ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL, INFORMATION AND LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SUPPORT FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: SCIENTIFIC, METHODOLOGICAL AND PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES

COLLECTIVE MONOGRAPH

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The monograph examines the scientific problems of accounting and taxation development, analysis of production and economic activity, mechanisms for ensuring the economic security of agribusiness entities. The theoretical, organizational and methodical foundations of modern learning technologies in higher educational institutions and professionally oriented language training of specialists in the agricultural sector are revealed.

The collective monograph was published within the framework of the State Budget research topics “Innovative development of accounting, taxation and control in the system of ensuring the economic stability of enterprises” (state registration number 0121U109731) and “Finance, banking system and insurance in integrated rural development” (state registration number 0119U001573), “Information technologies and mathematical methods for the development of the agricultural sector of the economy” (state registration number 0120U105338), “Linguistic and professional training of specialists: lingual, social, cognitive, communicative and cultural aspects” (state registration number 0122U001178).

The publication is aimed at professionals engaged in practical activities in the field of regional policy, academics, government officials and the general public.

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1.3. THE INFLUENCE OF THE INVESTMENT CLIMATE ON THE INVESTMENT SECURITY OF THE PROCESS OF REPRODUCING TECHNICAL RESOURCES OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

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Summary. It is substantiated that the concepts of "investment activity" and "investment process" are inextricably linked with the concept of "investment provision" and it is determined that investment provision of the process of reproduction of technical resources in agriculture is such a course of investment processes and investment activities in a long-term period, which leads first to a simple, and then to an expanded and innovative reproduction of technical resources, changes in their quantitative and qualitative characteristics in order to achieve a state of sustainable development of agriculture. It is proposed to consider the definitions of "investment activity", "investment process" and "investment provision" as a triad of interconnected and interdependent components, which characterizes these concepts as a phenomenon, as a process and as a result, which is presented in the form of a block diagram with a step-by-step display algorithm for the development, adoption and implementation of decisions regarding investment support for the process of reproduction of technical resources in agriculture.

The peculiarities of the formation of the market and sources for the reproduction of technical resources in agriculture were revealed, and the essence of the concept of technical resources in agriculture was clarified, and it was determined that these are available mobile and stationary technical means, which include machines, mechanisms, devices, devices, tools, intended for production of agricultural products and the place of these resources in the structure of production costs of agriculture is reflected. It was determined that the process of reproduction of technical resources in agriculture is a set of consecutive actions aimed at updating technical resources intended for use in agriculture, which is carried out in the form of simple, extended or innovative reproduction, that is, it involves an increase not only in the number of technical means, but and changing their quality due to the development of the market of agricultural technical means and the attraction of fundamentally new, modernized and more productive equipment, including foreign equipment. It is clarified that the main sources of reproduction of technical resources of agriculture are both own (depreciation, profit) and borrowed (bank loans, state appropriations, finances of private institutions and individuals) funds using financial mechanisms of joint investment and public-private partnership.

Keywords: investment climate, investment activity, investment attractiveness, investment stability, reproduction, technical resource of agricultural enterprises.

Source-based analysis of scientists' interpretation of the main definitions in the field of investment shows the general approach of scientists to the understanding of

the concept of investment activity as a process of investing capital for the purpose of obtaining profit. At the same time, the majority of scientists interpret the concept of "investment activity" as a set of measures and actions of individuals and legal entities, as well as the state, aimed at investing own and borrowed funds for the purpose of obtaining profit. This definition of the essence of the concept of "investment activity" is as close as possible to the definition given in the Law of Ukraine "On Investment Activity", namely - investment activity is a set of practical actions of citizens, legal entities and the state regarding the implementation of investments [13]. In addition, we discovered the presence of certain disagreements regarding the description of the essence of this activity through the apparatus of related concepts and terms. Thus, A. Peresada [11], defining the term "investment activity", also uses the term "investment process", which he considers from the point of view of various investment cycles, and interprets the latter as processes that are implemented throughout the entire time of investment activity, and defines them as a set of measures from the moment of making the investment decision to the final stage of the investment project. Similar approaches are found in other authors, who identify the concepts of "investment activity" and "investment process". Thus, we see that in the scientific literature there are many approaches to revealing the essence and content of the concept of "investment activity", the generalization of which makes it possible to formulate the author's definition of this concept and to state that it is a purposeful activity consisting of a set of actions and individual operations in relation to the formation, attraction and use of investment resources, as well as related to the regulation of the investment process and the movement of internal and external investment funds and has the purpose of obtaining profit or achieving a certain social or other effect.

As for the category "investment process", some scientists, as mentioned above, practically equate this concept with the concept of "investment activity" [11] or consider it as the mechanisms for carrying out such activity, others describe the investment process as a sequence of certain steps [8] or a complex practical actions [16]. At the same time, we believe that the most successful and complete is the scientific approach of U. Andrusiv and G. Sydor [1], who consider the investment process at the macro level as a form of capital accumulation, which is characterized by all the signs of the system, namely: the present subject (investor), the object (investment object), the relationship between them (obtaining investment income), the environment in which they function (investment environment). But they define that it is an endless in space and continuous in time process of implementation of investment decisions, related to the attraction of funds, with the aim of achieving the goals and the maximum positive result for the participants and the investor. To this definition, we would add such characteristics of the investment process as regularity and cyclicality. In this way, the definition of the concept of "investment process" will take the following form - it is an endless in space and continuous in time ordered by the sequence of actions and cyclical process of development and implementation of investment decisions, which is related to the attraction of funds, with the aim of achieving goals and the maximum positive result for all participants.

The procedure for implementing the investment process is determined by the target settings and legal norms of society, as well as its current economic opportunities, which are determined on the basis of the volume of the gross domestic product, the dynamics of its changes over time, the size of budgetary resources, the amount of generated profit of business structures [15]. The forms of the investment process and the methods of its implementation are determined by the state of the financial market and the division of labor on a national and international scale. The investment process in all sectors of the economy and regions of the country is interconnected with the state and dynamics of the development of the financial market as the main supplier of investment resources [14].

In general, the investment process, as well as investment activity in general, is purposeful and oriented towards obtaining profit, which is formed after a certain period of time after the investment is made. However, investment activities are often carried out in conditions of instability and unpredictability of internal and external factors that shape the investment environment. Therefore, the investment process, by its internal nature, is associated with the risk of losing the initial capital or part of it, as well as all or a certain share of the investment profit [18]. And we agree with the warnings of scientists [2, 9] that the probability of investment risk is much higher than entrepreneurial risk in the process of operational activity, which significantly increases the price of investment resources and requires significant insurance costs.

Conditions of economic and financial instability and uncertainty lead to negative changes in the investment climate - a decrease in the investment activity of investors; loss of investment attractiveness of investment objects due to the growth of investment risks; deterioration of conditions ensuring investment stability as a result of disruption of investment and institutional balance. All this negatively affects the speed and efficiency of the investment process and can lead not only to the expected positive result, but also, as noted above, to an unexpected - negative one. The absence of a clear legislative and unambiguous scientific definition of the concepts "investment process" and "investment provision" is evidence of the multifaceted nature of these concepts and the clarification of their essence and content, taking into account certain factors and circumstances. Regarding the term "investment provision", during the research we discovered many different scientific approaches to defining this definition, namely: resource, process, value, system, activity.

We believe that each of these approaches has the right to life, because the concept of investment security is multifaceted and ambiguous. At the same time, in view of the topic of our research, where the object is investment support for the process of reproduction of technical resources, we note that we consider the most complete system approach, which is highlighted in the works of O.I. Guturova, A.O. Kalashnikov [4].

Relying on the work of scientists and narrowing the concept of investment provision to the object we have defined, we determine that investment provision of the process of reproduction of technical resources in agriculture is such a course of investment processes and investment activities in a long-term period, which leads first to simple, and then to extended and innovative reproduction of technical

resources, changes in their quantitative and qualitative characteristics and transition to such a technical and technological state of agricultural production that will provide it with the ability to counteract the negative impact of internal and external factors on the results of financial and economic activity. Since the concepts of "investment activity", "investment process" and "investment provision" are interpreted ambiguously by scientists, within the scope of our research, guided by the principle of "management by the goals of evaluation by results", we consider it appropriate to consider them systematically as a certain triad of interrelated components that characterize these concepts as a phenomenon, as a process and as a result, which are effective under numerous conditions, but primarily in the presence of a favorable investment climate (Fig. 1).

