Foreign experience in the development of agricultural business

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Abstract. The paper studies the foreign experience in the development of various forms of farming in agriculture with the aim of identifying and analyzing the elements that can be applied to Russian conditions that contribute to changing the agricultural business of Russia and its equal development on a par with other foreign countries. The presented study of the foreign experience in the development of agricultural business showed that regardless of the variety of ownership forms and sizes of agricultural producers, all highly developed countries have clearly formulated goals and objectives for the development of agriculture, both in the long and short term. They consist in understanding the special role of the agricultural sector of the economy and protecting the interests of their own agricultural producers.

1. Introduction

In the current conditions of economic sanctions and import substitution policies, the development of the agricultural production potential of Russia plays an important role both in production and in the processing of raw materials, which is caused by the duration of business processes, a high level of dependence on environmental conditions, and the difficulties associated with storage and transportation of agricultural products. In this regard, a market type economy dictates the need to use fundamentally new conceptual approaches in the development of the agricultural business of our country.

Traditionally, both branches of the agricultural sector are simultaneously developed in Russia: crop production and animal husbandry, in the ratio of fifty to fifty. But there are also their own peculiarities associated, first of all, with climatic conditions and logistic systems [1].

The purpose of the study is to analyze foreign experience in the development of agricultural business, identify problems that impede the progressive development of agriculture, both in world practice and in Russia, and determine possible growth prospects for our country on the basis of the studied and analyzed material.

The following countries were selected for analysis of the agrarian business abroad: the USA, Germany, the Republic of Belarus, and China, since, according to scientists and economists, these countries serve as an example of building a modern agricultural policy and creating an effective economic mechanism in the economic development system of these countries. The tools of the economic
mechanism used by them are very diverse and are used to ensure and protect the income of agricultural producers.

2. Methods
As the empirical base of the study, statistics were used by the US Department of Agriculture, the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Germany, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Belarus, the Ministry of Agriculture of the PRC, and also the official database of the Knoema global statistical service.

The general scientific methods (in particular, dialectical and historical) and the special methods — the methods of statistical analysis, synthesis, induction, and deduction — became the methodological basis of the study.

3. Results
The USA is one of the most developed agricultural countries in the world. The US agricultural sector, in addition to meeting the needs of the population in basic products and raw materials, also allows creating export potential. At the same time, less than 4% of the economically active population is employed in agriculture.

The agricultural sector of the US economy is characterized by a high level of development of capitalist relations, the expressed commodity nature of production, the highest labor productivity, as well as narrow specialization (in the cultivation of certain crops or livestock products, in certain varieties of crops, at the reproduction stages) and, possibly, the best technical equipment among all the leading countries. According to statistics, one farmer with an average farm in America can provide a living wage of more than 60 people [2].

The effectiveness of the agricultural sector of the US economy can be seen using the example of the grain subcomplex. From 2000 to 2016, the average yield of grain crops amounted to almost 67 kg/ha, while in Russia over the same period this indicator was about 21 kg/ha. Figure 1 shows the yield of grain crops in the USA from 2000 to 2016.

![Figure 1. Crop yield in the USA, 2000 - 2016, kg/ha, Source: developed by the authors according to [3].](image)

High yields are facilitated by high-performance machinery used by American farmers. As a rule, a strong farmer in the USA tries to lease equipment rather than buy new combines, tractors, seeders.

The country has a clear understanding of farming, which should receive at least 1 thousand dollars a year for manufactured marketable products. According to American concepts of farming, if a farm is not selling, or if the annual turnover of a farm does not exceed more than a thousand dollars, then this
A farm should be called a household plot. Each organization that meets this criterion (revenue of more than a thousand dollars) is recorded in the US Department of Agriculture as a producer in the agricultural sector and is reflected in statistics. This is the reason that 90% of US agricultural products is produced by 10% of farmers. According to statistics, there are about 2.07 million farms in America. The average farm size in 2016 was 178.5 ha. In livestock farms, the average population is only 40 cows. Only 9% of American farmers have more than 100 heads [4]. In addition, over the course of a year, one farmer receives an average of 85-90 thousand dollars from sales of products.

As studies have shown, traditional forms of agricultural farming business in the USA are: individual farms, family partnerships and corporations (associations).

