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NAS RK is pleased to announce that Bulletin of NAS RK scientific journal has been accepted for indexing in the Emerging Sources Citation Index, a new edition of Web of Science. Content in this index is under consideration by Clarivate Analytics to be accepted in the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. The quality and depth of content Web of Science offers to researchers, authors, publishers, and institutions sets it apart from other research databases. The inclusion of Bulletin of NAS RK in the Emerging Sources Citation Index demonstrates our dedication to providing the most relevant and influential multidiscipline content to our community.

Қазақстан Республикасы Ұлттық ғылым академиясы "ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысы" ғылыми журналының Web of Science-тің жаңаланған нұсқасы Emerging Sources Citation Index-те индекстелуге қабылданғанын хабарлайды. Бұл индекстелу барысында Clarivate Analytics компаниясы журналды одан әрі the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index және the Arts & Humanities Citation Index-ке қабылдау мәселесін қарастыруда. Web of Science зерттеушілер, авторлар, баспашылар мен мекемелерге контент тереңдігі мен сапасын ұсынады. ҚР ҰҒА Хабаршысының Emerging Sources Citation Index-ке енуі біздің қоғамдастық үшін ең өзекті және беделді мультидисциплинарлы контентке адалдығымызды білдіреді.

НАН РК сообщает, что научный журнал «Вестник НАН РК» был принят для индексирования в Emerging Sources CitationIndex, обновленной версии Web of Science. Содержание в этом индексировании находится в стадии рассмотрения компанией Clarivate Analytics для дальнейшего принятия журнала в the Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index и the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. Web of Science предлагает качество и глубину контента для исследователей, авторов, издателей и учреждений. Включение Вестника НАН РК в Emerging Sources Citation Index демонстрирует нашу приверженность к наиболее актуальному и влиятельному мультидисциплинарному контенту для нашего сообщества.

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kostogryzvg@gmail.com, valeriya0415@gmail.com**DEVELOPMENT OF THE BANKING SECTOR OF UKRAINE
IN THE SPACE OF FORMATION OF DESTRUCTIVE CONSEQUENCES
OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL AND
ECONOMIC CRISES: ECONOMIC AND LEGAL ASPECTS**

Abstract. The article examines the impact of globalization on the development of the world and national economic systems. The high probability of a global economic recession due to the coronavirus outbreak is projected to have significant consequences for both the global economy and the economy of Ukraine. Due to the probable change in the structure of the world economy and logistics, there is a growing need to study the risks of the national banking system, which demonstrates a high dependence on global financial markets. The peculiarities of the manifestation of financial and economic crises in the conditions of turbulence of the international financial markets and strengthening of financial instability have been considered. The causes and consequences of crises in the banking sector of Ukraine have been studied. The analysis of macroeconomic indicators of economic development of Ukraine during 2006-2019 with identifying of crisis periods has been carried out. Particular attention has been paid to the study of the preconditions for the emergence and consequences of the global financial and economic crisis for the economy of Ukraine in general and the banking sector in particular. Indicators that characterize the degree of penetration of the banking system into the economy of Ukraine have been analyzed, that will determine the features of crises at different stages of socio-economic development and conduct a comparative assessment of anti-crisis measures of the NBU aimed at stabilizing the banking sector. Taking into account the fact that the causes of financial and economic crises are not identical, measures used during the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011 cannot be taken to overcome the negative consequences of the Coronacrisis of 2020. Regulatory aspects of the banking system in times of crisis have been systematized. An attempt to predict the possible development of events in the domestic banking sector in the context of the Coronacrisis of 2020 has been made.

The purpose of the article is to study the development trends of the banking sector of Ukraine in the space of formation of the destructive consequences of the global financial and economic crises and to determine the main directions of anti-crisis regulation of banking.

Key words: globalization, financial and economic crisis, coronacrisis, legal regulation, digitalization, banking sector, anti-crisis measures.