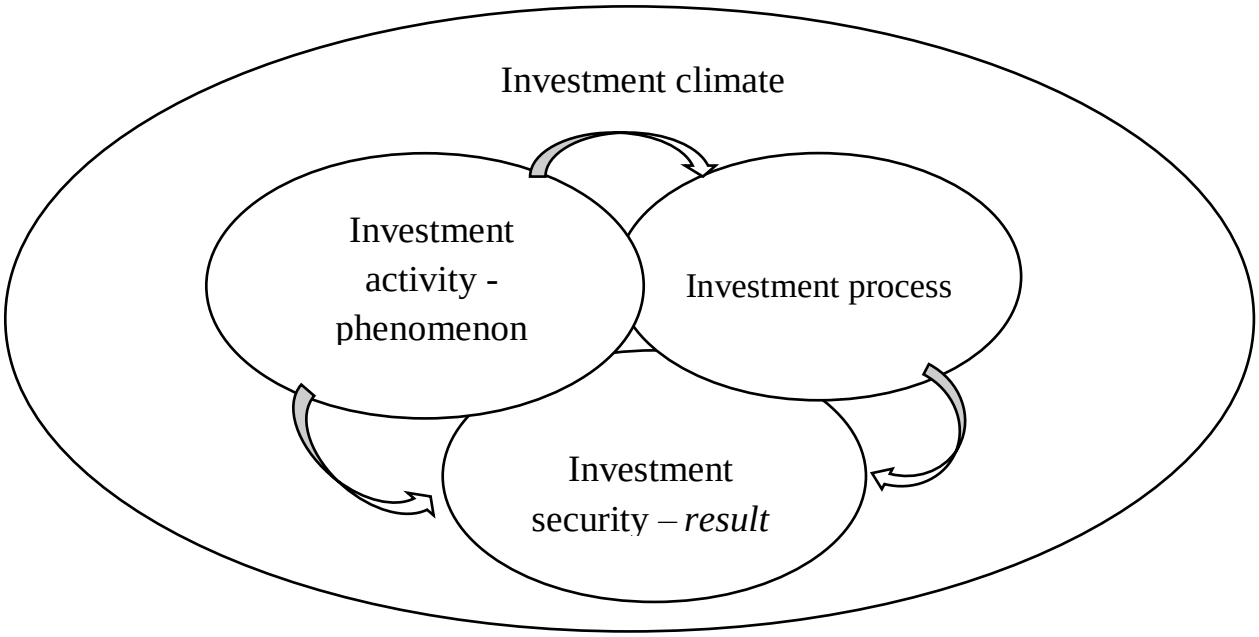

Fig. 1. The relationship between the concepts of "investment activity", "investment process" and "investment security" (composed by the author)

Taking into account all the above, we believe that investment activity, investment process and investment provision are not only logically interconnected, but also interdependent concepts that can be schematically presented in the form of a block diagram where the algorithm for developing, adopting and implementing an investment decision is displayed step by step (Fig. 2).

Thus, we are convinced that the concepts of "investment activity" and "investment process" are inextricably linked with the concept of "investment security", since all types of material and financial values invested acquire the status of real investments only in the process of their practical implementation. We note that this scheme is not closed, since the processes in the field of investment activities are influenced by various internal and external factors.

Therefore, this process is cyclical and depends on the frequency of significant changes related to the formation and development of state investment policy and factors affecting the investment climate.

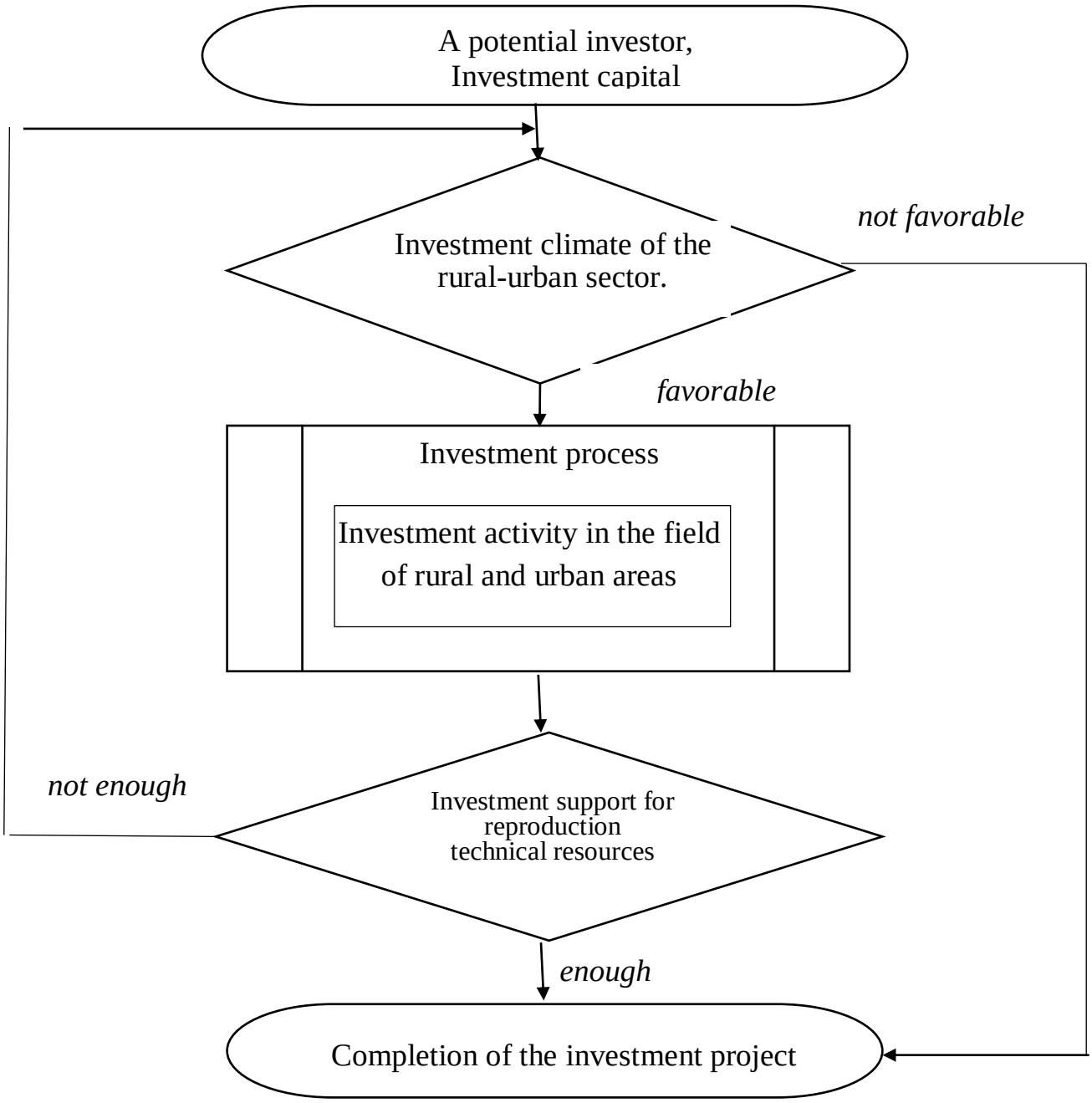

Fig. 2. Block diagram of the development, adoption and implementation of a decision regarding investment support for the process of reproduction of technical resources of agriculture (composed by the author)

In general, investment support for the development of agriculture should be considered as a set of various conditions, resources, financial, economic and institutional mechanisms that ensure the course of investment processes for a long period of time and lead to changes in the quantitative, qualitative and structural characteristics of the industry, its transition to a new qualitative state, which forms the ability to counteract objective and subjective challenges and threats, the negative influence of the external environment. Taking into account the fact that the development of the agricultural sector of the national economy is the goal of the state investment policy, investment support for the processes of reproduction of technical

potential is one of the tools for achieving the set goal, which involves, first of all, the development of the agricultural machinery market and the expansion of the sources of attracting capital investments in rural household.

When analyzing the conditions for the rational use of investments in economic science and practice, as a rule, the concepts of "investment climate", "investment attractiveness" and "investment potential" are used.

Since these concepts are often used, but different scientists interpret them in different ways, therefore, based on the studied scientific sources, we settled on the most common definitions. Also, the terms "investment activity", "investment risk" and "investment stability" are often used in scientific literature.

Regarding these terms, we note that the concept of "investment activity" is often used as a synonym for the concepts of "investment activity" and "investment process"; "investment risk" is perceived as the same as the term "investment attractiveness".

We did not find the definition of the concept of "investment stability" at all in the scientific circulation of domestic scientists, although in Russian scientific sources this term is defined as "... the ability of the investment environment of the economy to provide the necessary properties to support the ties between the subject and the object of investment within sufficient limits to achieve investment goals, as well as counteract destabilizing factors and adapt to new conditions."

At the same time, in domestic scientific circles, investment stability is considered, for the most part, as a component of investment attractiveness and is usually associated with the legal aspect. Thus, O. Gavrilyuk [3], speaking about investment stability, notes that the investor first of all needs legal stability, which is manifested not through the creation of good, but through the presence of stable laws that would provide an opportunity to plan activities for an achievable long-term period. We generally agree with the author that constant attempts to improve the legislation only mean instability for investors, which manifests itself in real life as an incomprehensible and unbalanced algorithm, when an investor contributes funds under the influence of one law, carries out investment activities under the conditions of the second - modified legislation. and gets a result in other - third legislative realities. But in addition to the legal aspect, the financial aspect is important, including the stability of the national currency, the socio-economic aspect - the sustainable development of the national economy, the institutional aspect - the stability of the organizational and management system at the level of state administration and regulation of investment processes, the political aspect - the inheritance of the political course and its immutability in relation to cooperation with investors, etc.

Therefore, we believe that the concept of "investment stability" should be more widely considered in scientific circles and should be reflected in domestic legislation. Taking into account our understanding of the investment process and within the scope of this study, we believe that "investment stability" is one of the key concepts (subsystem) in the system and structure of the concept of "investment climate", which ensures investment balance and the formation of certain checks and balances on the

functioning of legal, financial, institutional, socio-economic, political and other investment mechanisms through state guarantees to ensure such stability.