Individual farms (full ownership) are characterized by the owner’s sole ownership. The owner (the farmer himself or the couple) monitors the farm’s property, decides on the direction of activity, is responsible for the management decisions and economic risks, for the results of the business.

The advantage of this type of management is the freedom of management, simplicity and flexibility. In this case, the farmer promptly makes decisions regarding the activities of his farm. Individual farmers are fully responsible before the law and obligations that are directly related to their activities. In addition, individual or family farms are not limited in size and number of investments.

This form of farms is the most common, which accounts for about 86% of farmers. The average size of an individual farm reaches almost 150 hectares, the average annual revenue per farmer is approximately 60 thousand dollars.

Family partnerships - a type of land use in which two or more persons reach an agreement on pooling resources for agricultural production. The owners, in addition to members of the same family, are also close relatives. Each partner is individually responsible for all financial obligations of the partnership.

The number of family partnerships in the USA reaches about 200 thousand, the average farm size is about 330 hectares, the average annual revenue per farmer reaches about 160 thousand dollars [2].

This type of management can be organized for various periods. Family partnerships are divided into two types - general and limited. With a family partnership, there are no direct taxes on total income. Taxes are paid by partners on their own and vary by category of partnerships. However, tax legislation provides certain benefits to all partnerships (for example, exemption from taxes on corporate income if the number of shareholders of corporations does not exceed 10 people) [4].

In partnerships, rental of property (buildings, land) is widespread, and partners pay rent for their use.

A corporation (association) is a legal entity independent of its owners (shareholders) and has the right to carry out entrepreneurial activities and own property on its own behalf. The procedure for the establishment and the overall goal of the corporation development is determined by the laws of each state in the country.

The owners of the corporation are stockholders (shareholders) who manage the corporation with the help of the board of directors. The number of people on the board of directors depends on the size of the business.

The number of corporations in the USA reaches 80 thousand (i.e. about 4% in the country), the average land use exceeds 900 hectares, the average annual revenue per average farmer is about 550 thousand dollars [2].

According to M. Harris from the University of Iowa, corporations are divided into 3 types [5]:

- family-type agricultural corporations, which consist of closely related family members, are owned and managed by the family. The main purpose of functioning is to avoid double taxation under the current code of the US Department of the Interior;

- large highly specialized, leading their production activities in one branch of agriculture (production of broilers, eggs, fattening cattle). As a rule, they are integrators;

- large on a national scale, mainly employed in non-agricultural sectors, and began to engage in agriculture in order to diversify their production (expand the number of industries where capital is invested) or reduce their income tax, since corporations in agriculture have tax benefits.
The main disadvantage of this form of farming is the presence of significant financial investments during its organization, as well as strict accounting operations. In this case, financial statements must be submitted to the state administration.

The advantages of a corporate form of management are: easier transfer of a functioning enterprise from one generation to another; limiting the legal liability of each shareholder only to the extent of his investments; a possible reduction in income tax, property tax or inheritance taxes; access to large loans.

In addition to the traditional forms of farming in the US agribusiness, US agricultural statistics subdivides all commodity farms into five economic classes according to the cost of commercial products sold per year (table 1). The main part of agricultural products (67%) is produced by 69 thousand large commodity farms. Farms with a production value of $1 million or more (26 thousand farms) account for 42% of all land. On the contrary, quantitatively prevailing small farms (about 50% of the total) produce only 1.5% of production and have 14% of land area [6].

### Table 1. Classes of farms at the cost of sold commodity agricultural products [7].

| Sales of products, thousand dollars per year | Average size of farmland, ha | Number of farms, thousand units | Share of farms, % |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| Up to 10                                    | 40                          | 1200                           | 54.6              |
| 10-100                                      | 160                         | 600                            | 27.3              |
| 100-250                                     | 400                         | 165                            | 7.5               |
| 250-500                                     | 600                         | 100                            | 4.5               |
| More than 500                               | 1000                        | 134                            | 6.1               |

In the US agrarian business, an important role is given to various forms of cooperation: processing, supply, servicing, and sales. Often a farmer is a member of several cooperatives or associations. [4].

