

Discussion on the Current Situation and Problems of Green Credit Development in Jiangxi Province

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Abstract: The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China further proposed to "improve the fiscal, taxation, financial, investment, price policy and standard systems that support green development, and develop green and low-carbon industries." At present, green credit in Jiangxi Province has gradually attracted attention from the financial market in recent years. More and more scholars have analyzed and made suggestions on the current situation and problems of green credit development in Jiangxi Province. This article takes the advantages of green credit compared to traditional credit as an entry point to conduct a statistical analysis of the scale data of green credit development, green credit and products and services in the industries where green credit is issued, and green credit policies and regulation. It was discovered that existing problems in the development of green credit include: insufficient inclination of green credit resources in county areas, high risks in green credit investment fields, insufficient reserves of green credit professionals, insufficient diversification of green credit products, and imperfect policy systems. And it put forward corresponding suggestions: increase the resource allocation of green credit in county areas, propose strategies to deal with green credit risks, strengthen the construction of green credit talent teams, develop a variety of green credit products and improve the green credit policy system.

Keywords: Green credit; Green credit risk; Jiangxi Province

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background

With the continuous development of the world economy, people continue to pursue maximization of interests and use natural resources without restraint, which has brought the world's industrialization level to unprecedented new heights. But at the same time, people ignore the harm that development brings to the environment. Facing environmental pollution, coping with existing climate change, and protecting the ecological environment on which we depend for survival have become the common consciousness of all countries in the world. In order to adapt to changes in the world's ecological environment, our country has proposed a green credit policy. This policy not only meets my country's urgent need to coordinate economic development with resource and environmental development, and is also consistent with the sustainable development strategy. The emergence of green credit and green finance is in compliance with the trend of the times and has extremely important practical significance for the protection of people's lives.

1.2. Research Status

In recent years, green credit has gradually attracted attention from the financial market. Especially with the goal of "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality", more and more authoritative people have analyzed and made suggestions on the current situation and problems of green credit development. Current academic research has basically covered the main research areas related to green credit, and has achieved rich, diverse and complementary research results, providing an important foundation and direction for subsequent research. Zhang Zihao and Jiang Ying took the annual data of my country's Shanghai and Shenzhen A-share listed companies from 2008 to 2020 as samples, used a difference-in-difference model to test the impact of green credit policies on the stock price crash risk of listed companies and its internal mechanism, and concluded that the green credit policy passed Research results show that "forcing" companies to disclose environmental information suppresses the risk of corporate stock price collapse^[1]. Based on the SEM model, Ma Yong and Zeng Lanlan concluded that the higher

credit risk of the green industry hinders commercial banks from supporting the green industry with credit funds, commercial banks can generally realize that the "two high pollution and one surplus" industries have higher credit risks, and corporate credit risks have a relatively large impact on the development of green credit [2]. Moreover, scholars also raised questions and suggestions regarding the development of green credit in Jiangxi Province. Tao Xinlin empirically concluded that green credit in Jiangxi Province has very little positive impact on rural industrial integration, and no stable and sustainable impact mechanism has been formed [3]. Wan Xuemei and others put forward the following suggestions based on a questionnaire survey of farmers' green credit investment needs: financial institutions should increase the supply of green credit products in the agricultural field and develop corresponding green credit products based on regional characteristics [4]. After sorting out the relevant literature on green credit development, it was found that current research on green credit by scholars rarely focuses on the specific investment directions of green credit products in Jiangxi Province, the actual demand for green credit products in county areas, the perfection of green credit policies in agriculture and the training of green credit professionals, It is not conducive to the effective promotion of green credit in Jiangxi Province. We need to continue to follow up on its development, adhere to the current good aspects, correct the shortcomings, and innovatively put forward new suggestions and solutions based on the current characteristics and problems of green credit in Jiangxi Province.