With regard to the concept of "investment climate", we consider it expedient to dwell on the disclosure of its essence in more detail. Different scientific approaches to revealing the essence of the concept of "investment climate" were summarized by O. Fedorchak in his work [17]. He analyzed scientific works devoted to this topic and identified the following groups of approaches: factor approach; risk approach; territorial approach; integrated approach; systematic approach; balanced approach; rating approach; dynamic approach; cyclical approach; state management approach. We believe that another group of approaches to uncovering the essence of the concept of "investment climate" should be added to this list - this is an institutional approach.

Based on the research materials presented in Appendix B, we see that investment decision-making is based on the multivariate assessment of a number of indicators, as well as the analysis of trends in their changes, which collectively form the investment climate in the state or industry. The state has a direct (at the national level) and indirect (at the level of regions and individual territories) influence on the formation of the investment climate through institutional, financial, information and other mechanisms that are included in the state investment policy and are the basis for the formation and implementation of the state investment strategy.

The analysis of existing methods and approaches to the assessment of the investment climate made it possible to identify some of their advantages and disadvantages. Thus, in some foreign countries, the investment climate is assessed on the basis of macroeconomic indicators (USA, Canada, EU countries, Scandinavian countries), in some countries descriptive characteristics of the investment climate are used (for example, Japan).Thus, in the USA, the investment climate is evaluated according to four main indicators: economic efficiency of investments, business viability, development potential of the territory, components of tax policy, the results of which are reflected in the section of all states in the official publication "Annual Statistical Map". The data of this publication are used by potential investors when determining investment objects. In the countries of Western Europe, the assessment of the investment climate is carried out annually by experts of the Euro-money magazine, which is based on a survey of experts - representatives of large banks about the state of such factors as macroeconomic indicators, the risk of non-payment for goods, non-repayment of loans, non-payment of dividends, debt indicators, assessment creditworthiness.

In Ukraine, there is a comprehensive methodical approach to the assessment of the investment climate, which is based both on the assessment of macroeconomic indicators and indicators characterizing the financial and economic state and investment activity and investment attractiveness, and on the use of the methodology of expert assessments using descriptive tools. The latter are based on the results of expert evaluations based on a number of indicators that characterize the general development of the region, legislative and institutional conditions for investors, the level of inflation, as well as the demographic and political situation, the possibility of capital withdrawal, etc. By the way, currently the list of indicators used by experts in

assessing the investment climate has significantly expanded. It includes such quantitative indicators as: the volume of GDP, the structure of the economy, the provision of natural resources, the state of infrastructure, etc.d. In the last decade, methods of comparative assessment of the investment climate were developed, which take into account not only investment conditions, but also its results.

Based on the above and taking into account the different approaches to revealing the essence of the investment climate, we will currently use a systemic approach and present the process of investment climate formation in the state or in a separate industry as a system that includes separate subsystems and elements that are interconnected in a certain way and are interdependent. This system can be displayed using a descriptive model, the main subsystems of which we consider investment activity, investment attractiveness and investment stability. At the same time, each of the elements has its purpose and characterizes separate aspects of the formation of the investment climate (Fig. 3).

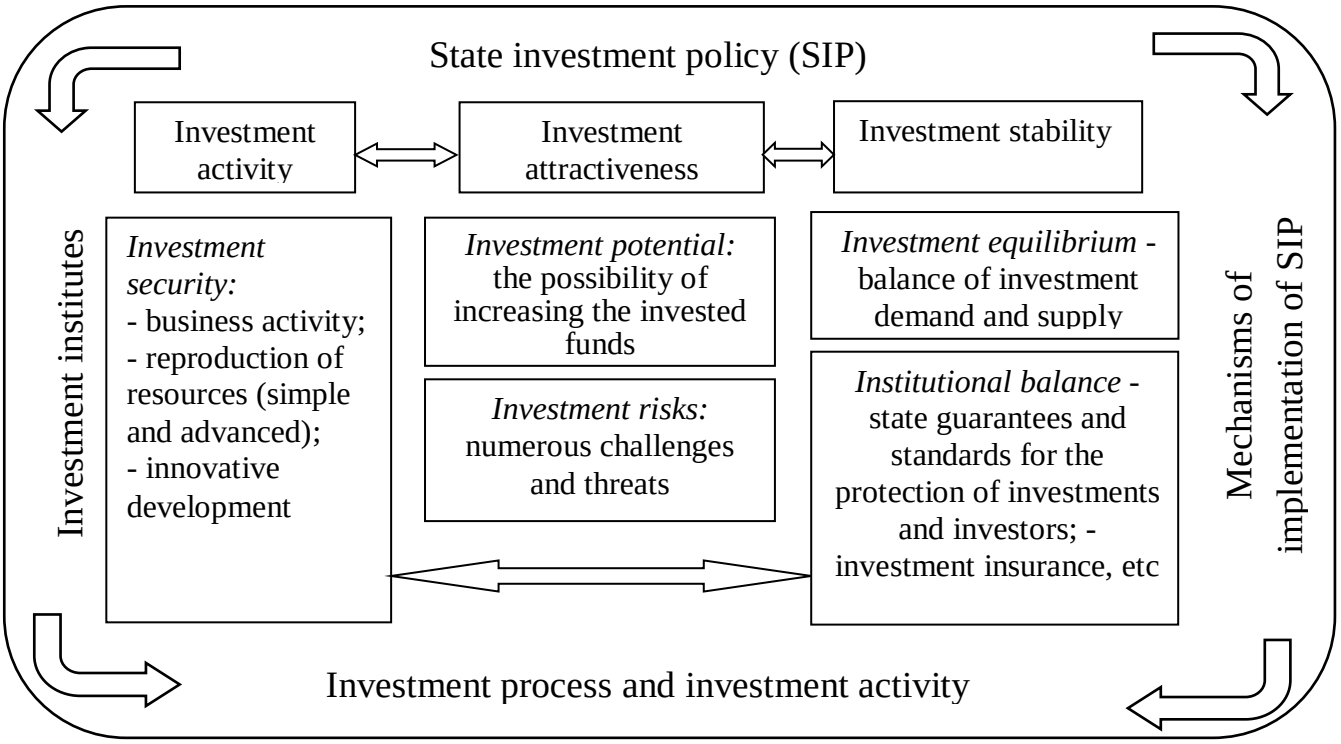

Fig. 3. Descriptive model of the formation of a favorable investment climate in agriculture (composed by the author)

Thus, we believe that the basis of the state investment policy is the investment climate, which, together with the activities of investment institutes and the mechanisms of implementation of the investment policy, start the investment process and ensure investment activity.

Since the determining factor in the state investment policy is the investment climate, the essence and content of which, including the systemic approach, were considered in sufficient detail above, we will dwell in more detail on the elements of the investment climate subsystem indicated in Figure 3 - investment activity, investment attractiveness and investment stability .

1. Investment activity, as a rule, is aimed at investment support for the processes of economic activity, simple and extended reproduction of resources and innovative development of one or another industry, one or another region, one or another country. It is investment activity that ensures the real development of investment activity by making investments in the support and development of economic activity, in working and fixed capital, in innovative projects, etc. Often, the investment activity of an enterprise is considered one of the characteristics of business activity along with production, financial, innovation, labor and other types of activities. Investment activity is manifested through the attraction and use of both own and borrowed funds in the form of direct and portfolio investments, the use of joint investment tools with the aim of increasing the economic potential of the industry or enterprise and bringing the investment object to a qualitatively new level of development. Therefore, investment activity depends on the influence of many internal and external factors, on the trust of the beneficiaries in the recipients and the readiness of the parties for effective cooperation.

The level of investment activity is determined using a number of indicators, the main of which are the following:

- growth of economic potential due to the implementation of investment programs;
- increase in the level of technical support;
- introduction of new technical and technological programs;
- increasing concentration of fixed and working capital;
- reduction of specific investment costs per unit of gross output, etc.

At the same time, scientists [5, 7] note that ultimately, investment activity depends on the investment attractiveness of the investment object.

2. Investment attractiveness includes investment potential and investment risk. The investment potential takes into account macroeconomic characteristics, saturation of the territory with production and infrastructure factors, consumer demand of the population and other parameters. The amount of investment risk shows the probability of losing investments and income from them.

The investment potential is assessed on the basis of the macroeconomic characteristics of the investment object, which takes into account a number of indicators indicating: the state of production and its material and technical support, the presence and state of industrial and social infrastructure, the demographic state, consumer demand and supply (the state of the investment market), the results of the economic activity of production facilities, the level of innovative development, the presence and development of financial and investment institutions.

In general, the investment attractiveness of an enterprise is a complex characteristic consisting of a number of generalized indicators, each of which has an impact on the overall indicator. When assessing the investment attractiveness of agriculture, it is important to focus the attention of potential investors on those regions and enterprises of the industry, in which investments will provide the most significant effect.

In general, based on the work of M.Odnorog [10] we believe that the

investment potential of agriculture is an aggregated indicator consisting of individual potentials, each of which is characterized by a number of macro-, meso-, micro-indicators of the economic development of the industry and agricultural enterprises, namely: financial potential, bioresource potential, technical and technological potential, infrastructural potential, innovation potential, personnel potential, consumer potential, market potential, institutional potential, etc. At the same time, we note that social, political, information-analytical and other factors that indirectly affect the investment process also play a significant role in the formation of investment potential.

