Проблемы управления финансовыми рисками в банковской деятельности

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Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена раскрытию понятия финансовых рисков и рассмотрению вопросов, связанных с управлением финансовых рисков в банковской сфере. В результате написания статьи были выявлены главные способы снижения и нейтрализации финансовых рисков банковской деятельности, а также перечислены меры по эффективному управлению финансовыми рисками в рассматриваемом секторе.

Ключевые слова: финансовый риск, методы снижения финансовых рисков, управление финансовыми рисками, риск-менеджмент, финансовые риски банков.

Financial risk management problems in banking

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Abstract

This article is devoted to the disclosure of the concept of financial risks and consideration of issues related to the management of financial risks in the banking sector. As a result of writing the article, the main ways to reduce and neutralize the financial risks of banking were identified, as well as measures to effectively manage financial risks in the sector under consideration.

Keywords: financial risk, financial risk management, methods of reducing financial risks, risk management, financial risks of banks.

Considering modern market conditions, the level of financial risks increases, respectively, the management of these risks is one of the main factors ensuring the stability of an organization from any sector. It should be noted that banking activities are most susceptible to financial risks due to the conduct of active financial activities, mistakes in which directly lead to financial risks.

To date, quite a lot of articles have been published on risk management. Despite this, only a few publications are devoted to the problems associated with risk management in the banking sector. The parties to this problem, consisting in the quantitative assessment of financial risks, needs to be improved due to the emergence of the latest types of financial risks and the increased informatization of society.

Banks are some kind of intermediaries between the owners of financial resources and those who need them. Thus, a specific feature of the bank's activities can be noted operations with attracted funds from individuals and legal entities. This activity cannot function separately from risk, since it is associated with the likelihood of loss or also an increase in funds. The essence of the risks lies in the uncertainty of the results of the implementation of certain decisions.

Based on the analysis of the banking sector liquidity of previous years, the problems of risk management of commercial banks become even more urgent, since every year some banks fail to manage the risks of liquidity loss. So, investments in financial assets and securities for sale are decreased.

The inability to execute payments is at the heart of liquidity risk. The reason for the liquidity risk is the mismatch between the inflow and outflow of funds by terms and currencies.

Due to the decrease in liquidity, some banks faced problems and were forced to cease their activities. This, in turn, led to a technical default on bonds. In connection with the data, the problem was threatened by other commercial banks, however, thanks to the efforts of shareholders and the Central Bank, critical consequences were avoided.

The Central Bank of the Russian Federation controls the magnitude of liquidity risk due to the established liquidity ratios (instant, current, long-term).

The term “financial risk in banking” means possible financial losses that are associated with unexpected changes that have occurred with the main components of the bank's financial activities.

Despite this, the resulting effect can have both negative and positive results. Therefore, it is worth talking about both the risk of loss and the risk of making a profit. That is why there are 2 main aspects of the economic essence of the concept of financial risk. On the one hand, the term risk is understood. Possible financial losses from making a particular decision. On the other hand, risk is considered to be the possibility of obtaining financial benefits as a result of making or not making a decision.

Touching upon the topic of financial risk management in the banking sector, it is also worth mentioning its main objectives:

1. Establishment of continuous development of the banking organization, as well as its divisions, as part of the risk and capital management strategy;

2. Strengthening competitiveness due to the following factors: availability of a risk management plan, increasing the efficiency of capital management, increasing the market value of the organization;
3. Increasing the confidence of potential investors;
4. Guarantee to protect the interests of the bank's clients, as well as its members and shareholders.

As a consequence of the multivariate nature of market assessments, management managers have to make decisions that, in the worst case scenario, can lead to a loss of some profit, but not to bankruptcy. This is the main goal of risk management, which has existed since the beginning of this term.

The concept of "risk management" implies a risk management system in a company, which includes the implementation of tools and methods aimed at identifying certain risks, calculating the possible amount of financial losses, as well as their insurance and calculating the probability of their occurrence.

The banking risk management process includes the identification of risks, determination of their level and quality, as well as an assessment of the magnitude of risks. This process is carried out in several stages. The first is the identification of risks and the reasons for their occurrence. The second stage is to assess the magnitude of the risk. The third stage is to neutralize or minimize the identified risks. The final stage includes continuous risk control.

