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CURRENT CREDITING INSTRUMENTS INFLUENCING INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN UKRAINE

Abstract. The article investigates modern approaches to define the concept of investment climate. The latter is considered to remain unfavorable in Ukraine, although there are some positive changes in this direction. The factors which determine the state of investment climate are identified and structured in this paper. They include social, institutional, economic, integration and man-made ones. The key instruments which might influence the investment climate of Ukraine are determined. It is underlined that their effective use will improve the state of investment climate in the country nowadays.

The change of investment position of Ukraine in the world's top rankings is underlined. According to the most authoritative Ease of Doing Business ranking, the rate of Ukraine is 71st at the beginning of 2019. Ukraine has considerably improved its rate recently. The most significant changes have been observed in the field of customs policy whereas the most problematic one is the bankruptcy procedures.

The research of the current state of investment activity in Ukraine has revealed an increase in the inflow of foreign direct investments, although their size compared to the needs of the real sector of the economy is still insignificant. The factors constraining the investment activity in Ukraine are formulated.

The usage of the relevant crediting instruments influencing the investment climate of Ukraine in order to improve it and to increase the activity of domestic and foreign investors is suggested. It is proved that tax, budgetary and crediting instruments of currency regulation are currently the most essential. Positive influence of currency liberalization on the investment climate of Ukraine is revealed. The legalization of crypto currency operations is recommended. It is also necessary to implement modern electronic accounting methods (blockchain technology) into financial practice and accelerate the implementation of Basel III international standards.

In Ukraine the legalization of cryptocurrencies will lead to a GDP growth, development of the new ways of running banking business and investment activity encouragement.

Keywords: investment climate, investment ratings, crediting instruments, banking system, monetary policy.

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СУЧАСНІ ФІНАНСОВО-КРЕДИТНІ ІНСТРУМЕНТИ ВПЛИВУ НА ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНИЙ КЛІМАТ УКРАЇНИ

Анотація. Розглянуто сучасні підходи до визначення інвестиційного клімату та виявлено, що в Україні він досі залишається несприятливим, хоча є певні позитивні зрушення в цьому напрямі; визначені та структуровані фактори, що обумовлюють його якість, до яких віднесено соціальні, інституційні, економічні, інтеграційні та техногенні. Визначено ключові інструменти впливу на інвестиційний клімат України, ефективно використання яких дозволить поліпшити його якість у сучасних умовах.

Розглянуто зміни інвестиційних позицій України у відомих світових рейтингах і виявлено, що, згідно з даними найавторитетнішого рейтингу Ease of Doing Business ranking, на початок 2019 року Україна посідає 71-шу позицію і за останні роки значно її поліпшила. Найбільш суттєві зрушення спостерігались у сфері митної політики, а найбільш проблемною є сфера процедур банкрутства.

Проведені дослідження сучасного стану інвестиційної активності в Україні виявили збільшення припливу прямих іноземних інвестицій, хоча їхній розмір у порівнянні з потребами реального сектору економіки досі є несуттєвий; сформульовано чинники, які стримують інвестиційну активність.

Запропоновано застосування спеціальних фінансово-кредитних інструментів впливу на інвестиційний клімат України з метою його поліпшення та підвищення активності вітчизняних і закордонних інвесторів. Обґрунтовано, що в сучасних умовах найбільш суттєву роль відіграють податкові, бюджетні, грошово-кредитні інструменти та інструменти валютного регулювання. Виявлено позитивний вплив валютної лібералізації на інвестиційний клімат України та рекомендовано легалізувати операції з криптовалютами. Також слід упроваджувати у фінансову практику сучасні електронні засоби обліку даних (блокчейн-технології) і прискорити впровадження UDC нормативів міжнародних стандартів «Базелю III».

Ключові слова: інвестиційний клімат, інвестиційні рейтинги, фінансово-кредитні інструменти, банківська система, грошово-кредитна політика.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ФИНАНСОВО-КРЕДИТНЫЕ ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ ВЛИЯНИЯ НА ИНВЕСТИЦИОННЫЙ КЛИМАТ В УКРАИНЕ

Аннотация. Рассмотрены современные подходы к определению инвестиционного климата, определены и структурированы факторы, влияющие на его качество. Проведены исследования современного состояния инвестиционной активности в Украине, рассмотрены изменения инвестиционных позиций Украины в известных мировых рейтингах, в которых выявлены позитивные сдвиги. Но состояние инвестиционного климата остается неблагоприятным, основные причины этого описаны. Предложено применение специальных бюджетно-налоговых и финансово-кредитных инструментов с целью улучшения инвестиционного климата в Украине. Исследованы направления их воздействий на изменение инвестиционной активности отечественных и иностранных инвесторов.

