
DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC MECHANISMS FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN INVESTMENT TO REGIONS

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Abstract

Attraction of foreign investment in the regions is one of the most important factors in the country's economy to expand production potential, master new technologies, increase export opportunities, create new jobs and reduce gaps in the economic development of the regions. At the same time, the decision of a foreign investor to invest in a particular region is determined not only by the available resources and market volume, but also by the quality of the organization of investment activities, the efficiency of state institutions, the level of development of infrastructure, the possibilities for financial support, the simplicity of administrative procedures and the institutional conditions created for investment activities. Therefore, the improvement of organizational and economic mechanisms for attracting foreign investment to the regions is manifested as one of the priorities of the regional investment policy.

The organizational and economic mechanism is a system of measures aimed at coordinating the interaction between state bodies, local government institutions, investors, financial and credit organizations and economic entities. Its organizational structure includes such areas as providing investors with information, selection and coordination of investment projects, solving land and infrastructure issues, simplifying permitting procedures, establishing constant dialogue with investors and monitoring the implementation of projects. The economic structure includes tax and customs incentives, subsidies, credit and guarantee mechanisms, reimbursement of infrastructure costs, public-private partnership and financial incentives for investment projects.

The fact that the investment opportunities of the regions are not uniform requires a differential approach to the formation of organizational and economic mechanisms. While in some regions natural resources, labor potential and market opportunities are high, in other regions infrastructural

constraints, high transport and logistics costs, lack of qualified personnel or relatively high investment risks may hinder the attraction of foreign capital. Therefore, instead of using a single incentive model for all regions, it is necessary to develop regional mechanisms that take into account their economic potential, infrastructure provision, investment risks and priority areas of development.

In this process, the management of investment projects on the basis of the sequence "project initiative – search for an investor – project evaluation – infrastructure support – financing – implementation – monitoring and performance assessment" increases efficiency. At the same time, it is important to form information on land, engineering and communication networks, transport and logistics services, energy supply and labor resources necessary for the investor in a single system. In particular, the selection of investment projects through electronic platforms, remote communication with investors and online monitoring of the project status increase the speed and transparency of organizational processes.

The economic incentives created by the state in attracting foreign investment should also correspond to the characteristics of the project. Differential application of financial incentives depending on the volume of investment, the number of jobs to be created, export potential, the level of localization, the possibility of creating high added value and the level of introduction of innovative technologies increases the effectiveness of state support. At the same time, institutional guarantees, protection of property rights, compliance with contractual obligations and stability of dispute resolution mechanisms for foreign investors are also an integral part of the organizational and economic mechanism.

In our opinion, an effective organizational and economic mechanism for attracting foreign investment to the regions should be aimed not only at providing benefits, but at the comprehensive formation of favorable conditions for the investor. In this context, this article examines the organizational and economic foundations of attracting foreign investment to the regions, the means of coordination and stimulation of investment processes, the influence of regional infrastructure and institutional factors, and the priority areas for the development of existing mechanisms.

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The development of organizational and economic mechanisms for attracting foreign investment to the regions is an important condition for the effective use of the economic potential of the regions, the expansion of production capacities and the increase in investment activity. The results of the study show that the decision of foreign investors to choose a territory is directly related not only to the availability of natural and labor resources, but also to the stability of the institutional environment, infrastructure support, financial incentives, simplicity of administrative procedures and organizational conditions created for the implementation of investment projects.

In improving the organizational mechanism, it is important to simplify the relationship between the investor and government agencies, to form a unified system for coordinating investment projects and to ensure that the investor has access to the necessary services at all stages of project implementation. In particular, the organization of investment project selection, land allocation, connection to infrastructure, permitting, financing and project monitoring on the basis of an interconnected system will reduce administrative costs and increase the speed of decision-making.

Within the framework of the economic mechanism, it is desirable to use tax and customs incentives, subsidies, loan guarantees, reimbursement of interest costs, compensation of infrastructure costs, and public-private partnerships, depending on the nature of the project. At the same time, it is necessary to tie the incentives provided by the state not only to the volume of investment, but also to the resulting criteria, such as the number of jobs created, the volume of exports, the level of localization, the introduction of innovative technologies and the value added to the economy of the region. This approach serves to increase the cost efficiency of state support.

Since the investment opportunities and existing constraints of the regions are different, it is of particular importance to form the organizational and economic mechanism on a differential basis. It is desirable to strengthen the mechanisms of project selection and competition in attracting investors in regions with high investment potential, and in regions with limited infrastructure and institutional capacity, it is desirable to make wider use of guarantees, subsidies, reimbursement of infrastructure costs and other compensatory means. Such an approach will help to reduce investment gaps between regions.

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Also, the integration of digital technologies into the organizational and economic mechanism will increase the quality of conditions created for foreign investors. Combining information on the economic potential of the regions, investment projects, existing infrastructure, vacant land areas, financial incentives and project implementation on a single digital investment platform will simplify the process of obtaining information for investors. As a result, it becomes possible to form a management system based on the principle of "open investment information – single service – financial incentive – project monitoring".

In general, the organizational and economic mechanism for attracting foreign investment in the regions should be based on a mutual combination of institutional stability, infrastructure support, financial incentives, digital services and performance monitoring. In our opinion, this approach will create a stable institutional basis for long-term investment development, while increasing the attractiveness of the regions for foreign investors, while increasing the attractiveness of the territories.