1.3. Significance

First of all, it helps to enrich the theoretical system of green credit development in Jiangxi Province. The construction of a green credit system provides impetus for promoting sustainable social development. Jiangxi Province was included in China's first batch of national ecological civilization experimental zones in August 2016. In recent years, a total of 35 reform measures and experiences in the field of ecological civilization in our province have been included in the national promotion list, and 36 cases of reform results have been included in the national ecological civilization. The compilation of reform cases in the pilot zone is enough to show that the development of green finance in Jiangxi Province has attracted much attention. Secondly, it can provide reference for the development of green credit in other cities.

2. The Comparative Advantages of Green Credit Over Traditional Credit

2.1. Basic Concepts

2.1.1. Green Credit

Green credit, also known as environmental financing or sustainable financing, is a new credit policy jointly proposed by the State Environmental Protection Administration, the People's Bank of China and the China Banking Regulatory Commission. The main purpose is to curb the blind expansion of high-pollution and high-energy-consuming industries and promote the development of green, environmentally friendly, and circular economy industries. In a sense, green credit can be understood as a low-carbon bank credit product. It uses interest rate subsidies, preferential interest rates and other support policies to guide commercial banks to bias their credit business towards environmentally friendly enterprises, while providing loan quotas to double-high-income enterprises. Restrictions and high interest rate penalties will limit their development, thereby guiding the flow of banking industry funds from highly polluting and environmentally damaging enterprises to state-supported industries to achieve "green allocation" of funds.

2.1.2. Traditional Credit

Traditional credit is the most important form of traditional financing for enterprises. It means that in order to meet the needs of its own production and operation, enterprises sign an agreement with a financial institution (bank, etc.) or a financing company with a good reputation, borrow a certain amount of funds, and borrow certain funds within the agreed period. A financing method that repays principal and interest within a certain period of time. When credit institutions conduct credit business processes, they generally evaluate the lender's willingness and ability to perform, and then decide whether to grant credit and the credit limit and term based on the evaluation results.

2.2. The Unique Advantages of Green Credit

Traditional finance is simpler than green finance. For the traditional financial industry, they only

focus on profitability, liquidity and security. The ultimate goal of enterprise production and operation is to maximize profits. For consumers, they often pursue cheap products. Therefore, when enterprises purchase raw materials and perform production and processing, they will follow the principle of cost minimization and only focus on how to produce to maximize profits, thus neglecting the protection of the environment. As for investors, they use externalities to effectively avoid taking responsibility for environmental pollution, so they cannot effectively supervise corporate pollution.

In real life, traditional bank credit will also provide credit support to many polluting companies and companies that do not meet standards. As a result, companies with high carbon emissions and high pollution have not been effectively solved, and their impact on the ecological environment has become increasingly worse. Traditional credit gives those companies with high energy consumption and pollution more opportunities to pollute the environment, while green credit uses requirements such as environmental pollution and sewage treatment as lending standards, which forces companies to reduce pollution, which coincides with sustainable development. Moreover, green credit relieves financial pressure on companies that produce environmentally friendly ecological products and provides strong support for the development of these environmentally friendly companies.

2.3. The Significance of Green Credit Development

In terms of environmental protection benefits: Green credit is a system that can control carbon emissions and pollution emissions from the source. The threshold standards for green credit force some companies with high carbon emissions and heavy pollution to reduce investment and production activities, causing more funds to flow to low-carbon, energy-saving, environmentally friendly and clean companies. While promoting green credit, it also makes consumers gradually realize the importance of environmental protection, improves residents' awareness of responsibility for protecting the environment, and provides a bright prospect for society to implement green concepts.

In terms of economic development benefits: Green credit mainly forces enterprises to transform green by increasing financing costs, and promotes green transformation of enterprises by reducing green agency costs^[5]. Green credit will force companies with high carbon emissions and heavy pollution to innovate production technology, complete the upgrade of industrial technology, and achieve low carbon emissions and low pollution emissions, thereby obtaining funds to ensure long-term sustainable operation of enterprises and produce more high-quality products. While each enterprise is carrying out technological upgrades, it also promotes the progress of production technology in the entire society and stimulates economic growth. Green credit occupies a pivotal position in my country's green financial system. It is an important source of funds for the green and low-carbon development of the real economy.