Ключевые слова: инвестиционный климат, инвестиционные рейтинги, финансово-кредитные инструменты, банковская система, денежно-кредитная политика.

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Introduction. According to the experience of prosperous countries such as Australia or Canada, the investment increase is the grounds for raising their well-being and improving living standards.

The report by Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade noted that «Foreign investment has other benefits beyond injecting new capital. By bringing in new businesses with connections in different markets, it opens up additional export opportunities, boosting our overall export performance. It also encourages competition and increased innovation by bringing new technologies and services to the Australian market» [1]. Carolyn A. Wilkins - Senior Deputy Governor Calgary Chamber of Commerce holds the same thought «New investments typically harness the latest technology, which further boosts the productivity of workers and firms. Higher productivity growth means stronger growth in wages and incomes. The economy overall can grow faster without causing inflationary pressures to build». [2].

Are Ukrainian investment flows in line with global trends? Ukraine has a considerable potential for investment, just to name a few: it is one of the most potentially large markets in Eastern Europe; it is rich in natural resources and has a considerable agrarian potential, as well as an extensive system of manufacturing enterprises, financial institutions, educational and research establishments. In addition, the attractiveness of the Ukrainian economy for investors is based on the strengthening ties with EU countries. However, despite these significant benefits, investment flows to Ukraine remain low, as the investment climate is still unfavorable and risky, although there are positive developments.

Therefore, formation of a favorable investment climate is one of the strategic tasks facing the Ukrainian state today, the realization of which brings the opportunity to develop the national economy.

Accordingly, the object of our further research will be the investment environment, its constituents and instruments that influence the investment climate.

Research analysis and problem setting. The field of investing and finding the efficient instruments for the increase of the investment activity have been studied by many researchers, such as: Zymovets V., Zubyk S. [3], Palyvoda K. [4]. Issues of improvement of financial and credit instruments and regulation of banking activity are considered in the papers of Perevozova I. [5], Fedorchak O. [6].

The difference between the theoretical base and the practical application of the instruments led to the authors' research.

The purpose of the study is to substantiate the use of modern financial and credit instruments with the aim of improving the investment climate in Ukraine and intensifying the investment activity of domestic and foreign investors.

The methodological grounds of the study are the systematic and historical approaches, general finance theory fundamental provisions, sustainable development concept, as well as the applied research methods: system-structured analysis, comparative, statistical and factor analysis.

Results of the research. Investment activity is a natural and integral part of building the well-being of both the individual entity and the country on the whole. No investment process can naturally occur in a confined space of the investors' own capabilities and interests. Therefore, in its implementation the investor is obliged to take into account the impact of and interact with the investment environment.

Zymovets V., Zubyk S. understand an investment environment to be the market subsystem facilitating the movement of a particular type of commodity – investment [3]. In this approach, the investment environment equals to the relationship in the investment market.

We suggest understanding an **investment environment** to be the scope of investment that shapes the impacts, limitations and proposals that drive activity, efficiency, and riskiness. The intersecting and interacting components of the investment environment are the following: *investment climate*, a set of factors that shape the investors' activity conditions and affect their investment activity; *investment market*, an ephemeral space in which an economic relations system is formed in terms of supply and demand for investment resources and investment goods;

investment risk, an immanent sign that is inherent in any investment and carries both threats (losses) and opportunities (surpluses).

According to Palyvoda K., the investment climate is a combination of political, legal, economic, financial, cultural and natural conditions that determine the degree of attractiveness of the investment activity, as well as its profitability and the extent of risks, and define what motivates the investors to make investments. It is related to the level of economic development, its problems and destructive factors [4].

In our opinion, factors of the investment climate should be structured into 4 groups, and each individual factor should be further determined and then the best possible instrument to regulate them should be chosen as follows (*Table 1*).

