


Секція 4
ФІНАНСОВІ МЕХАНІЗМИ ЗБАЛАНСОВАНОГО
РОЗВИТКУ УКРАЇНИ



**CURRENT ISSUES AND PROSPECTS OF FINANCIAL AND
CREDIT SYSTEMS OF UKRAINE**
**(СУЧАСНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ФІНАНСОВОЇ ТА КРЕДИТНОЇ
СИСТЕМИ УКРАЇНИ)**

Березовська М.В., гр. ГРС-38
Науковий керівник – ст. викл. **І.І. Ков'ях**
Харківський державний університет харчування та торгівлі

Today, the National Bank of Ukraine's priority action algorithm should be concentrated in the monetary sphere in such areas as: improving the monetary policy decision-making system and its operational mechanism; the use by the National Bank of Ukraine as the operating benchmarks of monetary policy of net international reserves and net domestic assets, as well as the size of the monetary base.

The gravity of the complex financial crisis that has engulfed Ukraine made it clear that in order to solve the country's economic problems, it was necessary, first of all, to deep "reformat" the banking financial institutions and strengthen the European integration economic policy. That is, the changes that have already taken place in the financial system of the EU demand that measures on the implementation of current practice and future innovations planned for implementation in the financial system of the EU should take a prominent place in Ukraine's European integration program. In view of the modification of the financial system of the European Union, the measures to be taken by the relevant state bodies of Ukraine can be divided into two groups: measures arising from the terms of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU. Drawing on international experience, the process of creating a single mega-regulator of the financial market should also be initiated on the basis of the Banking Supervision Department of the National Bank of Ukraine and the National Commission, which carries out state regulation in the field of financial services markets.

First of all, it concerns fundamental changes to the concept of building a national banking system, which should depart from the classical (German) universal bank model and incorporate into its composition elements of the specialized bank system (Anglo-Saxon model). First of all, this concerns the following changes: a clear division between deposit-taking and investment banking institutions acceleration of full implementation of Basel-2 requirements and transition to compliance of Ukrainian banks.

Although the Ukrainian economy is slowing, macroeconomic conditions remain beneficial for banks' operations. The key macroeconomic risk to financial stability is any halt in cooperation between Ukraine and the IMF. This would make public debt refinancing more expensive, in particular on international private capital markets. Having access to those markets is critical for Ukraine as the country faces a period of peak debt repayments. In the coming months, once the elections are over, the existing cooperation program may be revised or a new program could be launched.

The financial standing of both households and businesses is improving. Real household income has been rising rapidly for three consecutive years. Improved consumer sentiment and higher income are encouraging households to take out more loans. Corporate income has also grown rapidly, profitability has returned to normal following a sharp revival after the crisis, and leverage has mostly remained at an acceptable level. Businesses are more clearly announcing plans to borrow more to invest in their fixed and working capital. Meanwhile, banks have said they are ready to ramp up corporate lending.

The share of domestic funding in the banks' total liabilities keeps rising, with external foreign currency borrowing accounting for just about 11% of the sector's total liabilities. While continuing to repay their external debts, banks are not attracting new external loans, because of relatively high interest rates and low demand for foreign currency loans. Although funding remains very short-term, banks have large volumes of high-quality liquid assets on their balance sheets on which they can rely to stave off any potential liquidity problems.

Consumer lending is highly lucrative, which makes it very attractive to banks. However, banks should not fail to appropriately account for the risks that segment brings. An NBU's analysis of the consumer lending segment showed that under current macroeconomic conditions most banks are adequately assessing their potential losses from consumer loans, and making appropriate provisions. However, estimates of expected losses in a crisis are too optimistic for the most part. In estimating the amount of required provisions, banks use models that are insensitive to a sharp deterioration in macroeconomic indicators. Therefore, if an adverse scenario

materializes, banks may not have formed sufficient provisions in advance. To prevent this, the NBU may increase risk weights for unsecured consumer loans in the future. This will ensure that banks have a sufficient capital cushion to absorb potential losses from this segment if a crisis arises.

The NBU makes further efforts to harmonize banking regulation and supervision with European acquis. Work is underway to set up new rules for calculating regulatory capital, capital to cover operational risk, and the net stable funding ratio (NSFR). The NBU is expected to approve these documents by the end of this year after discussing them with the banking community.

ФІНАНСОВІ ОЗНАКИ БАНКРУТСТВА

Бобошко А. Ю., гр.Ф-19ск

Науковий керівник – канд. екон. наук, доц. **В.М. Лачкова**
Харківській державний університет харчування та торгівлі

Сьогодні в Україні достатньо гостро постала проблема неплатоспроможності багатьох вітчизняних підприємств. Умови господарювання характеризуються нестабільністю бізнес-середовища, постійною зміною значного набору чинників, що суттєво впливають на господарську діяльність підприємств, дестабілізують її та призводять до банкрутства.

Банкрутство підприємства це складний процес, який охоплює юридичну, управлінську, організаційну, фінансову, обліково-аналітичну сфери. Вітчизняні та зарубіжні вчені продовжують здійснювати пошук нових підходів до захисту інтересів всіх учасників процедури банкрутства у випадку ліквідації підприємства. Однак розроблені методики та практичні підходи до ліквідації суб'єкта господарювання стикаються з проблемами неадаптованості, неспівставності до діючого вітчизняного законодавства і реальних умов функціонування суб'єктів підприємництва, що перебувають на межі банкрутства, тому вони потребують подальшого опрацювання в напрямку удосконалення.

До банкрутства підприємство можуть привести такі фінансові причини, як: порушення фінансової стійкості підприємства; незбалансованість грошових надходжень та видатків підприємства; тривала неспроможність підприємства, що спричинена низькою ліквідністю активів. Характер цих причин вказує, що банкрутство