Despite tight control over antitrust laws, the number and size of large agribusinesses has been increasing lately, and the number of farmers has been declining. Small family farming is being forced out of agribusiness, and the enlargement of agricultural production is becoming an obvious reality. Government regulation and the agricultural sector in the United States includes concessional lending, pricing policies and compensation for feed and fertilizer costs. The state carefully regulates the pricing policy, which determines two types of prices: target (guaranteed) and loan rates. [8, P. 17-22]

Since 1916, the US government has developed a farm lending program that seeks to support the development of private cooperatives. The Farm Credit Act of 1933 strengthened the role of the state in this area. Nowadays, the farmer has extensive access to a developed credit system from various sources (public, private, cooperative). At the head of the entire lending system is the Federal Farm Credit System.

Next, let’s analyze the agricultural business of Germany, which is one of the most economically developed countries in Europe. This is evidenced by the fact that Germany provides 21% of GDP and 27% of industrial production in the European Union. Despite the fact that the share of agriculture in the production of gross national product is very small and amounts to only 1.5%, German agriculture meets 90% of the country's food needs. Relying on statistics, it should be noted that 50 years ago, one average farmer provided food to more than 10 citizens of German Federal Republic, and in 2017, already 155 people.

It should be noted that for the period 2016-2017, own wheat production satisfies the demand by 111%, meat (beef and pork) - more than 100%, milk - 123%, potatoes - 136% (Figure 2).
German agricultural production is highly intensive, which is evidenced by the fact that farmers apply much more fertilizer to each hectare than in the USA, the Netherlands, and France.

The diagram shows the grain yield in Germany from 2000 to 2017.

In Germany, the livestock industry is highly developed. The main areas of livestock breeding are: milk production, pork and poultry production. Livestock in Germany provides 80% of all agricultural products. Such a high percentage is achieved due to suitable conditions for the development of dairy farming, which are concentrated in the foothills of the Alps, where 35% of all dairy cows in the country are concentrated. In addition, dairy farming is also developed in the north of the country, in coastal areas.

Pig breeding is widespread throughout the country. The number of pigs exceeds 20 million heads, making Germany the first in Europe.

In order to speed up and modernize the process of supplying the population with fresh perishable products, such as meat, milk, vegetables, fruits, garden patches are being formed in the suburbs of large cities, poultry farms that produce more than 500 thousand eggs a day are being build. In addition, cattle and pig farms are being built, designed to accommodate up to 20 thousand heads.
Crop production is an auxiliary branch of livestock production. Wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and fodder crops are grown everywhere. At the same time, meadows and pastures occupy 40% of the total agricultural area [10].

Germany is a state whose agriculture is based on small and medium commodity family peasant farming. Almost 96% of land is in use by these farms.

In accordance with German law on agricultural statistics, a peasant farm is a farm that falls under at least one of the following criteria: at least 1 ha of agricultural land; 8 heads of cattle for fattening; 8 pigs; 50 heads of sheep; 200 laying hens; 0.3 ha of gardens; 0.1 ha of greenhouses.

Relying on state statistics, the farm area in Germany should be at least 27.4 hectares of agricultural land, while the annual farm revenue should be at the level of 100 thousand euros.

German peasant farms are divided into two types:
1) farms with main employment;
2) farms with additional employment, which are subsidiary.

The average farm size is 40 hectares, cattle dairy farm - 60 heads, pig farm - 1000 heads. Moreover, from 1994 to 2010, the share of farm land in excess of 50 hectares increased from 11.9 to 14.3%. However, according to statistics, at the end of 2017, it was noted that the average farm size in Germany is about 75 hectares [10].

German agriculture takes place mainly by small family farms. The land reform carried out in 1945 liquidated large land holdings. Instead, a large number of small peasant farms were formed. Farmers use this land, both privately and on a rental basis. In 1952, in Germany, 15% of agricultural land belonged to the state, the remaining 85% were privately owned. Since 1960, most agricultural producers began to unite in large cooperative enterprises.

In Germany, property shares and shares of collective farms can only be redistributed between farm members. Moreover, corporatization (as a form of privatization) in the territory of this country is not common [11].

Nowadays, in East Germany, 55% of agricultural land is cultivated by enterprises with the right of legal entities, 22.7% of agricultural land is cultivated by associations of peasant farms, and 22.3% of agricultural land is cultivated by individual peasant farms (family enterprises). Moreover, the average area of family enterprises is 42.1 ha. They account for 76% of the German land. About 40% of enterprises have cooperative status.

Around the mid-50s, the government has begun developing a series of financing and incentive programs for agricultural production. Since then, the volume of funds flowing into agriculture from outside has continuously increased and to date has reached significant amounts.