3. The Development Status of Green Credit in Jiangxi Province

The economic development level of Jiangxi Province is currently at a medium level in China. Based on the development background of green finance receiving more and more attention from the country, Jiangxi Province is currently vigorously promoting the development of green credit in Jiangxi Province. However, there are still deficiencies in some aspects. Next, we will elaborate on the development of green credit in Jiangxi Province from the following aspects:

3.1. The Overall Size and Growth Trend of Green Credit

During the "14th Five-Year Plan" period, the overall scale of green credit in Jiangxi Province showed a leap-forward growth trend. This is a critical period for practicing the concept of green development and building a new development pattern. As of the end of June 2023, the balance of green loans in the province was 685.039 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 43.89%. As of the end of December 2022, the balance of green loans in Jiangxi Province was 543.3 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 43.89%. In just half a year, the scale of green loans in the province has increased by 26.09%. At the end of the past three years, the growth rates of Jiangxi green loans were 36.12%, 40.24% and 39.52% respectively, which is much larger than other loans in the province. According to data released by Jiangxi Province, the scale of green credit in Jiangxi Province showed a slow increase from 2016 to 2018, but by 2019-2022, the scale of green credit in Jiangxi Province showed a rapid increase. Overall, the scale of green loans in Jiangxi Province is growing. Judging from the growth trend of the scale of green credit in Jiangxi Province, although green credit in Jiangxi Province is more effective to a certain extent, judging from the current level of economic development in Jiangxi, the degree of economic development in the

province is relatively low. For county areas, the tendency of green credit resources also needs more attention.

3.2. Industry and Regional Distribution of Green Credit Issuance

In terms of industry distribution, the industries and fields in which green loans in Jiangxi Province are mainly invested include: green infrastructure upgrades, electricity, heat, renewable energy and clean energy projects, natural protection, ecological restoration and disaster prevention and control projects. Data from the Nanchang Central Branch of the People's Bank of China show that as of the end of March 2023, among the province's green loans, loans to the energy conservation and environmental protection industries accounted for 23.13%; loans to the clean production industry accounted for 3.12%; loans to the clean energy industry accounted for 12.95%; ecological environment industry loans accounted for 23.41%; infrastructure green upgrade industry loans accounted for 37.25%. Judging from the percentage of the fields in which these green loan funds are invested, Jiangxi Province's current green credit funds are mainly invested in low-carbon and environmentally friendly industries.

In terms of regional distribution, green credits in Jiangxi Province are mainly issued in key ecological governance areas. Jiangxi Province remembers not to repeat the old path of pollution first and treatment later, and is committed to environmental management in key ecological areas. For example, data from the Jiangxi Provincial Branch of the Agricultural Development Bank of China shows that the bank actively supports the province's goal of building a green ecological corridor in Jiangxi along the Yangtze River Economic Belt and strives to promote the creation of international wetland cities in cities in Jiangxi Province. According to data from Ganzhou Bank, as of 2023, Ganzhou Bank has issued 200 million yuan in "green industry loans" for the comprehensive management and ecological restoration project of abandoned mines in the Hanshui area of Wenfeng Township, Xunwu County, coordinating the promotion of water protection, mine management, and land remediation, vegetation restoration, etc. In addition, other banks in Jiangxi Province have also adopted different green credit products to provide financial support for ecological restoration in Jiangxi Province. It can be seen that the regional distribution of green credit investment in Jiangxi Province is mainly in key ecological management areas, and ecological restoration and management are the key to the current construction of green ecological corridors in Jiangxi.

In terms of industry distribution, green loans in Jiangxi Province are mainly invested in the following industries and fields: infrastructure green upgrading, electricity, heat, renewable energy and clean energy projects, nature protection, ecological restoration and disaster prevention and control projects. The People's Bank of China Nanchang Central Sub-branch data show that, among them, as of the end of March 2023, in the province's green loans, energy-saving and environmental protection industry loans accounted for 23.13%; cleaner production industry loans accounted for 3.12%; cleaner energy industry loans accounted for 12.95%; ecological and environmental industry loans accounted for 23.41%; infrastructure green upgrading industry loans accounted for 37.25%. From the point of view of the percentage of these green loan funds invested in the field, the current green credit funds in Jiangxi Province are mainly invested in low-carbon and environmentally friendly large industries.

