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THE ACTIVITIES OF DOMESTIC CREDITORS ON THE UKRAINE CREDIT MARKET

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Summary. The article deals with creditors lending activities in Ukraine by segments of the credit market. The authors analyzed the volume of credits granted by groups of creditors and the main trends

of crediting in Ukraine. As a result, we calculated the total volume of credits in the state's economy during the 2009-2014 years.

Key words: *creditors segments of the credit market, the volume credits granted, banks, non-bank financial institutions.*

The functioning of segments of the credit market is provided by a number of creditors, the main ones are: commercial banks, non-bank financial institutions, government and business entities.

Commercial banks provide functioning of two credit market segments: bank and inter-bank.

Thanks interbank lending free financial resources are moved between banks, regions and even countries to eliminate the problem of insufficient funds. Creditors of interbank market are the NBU and commercial banks.

From 2009 NBU providing the largest volume of loans to other commercial banks of Ukraine. At the beginning of 2014 the volume of NBU loans was 80,176 billion UAH or 96,8 % of total National Bank's loans.

Dynamics of interbank loans reflects the demand of commercial banks on credit resources in 2009–2014 that formed under the influence of the economic situation in the country and influenced on the formation of the credit cycle. At the beginning of 2014 interbank loans were 910738,9 billion UAH and decreased by 19 % over previous year.

During 2009–2014 pp. has been mainly positive trend of credit growth commercial banks in Ukraine (except in 2009 – when the volume of loans fell by 1,5 % in 2008). At the beginning of 2014, bank credits to the economy were 911,402 billion. UAH and

increased during the study period on 177,38 billion UAH or 124,2 %.

In the market of non-bank credit, lenders are: credit unions, pawnshops, financial, leasing and factoring companies, credit institutions and other legal entities of public law.

Best after the financial crisis of 2008–2009 are developing factoring companies and pawnshops, which growth rate over the period (2013/2009) were 629,5 % and 238,8 % respectively.

Total amount of credits of financial companies at the end of 2013 was 4,4624 billion. UAH, compared with 135,5 million UAH in 2009.

Still problematic are credit unions' credits: at the beginning of 2009 they were 5,5728 billion UAH and at the beginning of 2014 – 2,5762 billion UAH, decreased by 2,2 times.

The State credits government, legal and physical persons from the State budget. Difficult economic situation forced the government to reduce lending, which in 2014 amounted to 8,2418 billion. UAH and fell to the previous year on 5,1599 billion UAH or 38,5 %.

On the market of inter-farm credit activities engaged in entities. At the beginning of 2009 the volume of inter-farm was 390 802,1 million UAH and at the beginning of 2014 – 646 531 million UAH, and increased by 255728,9 million UAH or 165,4 %.

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