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BUDGETARY SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE AGRARIAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

The development of modern approaches to the system of public management of socio-economic processes indicates the need to further deepen the application of the principles of strategic, program-targeted and effective management of public finances in order to significantly increase fiscal policy in achieving strategic priorities of socio-economic development. Effective implementation of these principles in most countries with developed and transformational economies is through the use of state strategic planning and forecasting of socio-economic development and medium-term program-targeted budget planning, which allows exploring and assessing the correlation between strategic development priorities in different areas public relations and the results of public administration.

Advancing sustainable development of the agricultural sector of the economy is a strategic priority of the vast majority of countries, due to the need to provide domestic consumers with agricultural products of the appropriate range, quality and safety at affordable prices, achieving food security, meeting the needs of other sectors, socio-economic living conditions and development of territories, building and expanding the country's export potential, etc. Priority strategic development of the agricultural economy has a high multiplicative economic and socio-demographic effect, which is manifested in stimulating the development of other interrelated sectors of the economy, job creation, accelerating economic growth and leveling its regional disparities, strengthening the national economy as a whole and promoting sustainable development of rural areas, local self-government, increasing the financial capacity of local authorities, improving road, transport, educational, medical, cultural

infrastructure of regions, increasing employment of rural population, improving its living standards, and as a consequence, socio-demographic growth of regions and the country as a whole [1].

Strategic scientifically based state financial regulation of agricultural development allows to solve such important national long-term problems as ensuring sustainable socio-economic growth of the country and its regions and balancing its territorial development by maximizing using the agricultural potential of regions, reducing inequality and differentiation in socio-economic development of the country's territories, elimination of significant gap between living standards of urban and rural population, providing comfortable living and living conditions in regions and rural areas, strategic regulation and ensuring a balanced structure of agrarian-food production to meet the needs of domestic and foreign markets, economical and environmentally friendly use of natural resource potential of the country, etc.

In the context of deepening globalization of economic processes, given the strategic importance, economic priority and social orientation of agricultural production, as well as its vulnerability and high risks of losses from climatic factors, imperfections of institutional organizational, legal, financial and infrastructural prerequisites the degree of economic uncertainty and risks due to changes in market conditions, the effective functioning of the agricultural sector of the economy and achieving its high competitiveness are impossible without effective state support and balanced financial budgetary regulation. The priority tasks of the state are to create favorable institutional conditions for the effective functioning of the industry, use effective mechanisms of state financial support for competitiveness and sustainability of domestic agricultural enterprises and farms, modernize their material and technical base and introduce advanced technologies of agricultural production, stimulating the attraction of private, foreign investment and credit resources.

These tasks should be solved within the framework of state strategic forecasting and planning of the agricultural sector of the country's economy using an effective mechanism of its financial budgetary support and medium-term program-targeted planning of agricultural budget programs. Research on the development and implementation of scientifically sound long-term and/or medium-term strategy for the development of agricultural industries and the agricultural sector as a

whole in the system of state strategic planning of socio-economic development of the country, taking into account criteria of priority, consistency, system, effectiveness and socio-economic efficiency measures to ensure sustainable agricultural and rural development and food security of the country, effective use of agricultural potential of socio-economic growth.

Effective financial budgetary regulation of agricultural sectors involves a balanced combination of fiscal and monetary credit policy instruments, namely the provision of direct budget support, budget lending and cheaper lending to efficient priority agricultural enterprises and farms by central and local governments; provision of tax and depreciation benefits; regulation and stimulation of development of various forms of credit support of agrarian business; state support for risk insurance in agriculture and other agricultural sectors; price regulation of the agricultural market, etc. Research on the rational combination of instruments of fiscal and monetary credit policy of the state in order to create favorable financial, economic, institutional and infrastructural prerequisites for the effective functioning of agricultural enterprises and farms, efficient and effective use of financial resources to achieve strategic goals of sustainability agricultural development. Further directions of improving the financial support for the development of the agricultural sector of the economy should include:

- strengthening the strategic direction of state financial regulation of agricultural development of the country in the direction of expanding the time range of management by introducing long-term forecasting and planning of state financial support in accordance with long-term forecasts and medium-term plans for agricultural development;

- development of approaches to the study of the synergetic effect of the optimal combination of state tax, budget, credit, price, insurance regulation as structural elements of the mechanism of state financial regulation of the agricultural sector of the economy;

- study of issues of achieving dynamic adaptability of fiscal and monetary credit policy measures in the mechanism of state financial regulation of agricultural development of the country depending on the nature of strategic goals and objectives, which provides for dynamic change (adaptation) of correlations between structural components of state financial regulation to ensure maximum efficiency and effective

solution of strategic objectives of agricultural development of the country.

Budget policy as an important component of financial policy is an effective tool for influencing indicators of agricultural development, formed on the basis of certain strategic priorities of its development, the level of effectiveness and efficiency of budget expenditures on the agricultural sector, as well as trends in economic and socio-demographic processes in the country. Since the volume and structure of agricultural budget expenditures in program, departmental, functional and economic classifications characterize the list of strategic priorities of agricultural development of the country, regulating these indicators, the state is able to implement consistent, systemic and effective agricultural policy aimed at effectively solution urgent needs at a certain stage of its development, as well as prevention of negative trends in agricultural development of the country in the medium and long term [2; 3].

It is important to study the improvement of theoretical, methodological and practical bases of long-term forecasting and medium-term program-target planning of agricultural budget programs, taking into account the criteria of priority and effectiveness in solving strategic tasks of agricultural development. Further directions of improving the budget support for the development of the agricultural sector of the economy should include:

- improvement of the system of medium-term program-targeted planning of agrarian budget programs on the basis of the sliding method within the long-term strategy of development of the agricultural sector of the country's economy and forecast long-term limits of agrarian budget expenditures;

- development of theoretical and methodological approaches to assessing the effectiveness of agrarian budget programs and the activities of their managers on the ratio of budget costs, efficiency, quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the industry product, as well as assessing the final socio-economic effect of budget programs of agricultural development;

- study of the impact of agrarian expenditures on the functioning of agricultural industries, trends in their development, the level of competitiveness and financial stability of agricultural producers, as well

as indicators of rural development, economic and socio-demographic development of regions and the country as a whole;

- development of theoretical and methodological principles of long-term forecasting of agrarian budget expenditures within the long-term strategy of development of the agricultural sector of the country's economy;

- improving the program-targeted distribution of budget funds between managers of the industry in the framework of their strategic plans, taking into account the effectiveness and priority of their activities.

Financial budgetary support of sustainable agricultural development of the country should provide effective and efficient achievement of sectorial, economic and social priorities of the country's development in the medium and long term, which involves the transition from annual planning of sectorial state support to planning strategic sectorial results state financial budgetary regulation significantly increase the level of systemic, consistent and effective agricultural policy in addressing issues of sustainable agricultural development and food security of the country in the long term.

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