Introduction. A banking system as a basic element of the economic system of a state performs the social transformational function of accumulating public financial savings and using them to finance the needs of the economy. Effective functioning and sustainable development of the banking system is possible only in conditions of general financial stability of the country's economy. Financial and economic instability of the macroenvironment leads to accumulation of political, economic and institutional risks in the banking system, which cause the development of crises both at the level of individual banks (banks are unable to meet their obligations to customers) and at the level of the banking system as a whole (the system loses the ability to perform its main functions to maintain the stability of

the exchange rate, efficient allocation of financial resources, ensuring safety of savings, etc.). In particular, the negative consequences of the global financial and economic crisis include a slowdown in GDP growth, worsening of investment climate, devaluation of the national currency, reduction of consumer lending and lending to the real sector of the economy, etc. Against the background of unfolding of the Coronacrisis in 2020, which is projected to cost the world economy USD 8.8 trillion or 10% of global GDP, the research of the causes of global financial and economic crises and the consequences of their impact on the economy in general, and the functioning of the banking sector in particular, is becoming increasingly relevant.

Due to the cyclical nature and systemic nature of financial and economic crises, their nature, factors of influence and features of manifestation have been studied in the works of both foreign and domestic scientists. Given the fact that the development of financial markets takes place in unpredictable and chaotic conditions, the authors [1] with the help of a turbulent approach investigated the patterns of economic systems and the causes of financial and economic crises. Some works are concentrated on the study of the influence of the global financial crisis on the EU integration trends. The work [2] analyzes the peculiarities of the influence of political and economic stability on the European integration processes in Norway; the work [3] determines the peculiarities of the development of financial services markets in Eastern Europe and reaffirms the important role of banking sector stability in ensuring the economic development of the country; the work [4] studies challenges and threats to financial services market due to modern information technologies. Factors of informatization and their influence on the processes of economic development of Ukraine have been studied in the work [5]. The financial and economic crisis has a negative impact on all sectors of the economy, including the manufacturing sector, and the features of its functioning have been studied in the work [6]. Mechanisms of forming strategies for large enterprises in markets with intense competition have been identified in the work [7]. The formation of a new model of the economy to overcome the crisis has been justified in the work [8].

The information base of the study is the current legislation and regulations of Ukraine, official statistics of the World Bank (WB) and the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU), the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (CMU), the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU), monographic studies and scientific publications.

Results. The intensification of globalization processes has led to the growth of interconnections and interdependencies of national economic systems, and their cyclical nature is accompanied by both the rise and fall of economic activity. Since the banking sector is a basic element of the economic system of any country, banks are among the first to feel the negative effects of global financial and economic crises, or they may be the cause of the occurrence of the crises.

The main cause of all banking crises is excessively risky operations of banks and lack of proper control over them by central banks and governments of different countries. Banking crises are often accompanied by general economic and financial crises, combined with crises in certain sectors of the economy and socio-political crisis, sharpening them and worsening the consequences. The crisis of the banking system of a country can be an element in the chain of crises at the regional and even global level, but at the same time can be relatively independent. However, crisis factors do not always arise directly in the banking sector, sometimes crises arise in other areas (political, social, etc.) and are projected on the banking sector as the most sensitive to external shocks.

In general, a banking crisis is an objective multi-stage process that manifests itself in the inability of the banking system to perform its basic functions, which is shown by the loss of liquidity and solvency by banks and can lead to financial market destabilization and falling economic indicators.

