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FISCAL DECENTRALIZATION IN FRANCE

Today the decentralized structure of public finance management is increasingly implemented by developed countries, as the increase of fiscal autonomy of local authorities enables to rationalize and optimize the cost of providing public services. Ukraine also continues steps towards fiscal decentralization, particularly important is to study the problems and obstacles faced developed democratic countries, among which, of course, is France, and mechanisms and tools that allow them to successfully transform the financial system to a more decentralized structure.

Since Ukraine aspires to join the European community and has a similar with France experience of a centralized management system, including public finance, the need is to study the French experience of the implementation of fiscal decentralization.

In France, the term refers to the concept of decentralization policy of 1968-1990 years

and was used to describe the evolution of observations of French spatial, economic and institutional organization. The policy of decentralization in France was initiated by the French acts of parliament, known as the Gaston Deferre Laws in 1982. Until this the French municipalities and agencies were operating in the conditions of limited autonomy under the law, adopted in 1871 and 1884 respectively.

As a result of reform in France there is formed a cooperative (mixed) model for fiscal decentralization.

Overall, the success and failure of the implementation of fiscal decentralization depends on a combination of factors, including the distribution of political and economic power across the country. Also the effects of devolution depend on a number of concurrent factors. Such factors include the particular features of national and local political systems; specific content policies and so on.