In terms of regional distribution, green credit in Jiangxi Province is mainly issued in key ecological management areas. Jiangxi Province, bearing in mind that it cannot go back to the old road of pollution first and then governance, is committed to the environmental governance of key ecological zones. For example, data from the Jiangxi branch of the Agricultural Development Bank of China shows that the bank is actively contributing to the province's goal of building a green ecological corridor in Jiangxi along the Yangtze River Economic Belt, and endeavoring to promote the creation of an international wetland city in various cities in Jiangxi Province. According to the data of Bank of Ganzhou, as of 2023, Bank of Ganzhou has issued 200 million yuan of "Green Industry Loan" for the comprehensive treatment and ecological restoration project of abandoned mines in Hanshui area of Wenfeng Township, Xunwu County, to promote the protection of watersheds, mine management, land remediation, vegetation restoration and so on. In addition, other banks in Jiangxi Province, Jiangxi Province, the ecological restoration of different green credit products to give financial support. It can be seen that the regional distribution of green credit investment in Jiangxi Province is mainly focused on ecological governance areas, ecological restoration and governance is currently the key to building green ecological corridors in Jiangxi.

3.3. Development of Green Credit Products and Services

So far, all banks in Jiangxi Province have strongly supported the development of green credit business. In terms of broadening financing channels for green and low-carbon industries, Jiangxi Province has actively guided banking institutions to innovate green credit products and services. Under the call of national policies, Jiangxi Province has gained momentum in developing green credit-related businesses. The main green credit products launched by various banks are as follows:

Table 1: Statistics of Green Credit Products of Banks in Jiangxi Province

Provincial Banks	Green Credit Products
Bank of Jiujiang	Smart Rich Farmer Loan, Photovoltaic Loan
Rural Commercial Bank	Momofuku-Carbon Sink Loan, Poultry Intelligent Clean Loan
Bank of Jiangxi	Low Carbon Life Theme Credit Card
China Construction Bank Jiangxi Branch	Low Carbon Transformation Loan Products, Forestry Farmers Quick Loan
ICBC Nanchang Branch	Carbon Finance, Subsidy Confirmation Loan
Bank of Communications Ganjiang New Area Branch	Carbon Income Rights Pledge Loan, Carbon Sink Loan
Ganzhou Bank	Green Industry Loan
Industrial Bank Nanchang Branch	Wanlibao-Green Finance
Postal Savings Bank Jiangxi Branch	Emission Rights Mortgage Loan

Judging from the various green credit products mainly launched by banks in Jiangxi Province in Table 1, the green credit products in Jiangxi Province have involved many aspects of society: agricultural small green loans, personal green consumption loans, ecological protection green loans, green loans for low-carbon industrial transformation, etc.

In addition, rural areas in Jiangxi Province are actively promoting the convenience of green loan services. The Jiangxi Provincial Government has built three major data platforms: an online verification platform for credit information of rural business households, a comprehensive service platform for inclusive finance in Jiangxi Province, and a big data credit reporting platform for corporate income and expenditure. The purpose of these three platforms is to provide services to small, medium and micro enterprises and rural businesses. Provide customers with multi-faceted financial services and loan service support. In addition, banks in Jiangxi Province have also launched mobile banking. For example, Jiangxi Rural Credit Cooperative uses grid services and online processing to reduce comprehensive financing costs. Continuously improve the coverage and convenience of green credit services to better meet the diversified loan needs of the people and the real economy.

3.4. Developments in Green Credit Policies and Regulations

In terms of policy planning, Jiangxi Province has consciously continued to improve green credit policies in recent years. The Jiangxi Provincial Government issued the "Jiangxi Province Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and Outline of Long-term Goals for 2035", which proposed the policy goal of deepening green financial reform and building a green financial service system; The "Decision on Supporting and Guaranteeing Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutral Work to Promote Jiangxi's Green Transformation and Development" clarifies the path design of Jiangxi Province's "carbon neutrality" and proposes to establish and improve a financial policy system that is conducive to green and low-carbon development. The "Jiangxi Province Green Finance Development Plan (2022-2025)" points out that although the province's green finance reform and innovation has achieved great results, problems of unbalanced and inadequate development still exist, and it will still face many challenges in the future. These policies provide clearer policy guidance for the future development of green credit. The Jiangxi Provincial Government is constantly making efforts to promote the development of green credit, and has given some specific policies in terms of existing problems in the development of green credit, future development plans and development goals and strategies.