Assessing the investment attractiveness of agriculture using this approach increases the probability of investment efficiency for investors. For agricultural enterprises, this will make it possible to develop an investment strategy depending on the potential of the investment environment and to calculate the possible period of implementation of the investment project, taking into account the level of development of the investment infrastructure of the region.

Investment risks are assessed from the standpoint of the probability of investment losses and income from them. Indicators determining investment risk are formed taking into account economic and financial risk. One of the indicators of economic risk is the wear and tear of the main production assets, which indicates the level of provision of the industry with technical resources. Financial risk is calculated as the aggregate value of the following indicators: the level of profitability from all types of activities, the share of overdue payables, coefficients of financial stability and financial capacity. With a more in-depth risk approach to the assessment of investment risk, institutional risks (of a legal and organizational and management nature), human potential, material and technical support of non-production infrastructure, socio-economic condition in the state and related industries and industries (for example, agricultural machinery, production of mineral fertilizers, processing of agricultural products, etc.), political situation and political risk factors, etc. At the same time, when assessing investment attractiveness, not only industry indicators of potential and risks are taken into account, but also similar indicators in related industries at the national and regional levels. In general, the methodological approach to assessing the investment attractiveness of agriculture, taking into account inter-branch and inter-regional indicators of investment potential and investment risks, is shown in fig. 4.

Thus, let's summarize: the investment attractiveness of agriculture depends on the availability and effective use not only of the industry's investment potential, but also of interregional and interindustry investment potential.

This especially applies to adjacent regions and industries that are related to the processes of production, storage, transportation, processing and sale of agricultural products, as well as providing service, technological and innovative services to agricultural enterprises. At the same time, it is important to take into account all challenges and threats that are formed under the influence of objective or subjective factors and are the basis of those investment risks that are inherent to the state of Ukraine, in general, and to the agricultural industry, in particular.

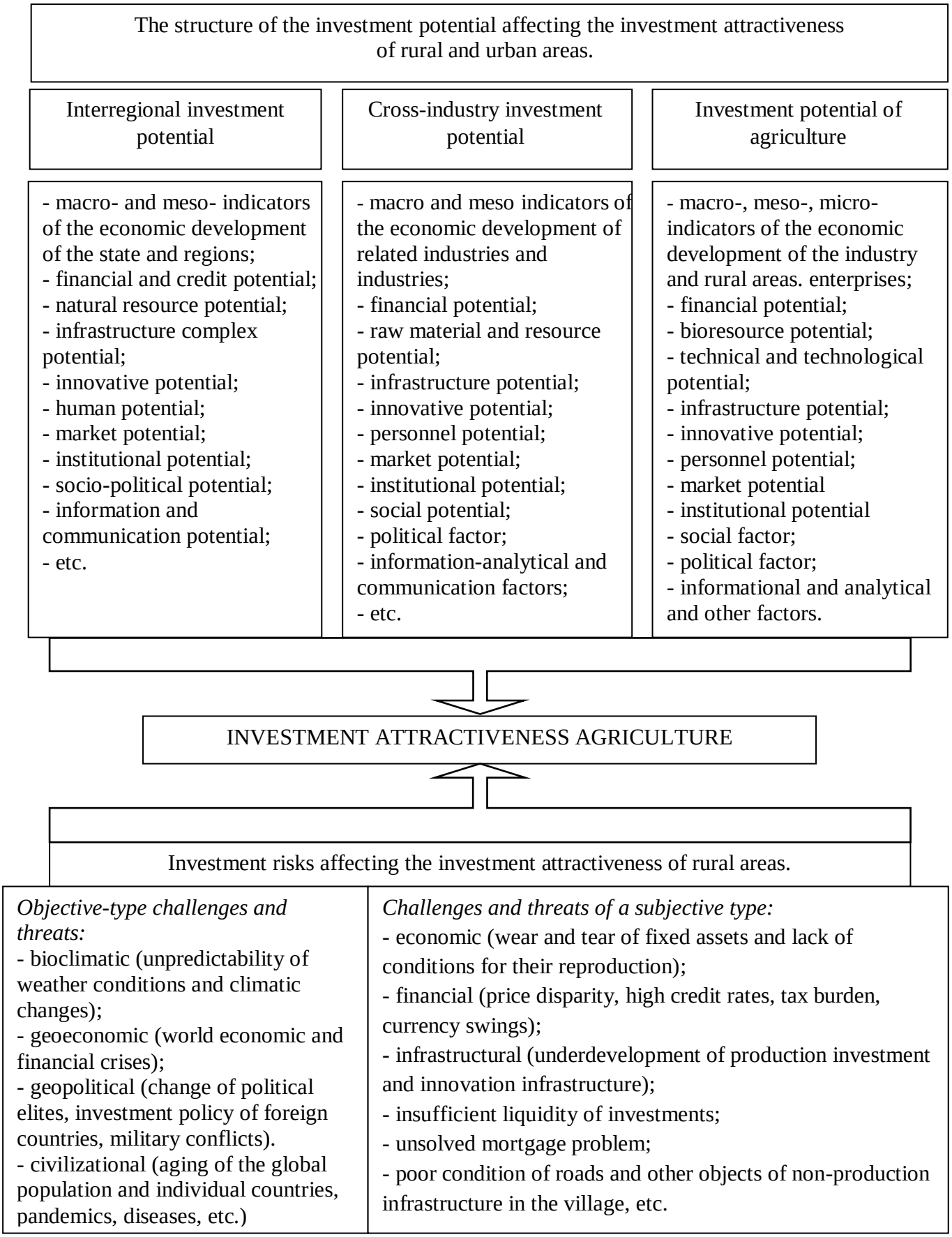

Fig. 4. Structural and logical scheme of the methodological approach to assessing the investment attractiveness of agriculture (composed by the author)

During the formation and implementation of the state or regional investment policy in the field of agriculture, it is important not only to correctly determine the factors of investment attractiveness, but also to correctly evaluate them.

For this, we consider it expedient, along with various quantitative (financial and economic, statistical, econometric) and qualitative (methods of expert evaluations), to use the methodology of rating evaluation, which is carried out taking into account the investment potential of all agricultural enterprises and investment risks in the region, taking into account the existing challenges and enterprise threats.

Rating assessment is carried out according to the following algorithm (Fig. 5).

In this way, the place (point) of the enterprise among other similar enterprises in the region is first determined according to separate private ratings (production, financial, resource, infrastructure, market, personnel, innovative), and then, based on the sum of points, it is assigned its place (rank) among other enterprises in the region depending on the values of the indicators characterizing them. Accordingly, for each enterprise, the sum of the ranks of private potentials is determined - the total integral indicator of an individual enterprise. Based on the integral indicators of the enterprises, a ranked number of enterprises is built according to the growth of their investment potential. According to this rating, all enterprises or regions of the industry can be divided into groups with a high level of investment potential, medium, moderate and low.

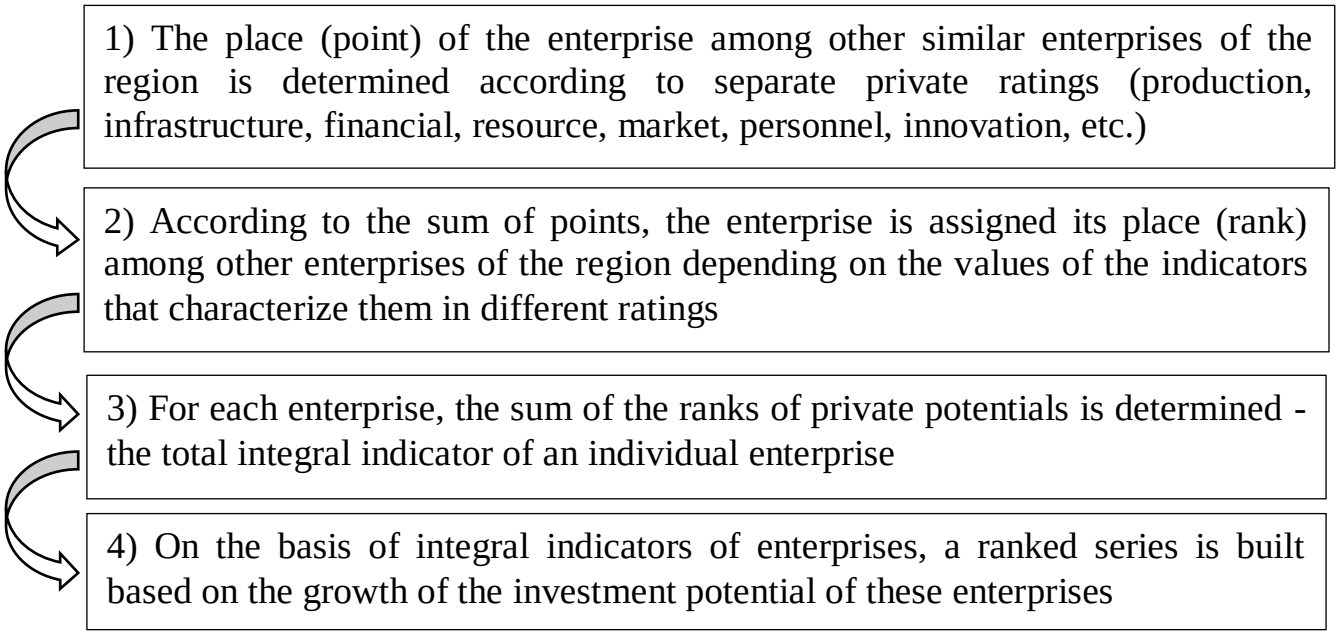

Fig. 5. The sequence of steps for rating the investment attractiveness of enterprises and regions

After the rating assessment of the investment potential, the enterprises of the region and the region as a whole are evaluated according to the level of investment risk, and lists of regions by investment risk groups are compiled. Based on the sum of points, the regions are divided into three groups: with high risk, with moderate risk, with low risk.