Table 1

Factors of Ukraine's investment climate and instruments for influencing them

Group	Factors	Impact instruments
<i>Institutional</i>	- internal and external political stability; - ongoing military conflicts on the territory of the state, - the extent of the state intervention in economy; - guaranteed personal rights and freedoms; - the extent of integration of the national laws into the international legal environment; - state policy with regard to foreign investors; - protection of intellectual property; - the extent of bureaucracy and corruption; - trade policy; - stability of economic, financial and tax laws; - protection of the rights of domestic and foreign investors; - the ease of acquisition of permits and connection to communications; etc.;	- creating a strategic approach to management; - creation of e-government; - socially active society; - decentralization of power; - lawmaking; - stimulating public-private partnership work;
<i>Social</i>	- the level of social development, social conditions and life of the people; - the level of national identity; - national composition of population; - society's tolerance towards other nationalities and religions; - migration processes; - the level of workforce education and training; - the level of development of trade union movement; - the extent of political activity of population; - the level of urbanization; - the crime rate;	- implementation of modern standards of living and working conditions; - corporate social responsibility; - access to online education; - e-document flow in social services; - cooperation between the population and law enforcement agencies.
<i>Integrative</i>	- international ratings of the country; - participation in economic and political unions; - customs policy; - cooperation with international financial organizations; - availability of jointly implemented large-scale projects; - compliance with the rules and regulations of international conventions and treaties; - integration of the national financial system into the world financial markets; - attitude to globalization processes;	- signing of multilateral agreements; - participation in specialist exchange programs; - participation in the processes of international labor division;
<i>Technogenic</i>	- promotion of technological advancement; - the extent of information support and access to global computer networks; - the extent of innovative technologies in national production; - the level of development of E-finance and E-banking; - involvement of the national experts in the international academic community; - the attitude of the state to modern methods of accounting and storage of information; - data protection level, etc.	- introduction of the G4+ communication; - creation of favorable conditions for startups; - introduction of innovative methods of accounting information and capital movement; - increasing requirements to information systems.

Source: classification of factors and appropriately structured instruments of influence suggested by the authors.

While determining Ease of Doing Business ranking, the World Bank experts focus on the economic, legal, regulatory and political factors that influence the degree of the risk and the investment efficiency (see Topic column in *Table 2*) [7].

Quantitative changes in the quality of an individual country's investment climate can be researched by examining the dynamics of international ratings. The EDBr appears to be the most popular rating. According to the results of their research, at the beginning of 2019 New Zealand, Singapore, Denmark are the leaders [7]. Ukraine occupies positions No. 71, its justification is given in table 2.

Table 2.

Economy Profile of Ukraine Doing Business

Topic	2017		2018		2019		Change 19/17	
	DB Rank	Score DB	DB Rank	Score DB	DB Rank	Score DB	DB Rank	Score DB
Overall	81	63.85	76	67.31	71	68.25	10	4,4
Starting a Business	51	91.03	52	91.05	56	91.07	-5	0,04
Dealing with Construction Permits	44	65.77	35	77.93	30	76.91	6	11,14
Getting Electricity	123	58.45	128	58.8	135	59.17	-12	0,72
Registering Property	64	69.50	64	69.61	63	69.74	1	0,24
Getting Credit	30	75.00	29	75.00	32	75.00	2	0
Protecting Minority Investors	85	53.33	81	56.07	72	58.33	7	5,00
Paying Taxes	50	74.27	43	80.77	54	79.35	4	5,08
Trading across Borders	123	64.26	119	72.96	78	77.62	45	13,36
Enforcing Contracts	85	58.96	82	58.96	57	63.59	28	4.63
Resolving Insolvency	151	27.95	149	31.37	145	31.72	6	3,77

Source: developed by the authors based on [7].

Over the period of the last two years, the country gained 10 positions. The most significant improvement has taken place in the field of customs policy, and the most problematic, according to the World Bank, is the sphere of bankruptcy procedure.

According to the annual The Heritage Foundation Survey «Index of Economic Freedom» [8] Hong Kong (points 90,2) is the leader. Ukraine scored 48.1 out of 100 in 2017, which made it No. 162 out of 180 participating countries and ranked Repressed-type of economy. In the beginning of 2019 Ukraine scored 52.3 points, rising to No. 147 and ranking as Mostly UnFree type of economy. In other words, Ukraine has risen by 15 positions, but still remains within the zone of low investment attractiveness.