The latest and deepest global crisis, which has affected various areas of financial institutions in many countries, is the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011, which began with the mortgage crisis in the United States and caused serious financial instability in Europe and Asia, in particular in Japan and China, which had placed their assets in US mortgage securities. The bankruptcies of the leading international investment banks Lehmann Brothers and Merrill Lynch affected the US Treasury bonds yields, which fell by almost 2 times, and the fall of the Dow Jones index (on August 30, 2008 it fell by 7%). The downgrade of the US sovereign credit rating led to a decline in confidence in US Treasury bonds, which for many years had served as a benchmark for the international borrowing market, and the

devaluation of the dollar, which inevitably led to chaos in global financial markets. The devaluation of the dollar has jeopardized its use as the world's reserve currency. In response, China, the largest creditor of the United States, offered to replace the dollar with another reserve currency, which could mitigate the effects of the crisis for many countries whose economies were heavily pegged to the US dollar as a currency for international settlements. The situation on the world financial markets was exacerbated by the catastrophic situation in Italy, Spain, Ireland, Portugal and Greece, which emerged after the crisis and affected the depreciation of the euro against other world currencies. The Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011, which became widespread, led to a slowdown in GDP growth in many countries, reduced business and investment activity in global financial markets and became a catalyst for liquidity problems in most financially stable banking systems. Globally, the mortgage crisis has actually become a crisis of overproduction – the volume of industrial production in the world has significantly exceeded demand for products, and high purchasing power was stimulated mainly through lending [9].

Most economists and financial analysts predicted the beginning of a new global economic crisis almost immediately after the world had recovered from the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York estimated that the probability of a new recession at the end of 2019 on the bond indicator is at the level of 2007. One of the world's leading investment banks JP Morgan Chase in late 2019 announced the approach of a "super crisis", having conducted a study that took into account the duration of global economic growth, finance of large corporations, asset value and financial innovation [10]. In January 2020, K. Georgieva, the head of the IMF, said that the world was waiting for a new Great Depression, as there was a trend similar to the situation of the 1920s, which had ended with the collapse of markets in 1929 [11]. According to Bloomberg, the losses of the world economy due to the new global financial crisis have already reached USD 3.4 trillion, which has exceeded the equivalent of gross domestic product (GDP) of Great Britain. According to IMF forecasts, GDP in the EU is expected to decline by 2020 at 6.6% (Germany – at 7%, Italy – 9.1%, Spain – 8%, Poland – 4.6%) [12].

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, has become a catalyst for negative trends for the world economy, causing GDP loss, a decline in the tourism business (in 2020 the global tourism decline could reach 25% and lead to a reduction in jobs by 12–14%), the collapse of oil prices, and with them – a stock market crash. Bloomberg reported a sharp drop in world oil prices and a drop in the price of a barrel below the mark of USD 50 [12]. Reuters noted the loss of global public companies to USD 5 trillion in just a week. The quotation slumps were the most serious since the crisis of 2007-2011. The volatility index ("the fear index") of markets rose to two-year highs. A stable-negative trend is observed on all European stock exchanges, including the London Stock Exchange FTSE, German DAX and French CAC [13]. March 12, 2020 was called "Black Thursday" due to the closing down of financial markets as a result of a sharp fall in stock prices and the largest collapse of indices (Dow Jones, S&P 500) in the US stock market since 1987. According to the results of trading, the indices fell into the so-called "bear territory" (prices fell by more than 20%). The S&P 500, which includes the world's 500 largest companies, fell by 9.5% that day. In general, it lost 26.7% of the highest mark, which had been set only the previous month. The Dow Jones Industrial Average lost almost 10%. This is the biggest loss since falling by 23% on "Black Monday" in 1987. Thus, an unprecedented growth of indices, which had been lasting for 11 years [14], was completed, and it can be identified as signs of a new global financial and economic crisis of 2020.

The dependence of Ukraine on the global financial system is a key reason for the spread of the crisis to the national banking sector. The causes of the crisis in the banking sector of Ukraine are related to the cumulative effect of a number of negative macroeconomic indicators and risks (imbalances) of the banking sector, which have developed over time and whose impact has intensified during the crisis in global financial markets. The negative macroeconomic factors are amplified by internal political instability in 2014: the government crisis, the Anti-Terrorist Operation in the East since 2014 (part of Donetsk and Luhansk regions), the occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, inefficiency of public administration and regulation. Figure 1 shows the dynamic trends of the main macroeconomic indicators of economic development of Ukraine during 2006-2019 with identifying of crisis periods.