Financing and stimulation of agriculture was carried out in three directions: budget financing; price support; lending. Budget financing of agriculture is carried out through the federal budget, which takes into account budgetary allocations from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund of the EEC. Estimates of tax benefits in favor of agriculture and budget expenditures of local governments are taken into account separately [12].

It should be noted that in Germany, there is an agricultural advisory service. Thanks to such services, you can get advice in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Peasant Union, the Chambers of Agriculture, as well as in industry associations. There are also private independent consulting offices.

Along with budget financing and price incentives for agriculture, agricultural lending is of great importance. Long-term and medium-term loans come mainly to finance the investment in farm buildings and agricultural machinery. Part of short and medium term loans are used to finance working capital.

The existing agricultural business lending program in Germany is aimed at supporting investment measures to obtain the greatest result of labor and to create the most favorable conditions for the life of farmers. This type of loan can only be obtained by the agricultural producer, while his total income should not exceed the boundaries indicated in the loan conditions. The state also supports on-farm investments, which should be aimed at improving the quality of agricultural products.
To date, the average loan amount is 200 thousand euros. The maximum limit has been established, at which the amount of the loan “in one hand” cannot exceed 10 million euros. But such loans are very rare. In this case, mortgage security is owned agricultural land.

The average lending rate for the recipient is 2% per annum. At the same time, supply and marketing and business-oriented organizations, including cooperatives, receive loans at 6-7% per annum, while farms - at 1%.

An analysis of the development of agricultural business in the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union, in particular the Republic of Belarus, where agriculture plays an important role both in the social and economic spheres of the entire state, is noteworthy. The agricultural sector of Belarus accounts for about one fifth of the country's gross value added, which is 22% of the state’s fixed assets [13].

Agricultural land accounts for 45% of the total land area of the republic, while 30% is arable land. Accordingly, when calculating per capita, this amounts to 0.9 hectares of agricultural land per person. In the field of crop production, the republic specializes in growing crops such as potatoes, wheat, barley, rye, and fodder crops. In addition, Belarus holds a leading position among all countries in the world in the cultivation of flax (16% of world crops and 20% of crops in the European part of the continent). Livestock is aimed at raising cattle, pigs and poultry for the production of milk, dairy products and meat. In a percentage ratio, the agriculture of Belarus can be represented as follows: 55% is plant growing, 45% is livestock.

The figure 4 shows the yield of grain crops in the Republic of Belarus from 2000 to 2017.

Figure 4. Crop yield in the Republic of Belarus, 2000 - 2017, kg/ha, Source: developed by the authors according to [3].

It should be noted that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assigns Belarus:
- the second place in the world in the number of agricultural lands sown with triticale - 516.6 thousand ha, and the fourth place in its collection - 1.78 million tons;
- the fifth place in the world ranking in the number of agricultural lands sown with rye - 448 thousand hectares, and the fourth place in its collection - 1.2 million tons;
- the eighth place in the world in the number of agricultural lands sown with potatoes, and the tenth place in its collection - 7.1 million tons.

As of January 1, 2018, over 1300 agricultural enterprises, more than 2600 peasant farms, more than 1000 thousand personal subsidiary farms are working in Belarus, more than 430 thousand people are employed. The main focus of agriculture is the satisfaction of the needs of the domestic market for food. Certain types of food products are produced for export.
Table 2. The number of agricultural organizations, peasant farms and private subsidiary farms in Belarus in 2011-2018 (as of January 1, 2018).

| Categories of farms      | 2011   | 2012   | 2013   | 2014   | 2015   | 2016   | 2017   | 2018   |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Agricultural organizations| 1613   | 1564   | 1530   | 1497   | 1454   | 1469   | 1509   | 1357   |
| Peasant farms            | 2118   | 2337   | 2436   | 2475   | 2482   | 2500   | 2578   | 2652   |
| Private subsidiary farms  | 1213   | 1187   | 1138   | 1052   | 1024   | 1001   | 1012   | 1018   |

Source: developed by the authors in accordance with [14]/

The structure of agriculture in Belarus is as follows:

- Large farms are former state farms and collective farms - they make up 64.5% of the state’s agriculture. These farms receive multi-billion support from the state, while farms focused on the export of agricultural products get maximum support. Statistics show that large farms on average produce about 90% of flax fiber, grain, sugar beets, more than 80% of meat and dairy products, about 67% of eggs, and more than 12% of vegetables.