Its overall score has increased by 4.2 point, with improvements in fiscal health, business freedom, and property rights outpacing declines in labor freedom and trade freedom. Ukraine is ranked 44th among 44 countries in the Europe region, and its overall score is below the regional and world averages. Ukraine needs to develop its capital markets, privatize state-owned enterprises, and improve both its legal framework and the rule of law. [8]

According to analysts of U.S. Department of State «Ukraine four years after the 2014 Revolution of Dignity, continues to pursue the vision of a modern, thriving, European economy. It also continues to struggle with years of corruption and government mismanagement, and impulses to preserve the privilege and income of oligarchs and rent-seekers. Hard-won reforms since 2014 have brought macro-economic stability, and the government still professes a commitment to reform. U.S. companies have found success in Ukraine, particularly in the agriculture, consumer goods, and technology sectors. The agricultural sector has been a profitable host for foreign investors. Ukraine's IT service and software R&D sectors show great potential due to the country's large, skilled workforce» [9].

As one can see, the general opinion of foreign experts positively evaluates the changes taking place in Ukraine. These statements can be confirmed or refuted by studying the dynamics of foreign direct investment in Ukraine (*Table 3*).

According to the official data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, in recent years there has been an increase in the inflow of foreign direct investment, but the amount of investment in comparison with the needs of the real sector of the economy is insignificant and has not reached the level of 2011, which indicates low interest of investors from other countries of the world in the development of the Ukraine.

Table 3

Foreign Direct Investment (Equity Capital) (2010—2018)
(without temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and without part
of the area of anti-terrorist operation in 2014—2018)

(million US dollars)

Direct investment in Ukraine				Direct investment from Ukraine			
Overall as of		Balance for the year		Overall as of		Balance for the year	
01.01.2010	38 992,9		-	01.01.2010	5 760,5		
01.01.2011	45 370,0	2010	6377,1	01.01.2011	6 402,8	2010	642,3
01.01.2012	48 197,6	2011	2809,6	01.01.2012	6 435,4	2011	32,6
01.01.2013	51 705,3	2012	3507,7	01.01.2013	6 568,1	2012	132,7
01.01.2014	53 704,0	2013	1998,7	01.01.2014	6 702,9	2013	134,8
01.01.2015	38 356,8	2014	-15 347,2	01.01.2015	6 456,2	2014	-246,7
01.01.2016	32 122,5	2015	-6 234,3	01.01.2016	6 315,2	2015	-141,0
01.01.2017	31 230,3	2016	-892,2	01.01.2017	6 346,3	2016	31,1
01.01.2018	31 606,4	2017	376,1	01.01.2018	6 322,0	2017	-24,3
01.01.2019	32 291,9	2018	685,5	01.01.2019	6 295,0	2018	-27,0

Source: developed by the authors based on [10].

Despite the positive developments, it should be noted that the revival of Ukraine's investment climate is hampered by: the instable political situation in Ukraine; annexation of Ukrainian territories and hostilities in the territory of Ukraine; mutual sanctions of Ukraine and Russia; lack of protection of the investors' rights; corruption and bureaucracy; absence of an open land market; low profitability of most sectors of the economy; deterioration of investment infrastructure; migration of skilled labor abroad; decrease in real incomes of the population and loss of savings; lack of liquid and profitable investment objects; insufficient level of transparency of the financial market and inefficient mechanism of regulation and control.

That is why in the current context, particular attention is paid to the need to strengthen the role of financial and credit instruments. They must be viable, efficient and contribute to improvement of the investment climate.

The following *financial instruments* should be used to intensify the investment process and improve the investment climate:

- *Tax instruments* to which certain tax benefits are attributed, such as lowering the income tax rate for businesses that are actively engaged in investing activities, or deducting some of the taxable income to further direct it for investment purposes. This instrument is quite effective, widely used around the world and helps to reduce tax burden and increase investment attractiveness. It has proven to be remarkably effective in the USA, France, Japan, etc.

An effective tax instrument is an Investment Tax Credit (ITC), which implies deferred payment of a specific tax for a certain period or reduction of the tax liability with respect to a certain part of the expenses incurred on investments and innovation. It is referred to as a form of indirect state financial support for investment activities in the spheres of importance to the state and society.