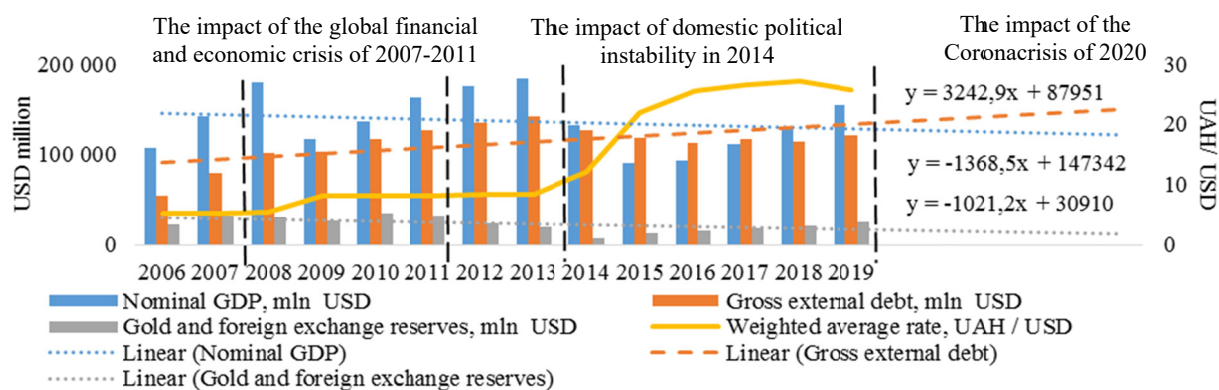


Figure 1 – Dynamics of macroeconomic indicators of Ukraine for 2006-2019 and their forecast up to 2024
Source: compiled by the authors based on [15, 16, 17]

During 2006-2019, macroeconomic indicators of Ukraine's economic development twice underwent significant negative changes: as a result of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011; due to destabilization of the political situation in 2014. These changes were exacerbated by the devaluation of the national currency, as the data in Figure 1 are presented in USD. That is, the negative dynamics is burdened by exchange rate differences. Since 2016, macroeconomic indicators have been gradually recovering, but the trend line (forecast) up to 2024 is negative. The destabilizing impact of domestic macroeconomic factors, worsened by the turbulence of external world markets, increases the risks accumulated directly in the middle of the national banking system, leading to structural changes in bank capital. The expansion of foreign capital into the national banking sector has led to profound transformations in the structure of Ukraine's banking system, increased vulnerability and reduced controllability of economic processes due to uncontrolled inflow of foreign capital and its concentration in high-profit and high-risk sectors of the banking market.

The analysis of the presence of banks with foreign capital in the banking system of Ukraine in recent years reveals two main trends: the rapid increase in the number of banks with foreign capital in 2006-2012 and the outflow of foreign capital for the period 2013-2019. During 2006-2012, the number of banks with foreign capital has almost doubled, from 35 to 53 banks (up to 30% of the country's bank capital). The period of 2013-2019 is characterized by a significant decrease in the total number of banking institutions by 101 units or 2.34 times and a decrease in the number of banks with foreign capital by 18 institutions, but the share of foreign capital in the banking sector of Ukraine grew annually and amounted to 46.6%, which is the highest figure for the last 15 years. It should be noted that during the crisis, banking institutions with foreign capital proved to be more stable, as evidenced by the lower rate of reduction in the number of banks with foreign capital compared to Ukrainian.