Thus, to determine investment attractiveness, it is advisable to use the matrix approach, which involves dividing investment objects into four groups by investment potential, and by the level of investment risk into three groups. So, depending on what place the enterprise or region will occupy in the investment attractiveness assessment matrix, they are divided into three groups: Group I - high level of investment attractiveness; II group - average level of investment attractiveness; Group III - low level of investment attractiveness (Fig. 6).

Groups of investment objects by the level of investment risk	Groups of investment objects by level of investment potential			
	High investment potential	Average investment potential	Moderate investment potential	Low investment potential
High investment risk	II group	II group	III group	III group
Moderate investment risk	I group	II group	II group	III group
Low investment risk	I group	I group	II group	II group

Fig. 6. Matrix for determining the level of investment attractiveness of agriculture in the region or an agricultural enterprise according to the rating assessment (composed by the author)

This methodical approach to determining investment attractiveness is actively used by both investors and investment recipients, because it allows:

- investors should select agricultural enterprises or regions that have the greatest investment attractiveness, and investments in which can pay off faster. In addition, the choice of an investment object can be made based on those indicators of investment attractiveness that are of most interest to the investor (production potential, land resources, proximity to the sales market).

- provide potential investment recipients with measures that will enable them to increase their investment potential and/or reduce investment risks and achieve the required level of investment attractiveness and investment attraction.

3. Investment stability - as one of the characteristics of the investment climate, it involves the creation at the level of the country, region, and industry of such prerequisites that ensure the following:

1) Investment equilibrium, which is calculated at the level of macroeconomic indicators, taking into account the multiplier and accelerator models and taking into account indicators of investment demand and investment supply. This provides

necessary and sufficient insights into the investment climate at the level of the national economy as a whole, its regions, industries and industries.The state of investment equilibrium is achieved as a result of the balanced use of financial and institutional mechanisms of state regulation of investment activity;

2) Institutional balance, which implies the presence of legalized state guarantees and standards for investor protection and investment insurance, the ability of state institutions to ensure the long-term functioning of clear, understandable, achievable and beneficial for all participants in the investment process: rules and procedures, incentives and sanctions, checks and balances and provide favorable conditions for achieving the expected results.

Therefore, it can be stated that the formation of a favorable investment climate in various regions or industries, including agriculture, is characterized not only by the state of investment activity and the level of investment attractiveness, but also largely depends on whether there is investment stability, which is possible to achieve under the condition of ensuring investment and institutional balance.

In general, under the definition of "investment stability" we understand the ability of the institutional environment to provide the necessary conditions for maintaining investment and institutional balance within the limits sufficient to achieve investment goals, as well as counteract investment risks.

Thus, the analysis of various approaches to the definition of the essence of the investment climate and its components in the context of the formation of an effective state investment policy aimed at the support and development of agriculture makes it possible to make the following author's definition of the essence of this concept: the investment climate is a set of favorable natural-climatic, social- economic, financial and credit, institutional, demographic, political and other factors, which in the long term are able to ensure investment activity, investment attractiveness and investment stability and equal conditions for all participants of investment activities while minimizing the risks of loss of invested funds and income from such activities.

In order to improve the investment climate in agriculture, in our opinion, efforts should be focused on the formation and implementation of the state investment policy, and a number of strategic and current measures aimed at attracting external investment funds into the industry, as well as improving the efficiency of agricultural enterprises and forming they use their own investment resources at the expense of profit and the creation of trust funds, including at the expense of depreciation deductions. In order to attract investments in the agriculture of Ukraine on a long-term basis, first of all, it is necessary to create effective financial and institutional mechanisms at the state level that would ensure:

- transparent, understandable and stable long-term legislatively regulated rules and procedures for conducting investment activities, which are beneficial for all participants in the investment process;

- state financial support for the processes of reproduction of resource potential, especially technical resources, and innovative and investment activities of agricultural commodity producers on the basis of state partnership and creation of joint investment institutes;

- improvement of the state of financial and credit provision of agriculture and diversification of credit instruments, including the use of the mortgage instrument;

- involvement in the investment process of free funds of both foreign investors and enterprises of related industries, entrepreneurs, territorial communities, public organizations and individuals.

The deepening of the investment decline in agriculture in recent years is caused by a number of factors related, in particular, to the following:

- insufficiently balanced changes in the management of the industry, the absence of a management and advisory vertical that would determine priorities at the regional and local level, direct investment flows, coordinate and control the targeted use of investment funds, regulate conflicts of investment interests, centrally develop measures aimed at minimizing investment risks;

- unfavorable natural and climatic conditions caused by general warming (frequent anomalous deviations from weather and climate norms, flooding, drought, frosts; violation of vegetation conditions for the development of agricultural crops; etc.);

- the deterioration of the financial condition of the state and business entities and the strengthening of the role of financial and economic factors that increase the likelihood of investment risks and capital preservation risks, including due to the lack of investment stability;

- slowdown of investment activity in sectors of the economy related to agriculture and processing of their products;

- the refusal of agricultural investors to implement their investment projects in connection with the expectations of the opening of the land market and the change of owners of agricultural plots of land;

We agree with the reservations of M.Kisil [6] that the reduction of investments in the short term will affect the pace of economic development, national food security, as well as foreign exchange and budget revenues. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to take measures to increase investment activity in the agrarian and food sector of the economy, especially in agriculture.

Currently, it is vital for the industry to eliminate specific industry factors of the investment crisis, and we support their proposals regarding the urgency of solving the following tasks:

- formation of agrarian policy and implementation mechanism by analogy with the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

- reduce investment risks in agriculture;

- opposition to agro-raiding and investments in illegal seizure of agricultural lands;

- create conditions for the development of small agribusiness, the formation and integration of cooperatives and provide national support, especially for the implementation of investment projects;

- starting with agriculture, implementing real measures to prioritize the development of investments in the agricultural sector of the economy, rather than declarative ones [6].

The approach of V. Plaksienko [12], who notes that in order to attract investments into the economy of agricultural enterprises, it is necessary to improve the investment policy of the state seems to be sufficiently justified. At the same time, the author notes that the state investment policy should be aimed at attracting foreign investments, but taking into account the interests of both foreign and domestic investors.

At the same time, the volume of internal capital investments in the agriculture of Ukraine is growing steadily, but their specific weight in the structure of gross production is at the level of about 6%. The same situation persists in recent years and does not stimulate foreign investors to invest in the agriculture of Ukraine. In the development of the above and within the scope of the topic of our research, we consider it expedient to add to the list of urgent tasks also tasks that are directly related to the formation of the state investment policy regarding the institutional support of the process of reproduction of technical resources of agriculture and the improvement of the operation of financial and institutional mechanisms in namely:

- creation of financial and institutional prerequisites for improving the investment climate by stimulating investment activity, investment attractiveness and investment stability of the agricultural sector;
- legalization of various legal forms of formation, use and control of investment funds intended for the restoration of technical resources of agriculture, including the attraction of funds of individuals, both at the level of the enterprise and at the level of the region, industry, state;
- intensify work in the direction of increasing state support for agriculture according to programs for the reproduction of technical resources on the basis of public-private partnership development and joint investment.

Solving the above-mentioned tasks is impossible without solving investment problems of a general nature, developing and adopting a sound state investment policy and strategy for the development of the state's investment activities in the agricultural sector of the economy, maximum activation of the activities of national investors and attraction of external investments for innovative projects.

In the development of this topic, we note that on the conviction of V.Ya.Plaksienko [12] the main principles of the state investment policy in the near future should be:

- creation and efficient use of all investment resources (including coordination);
- determining the optimal ratio of participation of domestic and foreign investors;
- attraction of foreign capital while respecting domestic interests;
- maximizing regional financial and investment opportunities by implementing an aggressive innovation and investment policy and creating a favorable investment environment;
- creation of motivations for long-term investment;
- increasing the role of internal sources of savings for financing investment projects;

- development of investment infrastructure compatible with the market economy and stimulating the development of the stock market;

- stimulation of investment activity and implementation of investment projects in agricultural enterprises;

- formation of national investment demand (with an indication of state formation and joint programs with regions, state participation in commercial projects, state procurement, issues of national security, issuance of state securities);

- supporting or creating a favorable investment environment in the strategic area of agribusiness development with the help of credit and tax measures. In general, agreeing with these principles and developing their list, we suggest adding such principles as:

- formation of institutional foundations for the development of investment activities in agriculture;

- formation of prerequisites for the creation of interregional and interbranch entities with wide use of the possibilities of joint investment institutes and public-private partnership;

- involvement of public organizations and civil society in monitoring the targeted use of investment investments.