- Medium-sized agricultural organizations that do not get state support account for about 35%. This type of household produces more than 86% of potatoes, more than 88% of wool, 81% of vegetables, 32% of eggs, 13% of milk, 12.7% of meat.

- Private subsidiary farms (household plots) - they make up about 1%. They account for a rather large volume of potato production - 2%, vegetables - 6.1%, wool - 4.3%, grain and sugar beets - 1.4%, meat - 0.5%.

The state actively supports the agricultural sector in Belarus. Over the past ten years, agriculture has undergone a number of significant structural changes due to various state sectoral programs aimed at increasing the concentration, specialization and intensification of production of specific types of products.

Funds for financing state support for agriculture are allocated from the republican budget and local budgets (regions, districts). The allocated funds are distributed evenly in accordance with the adopted state programs in all regions of the country.

Under the Agreement on Unified Rules for State Support to Agriculture, state support for agriculture in Belarus is represented by the following areas: direct transfer of funds from the budget; providing guarantees in repayment of the main debt on a loan issued by banks, and interest on the use of a loan; full or partial refusal to collect budget revenues; preferential provision of goods and services [15].

The financial and economic policy of the state in relation to the agricultural sector in the field of improving state subsidies in the future until 2020 will be aimed at structuring state support for rural development in three areas: 1 - subsidies to agricultural organizations to support operational activities, taking into account the division into favorable and unfavorable zones; 2 - state funds aimed at implementing targeted programs for the development of agriculture and large investment projects; 3 - budget expenditures for financing activities, the implementation of which is the function of the state and, according to the classification accepted in international practice, does not have a distorting effect on production and trade.

Lending to citizens having private subsidiary farms is carried out at a fixed interest rate of 5% per annum. The maximum loan amount provided to one private subsidiary farm is not more than 2,000 thousand Belarusian rubles, established at the date of conclusion of the loan agreement.

Loans are provided for up to:

- 3 years - for the purchase of farm animals, including poultry, bee families, queen bees, bee packages, beehives for keeping bees, honey separators;
- 5 years - for the purchase of planting material of fruit and berry plants; equipment for processing agricultural products; greenhouses; on the development of infrastructure (gasification, electrification, water supply, arrangement of sewage);
- 7 years - for the purchase of tractors, agricultural machinery and equipment of domestic production.
These loans are targeted and are subject to verification of their intended use with a visit to the private subsidiary farms.

Lending to peasant/farm enterprises (legal entities) is carried out for the following purposes: financing of current activities; creation and movement of long-term assets. The maximum loan amount for microbusiness clients is up to 600 thousand Belarusian rubles; for small business clients - up to 2000 thousand Belarusian rubles; for medium-sized business clients - up to 4000 thousand Belarusian rubles. Full loan repayment term: from 3 to 5 years (depending on the chosen program).

Thus, currently in Belarus, state authorities are seriously focused on the development of their country's agricultural sector. The main goal of development is not only to increase the quantitative parameters, but also to improve the quality of the products.

Analyzing the agriculture of China, it can be noted that this is the mainstay of the country's economy. China ranks high in the world ranking in terms of the number of manufactured products, this is confirmed by the fact that the agriculture of this state is the main supplier of raw materials for light industry (about 70%). According to statistics, 60.2% of the country's population is engaged in agriculture (about 313 million people). In addition, more than 7% of the world's arable land is in the People's Republic of China, which is approximately 110 million hectares. However, due to climatic conditions, only 21% of the total land area is highly productive [16].

Today, agriculture, specifically crop production, is the basis of China's agribusiness. The harvested grain crop makes up 3% of the diet of the entire state, while the main food crops are rice, kaolin, wheat, soy, corn, millet, and root crops. All this allows the country to hold a leading position in the cultivation of rice, cotton and wheat among agricultural producers around the world.

China ranks first in the world in rice harvest. Over 180 million tons of rice are annually harvested in the country. This is due to the fact that almost 20% of the sown area is occupied for the cultivation of this crop. It accounts for about half of the total grain harvest in the country. The second largest grain crop in China is wheat. Figure 5 shows the crop yield in China from 2000 to 2017. In addition, the country is one of the world's three leaders in the cultivation of cotton.