The dynamics of the main indicators that characterize the degree of penetration of the banking system into the country's economy (Figure 2) shows the negative effects of the global financial crisis of 2007-2011 and domestic political fluctuations in 2013-2014 for the banking sector of Ukraine and extremely low activity of Ukrainian banks in ensuring economic growth. The dynamics of the ratio of banks' assets to GDP shows that for a long time the banking sector of Ukraine has failed to recover assets – after the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011. The figure, which previously reached a maximum of 97.7%, despite slight slowdowns, almost all the time tended to decrease and at the end of 2019 amounted to 39%. For comparison, the ratio of bank assets to GDP in France is 280%, in Germany it is 310% [18]. The ratio of bank loans to GDP in Ukraine also continues to decline and in 2019 was 35%, which is significantly lower than the EU average – 157.4% (in France, Germany, and Italy – 100-150%, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Spain – 200-300%) and is typical for developing economies (Brazil, India, Eastern Europe).

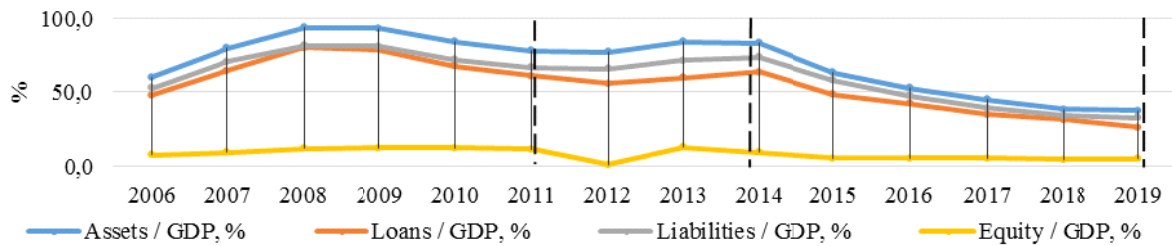


Figure 2 – Dynamics of the degree of penetration of the banking system into the economy of Ukraine during 2006-2019

Source: compiled by the authors based on the official site of the NBU [16]

Credit activity in the national banking sector remains low despite the excess liquidity accumulated by banks (Figure 3). In the pre-crisis period, banks pursued an aggressive credit policy (the growth rate of the loan portfolio averaged 91.22% annually). Since the end of 2008, this trend has changed to the opposite: in 2009 the volume of loans decreased by USD 5,897 million compared to 2008, and the growth rate of lending slowed down by 68.9%. After the growth of loans during 2009-2013 by 40% to the amount of USD 153,568 million in 2013-2019, there was a sharp decrease in lending by 2.6 times to USD 57,925 million. This was facilitated by a reduction in bank resources due to slower growth of deposits, declining effective demand for credit resources, high credit risks and restrictions by the NBU (for example, on foreign currency lending) aimed at curbing inflationary pressures and the devaluation of the national currency.

Corporate loans are the dominant component of the loan portfolio of Ukrainian banks, their share in the loan portfolio has a steady upward trend from 60% in 2008 to 79% in 2019. The total amount of corporate loans in the Ukrainian economy in recent years has shown a declining trend, in particular, to USD 8.5 billion during 2014-2015, to USD 3.7 billion for 2016. During 2017-2019, the corporate loan portfolio gradually grew, but the pace of such growth did not meet the needs of the economy in “long” resources [19].

Against the background of the financial crisis in the conditions of mass non-repayment of loans, there was an increase in bad debts on loans and deterioration in the quality of assets of banking institutions. In 2014–2019, both the volume of non-performing loans increased by USD 9,286 million (from USD 20,573 million to USD 11,287 million), and their share in the loan portfolio by 37.9% (from 13.5% to 51.4% respectively). According to NBU estimates, the 5 largest debtors of banks, which are representatives of large corporate business, account for 39% of banks’ loan portfolio; respectively, for 10 debtors it is 60% of the loan portfolio; for 20 debtors – 82% of the loan portfolio; for 40 debtors – 97% of the loan portfolio (a total of USD 10766 million), which indicates a significant concentration of lending and investment activities of banks in the business structures of related parties [20].

