

Research on Fujian Financial Precision Poverty Alleviation Model under the Background of Structural Reform of Agricultural Supply Side

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Abstract

In the context of the structural reform of agricultural supply side, this paper takes Fujian as an example to conduct an in-depth investigation and analysis of the current situation of financial precision poverty alleviation, and then lists three important models of financial precision poverty alleviation in Fujian Province, and how to further promote financial Relevant countermeasures and suggestions were put forward in the work of precision poverty alleviation.

Keywords

Financial precision poverty alleviation; Agricultural supply side reform; Model innovation.

1. Introduction

In 2017, the No. 1 Document of the Central Committee clearly put forward the structural reform of the agricultural supply side as the main line, speeding up rural financial reform and innovation, deepening the precision poverty alleviation project, and improving the modern rural financial system. Fujian Province has 23 provincial-level poverty alleviation and development key counties, 2,200 poverty-stricken villages, and 452,000 poor people, which account for the total number of counties (cities, districts), natural villages, and 27% of the total population. , 6.7% and 1.2%. Therefore, it is necessary to achieve all the poverty alleviation of the province by 2020, and all the poverty-stricken villages and poverty-stricken counties will be removed. The task is still very arduous. Under this background, it is of great practical significance to carry out research on Fujian's financial precision poverty alleviation model from the perspective of structural reform of agricultural supply side.

Farmers are the mainstay of the reform of the supply side of agriculture, and must play a leading role in the main body of new agricultural operations. Large grain farmers, family farms and various cooperatives are the main applicators of new agricultural technologies and new varieties and the mainstay of supply-side reform. They will also be the key service targets for rural financial services in precision poverty alleviation. In the structural reform of the agricultural supply side, whether it is the specific measures to optimize the agricultural structure, such as large-scale operation, standardized production, branded marketing, etc., which are implemented from a microscopic perspective, or the strategy of forming a dominant industrial belt from a macro perspective is inseparable. The supporting support of financial services and the corresponding innovation of financial service mode are the concrete manifestations of financial boosting agricultural supply side structural adjustment reform, and also the starting point of financial precision poverty alleviation.

2. Typical model of Fujian's financial precision poverty alleviation from the perspective of structural reform of agricultural supply side

Rural finance is mainly used for poverty alleviation through two types of machines. One is the indirect mechanism, which is to revitalize the rural economy by deepening financial services. Economic growth brings about an increase in income and a perfect distribution system, which in turn can alleviate poverty. The other is a direct mechanism, that is, rural financial institutions directly put funds into the poor, providing assistance for the development of rural industries and the improvement of human resources quality, guiding employment and entrepreneurship, in order to achieve financial

precision and poverty alleviation, and poverty-stricken people to get rid of poverty. The effectiveness. Through investigation and research, it is found that Fujian has achieved certain achievements in the practice of financial poverty alleviation in recent years. The summarization and promotion of these experiences will play an important role in promoting the financial poverty alleviation work of the whole country, and the overall poverty alleviation goal set for China will be smooth. Achieve a good foundation.

2.1 Innovative microfinance products.

The first is “township poverty alleviation guarantee fund + farmer loan”. That is to take multi-party joint investment, with poor farmers as the special guarantee object, the township government to provide interest subsidies, banking institutions to provide preferential interest rates. For example, Youxi County, Sanming City, set up the first township poverty alleviation fund in the province, Xiwei Township Poverty Alleviation Fund, to provide loan guarantee for the local poor households to start poverty. The scale of the fund is about 200,000 yuan, which is jointly funded by the county agricultural office, the township government and 12 administrative villages under its jurisdiction. The county rural credit cooperative association enlarges the guarantee multiple, provides a credit line of about 2 million yuan, and the credit line of a single poor household. 30,000 to 50,000 yuan; after the poor farmers get the loan, the township government will refund the loan interest in full at the end of the year. At the same time, the rural credit cooperatives have a maximum interest rate of 20% on this type of loan, which is 20 to 50 percentage points lower than the average mortgage-backed loan. The second is “village-level financing guarantee fund + farmer loan”. That is to say, the village-level sponsored financing guarantee fund, the fund-raising channel is mainly funded by the villagers, supplemented by the donation of the people, supplemented by the capital injection of the county and township, and provides guarantee for the rural household loans that the village has joined the fund. At the same time, in order to reduce the risk of the village-level financing guarantee fund, the “China Life Microfinance Borrower Term Life Insurance” business will be launched. If the borrower has a death or is highly disabled, the insurance company will fully pay the loan, and the premium will be subsidized by the county. Two-thirds of the farmers are only responsible for one-third of them.

2.2 Relying on financial strength to help the industry to promote poverty alleviation.

Poverty alleviation focuses on the development of the industry, and leading the way is an important way for the industry to help the poor. At present, Fujian Province has initially formed a variety of industrialized business models, including “leading enterprises + professional cooperatives + bases + poor households” and “enterprise + poor households” to achieve multi-win goals for enterprises, collectives and the poor. Supporting farmers' special cultivation through financial means is the main way to industrialize poverty alleviation. The Fujian financial sector conducted a visit to the farmers' professional cooperatives and family farms to investigate the demand for funds and the expansion of the docking business, guide the financial poverty alleviation to the featured industries, and cultivate and strengthen the advantageous industries to help the poor.

