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## **ANALYSIS OF THE FEATURES OF FINANCIAL REGULATION OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

### **ABSTRACT**

In most developed countries the effectiveness of financial regulation of the agricultural sector has a complex, comprehensive framework in which the institution of private ownership of land has a functional, but not a dominant value. Currently, the state regulation of agriculture and neighboring areas in countries with developed market economies - a highly developed system that covers all the complex economic and social aspects of agriculture.

The aim of the study is to determine the trends and characteristics of the financial regulation of the agricultural sector in foreign countries, and the possibility of their adaptation to national conditions, especially in a globalizing world economy and the further integration of Ukraine into the world economy. The objective of research is to identify priority areas of financial regulation of the agricultural sector to ensure its maximum efficiency.

It should be noted that in developed Western countries to ensure effective operation and development of the agricultural sector and its support in the form of grants, subsidies and various compensation payments is one of the priorities of economic policy. State regulation of the agricultural sector in most foreign countries under the government and international (the European Economic Community) program is approved by legislative bodies. Direct management is exercised by the executive central and local authorities. In the United States the implementation of agricultural policy through the Ministry of Agriculture. The European Economic Community (EC), there Directorate General of Agriculture, in

which it is formed a number of functional committees that regulate food markets that integrate markets of all member states. Also, it works throughout a national system of cooperative farmers. One of the areas of state regulation of agriculture in developed Western countries has price controls for agricultural products. Control systems of farm prices in the United States and in the EU provide an impact on market prices through a series of ancillary measures of process control of income and savings in agriculture through the prices and allowances to export prices.

Summarizing all the above mentioned on the financial regulation of the agricultural sector in the countries with developed market economies we can draw the following conclusions: the state provides financial - credit support to farmers with special preferential credit terms, taxation, budget financing; particular importance in government agricultural production is given control output, product quality, state of natural resources; functions of regulation and control in public administration agroindustrial production assigned to line ministries; dominant role in the complex activities of public administration in developed countries include prices. With the price mechanism public authorities stimulate growth efficiency which influences farm income. As a result, the system of financial regulation of the agricultural sector is effective and ensures stability of supply of food. The conditions are created for increasing the profitability of agricultural production and the necessary social guarantees for farmers, while preserving competition and market incentives.