

PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF FORMATION AND USE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF PENSION INSURANCE IN UKRAINE

The main problem in the formation and use of financial resources of the pension insurance system is the deteriorating demographic situation in the country. Demographic trends, in particular low level of reproduction of the population, lead to further aging of the population and increasing the burden on the working age population. In these conditions, there is a need to seek reserves actively to increase the income of the Pension Fund, primarily due to the growth of insurance premiums. This can be done by increasing the size of the pension fee, increasing the number of insured people - payers of pension contributions, expanding the base for accrual. Therefore, it is not a question of increasing the size of the pension fee in general, but of redistributing the burden of its payment to ensure proportional participation of the employer and the employee.

Another threat facing the pension system of Ukraine is a significant reduction in the working population against the background of an increase in the number of people receiving pensions. Exacerbation of this problem leads to an imbalance of revenues and expenditures of the budget of the Pension Fund of Ukraine, which again manifests itself in increasing the deficit of the Pension Fund of Ukraine and increasing pressure on the budget system.

It should be noted that there is also so-called psychological aspect, which contributes to reducing the income of the pension system of Ukraine. The essence of this problem is to shift personal responsibility for their own well-being to the state. At the same time, the presence of developed traditions of active participation of the population in pension insurance has a positive effect not only on ensuring the welfare of the household, but also on the economy as a whole [1, p.93]. Instead, the incentive to receive shadow income during employment threatens the proper quality of life in old age [2, p.135]. In our opinion, the tendency to shift responsibility to the state exists is due to the fact that a large part of the population of Ukraine remembers the times of the command-administrative regime, in which there were no signs of a market economy, and the state was fully responsible for pensioners. Today, this aspect has a negative impact on both the joint pension system and the non-state pension system, as the population refuses to pay additional social contributions in their favour and hopes to receive pension benefits from the state in whose favour they worked.

It should be noted that the most problematic aspect that negatively affects the financial resources of private pension entities is the risk of distrust [3, p. 118]. The risk of distrust is the risk of non-perception of long-term investment by financial institutions, formed under the influence of stereotypical statements or events. In our opinion, the main reason for the total distrust of the population in financial institutions is the financial illiteracy of the population and lack of motivation and interest of both employers and employees to implement pension savings. This is primarily due to the lack of information on the functioning of non-state pension institutions, as well as the lack of explanatory work on the content of non-state pension

provision for each citizen, the population's misunderstanding of the benefits of additional pension savings.

The unstable political situation has the most significant impact on the formation and use of financial resources of pension insurance of any state. Military actions, aggravation of the domestic political situation, changes in the political course and geopolitical situation have mostly negative consequences for the formation of financial resources of pension systems, which is associated with uncertainty about the future for the population.

Another problematic aspect, in our opinion, is the systemic risks that arise in the financial market and lead to the loss or lack of financial resources by pension insurance entities. It should be noted that these risks are the most difficult, because the financial market of Ukraine is not so developed, there are many high-risk instruments that create even more negative consequences primarily for the private pension system.

Thus, the pension insurance system of Ukraine as a full-fledged component of the financial system cannot exist without an adequate amount of financial resources that will completely fulfil the responsibilities and tasks assigned to the subjects of pension insurance. It should be noted that today, the pension system of Ukraine is still in the process of reform and its formation, which negatively affects the financial condition of its subjects. In the conditions of unstable political, economic and demographic situations, as well as the set of risks that exist in the middle of the financial system of Ukraine in combination with the pessimistic mood of the population does not provide adequate opportunities for full formation of financial resources and their effective use. This is manifested in the constant budget deficit of the Pension Fund of Ukraine, the lack of investment income by non-state pension providers, which hinders opportunities for proper provision of the population at retirement age.

References:

1. Shelest O.L., Oliynyk K.R. Problems of formation and use of financial resources of pension provision of Ukraine. *Economic studies*. №3 (25). 2019. pp.182-185.
2. Tulai O.I. Actual problems of the Pension Fund of Ukraine. *Problems of the economy*. №1, 2016. pp.132-139.
3. Teslyuk S.A. Financial resources of private pension funds in Ukraine: dis. for science. degree of Cand. econ. Science: 08.00.08. Eastern European National University named after Lesya Ukrainka. 2018. 302 p.

Serga A.

International business, 1st course

Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman

Scientific Supervisor - Ph.D. in Economics, Ass. Prof. of the Department of Finance M. M. Stepura

BUSINESS FINANCIAL SUPPORT DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN UKRAINE AND IN SOME OTHER COUNTRIES

The pandemic in many regions of the planet has challenged economic development and initiated rapid changes in both business and everyday life. Today's economic crisis, linked to the COVID-19 coronavirus outbreak in February 2020 and uncertainty about the effects of the pandemic on the economy, has forced governments to adapt quickly and implement business support measures, especially in the areas most affected - tourism, industry, and others.

The fall in global investment last year was sharp, particularly for *emerging market and developing economies* (EMDEs) excluding China. The 2020 global recession was somewhat less