Intensification of agricultural production depends entirely on its technical equipment. The availability and quality of technical resources forms the technical potential of the industry and ensures its efficiency. However, it is characteristic of technical resources to gradually wear out, become morally old and, as a result, lose their consumer value and the ability to actively participate in the production process.

The lack of free baskets at the enterprises of the industry producers leads to untimely reproduction of the technical resource, which in turn has a negative impact on the efficiency of the production process and the quality of agricultural products. Therefore, the issue of financial support for the process of reproduction of technical resources in agriculture is urgent and requires an urgent solution.

First of all, we consider it expedient to define what we mean by technical resources in the field of agriculture, because there are currently several economic categories similar in sound and content in scientific circulation. Thus, in scientific sources, scientists use the terms: "material and technical base" when addressing issues of technical support for agriculture; material and technical resource"; "material and technical support"; "technical and technological base"; "technical and technological support"; "resource and technical support"; "technical support".

At the same time, identification of these concepts is common. Therefore, within the scope of our research, we will define, first of all, the concepts of "material and technical base" and "technical base", which in our opinion are basic, while other concepts are derived from them. Leading domestic scientists, based on the source-scientific analysis of the work of leading scientists [Andriychuk, Bilousko, Zakharchuk, Pidlysetskyi, Sabluk] divide all material and technical resources of agricultural production, depending on their purpose, into two groups: material and biological resources and material and technical resources.

In general, if you turn to the dictionary of foreign words, you can see that the

concept of "technique" came to our language from Greek, where it meant skill. Later, this concept came into circulation with several meanings:

1) in the broadest sense of the word, it is a set of means of human activity for the implementation of production and service processes in the non-production sphere; it is in technology that materialized knowledge and production experience accumulated by humanity in the process of development of social production;

2) in the narrow collective sense - these are machines, mechanisms, devices, devices, tools in one or another field of production;

3) a set of skills and techniques that form mastery in one or another type of activity.

The word "resource" translated from French means means, reserves, opportunities.

Thus, since the subject of our research is "technical resources in agriculture" and guided by the second interpretation of the term "technique", within the scope of this work we will define the essence of this concept as follows: technical resources in agriculture are available mobile and stationary technical means to the composition of which includes machines, mechanisms, devices, devices, tools intended for the production of agricultural products. As for the concept of "material and technical base", in our opinion, it is more comprehensive, because the material and technical base includes not only technical resources, but also all other non-reversible and reversible man-made material resources.

Thus, we believe that the structure of production resources in agriculture is somewhat more complex than it is presented in the works of individual scientists, it involves their division into two groups: natural and biological resources and material and technical resources, which in turn are divided into subgroups like this shown in Figure 7.

Technical resources are an active part of production resources, they are intensively used in agricultural production, which often takes place in difficult weather and climate conditions and in conditions of weak infrastructure and service support, which accelerates their physical wear and tear.

In addition, the rapid development of scientific and technical achievements, the recognition of innovative technologies in the production of agricultural machinery and the technology of growing agricultural crops have led to the moral aging of technological means in agriculture. The rapid obsolescence of technical resources requires not less, but perhaps even more, their rapid reproduction, because it is precisely the sufficient availability of high-quality and highly productive agricultural machinery that can ensure the effective functioning of the industry, which in turn will positively affect the financial stability and sustainable development of the entire agro-industrial sector of the economy.

However, in today's realities, the issue of reproduction of technical resources is one of the most painful for the agricultural sector of the economy, because agricultural machines and tools are quite expensive, and agriculture balances between losses and profits on the edge of survival for many years. Therefore, it is important to find practical mechanisms and sources for the reproduction of technical resources that

would really cover the needs of agricultural production and its development. At this stage, we note that, adhering to classical approaches to understanding reproduction as a process of constant renewal of production resources in the previous (simple reproduction) or increased (extended reproduction) size, we foresee the possibility of innovative reproduction of technical resources, which means an increase not only in the number of technical means, but and changing their quality due to the involvement of fundamentally new, modernized, more productive technical models. Here we mean the use not only of traditional machinery - tractors, combines, etc., but also technologically advanced agricultural robotics, such as ground sensors, autonomous tractors and flying drones, which help to optimize the production process and produce agricultural products with lower costs.

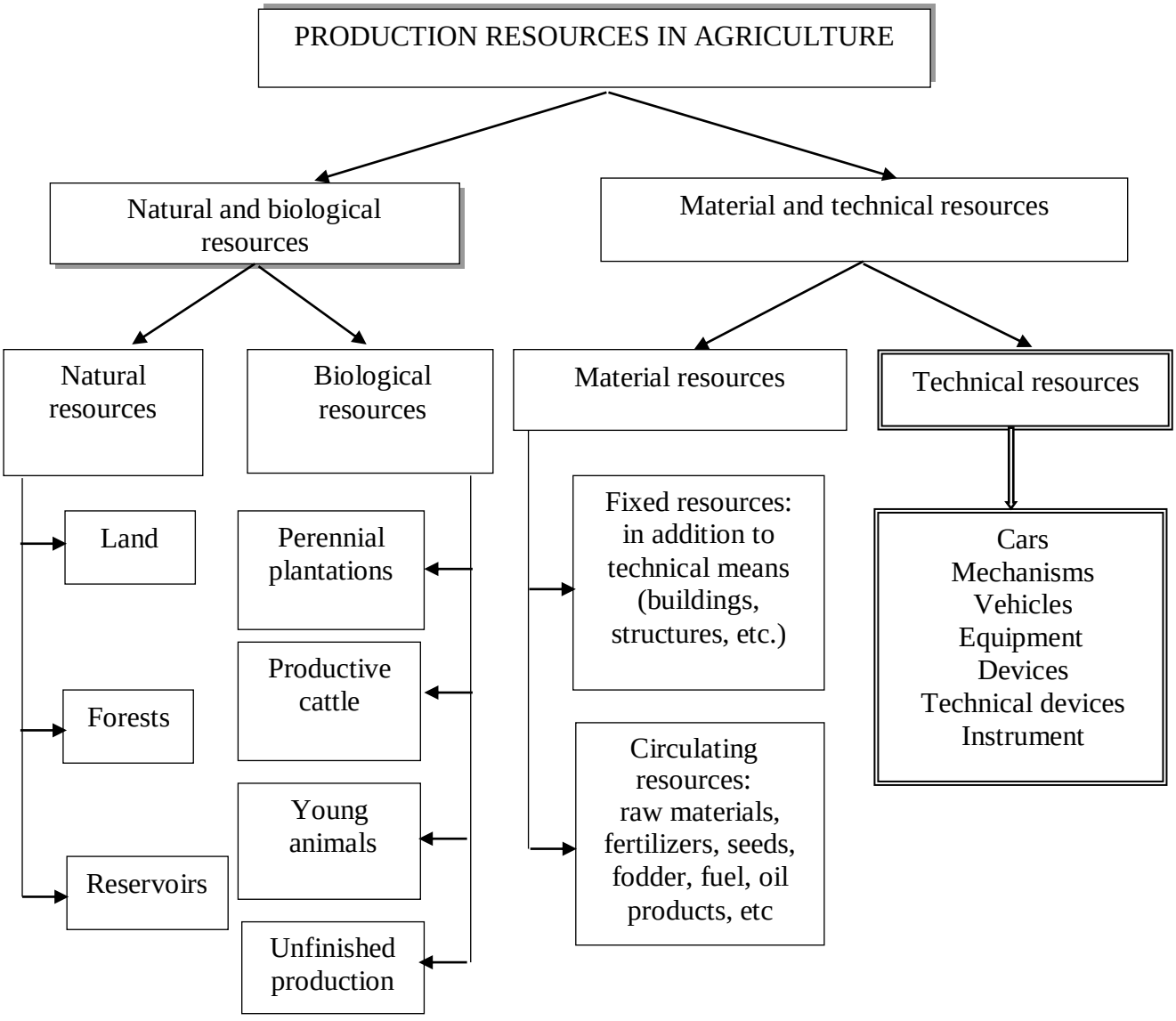

Fig. 7. The place of technical resources in the structure of agricultural production resources (compiled by the author)

Thus, having defined the concepts of "technical resources in agriculture" and "reproduction of technical resources" and relying on them, as well as on the

understanding that "process" is a set of consecutive actions aimed at achieving a certain result, we can give the following definition of such economic category as "the process of reproduction of technical resources in agriculture" is a set of consecutive actions aimed at updating technical resources - machines, mechanisms, devices, devices, tools - intended for use in agriculture, in the form of simple, extended or innovative reproduction .The reproduction of technical resources mainly occurs due to the purchase of new machinery and agricultural tools, and only in a small amount due to the capital repair and modernization of old, completely worn out technical means. At the same time, expanded and innovative reproduction is carried out only by purchasing new technical means on the domestic and foreign markets of agricultural machinery.