Despite this, in the process of financial risk management, not all risk management methods are applied, since each method is effective in certain circumstances and conditions.

Considering market pricing in modern conditions, depending on supply and demand, as well as high competition, it is extremely difficult to make forecasts for the financial future. It is because of this that today the risk management process is given a lot of time and attention.

Financial risk is an integral part of the activities carried out by a banking organization. After all, operations with high risk indicators usually bring the greatest profit. But. Despite this, banking sector organizations should stick to the "golden mean". This means that there is a need to calculate financial risk to the maximum allowable limit and keep it at this level.

Depending on the scale and objectives, each commercial bank builds its own risk management system. Thus, large credit institutions often use an extensive risk management system, which includes separate departments for each area. Small scale commercial banks are characterized by a mix of directions.

Financial risk management generally includes 2 main approaches to risk management. The first approach is called prevention. The considered approach is associated with the process of identifying and eliminating the causes of the risk. The second approach to risk management is coverage. It is the acceptance of banking risk and coverage of possible financial losses as a result of the reaoisation of one or another management decision.

The structure of the risk management structure depends on the regulatory framework of a particular organization. This framework should not contradict the legislation, as well as the regulatory asset and the recommendations of the Central Bank.

The risk management structure has a multi-level system that includes 3 main levels: international, national and intrabank. At the first level, the necessary communication between national banking systems is ensured. At the second level, the effective operation of the risk management system is ensured that meets the requirements of the Central Bank. The third level, also called local, allows the structures to work to achieve the financial goals of the organization and comply with the requirements of banking supervision.

The main characteristic of the mechanism for managing banking risks is considered to be its effectiveness (the ability to overcome economic crises with the least losses).

The rules are listed below effective risk management in the banking sector, which should be adhered to by bank leaders and their managers. First, financial risks should not be avoided. On the contrary, you should strive to reduce them to a minimum. You should also assess possible financial losses before the start of banking activities, their level and frequency of occurrence. It should be noted that when making a decision with the appearance of a possible financial risk associated with large financial losses significantly exceeding profits (critical), it is necessary to introduce compensation methods (for example, property insurance). And also it is worth avoiding catastrophic financial risks, since losses in this case cannot be compensated.

Below are the measures that will help minimize or neutralize the financial risks of commercial banks:

1. Stabilization of the financial position, since the financial condition of a commercial bank is directly related to the presence of financial risk

2. Identification of ways to increase the bank's solvency

3. Maintaining the amount of income in the necessary position for the continued existence of the bank.

4. Reducing the dependence of banking on the environment. For instance, there economic, political, environmental and others.

5. Savings, as well as reduced payback, increased profitability and profit of the bank.

Based on the above, recommendations should be made to reduce financial risks in the banking sector, it is necessary to use the following methods:

• Hedging of risks with the help of futures contracts, forward contracts and the introduction of options. The advantages of this method lie in minimizing price risks, as well as reducing uncertainty.

• "Swap" operations. These include foreign exchange, interest rate currency, interest rate, commodity, as well as credit default swap operations.

• Diversification of foreign exchange funds of the bank, the investment portfolio and also loan risks;

• Insurance. This method is an essential component in the process of reducing banking risks.

• Self-inиsurance;

• Limiting;

• Reservation;

• Implementation of GAP operations.

In general, the mechanism of risk management in a banking organization is to create a competent credit policy, as well as the structure of the loan portfolio indicators, hedging, a system of reserving funds and careful selection of creditors.

The power of financial risk lies in the fact that it can lead not only to large financial losses, but also to bankruptcy of the organization, especially in the banking sector. Do not forget that financial risks can lead to bankruptcy not only of the banking organization itself. Clients whose funds are in this banking organization are also at risk of bankruptcy.

Thus, effective risk management ensures the stability of commercial banks. The main task of risk management is to identify and minimize or neutralize possible adverse events and their consequences.

The financial stability and stability of credit institutions is ensured by both effective risk management by the credit institution and government regulation at the legislative and regulatory levels. [6]

Therefore, effective risk management is considered one of the most important management tasks in a commercial bank, which requires the development of an effective financial risk management plan and the allocation of a significant budget that will be aimed at reducing risks, as well as the availability of professional specialists who will make decisions based on the analysis. Reducing banking losses and continuous expansion of the service sector can be achieved through a serious approach to this problem associated with banking risk and economic analysis.

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