An important tax instrument that helps improve the investment climate is the use of differentiated taxation of distributed and undivided profit. By cutting the tax rates for undivided profit, one will encourage self-financing of investments.

However, while operating tax instruments in order to improve the investment climate, one should keep in mind that the practice of providing unjustified tax breaks does not contribute to improvement of the efficiency of investment, creating rather room for manipulation. Therefore, the state policy in this direction should be sufficiently balanced, effective and focused on achievement of clear results.

We also suggest our lawmakers should create the conditions which would stimulate reinvestment of the profits derived from the investment activity, fostering a certain multiplier effect.

Analyzing the recent innovations in Ukraine toward this goal, one should note that certain privileges were offered to economic entities implementing investment projects in priority sectors of

the economy within the territories fraught with problems over the first 5 years from the date of registration, such as: exemption from value-added tax for the companies engaged in production and distribution of their own products; exemption from 50 percent of the regulatory amount of income tax.

Indeed, all these innovations will help improve the investment climate, create new jobs and improve the socio-economic situation in this country.

- *Budget instruments* in the context of state support for the implementation of investment projects.

It should be noted that, under the applicable laws of Ukraine, the state budget support for the investment projects implementation is carried out by way of:

- co-financing of the investment projects at the expense of the state budget;
- provision of government guarantees in order to secure the debt liabilities of the borrowing business entity;
- provision of credits from the state budget to business entities for implementation of the investment projects;
- using the state budget for full or partial refund of the interest on the amounts borrowed by the business entities for implementation of their investment projects.

It should be noted that the laws of Ukraine clearly define the criteria for state support of projects in priority sectors of the economy, as well as specific features of taxation of business entities engaged in implementation of these projects.

Budgetary provisions represent an important budgetary instrument that influences the investment climate. According to the findings of our studies in this sphere, capital expenditures in Ukraine appear to be dismally low and inefficient (their share in the revenues of consolidated budget is 2—3%, which is less than 1% of GDP). This state of affairs can be explained by a chronic budget deficit, wherein the state primarily finances its current expenditures and lacks resources for funding of capital expenditures, so the funding here proceeds on a «residual basis» and appears to be too meager for implementation of important investment projects. All this is indicative of only nominal involvement of the Ukrainian government in investment activities. According to the World Bank estimates, low-income countries generally need capital expenditures at the rate of 4% to 6% of GDP.

Investigating the experience of foreign countries, we would point out that in economically developed countries the share of public investment varies from 2% to 5% of GDP; whereas the share of capital expenditures in the state budget expenditures varies from 4% to 16%. In China, Thailand and Vietnam, total public investment exceeds 7% of GDP. China's rapid development can be attributed to both the country's significant regulatory role and the effective public investment in the economy. We can also state that the success of the «Asian Tigers» and their increasing role worldwide are also conditioned by the active participation of the state in investment activities [6].

Therefore, it is important to stimulate public investment, because modern realities are such that domestic private investors are experiencing a lack of their own funds and foreign investors are constrained by the political, social and economic uncertainty and instability in this country. Therefore, it is advisable for the state to expand its presence in the investment market by providing state guarantees and funding of the investment projects, as well as refund of the interest on the investment loans out of the state budget. As regards the state guarantees to enterprises, one should note that this would be quite an effective leverage, but in the context of budget deficit and public debt growth, such an instrument has certain restrictions on its use, as it leads to further growth of guaranteed government debt.

One should also keep in mind that the IBRD is the world-renowned financial institution which provides loans for investment purposes on fairly favorable terms, however against the government's guarantees [11]. As for Ukraine, the World Bank and the Ukrainian authorities are currently implementing the 2017—2021 Ukrainian Partnership Concept so as to assist Ukraine in securing sustainable economic recovery. We would emphatically point out that the World Bank investment projects implemented in Ukraine are aimed mainly at improving the basic state and

municipal services, primarily the heating, water supply and sanitation, healthcare and social protection, as well as public infrastructure.

We would also suggest the more extensive practice of public-private partnerships, thereby attaining a very efficient instrument for the attraction of additional investment resources, contributing to the development of partnership between the government and the businesses, which is extremely relevant in the current environment and will significantly improve the investment climate, and helps improve the quality of public services, promoting the increase in budgetary funds, employment and economic growth through innovation and up-to-date technologies, as well as enhancing public trust and understanding in society.