Insufficient study of the specifics of the market of technical resources for agriculture leads in practice to erroneous actions, which lead to inhibition of the development of the industry and affect the interests of agricultural producers. In general, the market of technical resources for agriculture is a market of industrial goods, which has the following characteristics:

1) the demand in the agricultural machinery market is ultimately determined by the demand for agricultural products produced with the help of this machinery. That is, this demand is derived from the demand for agricultural products, which is formed on the domestic and world markets, and its structure and range depend on the structure and range of demand for these products;

2) the peculiarity of the formation of demand for technical resources also determines its price elasticity, which is determined, first of all, by the following three factors:

– the level of demand for finished products, which is usually not elastic;

- substitutability of resources: if it is possible to replace resources, then the demand is elastic, if not, then the demand is inelastic, and since it is practically impossible to replace technical means in the production process, this factor indicates the elasticity of the technical resources market;

- the specific weight of this resource in the total costs for the production of finished products: the greater the specific weight, the higher the elasticity of demand, in agriculture the cost of the technical means used, which is included in the cost of finished agricultural products in the form of depreciation deductions, in recent years does not exceed 10% in crop production and 5% in livestock production. Therefore, this factor also indicates low price elasticity;

3) as a rule, the role of buyers is played by farmers and professional entrepreneurs who are well-versed in the characteristics of the equipment required for production and are guided by pragmatic motives when purchasing technical means. That is, the circle of people who form the demand for technical resources is quite professional and limited;

4) the formation of the price of agricultural technical resources depends on the conditions of their production, which requires significant costs of material and technical resources, therefore, "the demand for resources is an interdependent process, where the amount of each resource involved in production depends not only

on the price level on this resource, but also on the level of prices for other resources used in production. "The market of technical resources plays a special role in the organization of agricultural production, because technical support of agriculture is the main condition for increasing the efficiency of the use of labor and land resources, intensification of production, increasing the volume and quality of agricultural products, profitability and profitability of each individual producer and the industry as a whole.

Thanks to the action of market mechanisms, demand and supply for technical resources for agricultural purpose are balanced and saturation with technical means of entrepreneurs, farms, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural holdings, etc. occurs. Through the market, technical support of agriculture is carried out with the necessary technical means.

We can state that the economic value of the agricultural technical support market lies in the fact that it makes it possible to provide:

1) uninterrupted supply of the enterprise with the necessary technical means;

2) optimization of business relations between the consumer and the supplier;

3) creation of economically justified needs for technical resources and determination of ways of their reproduction;

4) application of progressive forms and means of obtaining technical resources for the purpose of their simple, extended or innovative reproduction;

5) energy- and ecologically-safe and effective use of technical means in production through the development of new technologies. The main players in the market of technical resources for agriculture are, first of all, producers of agricultural products, which form demand, then factories - manufacturers of agricultural machinery, which form supply. Also, active participants in this market are trade and intermediary organizations, service services and enterprises for the repair and maintenance of machines and equipment, machine-technological formations for the provision of production services to agriculture, marketing-consulting firms, which, within their region and sphere of activity, they study supply and demand, the purchasing power of buyers, terms of sale of goods, terms of delivery and, on the basis of the collected information, arrange the sale of technical means for enterprises in the field of agriculture.

The main market forms of supply of technical resources for commodity producers in the industry are: commodity and raw material exchanges; auctions, contests; wholesale purchases; purchases in small batches; procurement according to need; by order; due to own production; under direct contracts: machine and tractor stations, repair and technical stations, machine and technological stations, leasing, secondary market of equipment. It is also advisable to create wholesale markets of technical means on the basis of existing regional agricultural services in the form of associations or joint-stock entities.

It is also important to take into account that the development of the market of technical resources for agriculture occurs taking into account such features as seasonal fluctuations, which are characteristic of seasonal production, as well as the fact that this demand is secondary, as it is determined by the demand for agricultural

products (food products) and is inelastic because it is determined by a person's physiological needs for food. Therefore, a necessary condition for the prevention of unfair competition in this market is the intervention of the state, which must ensure the development of a competitive environment and the difference in the prices of technological resources of agriculture and agricultural products. All this should take advantage of functions in the market as participants and civil servants. Therefore, the development of the market of materials and technological resources for agricultural production should take place both in a favorable competitive environment, in the development of market infrastructure, and in the regulatory role of national goals.

As it was noted at one time in the Law of Ukraine "On the system of engineering and technical support of the agro-industrial complex of Ukraine" and in the Strategy of economic and social development of Ukraine "Through European integration", ensuring competitive agricultural production on the domestic and interstate markets acquires a particularly important socio-economic significance. This is still relevant today, because even today, agricultural production in Ukraine needs:

- technological rearmament with domestic highly efficient, reliable, energy-saving and ecologically protective technical means;
- reproduction of the technical potential of the agricultural industry to meet technical needs;
- state support for the development and production of modern technical means.

The extended reproduction of agricultural production is objectively based on the principles of restoration of more advanced and productive technical resources consumed in the process of production activity. Violation of this economic regularity inevitably leads to a decline in the volume of production activity, deterioration of quantitative indicators and quality characteristics of products, reduction of labor productivity and profitability of production. That is, let's summarize - the state of socio-economic development of agriculture depends on the availability and timely reproduction of technical resources.

That is why it is so important to pay attention to this problem not only at the level of the enterprise or industry, but also at the level of the state. The main issues that must be resolved are the issue of financial support of the industry in the amount that should satisfy the needs of agriculture in technical means, because own funds are not enough not only for innovative or expanded, but also for simple reproduction of technical resources at the enterprises of the industry. Under such conditions, it is necessary to urgently find ways to attract investments in the fixed capital of the agricultural sector of the economy from all real sources. It is the active investment activity of agricultural enterprises that is the key to their stable development and achievement of high results.

The introduction of modern technologies in agriculture to increase crop yields and meet the rapid growth in food demand will be a key factor driving the agricultural machinery market. Traditional farming technology and its implements such as ploughs, seed drills, cultivators, harrows and other tillage tools are now being replaced by other modern agricultural machines. Thus, in order to increase the yield and quality of agricultural products, advanced agricultural machinery, such as

sprayers, tools for harvesting hay and fodder, specialized combines, various equipment for irrigation and crop processing, are currently used in various production processes.

Also, in agriculture, the introduction of GPS software products and tractors equipped with telematics (course finder, RTK station, autopilot) is expected, which will stimulate the innovative development of the market for the sale of agricultural machinery and its innovative reproduction during the next 5-10 projected years. It is innovative reproduction that will enable domestic agriculture to apply new energy- and ecologically-saving technologies, produce ecologically clean products and enter world markets as a powerful player. One of the promising areas of development of innovative technologies in agriculture is "precision farming". According to independent experts, certain elements of "precision farming" have been implemented on 20-40% of the cultivated lands of Ukraine. These data confirm the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine regarding the structure of farm lands of all forms of ownership. "Precision farming" systems still remain expensive for almost all small agricultural producers, and for most medium-sized agricultural enterprises, therefore, it is advisable to introduce them to farms with an arable area of more than 1000 hectares.

That is, the main users of this system are large farms, which usually use large tractors with a power of more than 100 kW. In practice, it has been proven that more powerful tractors cultivate larger areas, so the economic benefits of installing a "precision farming" system are greater compared to tractors with less power. However, despite the development of new technologies and the formation of the market for innovative technological equipment, the share of tractors in the volume of sales of agricultural machinery was the largest and amounted to more than 25%. At the same time, we note that it is the tractor fleet that forms the basis of the technical resource of agriculture. The site grandviewresearch.com notes in its research that tractor sales will grow until 2025 due to increased mechanization rates, as well as population growth, which will lead to increased pressure on the production and sale of machines. The analysis of the European market of agricultural machinery shows a steady trend of increasing the number of tractors, where Germany and France are the undisputed leaders - the countries with the largest tractor markets in Europe.

We also express our belief that the concepts of "investment activity" and "investment process" are inextricably linked with the concept of "investment security", since all types of material and financial values that are invested acquire the status of real investments only in the process of their practical implementation.

We note that this scheme is not closed, since the processes in the field of investment activities are influenced by various internal and external factors. Therefore, this process is cyclical and depends on the frequency of significant changes related to the formation and development of state investment policy and factors affecting the investment climate. In general, investment support for the development of agriculture should be considered as a set of various conditions, resources, financial, economic and institutional mechanisms that ensure the course of investment processes for a long period of time and lead to changes in the quantitative,

qualitative and structural characteristics of the industry, its transition to a new qualitative state, which forms the ability to counteract objective and subjective challenges and threats, the negative influence of the external environment.

Since 2018, a program has been in effect in Ukraine to partially cover the costs of agricultural machinery and equipment of domestic production to support the current situation on the market and the production of agricultural machinery. As part of this program, in 2020 the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture expanded the list of Ukrainian-made agricultural machinery, the cost of which is compensated.

The expansion of the agricultural machinery market, including that of foreign manufacturers, characterized by an increase in supply and demand, leads to the search for sources of increased financial investment resources circulating in this market. According to Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Investment Activity", investments aimed at the creation (acquisition), reconstruction, technical re-equipment of fixed assets, the expected useful life of which exceeds one year, are carried out in the form of capital investments. At the same time, the structure of capital investment sources in Ukraine is not perfect. Enterprises forced to renew fixed assets, the costs of which are recouped over a long period, have very limited opportunities to invest in current assets and social projects. The structure of sources of capital investment requires significant improvement, including due to the increase of foreign investments, state funds, loans and the active involvement of private funds not only in the construction sector, but also in the manufacturing sector and, first of all, in agriculture. In addition, for the purpose of investing in the agriculture of Ukraine, the funds of individuals are practically not used, and this, in our opinion, is a powerful source of potential investments in the industry and especially in the reproduction of technical resources, which are the most liquid part of fixed assets.