4. Problems Arising in the Development of Green Credit in Jiangxi Province

It can be seen from the previous development status that although the overall scale of green credit in Jiangxi Province shows a growing trend, there are still problems of unbalanced and inadequate

development in the province. In addition, there is still room for improvement in the risk control of the green credit issuance industry in Jiangxi Province, the innovation of green products and services, and the improvement of policies and regulations.

4.1. The Overall Scale of Green Credit is Growing, But Resource Tendencies in County Areas Are Not Obvious

Although the total amount of green loans in Jiangxi Province has shown leaps and bounds, the performance of green credit development in county areas is still not outstanding. Taking Quannan County in Jiangxi Province as an example, as of the end of March 2023, the green credit balance in Quannan County was 784.2235 million yuan, accounting for only 6.83% of the balance of various loans. At the end of June 2023, the balance of local and foreign currency loans of financial institutions in Jiangxi Province was 5,681.5 billion yuan, of which green loans accounted for 12.06%. In contrast, Quannan County's green loans account for only half of the province's green credit. Despite the current strong demand for green credit, Quannan County still shows shortcomings such as "small scale and unbalanced structure." This makes it more difficult to develop the green economy in Quannan County [6]. Similarly, according to data from Xunwu County's "Brief Analysis of GDP Operation in 2021", at the end of December 2021, the growth rate of Xunwu County's loan scale was 1.4 percentage points lower than the city's. It can be seen that the resource tendency of green loans in county areas of Jiangxi Province is not obvious, and a certain amount of financial investment support is needed. The problem of unbalanced development has yet to be solved.

4.2. Risks Are High in the Field of Green Credit Issuance, And the Risk Rate of Non-performing Loans is High

The current industry areas for green credit issuance in Jiangxi Province are mainly: green infrastructure upgrades, electricity, heat, renewable energy and clean energy projects, natural protection, ecological restoration and disaster prevention and control projects. These areas all affect the risks of green credit issuance in different aspects.

First, the long development cycle of green industries increases credit risks. Judging from the main industries and fields where green credit is issued in Jiangxi Province, the development cycles of green projects in these industries and fields are relatively long. For example, as of September 2023, data from the website of China Construction Bank Jiangxi Branch shows that the comprehensive credit granted by China Construction Bank Jiangxi Branch to solar energy company JinkoSolar has reached 10.4 billion yuan, and it has extended 15 years of credit to wind turbine company Guangdong Nuclear Power Group. Green loans with such a long credit period not only require the bank's strong financial background, but also require the company's guarantee of future development prospects. Second, there is uncertainty about the sunk costs of ecological restoration and environmental governance projects. Most of the green credit funds in Jiangxi Province are invested in ecological restoration and environmental governance. The sunk costs of ecological restoration and environmental governance are uncertain, and their cost-benefit is in dynamic change, which also puts the repayment ability of ecological restoration and environmental governance projects at risk. Third, it is difficult to supervise the use of green credit funds. After green credit is issued to enterprises, most enterprises do not disclose the actual use of the funds. For example, Jiangxi Province has invested a large amount of credit funds in green transportation, but it is almost impossible to search for valuable information on the whereabouts of funds from major websites. . This behavior makes it difficult for banks to supervise the actual use of funds involved by lenders, and it is difficult to prevent operators from diverting funds for other purposes, which will lead to increased loan risks.