2.3 Establishing a special financial poverty alleviation model such as the Pratt & Whitney platform and e-commerce.

The first is to build a Pratt & Whitney platform. The province has built a gridded and digital GSP service system, and improved the “inclusive platform” of “one point, convenient point, and e-banking”. The province's banking institutions have placed 4,075 financial outlets in the county, and 20,900 small-scale convenience service points. They have vigorously promoted inclusive financial service stations and issued Hui Nong cards, and developed county-level online banking, mobile banking, and telephone banking to make poverty alleviation and development priorities. Counties, towns and villages, poor households enjoy the same convenient financial services.

The second is the e-commerce pull mode. Innovate the “Internet + Bank + N” cooperation model and support the characteristic industries to drive poor households to develop production. For example, Longtan Yuping Branch held a flower industry training class in Yongfu Town to match the e-commerce and poverty-stricken households of Fujian Huabohui Trading Company, innovating the

“Internet + Bank+N” cooperation mode, and guiding the Agricultural Bohui Modern Agricultural Cooperative with 40 households. Poor households sign flower order contracts, prenatal cooperatives provide flowers and seedlings free of charge, provide technical guidance during production, and implement product underwriting after delivery, so that poor households can have no worries.

3. Analysis of the difficulties and problems of Fujian's financial precision poverty alleviation from the perspective of structural reform of agricultural supply side

Judging from the financial institutions in Fujian Province and the current situation of poverty alleviation, the following aspects are still facing problems that we still face and need to solve.

3.1 The poverty population is widely distributed, which increases the difficulty of financial support for precise poverty alleviation.

Differences in regional development have caused young and middle-aged laborers in poverty-stricken areas to transfer jobs to coastal areas. Most of them stayed old, weak, sick, disabled, and young, with limited labor capacity, unable to participate effectively in industry and infrastructure construction, leading to “hematopoiesis in poor rural areas”. "The function is not enough.

3.2 The share-based compensation mechanism for financial poverty alleviation credit risk is absent.

The financial situation in poverty-stricken areas is generally difficult. It is difficult to rely on its own financial resources to establish a better poverty alleviation loan guarantee system and risk-sharing compensation mechanism. At present, the government only subsidizes interest on poverty alleviation small-sum interest loans, and there is no guarantee for the loan principal. At the same time, the development of agricultural insurance is lagging behind, and it is difficult to play the necessary risk guarantee role, which restricts the investment of credit poverty alleviation funds to a certain extent.

3.3 The proportion of rural “three powers” mortgage loans in banking institutions is relatively low, and the problem of poor mortgage financing for poor farmers has not yet been fundamentally resolved.

Rural financial products and services are still single. At present, the allocation of agricultural loan types is mainly small-credit loans and farmer's joint-guaranteed loans. The general financial situation is small and the term is short. There is still a big gap between the financial demands of the emerging agricultural business owners, the long-term interest rate, the long term, and the financial demand.

4. Countermeasures and Suggestions

4.1 Adhere to the principle of adapting to local conditions and rationally design poverty alleviation credit products.

All financial institutions should conduct detailed loan eligibility screening for poor households and complete the rating credit for the credit needs of the poverty-stricken personnel. In the process of financial precision poverty alleviation, in addition to direct credit supply to rural areas, indirect investment should be made through innovative design of diversified financial credit products, including strengthening human capital investment in the process of poverty alleviation and development, and promoting innovation and optimization of rural technology. Financial products create more development potential for rural areas. The financial sector is required to continue to conduct in-depth research in poverty-stricken areas, and combine the different status quo of rural areas to design credit products that adapt to the characteristics of rural development.

4.2 Increase the construction of rural credit guarantee system and innovate rural credit guarantee tools.

The establishment of the national agricultural credit guarantee system is a major mechanism innovation of fiscal incitement to finance agriculture, and an important part of the rural financial risk sharing mechanism. Banking financial institutions should take the initiative to promote cooperation with the national agricultural credit guarantee system, establish a “total total” cooperation with the

National Agricultural Credit Guarantee Alliance Co., Ltd. as soon as possible, and accelerate the all-round docking with agricultural credit guarantee companies at various levels in provinces, cities and counties. Improve the level of cooperation and scope of cooperation, give full play to the role of policy-guaranteed risk-sharing and credit enhancement, and establish a sustainable development cooperation model in which the government, banks, and guarantee institutions jointly participate and rationally share risks.

4.3 Strengthen financial knowledge and create a good credit atmosphere.

In order to ensure the smooth progress of financial poverty alleviation, the financial sector needs various forms of publicity activities on financial poverty alleviation policies and financial knowledge. It can produce video videos of financial precision poverty alleviation work in rural areas, and organize financial knowledge into schools. The community and rural activities will actively publicize and interpret financial knowledge such as poverty alleviation microfinance and entrepreneurial guarantee loan policies to farmers at all levels. It is suggested that the financial sector should combine the rules of rural households to set up a long-term financial school, organize farmers to use their leisure time to enter the school to learn financial knowledge, and focus on improving the financial knowledge of the peasants.

4.4 Innovate rural property rights mortgage guarantee methods.

After the 19th National Congress, the central government introduced the policy of “three powers divided” in the contracted land to promote the reform of the rural collective property rights system. Correspondingly, at the financial level, rural finance should accurately grasp the policy direction, innovate the rural land property mortgage guarantee method, and explore relevant documents as soon as possible, giving the right to use the rural homestead and land contractual management rights as loan collateral.

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