort of living in rural areas affects the migration moods of the population, especially young people. Accordingly, the source of the expanded reproduction of the labor resource potential of the agrarian sector is reduced [10]. In order to ensure the socio-economic development of rural areas and to create conditions for their effective functioning, it is essential to strengthen state support for the social and engineering development of settlements located in rural areas. Given the objective features of development and the significant gap in the level and quality of life in rural areas compared to urban areas, the progress in changing the current situation is possible only through the use of the program-targeted method, including setting the task, determining the ways to solve it with the involvement of state support at the federal and regional levels.

By the way introduction of tax system with differentiation of tax rates and benefits is a part of state regulation of investment activity, such stimulating exemptions may include tax benefits. Consequently, if a tax benefit is a part of the legal regime of investments made by a foreign investor (a commercial organization with foreign investments), when deciding about the legal consequences of its cancellation or change, the principle of investor protection from making retroactive changes to the legislation regulating the foreign investment regime (article 14 of the Law on investment activity, item 2, article 5 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation) should be taken into consideration. [11].

Thus the procedure for granting state guarantees at the expense of the budgets of the subjects of the Russian Federation is determined by the laws of the respective subjects of the Russian Federation. For example, in the Krasnodar Territory, the law «On Stimulating Investment Activity in the Krasnodar Territory» is aimed at developing investment activity in the Krasnodar Territory, creating for investors implementing investment projects in the Krasnodar Territory the most favourable regime, increasing the taxable base and income of the Krasnodar Territory's consolidated budget.
In fact, in view of the above, we conclude that the goals of the State programs of development of agroindustrial complex up to 2030 should be: ensuring food independence of the country in the parameters set by the «Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation»; increasing the competitiveness of Russian agricultural products in domestic and foreign markets on the basis of innovation development of the agroindustrial complex and optimization of its institutional structure, creation of favorable environment for development of entrepreneurship, increase of investment attractiveness of the industry; provision of financial stability of producers of agro-industrial complex; reproduction and increase of efficiency of use of land and other natural resources in agriculture, ecologization of production; sustainable development of rural areas.

While to achieve these goals the State program should provide for the solution of the following tasks implemented in the federal target programs, subprograms, major activities, namely: stimulating the growth of production of major types of agricultural products, creating conditions for the conservation and restoration of soil fertility, the development of agricultural land reclamation; improving the efficiency of regulation of domestic and foreign markets of agricultural products, raw materials and food; support for small-scale farming; technical and technological modernization, promotion of investment activities and innovative development of the agro-industrial complex, and so on.

For the period from 2018 to 2022 the implementation of the priority national project «Development of the agro-industrial complex» ensured the growth of gross agricultural output and food production, the economy of agricultural organizations has slightly improved, the activities of large agro-industrial formations have developed, the work on the social development of rural areas has intensified. Due to significant investments and the use of innovative technologies, the recovery rate of pork production has significantly increased, and its pre-reform level for poultry meat has been exceeded [12].

At the expense of the federal budget and budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, allocated to support certain sub-sectors of agriculture, it is expected to reduce costs and increase profitability levels, which will annually increase the volume of products produced, increase production, displace export products and form a favorable environment to attract investors. In general, the dynamics of the development of the agroindustrial complex for the period up to 2030 will be formed under the influence of multidirectional factors. On the one hand, the measures that have been taken in recent years to improve the sustainability of agro-industrial production, on the other hand, there remains a difficult macro-economic situation due to the consequences of the crisis, which increases the likelihood of risks for sustainable and dynamic development of the agrarian sector of the economy [13].

In plant growing it is necessary to master the intensive technologies basing on new generation of tractors and agricultural machines, the increase of mineral fertilizers input (from 38 kg per 100% of nutrients per 1 ha of sowing in 2010 to 80 - 100 kg in mid-term perspective) and fulfill the works on plants protection against pests and diseases, the transition to sowing of perspective high-yield varieties and hybrids [14]. For some crops it is necessary to significantly expand their sown areas. In cattle-breeding the solution of the problem of accelerated increase of meat and milk production will increase the level of consumption of these products by the population with their simultaneous import substitution. More optimistic opportunities are associated with the development of pig and poultry breeding.

