

JEL CLASSIFICATION: G23

## THE SYSTEMATIZATION OF FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES BY TYPES AS THE BASIS OF THEIR SYSTEM'S FORMALIZATION

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*Summary. A critical analysis of approaches to the division of financial intermediaries carried out and on this basis the classification signs of financial intermediaries identified and ordered, the main types of financial intermediaries are presented. The system of financial intermediaries is formalized. This system takes into account the basic properties*

*of open systems, the role of government oversight and self-regulatory organizations in the functioning of financial intermediaries, types of financial intermediaries on the type of active financial transactions, the list of institutions providing support services in the field of financial intermediation.*

**Key words:** *the financial intermediary, bank and non-bank financial institutions, depository institutions, contractual savings institutions, investment intermediaries, the system of financial intermediaries.*

Architectonics of financial intermediaries is forming under the influence of a combination of factors, among which should be noted the current level of economic development, public need for the existence of specific types of financial institutions, the national traditions, the structure of the financial system and the functioning of financial markets, etc. Questions about the classification of financial intermediaries and the formalization of the system deserve special attention, because this cannot be solved in the economic literature.

The aim of the article is ordering classifications and forming a plurality of types of financial intermediaries, taking into account the specifics of their activities and the formalization of model of financial intermediaries on this basis.

Identification of the classifications of financial intermediaries is a difficult task, since the number of varieties of these institutions is significant, and the list of services they offer to their customers – are very diverse. In the article the classification features are sorted and the following types of financial intermediaries are highlighted: by the organizational structure (institutional, contract); by the composition of founders (government, municipal, community, church and private); by the isolation of financial intermediary's assets from the founders' assets (autonomic, reserve); by the participation in the profits of the financial intermediary's founders (non-profit and commercial);

by management structure (single-level, two-level); by the accessibility of services (open, closed, corporate, industry, professional and territorial); by the form of receipt of financial services (with obligatory receipt, with voluntary receipt); by the type of active financial transactions (credit, loan and insurance, investment); by the ownership of the assets transferred to the management (with the private property, with the share property, with the trust property); by the stages of the life cycle (recently formed, at the stage of development, mature, at liquidation); by the risk of activity (conservative, aggressive); by the presence of guarantees for providing financial services (with guaranteed provision, no guarantees).

The system of financial intermediaries is difficult organized, ordered whole consisting of suppliers of financial services (banks and non-bank financial institutions, savings and insurance, loan and investment types), which are integrated into heterogeneous networks and relationships with agencies that provide additional services in the field of finance, consumers financial services, state supervision bodies and self-regulatory organizations in the process of redistribution and use of temporarily free funds in the financial market. The elemental composition of the system of financial intermediaries does not remain constant over time, and can be improved when changing internal and external conditions of functioning of financial intermediaries.

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