Today, agricultural enterprises invest in fixed capital from all real sources. They primarily include depreciation charges. But the fact is that the amount of accrued depreciation is only a virtual source of recovery of fixed assets, including equipment. In fact, these funds are not accumulated separately in the accounts of agrarian enterprises, and it is impossible to talk about their intended use specifically for the reproduction of fixed assets. Moreover, in conditions of constant growth in the prices of energy carriers and other circulating assets, the revenue from the produced and sold agricultural products is, as a rule, directed to the purchase of fuel, seeds, fertilizers necessary for the recovery of the next production cycle. Thus, amortization can potentially become a powerful source of reproduction of technical resources of agriculture, but provided that price parity is observed and appropriate financial and legal prerequisites are created regarding the order of not only the formation, but also the use of the amortization fund.

Another internal source of replenishment of capital investments for the reproduction of technical means of agricultural production is profit, at the expense of which different funds can be formed for the reproduction and development of technical resources, but the decision to create such funds is made at enterprises

depending on the availability and size of profits, which in the last years is meager and barely covers current operating costs of enterprises.

Therefore, until now, agriculture has acquired adequate purchasing power, and the level of its technical equipment does not meet technological needs. Due to the untimely execution of technological operations, a third of the gross output is not collected every year, the costs of current repairs and fuel increase, and this leads to an increase in the cost price and a decrease in profitability. The economic interest of small producers and farmers in land management is gradually fading. In addition, the low purchasing power of farmers negatively affects the development of agricultural machinery, which is losing its position on the market and is in a critical situation. In order to ensure simple reproduction of agricultural technical means, the state depreciation policy and the depreciation policy of agricultural enterprises need to be improved in terms of its investment direction through:

- real implementation of the mechanisms of application of alternative methods of depreciation of agricultural machinery provided for by P(S)BO 7 at the macro- and micro-levels;
- separation of economic and fiscal functions of depreciation;
- implementation of amortization deductions and technical means within economically reasonable limits according to the principle of matching income and expenses, indicators of the intensity of their use, rapid moral aging of technical means and taking into account the price situation of the market;
- stimulating the use of depreciation deductions by enterprises for a direct purpose - for simple reproduction of fixed assets;
- establishment of depreciation incentives, including tax benefits, as an important component of the state depreciation policy, subject to the investment use of depreciation deductions, and the amount of benefits received for the development of innovative projects that involve the production of types of agricultural products important for the national economy with the use of new technical and technological approaches;
- introduction of tax norms of accelerated depreciation for all groups of technical means directly involved in agricultural production. Given the limited own financial resources to ensure the reproduction of technical resources, external investment support is the most effective means of exiting the agricultural sector from the economic crisis. Attracting investments can lead to structural changes in the industry, the growth of technical progress, and the improvement of quality indicators of economic activity at the micro, meso, and macro levels.

Insufficient own resources, limited access to credit resources and their significant increase in price lead to strengthening the role of the state in ensuring investment activities in agriculture. One of the aspects of state intervention in capital investment processes is related to state budget allocations for capital investment, with the help of which the state seeks to a certain extent to influence the market situation and economic growth, the state of demand and the volume of the domestic market. In economically developed foreign countries, capital investments in agriculture at the expense of state or municipal budgets based on the implementation of public-private

partnership mechanisms are an important factor in social reproduction, a source of modernization and expansion of fixed capital, and a means of stimulating its accumulation.

According to M.Kisil [6], for the successful implementation of an effective investment policy, the main priorities of financial and economic stabilization, the main directions of agricultural development, based on the development of an investment and innovation strategy for the development of the industry with justification of the expected results in the achievable time period, should be highlighted. The main goal of such a strategy should be financial and economic stabilization, which is achieved under the following conditions: to create a legal mechanism for the protection of private investments. Law on formation of organizational system and mobilization of monetary resources of the population. The state guarantees that it will create a mechanism for attracting foreign investments and receiving foreign currency income; formation of securities and equity markets; mortgage for the development of agriculture; investing in the areas of limited monetary production and social security. All this still has to be done on the basis of very weak national protectionism.

The formation of high-quality technical resources in agriculture, which would meet modern world standards, requires significant investments, which, in our opinion, can be provided by:

- preferential - at low interest rates (under 2-3% per annum) long-term state lending for the purchase of technical means for agricultural purposes, with a postponement of interest payment terms for the first three years;
- interest-free state crediting of expenses for the purchase of technical means for conducting ecologically clean agricultural production and the introduction of innovative technologies;
- tax incentives for the creation of agro-industrial associations of agriculture with industrial, agro-service, financial, trade-intermediation and educational-scientific spheres and the creation of technical and technological clusters;
- creation of joint ventures by combining the land capital of domestic agricultural formations and the fixed capital of foreign companies under the conditions of joint investment and public-private partnership;
- development of a civilized market for leasing agricultural machinery. It is especially worth paying attention to leasing, because currently only about 0.2% of agricultural machinery is leased in Ukraine, while in the USA leasing covers more than a third of all capital investments, and such a well-known manufacturer of agricultural machinery as John Deere leases more than 50% of the manufactured equipment.

The economic prerequisites and trends that have developed in Ukraine regarding the formation of technical resources in agriculture and other branches of the national economy of Ukraine testify to the presence of chronic price disparity, which, unfortunately, was mostly not in favor of the agrarian sphere.

In addition, it is worth noting that a certain leveling of the indices of the prices of manufacturers of industrial products and prices for the sale of agricultural products

took place in 2014-2015, after the signing of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU and the reorientation of sales of agricultural products to Western markets, as well as due to the high level prices for these products on the world markets, as a result of which foreign exchange earnings increased and the balance of prices for agricultural and industrial products somewhat equalized. However, in the following years, the price indices of industry, especially of machinery and equipment manufacturers, once again prevailed over the price indices of agricultural products. Studies of the financial support of agricultural producers show that they mainly work at the expense of their own resources, which are currently significant in terms of specific weight, but insufficient for self-financing.

The limitation of own funds forces agrarian enterprises to hope for support from the state and makes it necessary to develop both banking and partnership lending norms. Therefore, opportunities should be created to attract credit resources and foreign investments to the agricultural sector of the economy. After all, according to the estimates of the World Bank and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Ukraine can produce 2-2.5 times more food than now and can become the world's granary.

Statistics show that in developed countries, 70% of working capital for the development of the agricultural sector is formed at the expense of bank lending, while in Ukraine this share is only 20%. Therefore, the problems of credit provision of the agrarian industry, and especially the need to reproduce its technical potential, make it necessary to improve the credit mechanism.

Currently, there are good methods of lending to agriculture, special risk management tools of financial institutions and mechanisms for reducing the cost of bank lending to farmers. However, this issue remains unresolved and needs an effective and as soon as possible solution from the point of view of credit support for the industry process of replication of technological resources. Finally, budget deficits, inflation, rising lending rates, and defaulted businesses are adversely affecting all areas of the agricultural industry, including agricultural production. In addition, farmers have a clear understanding of different prices, lost sales channels, and purchased materials and technologies.

In their works, scientists convincingly substantiate that credit resources play an important role in agriculture, but it depends on:

- seasonal gap between investment and receipt of funds, continuity of reproduction processes, significant need for working capital;
- changes in the volume of bank lending to agricultural producers, which is closely related to the yield of agricultural crops, the global financial crisis, and the increase in the cost of credit resources;
- the mechanism of reimbursement of expenses, which is related to the payment of interest for the use of bank loans. But the volumes of credit resources placed in agriculture still do not meet the needs of the industry, which is caused by a number of, at first glance, objective factors:

- insufficient crediting period – banks mainly provide medium-term loans for up to three years, but in order to form a resource base for investing in technical means, the crediting period cannot be less than 5 years;

- the absence of liquid collateral from agricultural producers - in contrast to the desire of banks to secure a loan with collateral that is many times greater than the amount of the loan itself;

- high risk of agricultural production – unpredictability of financial losses due to weather and climate conditions, crop failure or negative price situation;

- lack of adequate insurance protection of agricultural producers against natural risks and credit operations against loss of credit resources;

- the presence of contradictions in the justification of loan sizes - lack of clear criteria for assessing the creditworthiness of agricultural enterprises;

- a high level of dependence of the compensation mechanism on the availability of budgetary resources - the implementation of the procedure for state compensation of part of the credit rates depends on the availability of free funds in the budget.

Also, it is advisable at the state level to pay attention to the possibility of creating institutional conditions for attracting to the financial support of agricultural production such sources as the accumulation of individuals and free funds of newly created territorial communities, which can be invested, including, in the reproduction of technical means. Thus, only through a comprehensive approach and the implementation of effective financial and institutional mechanisms aimed at the formation of a favorable investment and depreciation policy of a reproductive nature, an economically justified price policy, it is possible to ensure the renewal and increase of the industry's fixed capital and the growth of the fund security of agricultural production of Ukraine to the level of advanced countries the world.

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