

STATE REGULATION OF BANK LENDING OF INVESTMENT PROJECTS

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Investment policy in the agro-industrial complex should be subordinated to the task of structural restructuring of the economy and aimed at ensuring balanced and harmonious development of all parts of the complex, to renew the production capacity, increase the efficiency of its use on the basis of implementation in practice of achievements of scientific and technical progress, development of resource-saving technologies, modernization and reconstruction of production.

The main mechanisms for implementing investment policy in agriculture are:

- formation of mutually beneficial economic relations between agriculture and other spheres of activity that contribute to the achievement and maintenance of food security of the country;
- creation of conditions for independent investment in production and opportunities to attract financial resources from external investors on mutually beneficial terms;
- public-private partnership in the areas of infrastructure development and implementation of innovative projects that stimulate the implementation of development tasks APK [1].

As for economic policy measures in the agro-industrial complex, which are aimed at increasing the financial stability and investment attractiveness of the agricultural sector, they are subsidies to cover part of the cost of material resources, other production costs, part of the cost or full interest rate on short-term and investment loans, received by commodity producers in commercial banks. In developed countries, a significant part of investment and innovation projects are financed by credit resources. Accelerated accumulation of resources by the bank system of Ukraine created opportunities to revive long-term lending to corporate entities. But too high risks of long-term lending for such projects with a previously unknown result, relatively high inflation and general macroeconomic instability cause excessive (from the point of view of the producer) level real interest rate on loans.

Currently, the banking system is insufficiently involved in the financial support of new economic activities [2]:

- subsidies to stimulate measures aimed at technological modernization of production, rational use of land resources, preservation of agricultural land-

scapes, which are carried out in accordance with the achievements of agricultural science;

- tax benefits in order to stimulate the use of own funds of producers for investment and innovation activities, as well as the development of cooperation in the production of agricultural products;
- implementation of public-private partnership projects for the construction of production infrastructure, the creation of promising commercial technologies, research in the field of scientific and technological, innovative development of the agricultural sector of the economy.

The main areas of improving the efficiency of state support for investment projects implemented by agricultural enterprises are: increase in terms of investment crediting and decrease or differentiation of interest rates; simplification of the scheme of subsidizing interest rates by the state; improvement of the agricultural investment insurance system; organization of state financing of innovative investment projects nature through investment funds. Improving the system of state support for investment projects in the agricultural sector will significantly increase the financial stability of enterprises and the competitiveness of their products.

Banks, in turn, must take into account all aspects of the process investment lending to try to expand cooperation with agricultural producers and support them in every possible way. Necessary conditions for the intensification of bank investment lending to agricultural formations, by the bank itself is the training of specialists and methodological providing for a more accurate and effective assessment of investment projects and potential borrowers. Banks should take into account when creating programs for investment loans the following organizational and economic aspects: legal requirements; risk allocation; accessibility loans for borrowers; the size of the borrower; duration of the borrower's activity; the term for which the loan is granted; possibility to combine several credit programs; loan repayment process, including penalties.

Thus, due to the rational and efficient organization of the process investment lending to agricultural enterprises, both at the state level and at the level of banks and economic entities themselves will be able to create conditions for the development of the agricultural sector and the general improving the state of the economy in the state.

References

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