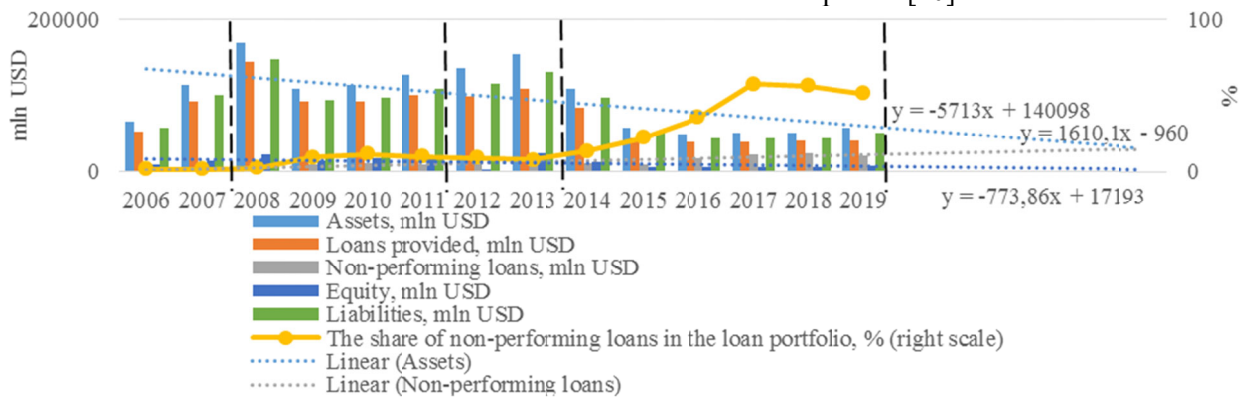


Figure 3 – Dynamics of the main indicators of the development of the banking sector of Ukraine during 2006-2019 and their forecast up to 2024

Source: compiled by the authors based on the official site of the NBU [16]

Comparative characteristics of the crisis in the banking sector of Ukraine,
as a result of the impact of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011 and the Coronacrisis of 2020