The average annual growth rate of gross agricultural output in the period to 2030 should be no less than 2.4-2.5%, food production - 4.3-5.0%. Higher rates are planned for the group of meat and meat products, milk and dairy products, fruit and vegetables. The level of capacity utilization will reach 85%. The forecasted volumes of agricultural and food production for most kinds of products will allow (taking into account permissible import) to
provide food for the population of the country according to rational norms (except milk, fruits and vegetables) and thus to approach the main objectives set by the «Food Security Doctrine of the Russian Federation».

Thus, measures of state regulation of the implementation of the State Program should include the following groups of economic instruments:

1. Direct subsidizing of separate measures at the expense of the federal budget, as a rule, with co-financing from the budgets of the subjects of the Russian Federation. Such measures include: 1) development of breeding and seed production of agricultural crops, pedigree business in cattle and poultry breeding, stimulation of livestock breeding development; 2) compensation of a part of costs for purchase by agricultural producers of main types of material and technical resources, including new machinery, mineral fertilizers and plant protection means, energy resources, for individual measures, including insurance of crops; 3) state support (in the form of subsidies) for payment of interest on credits received by agricultural and other producers of agro-industrial complex in commercial banks.

2. Direct financial investments for capital activities including reclamation of agricultural land, development of agrifood market infrastructure, social development of rural areas.

3. Customs and tariff regulation, taking into account the domestic and world market conditions.

In view of the above, we note that international experience in the field of state support of agriculture shows that state participation in agricultural production and the availability of industry development program contributes to the stable successful development of agriculture. The following should be done in Orenburg region. In plant-growing it is necessary to master the intensive technologies, based on the new generation of machinery, to increase the volume of mineral fertilizers, to carry out the transition to sowing of seeds of perspective high-yielding sorts and hybrids. In cattle breeding, the solution of the problem of accelerated increase in meat and milk production will reduce the cost of production and, in turn, increase the level of consumption of these products by the population with their simultaneous import substitution. At the same time, the increase in the production of meat products, optimally combined with grain and sunflower specialization of the Orenburg region, is a reserve for expanding the existing potential of agro-industrial production in the Orenburg region.

4 Results of the Research

The development of the agricultural sector is closely connected and depends on the growth of high technology. The use of these technologies makes it possible to improve the efficiency and productivity of agriculture. Within the framework of digitalization the main emphasis will be made on introduction of elements of precision farming, from which the greatest economic effect is expected. The system of precision farming is based on the use of satellite and computer technology, based on the use of electronic fields [15]. At the beginning of June 2022 almost 5 mln ha or 85% of 5.7 mln ha of agricultural lands were digitized. Networked wireless local positioning system RFID (Radio-frequency identification) is used for various purposes in a variety of applications, allowing to monitor the location and movement of objects and reliably identify them both outside and inside the premises. This integration opens up opportunities that are not available separately.

Among the northern regions of the country in this indicator in first place. But it is necessary to complete digitization of the fields as soon as possible, as diesel fuel for harvesting will be distributed taking into account the electronic maps of farmland assigned to agricultural formations. The fertilizer subsidy program has already been automated, and from July 1, 2019, the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan began...
automating the subsidy program for the purchase of herbicides and seed support, i.e. in 2019, subsidy payments under crop production support programs began only through the web portal. Full digitization of fields is almost completed.

This procedure is not complicated, difficulties arise only if the data on arable land do not coincide. Creation of electronic maps of fields will allow to really assess the situation in agriculture, to optimize the technology of crops cultivation, to exclude overconsumption of fuel and lubricants, seeds, plant protection means and to ensure increase of crop yields and, therefore, of labor productivity. As of today, 24 mln. ha of arable land, almost 100% of total sown area, has been digitized. Also, work has started on digitizing pastures. Productivity of farms is increasing thanks to such technologies as - forecasting optimal time for harvesting - «smart irrigation» - intelligent system of mineral fertilizer application - system of pest and weed control. One of the main economic sectors in Russia is agriculture, which is based on two sectors - crop and livestock production. Diagram 2 shows the structure of the dynamics of agricultural production.

