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RISK MANAGEMENT IN BANKING: THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS

Abstract. The basis of bank risk management is the neutralization of their negative consequences for the bank's activity in the event of a possible risk event. At the same time, the bank's costs of neutralizing the corresponding banking risk should not exceed the amount of possible bank losses on it, even at the highest probability of neutralizing their negative consequences in the event of a probable risk event. At the same time, the implementation of the relevant banking operation may be dictated by the requirements of the strategy and focus of banking activities.

Management of risks initiated by banks can significantly strengthen the client position of banking management and provide a synergistic effect of balancing the formation of qualitative characteristics of banking products. The globalization of financial markets, information technology development, and increasing competition have largely affected bank business and its risk management. Together with these forces, regulatory factors play a significant role. This chapter approaches bank risk management under the regulators' perspective with an emphasis on the risk-based capital regulation. Specifically, how bank risk is regulated under the risk-based capital regulation and whether the regulation shapes bank risk are discussed in detail. In such a way, the chapter provides better understanding of the risk-based capital regulation and bank risk-taking behaviors.

Keywords: risks, bank, operations, customers, banking management.

The instability caused by the competitive environment, the dynamics of consumer preferences, and innovative priorities is characteristic of the market economy as a whole and its individual sectors. In the banking system, it manifests itself in the form of numerous and diverse banking risks. Banking risk as a complex concept is the uncertainty that controlled banking processes and projects will follow the planned scenario and lead to the expected results, formed by the uncertainty of the manifestations of aggressive environmental factors and the specifics of banking activities. Effective management of these risks is in demand at various levels of banking activity - from international to municipal. Banking risk management of mergers and acquisitions includes identifying carriers of bank risks, analyzing the main options for mergers and acquisitions involving banks, identifying the main banking risks of mergers and acquisitions, examining the impact of mergers and acquisitions on bank risk management, and creating a system of assessment parameters the effectiveness of these transactions.

The main carriers of bank risks of mergers and acquisitions are absorbing commercial banks; absorbing and absorbing companies using commercial banks in their operations; counterparties of absorbing and absorbing commercial banks; external structures - bodies of banking supervision and regulation. These carriers of banking risks interact in various combinations in the processes of mergers and acquisitions.

The relative decrease in the income of commercial banks compared with the pre-crisis period requires banking management to make such management decisions that will allow the commercial bank to carry out its activities as efficiently as possible. In these circumstances, the increased role of risk management in banking has increased significantly. At the same time, according to the analysis of existing risk management systems in commercial banks, it can be concluded that they do not fully meet the necessary requirements and need improvement. The lack of generalized experience and comprehensive scientific research in the field of risk management in banking leads to losses and a decrease in the efficiency of commercial banks.

Therefore, the development of methodological and organizational foundations of a risk management system in banking, focused on improving the efficiency and improving the quality of functioning of commercial banks, is one of the most important tasks in the work of banking management.

Most researchers define risk as the possibility that something undesirable happens: theft, collapse of a company, the emergence of a new competitor, injury, damage, impairment, death, and more. But there is a position asserting committed in

In fact, risk as a phenomenon is much deeper than such mundane-applied definitions. Risk is a characteristic of a person's communication with the world. This is a fundamental property of existence. This is the same general concept as life. Risk is a basic property of any economy. He was, is and will be always and everywhere. They need to be dealt with, they need to be managed. And this is largely possible in the part that relates to business.

Therefore, financial concepts (for example, some types of moral damage). This damage is not always punishable (for example, the bankruptcy of an opponent as a result of fair and legitimate competition). And although in business practice, risks and their consequences and mass behavior.

2. Until recently, banking risk issues were not given due attention. After all, on the internal control of banking risks, "banking risks mean the possibility of losing liquidity and (or) financial losses (losses) associated with internal and external factors affecting the bank's activities.

3. Risk classification refers to the distribution of risks for specific activities.

4. Internal risks include those arising from the activities of the bank itself, its customers (borrowers) or its specific counterparties. Their level is influenced by the business activity of the bank's management, the choice of the optimal strategy, policy and tactics and other factors. In other words, internal risks depend on the type and specificity of the bank, the composition of its partners (customers and counterparties) and the nature of its activities (operations). Accordingly, the risks are divided into:

5. related to assets (credit, currency, market, cash, settlement, etc.);

6. related to the bank's liabilities (risks on deposits and other deposit operations, on attracted interbank loans);

7. related to the quality of the bank's management of its assets and liabilities (interest rate risk, unbalanced liquidity risk, insolvency risk, capital structure risk, etc.);

8. related to the activities of the bank (operational risk, technological, accounting, legal, risk of abuse, etc.).

Thus, banking risk can be defined as the probability that a bank loses part of the classification of banking risks that is widely used in practical activities in the field of banking risk management, which divides them into:

1) credit risk;
2) liquidity risk;
3) interest rate risk;
4) currency risk.