Feature	The Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011	The Coronacrisis of 2020
Catalyst	The United States subprime mortgage crisis in 2007	The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2
Causes	rapid growth of foreign capital in the structure of the banking system, hypertrophied growth of consumer lending, accumulation of banking risks, rising inflationary pressures and trade deficit, growing unemployment, decline in real GDP, the threat of default, low capitalization of banks	reduction of trade turnover due to closing of borders, growing gross external debt, growing unemployment, sharp fall of oil prices, decline in real GDP, the threat of default, changes of prices in commodity markets, decrease in level of business activity
Effects	devaluation of the national currency, accelerating inflation, rising banking risks, deteriorating asset quality due to rising share of non-performing loans, reducing the resource base due to withdrawal of deposits from bank deposit accounts, lower interest rates on deposits, rising interest rates on loans and reduced demand for loans liquidity, unprofitable activities, exposing imbalances in banking activities, cleaning up of inefficient banks (withdrawal of unscrupulous agents from the market), reduction of investment activity, etc.	increasing costs of banks to eliminate the effects of the Coronacrisis, accelerating inflation, exposing imbalances in banking, devaluation of the national currency at the beginning of the Coronacrisis, increasing the role of digital instruments and changing the paradigm of banking, growth of non-cash and cryptocurrency payments, reduction of demand for credit resources, reduction of interest rates on deposits and loans, reduction of investment activity, etc.
Regulatory and legal aspects of the application of anti-crisis measures	Law of Ukraine "On priority measures to prevent the negative consequences of the financial crisis and on amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine" № 639-VI (the Stabilization Fund was established; the amount of guarantees on deposits of individuals was increased to UAH 150,000); Resolution of the NBU Board "On additional measures for banks' activities" № 319 (prohibition on long-term return of time deposits, establishment of a marginal deviation between the rate of purchase and sale of cash foreign currency (up to 5%), restriction of active operations); Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the Procedure for state participation in the capitalization of banks" № 960 (the rules of recapitalization of banks by the state has been determined and the procedure has been simplified); Resolution of the Board of the NBU "On the implementation of diagnostic examination of banks" № 389 (the procedure, methodology and program of diagnostic examination have been developed); Resolution of the NBU Board "The special procedure for implementing measures for financial recovery of banks" № 405 (regulates reorganization of the bank and formation, increase of the bank's authorized capital by shareholders (participants) of the bank, third parties (investors) or the state under a simplified procedure); Law of Ukraine "On amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine on prohibition of banks to change the terms of a bank deposit agreement and a loan agreement unilaterally" (the practice of unilaterally changing the terms of concluded credit agreements and bank deposit agreements to protect the rights of clients); Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers and the NBU "On the procedure for refinancing banks during the financial and economic crisis" № 44 (refinancing of banks through tenders for more than 14 days, the provision of stabilization loans), etc.	Law of Ukraine "On amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and other laws of Ukraine concerning additional support to taxpayers for the period of measures aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19)" № 591-IX (the minimum size of the bank's authorized capital has been reduced to UAH 200 million); Law of Ukraine "On amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19)" № 530-IX (for the period of quarantine or restrictive measures related to the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19), and within 30 days from the date of its cancellation it is prohibited for JSC "Oschadbank" to suspend expenditure operations on the current account of an internally displaced person in the absence of physical identification); Decision of the NBU "On measures of the National Bank of Ukraine to combat crises and the situation in the foreign exchange market of Ukraine" № 9-rd (targeted long-term refinancing of banks to lend to investment projects, small and medium-sized businesses has been introduced; the rate of mandatory reserves has been reduced; the specifics of the application of requirements for credit risk assessment on debt, restructured due to reduced income of borrowers and / or deterioration of their financial condition due to the spread of coronavirus infection, has been identified); Law of Ukraine "On amendments to certain legislative acts of Ukraine aimed at providing additional social and economic guarantees in connection with the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19)" № 540-IX of March 30, 2020 (prohibition of raising the interest rate under a loan agreement, change in terms of publication of annual financial statements, annual consolidated financial statements of the bank together with the audit report), etc.

Source: compiled by the authors

For Ukraine, the Coronacrisis of 2020 was the first crisis that was not accompanied by bank failures and panic of depositors, but caused a decline in economic activity of small and medium-sized businesses and a reduction in GDP (according to IMF forecasts, by 7.7%). Also, at the end of 2020 the NBU worsened inflation forecasts (from 5.6% to 8.7%), the consolidated balance of payments to a deficit of USD 1.1 billion from a surplus of USD 3.2 billion at the beginning of the year and other macroeconomic indicators, which allows with high probability to predict the devaluation of the national currency. However, due to the delayed effect of the Coronacrisis of 2020, it is still impossible to assess the consequences of its impact on the banking sector of Ukraine.

Discussion. There are no standard measures to counter the crisis. The measures taken, first of all, must neutralize the causes of its occurrence. Let's make a comparative description of the peculiarities of the development of the banking sector of Ukraine in the conditions of the impact of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011 and the Coronacrisis of 2020 (table). The study shows that the causes of financial and economic crises are not identical, so the measures used during the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011 cannot be taken. Both the NBU and individual banks should develop measures based on new challenges for the banking sector, carried by the Coronacrisis of 2020.