![Diagram 2](image-url)

**Fig. 2.** Key financial indicators of agro-industrial organizations.

For economic purposes, it is advisable to use UAVs to perform various cadastral works on plots with an area greater than 60 hectares and land management such as protective zones of land communications in undeveloped areas. Drones can also be used to monitor the technical condition of remote objects. In Russia The departmental project «Digital agriculture», designed for 2019-2024, is focused on agricultural producers of all categories, including small and medium-sized businesses, as well as private subsidiary farms. The concept of the departmental project «Digital Agriculture» has been developed and several stages of its implementation are envisaged [16]. It is planned to create the first in Russia industry electronic educational system «Land of Knowledge»: 55 thousand specialists of domestic agricultural enterprises were trained in digital technology in 2019-2021. For example, the Mechanisms of mass digitalization of agriculture are created in the Omsk region, the project of digitalization of the agroindustrial complex will actively participate in the Omsk State Agrarian University.

Today only 20% of agricultural producers are ready for a technological breakthrough. So on the basis of OmSAU there is a project to create a «Center of digital competences», which will unite the government, business, vocational education and production. Educational programs of OmSAU will be completed with new disciplines and areas of training. It is
planned to create a high-tech training and scientific innovative production complex «Digital demonstration site» on the basis of the training and experimental farm of the agro-industrial university.

The aim of the project is to demonstrate the benefits and effects of the digitalization of land use and crop production. The formation of the site will be completed in 2020. The university's meteo station will be modernized, and the projects «Smart Field», «Smart Greenhouse», «Effective Hectare» and others will be implemented. In addition, as part of the national project «Digital Economy of the Russian Federation» the Ministry of Agriculture of the Omsk region has developed a regional project «Information Infrastructure», the implementation period 2019-2024. The best practices of Russian regions - Altai Krai, Kaluga, Belgorod Oblast and others - have been studied.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Omsk region, together with the Main Department of Information Technology, is developing the terms of reference for the creation of the platform «Digital Agriculture of the Omsk region. It will be designed in the form of an Internet portal with thematic headings: news, industry and contact information, the best practices of digitalization of the industry, investment sites, scientific developments, links to external resources. The portal will have subsystems of registers, reporting, and industry indicators.

Thus, Omsk agricultural producers will be able to reimburse part of the cost of implementing digital technologies in their production when the Department of Digital Development of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia completes the development of the departmental project «Agro-solutions for agribusiness». Similar programs have been developed in other regions. For example, according to the comprehensive plan of measures aimed at increasing the gross regional product of the Belgorod region by 2 times, for the years 2021-2026 34509.5 million rubles were allocated for the implementation of investment programs of agro-industrial enterprises, ensuring the launch and support of the implementation of investment projects.

In general, we can find positive trends, which will lead to the expected results of the implementation of digitalization of agriculture. The strategic goal is the digitalization of agriculture, ensuring by 2024 a technological breakthrough in the agricultural sector and achieving growth of labor productivity in «digital» agricultural enterprises. The regional system of digital monitoring of agricultural land will be integrated into a similar Unified Federal Information System (UFIS), associated with the databases of Rosreestr and Roscosmos [17]. This will enable more accurate monitoring of soils, the structure of crop rotations, the use and condition of agricultural land for seasonal field work. By the middle of 2023, it is planned to introduce in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation on the basis of the UFIS intelligent sectoral planning on the principle of growing the most profitable crops, taking into account the transportation to the place of processing or consumption.

