

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

законодавчі, нормативні та економічні аспекти національного регулювання, можливості його вдосконалення та цільові напрямки вирішення практичних завдань розвитку сільськогосподарського виробництва. Продемонстровано концептуальний підхід до формування національної системи регулювання сільськогосподарського виробництва, який може стати основою для розробки державних заходів підтримки агробізнесу.

Ключові слова: державне регулювання, державна підтримка, сільськогосподарське виробництво, сільськогосподарські підприємства, конкурентоспроможність, конкурентоздатність, концептуальний підхід.

Article is devoted to research of forms and the methods of the state support of the agricultural enterprises of Ukraine directed on increase of their competitiveness. Legislatively-standard and economic aspects of state regulation, possibility of its perfection and a target direction on the permission of actual problems of development of an agricultural production are considered. The conceptual approach to formation of system of state regulation of an agricultural production which can be put in a basis of working out of measures of the state support of agricultural the enterprises is proved.

Key words: state regulation, the state support, an agricultural production, the agricultural enterprises, competitiveness, the conceptual approach..

The aggravation of the global food crisis and the formation of negative for consumers regarding further price dynamics in the market of agricultural products have raised the issue of food security for most countries of the world. For Ukraine, the issue of food security is of particular importance, primarily due to the current state of development of the domestic agro-industrial complex, which is increasing its production mainly on an extensive basis. The situation is exacerbated by periodic "manual" state intervention in the agricultural sector and the lack of reform of the land market. At the same time, favorable natural and climatic conditions for growing and strong human potential allow Ukraine not only to ensure its own food security, but also to become an active player in the global food market. Therefore, it is necessary to accelerate the process of reforming the agricultural sector Ukraine's agricultural sector, which requires significant modernization in the area of rural entrepreneurship, the introduction of innovative technologies in production, ensuring the profitability of producers, as well as building social infrastructure and developing rural areas [1].

In the theory of agrarian law, there is no consensus on the concept of "state regulation of agriculture". The relations arising in the process of state legal regulation of agriculture are complex. There are different views in the legal literature on this issue. By their legal nature, these relations

are managerial. Traditionally, in the theory of agrarian law, legal relations are divided into internal (intra-economic) and external (external-economic) relations. Among the external relations, a separate group includes agrarian administrative relations, i.e. relations of state regulation of agriculture in Ukraine. State regulation of agriculture is a type of state activity carried out by authorized state bodies.

The state bodies that carry out state regulation are determined in each case by the specifics of the object of state regulation. State regulation of agriculture as a legal category is social relations regulated by legal norms, in which the activities of state bodies, local self-government bodies and other authorized subjects are carried out, which continuously, purposefully, within the framework of their powers and the limits determined by the state agrarian policy, influence for the production, processing, sale of agricultural products, other types of agrarian relations in order to ensure food security, effective use of land and other natural resources, compliance with agrarian legislation, prevention of agrarian offenses and protection of citizens' rights; state regulation of agriculture is carried out on the following principles: compliance with legality; ensuring the realization of the constitutional rights and freedoms of peasants; free choice of organizational and legal form of management in agriculture and other branches of agriculture; systematic and comprehensive measures of state regulation of agriculture; purposefulness and targeting of state support for agricultural producers; prevention of groundless interference by state authorities and local self-government in the choice of forms of management and economic activity of agricultural producers, except for cases provided for by law; providing business entities with the protection of property rights to land, property and the results of their work; state support for scientific research on the creation and implementation of new ecologically clean resource-saving cultivation technologies, in-depth processing of agricultural raw materials and the production of competitive domestic products from them; protectionism of agricultural development; combination of state influence and market regulators [2].

State regulation of the agricultural market is carried out through its main methods and tools. Methods are manifested in the forms of management through interaction of subjects and objects of management and interaction between them. In accordance with market conditions, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine introduces state price regulation of certain types of products, including the following agricultural products: durum wheat; soft wheat; mixed grain wheat and rye (meslin); corn; barley; winter rye; spring rye; peas; buckwheat; millet; oats; soya; sunflower seeds; rapeseed seeds; flax seeds; hop cones; granulated sugar (beet sugar); wheat flour; rye flour; meat and off a slaughtered animals and poultry; milk powder; butter; sunflower oil. Minimum or maximum intervention prices are set for each type of agricultural product (commodity) defined in accordance

with the standards and subject to state price regulation or maximum intervention prices are set for each type of agricultural product (commodity) that is subject to state price regulation [3].

Analyzing the existing forms of support for the development of agricultural enterprises, they can be divided into three groups: indirect, direct and indirect. The first group includes indirect forms include government interventions in agricultural products, setting domestic prices and customs tariffs in the interests of domestic producers, etc. Direct subsidies include subsidies, loans, and compensation for part of the costs of crop insurance. Indirect measures include writing off and restructuring arrears of taxes and duties (mandatory payments) to budgets of all levels, establishing a special taxation regime, developing state targeted programs for the development of agricultural production, state stimulation of research and development activities in this area, etc. Successful development of agricultural production is achieved through a harmonious combination of administrative and economic methods of support of agricultural enterprises.

The objective need for administrative regulation of agricultural production is due to the evolution of market relations, the spread of globalisation processes in the country and the world, which are characterised by increased competition, monopoly development and environmental degradation. Under such conditions, the competitive environment should be viewed as institutional conditions for coordinating the activities of market participants, the mechanism of formation and functioning of which is based on the creation and change of certain institutions. It is the market mechanisms should balance the interests of market participants. In the context of considering the issue of state regulation of the agricultural. In the context of considering the state regulation of the agricultural market, we should focus on the state innovation and investment policy in the agricultural sector of the economy. The declared goals and strategic objectives meet the current requirements for the use of innovative opportunities to ensure the effective development of agricultural production [4].

Summary:

In order to increase the income of agricultural enterprises, it is necessary to expand the scope of state guarantees of fixed prices for agricultural products so that producers can receive payments from the state at the highest market price. In addition, in order to reduce the gap between agricultural prices and industrial prices, state regulation of agricultural production should be aimed at the innovation and investment development of agricultural enterprises. To this end, the Law of Ukraine "On Innovative Activities" should be amended to improve customs control over innovative activities, the procedure for granting innovative status to enterprises and the possibility of reviewing it during the period. Eligibility of innovative projects for public funding. The basis for the competitiveness of agribusiness is the creation of a legislative framework aimed at supporting its development, a developed system of agriculture, stock and commodity exchanges, banks and

insurance companies, as well as the preconditions for creating efficient production and marketing of competitive products.

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