4.3. Green Credit Products Lack Innovation and the Reserve of Professional Service Personnel is Insufficient

Judging from the green credit products launched by banks in Jiangxi Province, most green credit products are mainly green industry projects, clean energy industry projects and energy conservation and environmental protection industry projects. Take ICBC Nanchang Branch as an example: According to data disclosed by ICBC Nanchang Branch, as of the end of August 2023, the bank's green credit balance was 27.727 billion yuan. Among them, loans for infrastructure green projects are 18.173 billion yuan, loans for clean energy industry projects are 6.423 billion yuan, and loans for energy conservation and environmental protection industry projects are 2.22 billion yuan. Most of the green credit products

launched by the bank focus on green industrial projects, energy conservation and environmental protection, clean energy, infrastructure construction and other fields, but have shortcomings in promoting the effective combination of green finance with inclusive, new urbanization and other areas of people's livelihood.

Jiangxi Province currently has limited green credit professionals and insufficient talent reserves. In counties and rural areas, there are many farmers who do not understand the Internet. This also forces Jiangxi Province to take measures to cultivate practical professionals who go to the countryside. The insufficient talent reserve is mainly due to the following two reasons: First, because Jiangxi Province is a major exporter of labor services and has a serious population loss. The per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents is low, and agglomeration effects have not yet been formed in attracting talents, leading to serious brain drain. Second, the finance majors in major universities in Jiangxi Province have not yet established a green finance curriculum system. There are shortcomings in the training mechanism for comprehensive talents, and the cultivation system for green finance talents needs to be improved.

4.4. Green Credit Policies Lack Perfection and Provide Insufficient Support to Jiangxi's Agriculture

The current green credit policies launched by Jiangxi Province mainly focus on ecological restoration and environmental governance, green infrastructure upgrades and green industrial transformation. From the "Jiangxi Province Fourteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and the Outline of Long-term Goals for 2035", "Decision on Supporting and Guaranteeing Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality to Promote Jiangxi's Green Transformation and Development" launched by Jiangxi Province in recent years, it can be seen that in the construction of "Beautiful Jiangxi", Jiangxi Province is committed to vigorously and orderly promoting basic requirements such as reaching carbon peak and carbon neutrality, and in-depth fighting against pollution prevention and control. Various policies mainly focus on ecological restoration and energy conservation and emission reduction, but Jiangxi Province is also a major agricultural province, and agricultural development also plays an important role in regional economic development. Judging from the various policies launched by Jiangxi Province, the government also needs to more specifically guide the development direction of green credit in agriculture in Jiangxi Province and propose targeted development strategies. The lack of government guidance can easily lead to insufficient social attention, causing banks to pay less attention to agriculture and lack of enthusiasm to launch targeted green credit products. As a result, many small-scale farmers with long loan periods and urgent need for funds are facing a shortage of capital chains. It is difficult to obtain funding sources.

5. Countermeasures and Suggestions to Promote the Development of Green Credit in Jiangxi Province

5.1. Increase the Emphasis on County Areas and Increase Publicity Efforts in County Areas

To promote the development of green credit in county areas, first, we must go deep into county areas, clarify the needs of local project development, and propose targeted and diversified green loan services. Take the lead in encouraging farmers to operate ecological agriculture. For small-scale farmers with long terms, the loan process should be simplified and loan conditions should be appropriately relaxed. For example, Jinxi County financial institutions issue "rural revitalization cards" to farmers in the county to support farmers' ecological planting and green industry development^[4]. The second is to increase the publicity of green credit products. Township governments should pay attention to improving the knowledge of green products in rural areas and help farmers understand the scenarios where green credit is actually available. In addition, increasing the publicity of green credit products and attracting green loans from environmental protection enterprises in other provinces will not only promote the development of green credit in the county, but also expand the scale and credit business of green loans in the province.