Conclusions. Based on the study, it can be concluded that significant integration of Ukraine into international financial flows increases the risk of solvency of the domestic financial system in general and the banking sector in particular, which does not have sufficient potential to counter the turbulence of global financial markets, that is why it will only repeat their general trend. However, in contrast to the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011, in 2020, the banking sector of Ukraine has a sufficient level of capitalization to withstand external challenges and cover the negative consequences of banking risks. To mitigate the impact of the Coronacrisis of 2020 on the national economy and the banking sector in particular, a comprehensive approach should be applied, as the problems of the banking sector are interrelated with economic and political processes in the country and, in turn, affect the general economic situation. The main anti-crisis measures under this approach should be: at the macro level – reducing the dollarization of the economy, decelerating inflation rates, limiting external gross debt to reduce the critical dependence of the domestic economy on general trends in global financial markets and stabilizing the fiscal situation, gradual structural changes in the economy, stimulation of the IT-sector and transition to digital technologies; at the level of the banking system – to stimulate the orientation of banking resources in lending to the real sector of the economy, solving the problem of “toxic” assets of banks, limiting the level of banking risks, etc. The comparative characteristics of the impact of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis of 2007-2011 and the Coronacrisis of 2020 allowed to identify differences in the regulatory framework of the banking sector during the crisis to stabilize the banks and mitigate the impact of external shocks. Provided that the efforts of the government and the NBU are combined, Ukraine's losses from the Coronacrisis of 2020 may be lower than in other countries that will allow Ukraine to ensure conditions for rapid economic recovery.

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**ӘЛЕМДІК ҚАРЖЫ-ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ ДАҒДАРЫС ӘСЕРІНІҢ ДЕСТРУКТИВТІ
САЛДАРЫН ҚАЛЫПТАСТЫРУ КЕҢІСТІГІНДЕ УКРАИНАНЫҢ БАНК
СЕКТОРЫНЫҢ ДАМУЫ: ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫҚ-ҚҰҚЫҚТЫҚ АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ**

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РАЗВИТИЕ БАНКОВСКОГО СЕКТОРА УКРАИНЫ В ПРОСТРАНСТВЕ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ДЕСТРУКТИВНЫХ ПОСЛЕДСТВИЙ ВЛИЯНИЯ МИРОВОГО ФИНАНСОВО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО КРИЗИСА: ЭКОНОМИКО-ПРАВОВЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ

Аннотация. В статье рассматривается влияние глобализации на развитие мировой и национальной экономических систем. Высокая вероятность глобальной экономической рецессии из-за вспышки коронавируса, по прогнозам, будет иметь значительные последствия как для мировой экономики, так и для экономики Украины. В связи с вероятным изменением структуры мировой экономики и логистики возрастает необходимость изучения рисков национальной банковской системы, демонстрирующей высокую зависимость от мировых финансовых рынков. Рассмотрены особенности проявления финансово-экономических кризисов в условиях турбулентности международных финансовых рынков и усиления финансовой нестабильности. Изучены причины и последствия кризисов в банковском секторе Украины. Проведен анализ макроэкономических показателей экономического развития Украины за 2006-2019 годы с выявлением кризисных периодов. Особое внимание уделено изучению предпосылок возникновения и последствий мирового финансово-экономического кризиса для экономики Украины в целом и банковского сектора в частности. Проанализированы показатели, характеризующие степень проникновения банковской системы в экономику Украины, что позволит определить особенности кризисных явлений на разных этапах социально-экономического развития и провести сравнительную оценку антикризисных мер НБУ, направленных на стабилизацию банковского сектора. Учитывая тот факт, что причины финансово-экономических кризисов не идентичны, меры, применявшиеся во время Мирового финансово-экономического кризиса 2007-2011 годов, не могут быть приняты для преодоления негативных последствий коронакризиса 2020 года. Систематизированы регулятивные аспекты банковской системы в кризисные периоды. Предпринята попытка спрогнозировать возможное развитие событий в отечественном банковском секторе в контексте коронакризиса 2020 года.

Целью статьи является изучение тенденций развития банковского сектора Украины в условиях формирования деструктивных последствий глобальных финансово-экономических кризисов и определение основных направлений антикризисного регулирования банковской деятельности.

Ключевые слова: глобализация, финансово-экономический кризис, коронакризис, правовое регулирование, цифровизация, банковский сектор, антикризисные меры.

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