Figure 5. Crop yield in China, 2000 - 2017, kg/ha, Source: developed by the authors according to [3].

Recently, in China, there has been an increase in the number of cultivated areas under vegetable crops. This is due to the fact that the production of such crops brings significant profits compared with the production of grain and cotton. China is gaining momentum in the world ranking in terms of exports of fruits and vegetables. A very important tool for obtaining high yields is the availability of irrigation facilities in a significant part of China.

Livestock in China is not as developed as agriculture, which is caused by the intensive use of land resources and a large population density. A characteristic feature of livestock farming in the country is
the predominant livestock raising for draft work and the weak level of development of livestock farming in the dairy sector.

Almost all of the land in China belongs to the state. On its territory, family contractual liability is the most common, which is associated with the results of production. It should also be noted that in China, there are cooperative farms, but their share is small. In 2005, there were no more than 9.8% of the peasant farms of the PRC, but by 2010, 244.3 million peasant farms had already been organized in the country.

In the last decade, various cooperatives began to be created in the People’s Republic of China in such areas of activity as sales of agricultural products, providing services in rural areas, and manufacturing certain types of products, sometimes hybrid ones. When creating cooperatives, the right to use land remains with the peasants.

Cooperative farms hire people on their agricultural lands, choose managers, and also independently use the profit received from agricultural activity. In the territory of these cooperatives, Chinese agronomists select certain types of products that are particularly preferred for export.

In addition, in China, it is possible to find private farms that differ from family farms in that they use land plots rented from poor owners. Such farms use wage labor and pay additional taxes.

The beginning of the 1990s was marked by the issuance of documents on the right to use land to peasants who were engaged in agriculture on an ongoing basis. Such a document was issued for two terms: for 20 years - for the cultivation of annual crops and aquaculture; for 50 years - for the cultivation of perennial industrial crops. If, after a period of time, the peasant has not violated the law, the state provides land for future use. It should be noted that upon receiving such a document, the landowner could exchange the land, lease it, transfer it by inheritance, and pledge it. The state personally registers each transaction, establishes the size of land plots, restricts the intended purpose [17].

Grain cultivation in China is considered a priority in ensuring the country's food security. From this it follows that farmers involved in grain production enjoy special government support.

According to the forecast until 2022, China faces the task of implementing new long-term programs: increasing the grain potential (by about 50 million tons) and modernizing agriculture. In accordance with this forecast, in order to fulfill its tasks, China will have to change its tax policy, improve its market infrastructure, attract additional investments in agricultural development, simplify lending to agricultural producers, develop support for research activities in agriculture, and bring environmental food safety to a higher level, as well as make changes to pricing policy.

As of 2018, state regulation and support for China's agriculture is carried out in the following areas: improving the quality of life in rural areas; competitiveness of Chinese agriculture; solving environmental issues.

The theory and practice of state regulation of the real sector of the economy provides for a whole range of tools and measures, including direct budget subsidies, maintaining domestic prices for agricultural products, providing temporary tax preferences for investors, subsidizing interest rates on loans, etc. [18].

4. Conclusion

As studies have shown, the considered foreign countries are characterized by various types of management and the regulatory role of the state in the development of agriculture. State regulation of agricultural development is represented by the following tools: support for the income of agricultural producers through price regulation (pricing policy); agricultural credit system; state system for supporting the export of agricultural products, supporting its own importers; consulting and information centers helping all agricultural producers.

The analysis of foreign experience in the development of agricultural business showed that state regulation of agriculture is a powerful tool for implementing state policy in the country's agricultural sector. A wide variety of tools is caused by the peculiarities of the development and state structure of each individual country. The conducted studies allow highlighting the main directions of improving state regulation of the agricultural structure in relation to Russian realities, specifically: creating equal
organizational and economic conditions for the development and functioning of a multi-structured agricultural structure of the country; the tools tested by international experience should be used as the basis of the policy of state regulation of agriculture: price support, compensation of production costs, development of new state programs, state guarantees for the purchase of a part of products; protecting the interests of domestic manufacturers both in the external and domestic markets; increased subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery, fixed assets, farms, improving the quality of agricultural land; development of state support of insurance on the basis of improving the legal framework, active organization of crop insurance; legislative, financial and organizational support in the development and implementation of innovations; improving cooperative and integration processes in the agricultural sector.

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