5.2. Propose Different Strategies for Different Areas to Avoid the Risk of Non-performing Loans

Since the current industry sectors in Jiangxi Province have certain risks, in order to avoid these risks and reduce the risk-taking ratio of the government and banks, the following points should be achieved:

First, for industrial projects with long development cycles, it is necessary to first master the information of loan companies. Banks must clearly understand the characteristics of the green industry for which they are lending, and have a clear understanding of the sustainability of the products they

develop, development cycles, fund uses and other basic information, strictly review the qualifications of green enterprises, and ensure that the enterprises have legal business qualifications and good credit records, and then give an appropriate loan strategy and determine a reasonable repayment period. Second, for industries such as ecological restoration and environmental governance that are difficult to supervise the actual use of funds, it is necessary to strengthen the financial supervision of green and environmentally friendly enterprises. One of the key links in preventing and controlling green credit risks is the financial management of green and environmentally friendly enterprises. Financial institutions should pay attention to the environmental risk assessment and management of green financing projects, prevent and control green credit risks from the source, and establish a long-term mechanism for green credit^[6]. Banks can request green and environmentally friendly enterprises that need loans to establish sound financial management systems, strengthen financial supervision and management, ensure that the actual use of funds is clear and traceable, and reduce the incidence of non-performing loans. Government departments should take the lead in improving the environmental information disclosure system, strengthen continuous supervision of the construction and operation of green projects, and ensure the sustainable development of green credit business^[6].

5.3. Develop A Variety of Green Credit Products and Strengthen the Construction of Green Credit Talents

It is necessary to innovate and diversify green credit products according to local conditions. As a major agricultural province in Jiangxi Province, green credit products should not only focus on large green industries and ecological restoration and environmental management projects. There is still a lack of innovation in the diversification of green credit products for agriculture in Jiangxi Province. In order to solve the deficiencies in this area, improvements can be made from the following aspects: First, regarding the actual situation of green development in Jiangxi Province, financial institutions can increase the supply of green credit products in food cultivation, fruit industry, etc. Targeted green credit product support for farmers can specifically promote agricultural economic development and adapt to the work goals of rural revitalization and development. Secondly, actively guide the connection between financial institutions and new agricultural business entities, and encourage financial institutions to provide village-wide credit to farmers in conjunction with the rural revitalization strategy to maximize the financing needs of different business entities. Individualized green credit products and services are an important part of improving the agricultural economic development of Jiangxi Province. They can not only solve the financial problems of farmers, but also improve the green credit product system of Jiangxi Province to a certain extent and promote the development of green credit in Jiangxi Province.

In light of the economic situation, we will strengthen the construction of green credit talent teams. First, it is necessary to closely connect with the current economic and social development situation, combined with market demand, improve the salary guarantee and financial subsidies for employees, strive to attract talents, form an agglomeration effect, and prevent brain drain. Promote the cultivation of high-quality green finance talents and ensure the orderly and healthy development of green finance work in our province. The second is to improve the discipline construction of green financial economics in major universities, establish green finance courses, form a professional talent training system, and comprehensively cultivate outstanding green financial management talents and professional and technical talents.

5.4. Improve the Policy System of Green Credit and Enhance Policy Support for Jiangxi's Agriculture

In terms of policy improvement, the Jiangxi Provincial Government should propose reasonable green credit policies based on Jiangxi's position as a major agricultural province and guide the flow of credit funds to the agricultural field. We can also learn from other provinces with reasonable and complete policy systems. For example, Henan Province has proposed agricultural credit guarantees for agricultural development. Agricultural credit guarantees are an important means to solve the financing problems of moderate-scale agricultural business entities and stimulate their internal vitality. They are also a financial lever. It is an important tool to mobilize financial capital and guide social capital to invest in agriculture. The establishment of an agricultural credit guarantee system is a major innovation in improving the agricultural support and protection system and deepening rural financial reform. It is an important part of building a strategic diversified investment mechanism to serve rural revitalization. In terms of policy practice, we should aim at cooperative development and sharing results, cooperate well with the government and various financial institutions, and innovate cooperation models. Drawing lessons from the "group mutual aid" loan model in rural areas of Fuzhou City, we will promote the collaborative

development of "leading enterprises + farmers + banks + regulatory authorities" to solve the problems of capital flow and business flow in the agricultural production chain.

6. Conclusions

To sum up, green credit in Jiangxi Province has achieved certain results, but in order to catch up with the national level, it needs to pay more attention to county areas, improve risk response measures, innovate green products and targeted policies system. By doing the above points well, I believe that the development of green credit in Jiangxi Province will get better and better in the future.

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