5 Discussion of the Results

Thus, in general, it can be noted that the Russian regions have government programs and mechanisms for the development of agriculture. Due to the political and economic situation in the world and in Russia at the beginning of 2022 the agro-industrial complex was most affected by the sanction pressure from the world powers. After adoption of the RF President's Decree on application of certain social economic measures to ensure commodity safety of Russian market the main task of responsible authorities was to correct the existing program and switch to accelerated substitution of imported products, foodstuffs and raw materials. Thus, within the framework of the federal project «Export of Agricultural Products» which includes a regional component, it is planned to increase the volume of exports of agricultural products in 2023-2024 by creating a new bulk of goods, elimination of trade barriers (tariff
and non-tariff) to ensure the access of agricultural products to target markets by creating a system of their promotion and positioning.

At the same time it is necessary to admit the important circumstance that during the implementation of these programs the state authorities faced the following negative circumstances, namely the share of completely depleted basic funds is also higher (19.7% as compared to 19.3% in the Siberian Federal District and 16.5% in the Russian Federation) [18]. The implementation of the indicators of the state program of technopark renovation is limited by the lack of financial resources of agricultural producers caused by the growth of prices for resources consumed by agriculture compared to the prices for the sale of agricultural products.

Thus, we can conclude that there are certain not only problems, but also the prospects for further development of agriculture in individual regions of Russia. In order to further increase agricultural performance requires the development of appropriate measures aimed at leasing for fodder, stable equipment and equipment for preparation and distribution of fodder and cleaning of outbuildings, for slaughtering cutting products, their cooling and storage, modular breeding complexes, etc. Work should continue on the implementation by local governments of programs for the construction of rural housing, roads, rural clubs and cultural centers, primary health care facilities, renovation of schools and water supply.

6 Conclusions

In conclusion we can present the following main conclusions of the study. The agro-industrial complex is the most important sector of the economy of the Russian Federation, and agricultural and food industry performs an important socio-economic function. Having studied the main tendencies of agricultural development in the regions, we can conclude that the purposeful state policy has led to an increase in agricultural production by more than 1/3, and relatively high agricultural productivity has been achieved.

On the whole, the agro-industrial complex of Russian regions is developing dynamically. The growing role of crop production due to higher levels of labor and livestock costs is a general trend characteristic of the country as a whole. In all regions the main part of production is concentrated in small and medium-sized private sector, which accounts for more than 80% of all agricultural output. The priority areas of agricultural development in the regions are still crop and livestock production, meat and milk production.

The key task for agricultural policy is to create an effective agricultural technology based on advanced technology that can compete in inter-regional markets. In this area of production, the basic principle of a free market, namely the balance of supply and demand, must be supplemented by active regulation and state support.

The state support of agro-industrial complex, which at present is realized to a greater extent within the framework of the State program of development of agriculture and regulation of markets of agricultural products, raw materials and food for the period till 2030 in the form of subsidies from the federal budget to the budgets of some subjects of the Russian Federation should be aimed at: development of agro-industrial complex; stimulation of investment activity in agriculture; technical and technological modernization, innovative development; development of land reclamation in Russia; sustainable development of rural areas.

For this reason, the public administration must move away from a large number of «fuzzy» targets and ensure the efficient use of funds to achieve priority goals in the agro-industrial sector. We distinguish five of them: food security; increase in added value in agriculture; increase in the growth rate of agricultural exports; increase in investment in agriculture and increase in the resources of households in rural areas.
The problems of improving the efficiency of the domestic agricultural sector make domestic agricultural producers look for new ways and tools to saturate the domestic and international market with environmentally friendly and safe products. As best practices show, the digital transformation of the business model of agricultural production helps to improve the competitiveness of agriculture and put the industry on an innovative path of development. To address this multidimensional and complex task of digitizing Russia's agro-industrial complex, the Ministry of Agriculture has proposed a departmental project «Digital Agriculture», which is planned to be finalized by 2024.

As the study showed, the gradual digitalization of agriculture is gradually affecting the agricultural sector of the Russian economy and is closely connected with the growth of high technology. The use of these technologies from the position of the state management system allows improving the efficiency and productivity of agriculture. Within the framework of digitalization, the main emphasis is planned to be placed on the introduction of elements of precision farming, from which the greatest economic effect is expected.

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