

palm oil, date oil and other oils, bananas, various strawberry varieties and many other commercially important plant species.

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FEATURES OF THE FUNCTIONING OF FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

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Досліджено особливості функціонування світових фінансових систем та запропоновано модель фінансової системи з урахуванням кризових станів з використанням сучасних технологій.

Ключові слова: фінансова система, міжнародні фінансові інститути, державні фінанси, фінансові ресурси, фінансовий механізм господарювання, банківська система, комерційний банк.

The peculiarities of functioning of the world financial systems were analyzed and a model of the financial system with consideration of crisis conditions using modern technologies was developed.

Keywords: *financial system, international financial institutions, state finances, financial resources, financial management mechanism, banking system, commercial bank.*

The presence of an effective financial system is an important condition for the functioning of the country's economy. The financial system is quite complex in terms of its structure, the result of which is the realization of the balance of interests and contradictions of financial policy and the economy.

The world financial system functions as a set of international currency, credit and settlement relations, interconnected through the interaction of world financial markets, international financial institutions, interdependent with each other in a certain order through world financial flows. The development of the world financial system is in constant dynamics, having prospects for expanding its structure by covering new spheres of activity, functioning of the world economy. All components of the world financial system are multifaceted and interconnected, therefore, for its harmonious and effective functioning in the conditions of globalization, the coordinated work of structural elements is a necessary condition.

Considering the structure and principles of building the financial system of Ukraine, it is possible to highlight the peculiarities of its formation. First of all, it should be emphasized that each of the links of the financial system is currently at a different level of development. Namely, the unequal level of legal and organizational support. This indicates the unbalanced nature of the financial system of Ukraine.

In modern conditions, both in terms of resources and role in society, state finances, especially the budget, occupy the leading place. It is here that the most decisive steps were taken during the years of creation of the financial system of an independent state. However, in recent years, the tendency to increase the specific weight of the budget in the redistribution of the gross domestic product and financial resources is clearly visible. In the economic context, this trend indicates an increase in the centralization of financial resources, an increase in their share at the disposal of the state. This can have a negative impact on economic and social processes in the national economy of Ukraine, because there may be a threat of transforming the budget from an effective regulatory tool into a simple fiscal structure at the state level.

The finances of business entities are still in the stage of transformation, and the distribution of profit between the consumption fund and the accumulation fund does not meet the optimal standards. Almost all the received profit is consumed, turned into an additional source of inflation,

and the share of profit directed to the development of production is too small. It is necessary to develop a regulatory mechanism that would facilitate the investment of one's own financial resources in the production sphere. Financial institutions in Ukraine, which ensure the functioning of the insurance system and the financial market, are at the stage of formation. Their financial strength is rather weak, trust on the part of business entities and the population is low, the financial mechanism of management and management is complex. The most difficult problems in Ukraine are related to the development of the financial market. The Ukrainian stock exchange has limited turnover, transactions with state securities are actively conducted, and trade in corporate securities is at a low level. The population of Ukraine almost does not participate in the activity of the stock market.

The American model is characterized by the fact that it is based on the individualism of its participants and the principles of liberalism - it encourages entrepreneurial activity and the desire to enrich the most active part of the population. At the same time, an acceptable standard of living is created for low-income groups due to various benefits and benefits. A characteristic feature of the US financial system is the tendency to increase the level of self-regulation, which is determined by the large number and reliability of financial instruments.

The elements of the financial system of the USA include: the finances of the federation, which include the federal budget, special funds of the federal level, finances of state enterprises; finances of states that have their own budgets, special funds and finances of state-owned enterprises; local finances, which include local budgets, municipal finances, various funds [1].

The Western European model is less unified, and therefore it is difficult to single out its most characteristic features. Thus, from the traditional continental Western European model, the British one falls out - it is more similar to the American one; or the Scandinavian model of the general welfare state. At the same time, the Western European model can be characterized as a corporate model, that is, one that is based not so much on the individualism of its participants, but on their economic, professional, trade union and other associations that realize their group interests, often through social protests and clashes. Harmonization of these interests is ensured by an economically strong state; the interests of private business are often limited to the interests of the rest of society; social guarantees are generally high, and therefore property stratification is insignificant [2].

The Japanese model is characterized by the commitment of the Japanese to communalism (community), i.e. the predominance of collective interests over individual interests in any collective - family, district, company. Such a model is characterized by little social stratification, and social obligations are assumed by communities, not the state. The monetary and credit system of Japan consists of the banking system, which includes the Central Bank of Japan and commercial banks

and other credit institutions. Large associations of banks and enterprises are especially developed in Japan. At the head of these groups is a local bank that unites large industrial enterprises [3].

The finances of Japan's state-owned enterprises are included in the state budget as special accounts. It is important that these enterprises are not engaged in production activities, but only support the infrastructure [4].

So, the financial system of countries with a developed economy includes the following links: state budget; territorial finances; state loan and loans of local authorities; special funds; finances of business entities.

According to the experience of functioning of the financial systems of the developed countries of the world, it can be seen that the functioning of the relevant systems is carried out quite effectively due to the significant work of state and local government bodies. The formation of the budgets of these countries is carried out on a medium-term basis, and there are large powers of local authorities in drawing up and implementing local budgets.

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STATE REGULATION IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

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Дана стаття присвячена дослідженню форм і методів державної підтримки українських агробізнесів з метою підвищення їх конкурентоспроможності. Розглянуто