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RATES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH OF COUNTRIES

Economic growth particularly strong in the post-war period is one of the main goals in economic policy of any modern country. From that as far as used management country's policy on stimulation economic growth will be effective directly depends on the standard of living and public well-being. Economic height is an integral and interconnected component of economic development, what characterized by formation and realization of prerequisites for development of each citizen and business entity.

Economical development is directly connected with growth of the level and quality of life of people of the country, that finds own reflection in increasing of life expectancy, education level and health care. That is why economically developed countries are- not those, which have high rates of economic growth, but those, which support high level of people's life (See Table).

With data from Table 1 it is known, that rates of economic growth in economically developed countries are lower, than in those which are developing ones. Paradoxically, the fastest rates (not including 2020) are precisely in India. This fact confirms illegality of identification of economic growth and economic development. In 2020, almost all countries lost economic growth due to the pandemic. Also, the analysis proved that in Ukraine due to full-scale military operations, losses reached almost 35%, gradually in 2023 a 3.3% growth was achieved, but the restoration of pre-war indicators is not yet available.

Rates of economic growth of a row of economically developed and developing countries by 2020–2044 year, %

Country	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 *
Developing countries					
China	2,2	8.1	2.7	4.3	4.9
Turkey	1.9	11.4	4.7	2.7	4
Poland	-2	6.8	4.4	0.7	2,2
India	-6.6	8.7	6.9	6.6	6.1
Ukraine	-3.8	3,4	-35	3.3	4.1
Developed countries					
The USA	-2.8	5.9	1.9	0.5	1.6
Germany	-3.8	5.3	3.3	0	1.6
Japan	-4.3	2,2	1,2	1	0.7

Source: NISS National Institute for Strategic Studies [2].

In order to provide the economic height of the country, it is necessary to have a modernization of economy by using implementation of targeted programs of development and reusable magnification of financing scientific and research activity. And in the case of Ukraine, in some places, the complete reconstruction of infrastructure and production capabilities must be, without this technological lag from economically developed countries in each year will only grow, that will bring to decreasing of a rates of growth of GDP and deterioration of socio-economic situation in the country. Ukraine is trying to involve in the reconstruction the countries of Europe and the USA, which have provided guarantees, provide assistance in the technical, economic and social spheres, provide financial resources, technologies and others.

Economic height stands out as basis economic development, economic development on his own content is more specifically for the first concept, on practice dialectics growth and development manifests, that long economic height is capable to be realized in high levels of life as

important characteristics of the level of economic development. And we are speaking about a welfare of the majority of population, that means a tendency to decrease inequalities of income.

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STRESS TESTING AS ONE OF THE TOOLS OF BANKING REGULATION

Today, in the realities that are constantly undergoing changes, including a large-scale process of modernization of the economy, financial risks cover more and more arrays of activity and increase the level of unpredictability. Striking examples of recent fluctuations that challenge the sustainability of the banking system are the COVID-19 pandemic, the deployment of a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, inflationary shifts, and the risk of recession.

The consequences of Russia's military invasion of Ukraine covered all spheres of life and significantly affected the work of banking institutions. The situation develops quickly and sometimes unpredictably – the bank's management needs to constantly assess the impact of the