We would also recommend to increase the efficiency of governmental institutions, such as the «Investment Attraction and Support Office», which is designed to attract investment, provide information support to foreign investors, improve the investment attractiveness of Ukraine, as well as the National Investment Board, the main objectives of which include the promotion of conditions for the fostering the attractive investment image of Ukraine.

- *monetary and credit instruments*

Application of the discount rate, which is also the key interest rate, is the main general method of monetary and credit regulation.

By adjusting the discount rate, the National Bank of Ukraine has a significant impact on the volume of credit sources for investment funding. Accordingly, by cutting the discount rate, the government would boost the investment activity thereby promoting the GDP and employment growth, and bolstering the market conditions.

Since the beginning of 2019, the National Bank of Ukraine has been easing its monetary policy; here we observe the discount rate gradually sliding from 18% (as on 01.01.19) down to 16.5% (06.09.19). The inflation in Ukraine is expected to drop to 5% as early as 2020, and the NBU intends to continue bringing down the discount rate, thereby helping to expand the lending and revitalizing the investment climate.

- *Currency regulation instruments.*

As for Ukraine, we would point out that the NBU has implemented one of the key reforms that will increase Ukraine's investment attractiveness and promote further economic growth. It is all about liberalization of monetary policy that started with the adoption of the Law on «Currency and Currency Transactions» [12]. It is expected that its use will end the model of total control of foreign exchange operations and will make an important step towards the free movement of capital.

Grand total of about 30 reliefs have been put into effect since February 7, 2019. Based on the study of these innovations, we can conclude that the National Bank of Ukraine is committed to further removal of currency restrictions for the purpose of currency liberalization, which will help improve the investment climate.

The adoption of the Draft Law on the circulation of cryptocurrency in Ukraine [13] will facilitate the revival of currency transactions. The development of the concept of the marker assets will also help attract foreign investors to the country through the cryptocurrency market. Legalization of cryptocurrencies in Ukraine will lead to GDP growth and development of new ways of doing banking business.

In addition, as the Ukrainian banks make it their practice to apply the latest data processing methods using blockchain technologies along with expansion of the foreign exchange portfolio through implementation of cryptocurrency transactions, the Ukrainian financial sector will become increasingly attractive to foreign investors.

Combined efforts of the National Bank and the domestic banks in the context of introduction of the new liquidity ratios NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio), LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) and a new capital instrument LTSD (Long-term Subordinated Debt) in their activity will allow the Ukrainian banks to work within the framework of an integrated approach to reliability of the financial system, which is unified in the Basel III international standards [14]. Meanwhile, the

improvement of the current regulatory framework for regulation of bank activity suggested by Perevozova I. [5] will contribute to the increasing confidence of foreign investors in the banking system of Ukraine and will further increase the inflow of foreign capital.

Conclusions. Attraction of considerable national and foreign investments into the Ukrainian economy pursues the long-term strategic goals that imply the creation of a civilized and socially oriented society in Ukraine. This society should be characterized by high quality of life. The growing prosperity shall be based on the effective economy with favorable investment climate.

At the moment, one should concede that the investment climate in Ukraine remains unfavorable, if only with some positive developments. Regarding the implementation of financial and credit instruments to improve the investment climate, we can note that the tax and budget systems have sufficient leverage on the investment climate. So instruments such as tax breaks and tax credit should be more widely used to revitalize the business and investment activities, as well as to improve public finances through expansion of the tax base and drawing the businesses come out of the «shadow economy». It is also important to increase the share and the scope of the budgetary capital expenditures and gradually bring them up to the level of developed countries and the rapidly growing economies.

The following instruments of influence can also be suggested for the improvement of the investment climate: increase the state guarantees at the time of crediting of the investment projects; stimulate the partnership between the public and the private sectors; put into practice modern electronic means of calculation (blockchain technology) and liberalize the foreign exchange market, including legalization of transactions with cryptocurrencies; increase the investment attractiveness and financial strength of the Ukrainian banking system through introduction of the international Basel standards.

Overcoming negative trends requires the efforts of the whole country, effective long-term cooperation of government, business and population.

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