9. Banking risk management is based on certain principles Risk Awareness. A bank manager must consciously take risks if he hopes in the process of managing them. share of accepted risks. The portfolio of banking risks should include mainly those that can be neutralized in the management process, regardless of their objective or subjective nature. Only for such types of risks can a bank manager use the entire arsenal of internal mechanisms to neutralize them, i.e. show the art of managing them ..

10. Comparability of the level of accepted risks with the level of profitability of banking operations. This principle is fundamental in the theory of risk management. It consists in the fact that in the process of carrying out its activities the bank should accept only those types of banking risks, the level of which does not exceed the corresponding level of profitability on the scale "profitability-risk". Any type of risk for which the risk level is higher than the expected profitability level (with the risk premium included in it) should be rejected by the bank (or that cannot be transferred to the transaction partner or external insurer.

Profitability of risk management. Inclusion of such risks in the aggregate portfolio 3) principles for managing various types of risks; 4) organization of risk management.

Analyzing various approaches to the content and directions of banking management, it can be noted that the significance and role of risks can be highly differentiated, they can bear a negative (as a generator and a multiplier of problems and losses), but sometimes a positive burden. Understanding and recognizing the objectivity and naturalness of risks, adequately assessing their role and importance both in the activities of banks and in the work of related enterprises and organizations, effective management not only protects itself from risks, manages them, but also uses them as tools to increase complexity, the quality of banking products, the diversification of banking activities, and even the growth of income and additional profit. The latter area is implemented in the field of specialized operations and transactions related to risk management, and included by banks with a fairly high reputation, efficient and competent management in their product range. At the same time, banks provide paid services, assuming fully or partially individual or complex risks to which their customers are exposed. Basically, they are directly related to the management and financing of customer risks, for example, bank guarantees, avalis, bank acceptances, accounting of bills, securitization of loans.

A specificity of the implementation of the target strategy "compensation" in the management of risks initiated by banks is the fact that some standard methods and tools are practically not used here (pledges), and some are used in very specific cases (guarantees, sureties). Perhaps, only reservation and deposit insurance can be attributed to the most adequate compensation methods of risk management initiated by banks.

Another important point reflecting the distinctive features of the management of such risks in relation to the productive components of risks is the selectivity of the implementation of the target strategy "compensation" in its focus on the types of risks. So, the number of risks initiated by banks, the management of which uses compensation schemes, includes:

- interest, currency and stock risk chances, which can be insured through a hedging mechanism, are reserved, although collateral and guarantees are not applicable here;
- deposit risk can be insured and reserved, and possibly guaranteed;
- collateral risk in certain situations can be insured and reserved according to indirect schemes;
- risks of diversion of resources can also be insured and reserved, and under certain conditions, with the activity of financial and banking supervision bodies, they are guaranteed.

It seems to us rather problematic to use compensation schemes in the management of such risks initiated by banks as credit risk, credit project risk, and general credit risk. The same can be attributed to the risk of loan margin.

General theoretical and methodological issues require further specification and, first of all, within the framework of the activities of banks' customers, which, in relation to the risks initiated by banks, are their main carriers (according to direct schemes) and the main subjects of their management.

The banks realize the desire to ensure the expansion or at least stabilization of their client base through the maximum possible satisfaction of the most diverse (up to exclusive) needs of their real and potential customers.

From the perspective of the interests of bank customers (profitability, repayment), taking into account the above-mentioned target risk management strategies, the following methodological schemes for minimizing, limiting, dispersing, and avoiding, circumventing or transferring risks initiated by banks in their passive operations are proposed:

- diversification of banking services. Work with several banks, credit organizations, investment institutions, which may allow the bank's customers to choose the most favorable option from the point of view of adequate profitability and repayment, as well as reduce the overall drop in profitability while lowering interest rates by certain structures;
- diversification of investment instruments. Placement of resources in deposits and deposits with various parameters (volumes, terms, formation conditions), investment projects, securities and other profitable financial instruments, which ensures the preservation of the average yield management and minimizes its decline;
- the use of special investment instruments, for example, targeted savings deposits with profitability distributed over the stages of project implementation, which stabilizes its average level;
- the acquisition of bank shares, which will allow to coordinate the receipt of income in the form of dividends with joining the group of insiders or co-owners of the organization and, accordingly, with the ability to influence the priorities of banking policy;
- clearer and more competent documentation of the quality characteristics of banking products that determine profitability, legal protection, stabilizing the level of profitability and repayment;
- consent to real and natural indicators of changes in income at floating or changing interest rates, which will reduce the likelihood of unreasonable decrease in profitability levels by banks;
- hedging of interest rates (interest rate swaps, for example), which neutralizes both positive and negative fluctuations in interest margins;
- insurance in the presence of appropriate services in the financial market;
- securitization (sale to third parties) of deposits and deposits with a sharp decrease in their profitability or problem return;
- a deposit insurance system operating in different countries in the form of the functioning of both state and public funds or corporations.

To mitigate these risks, the following schemes are proposed:

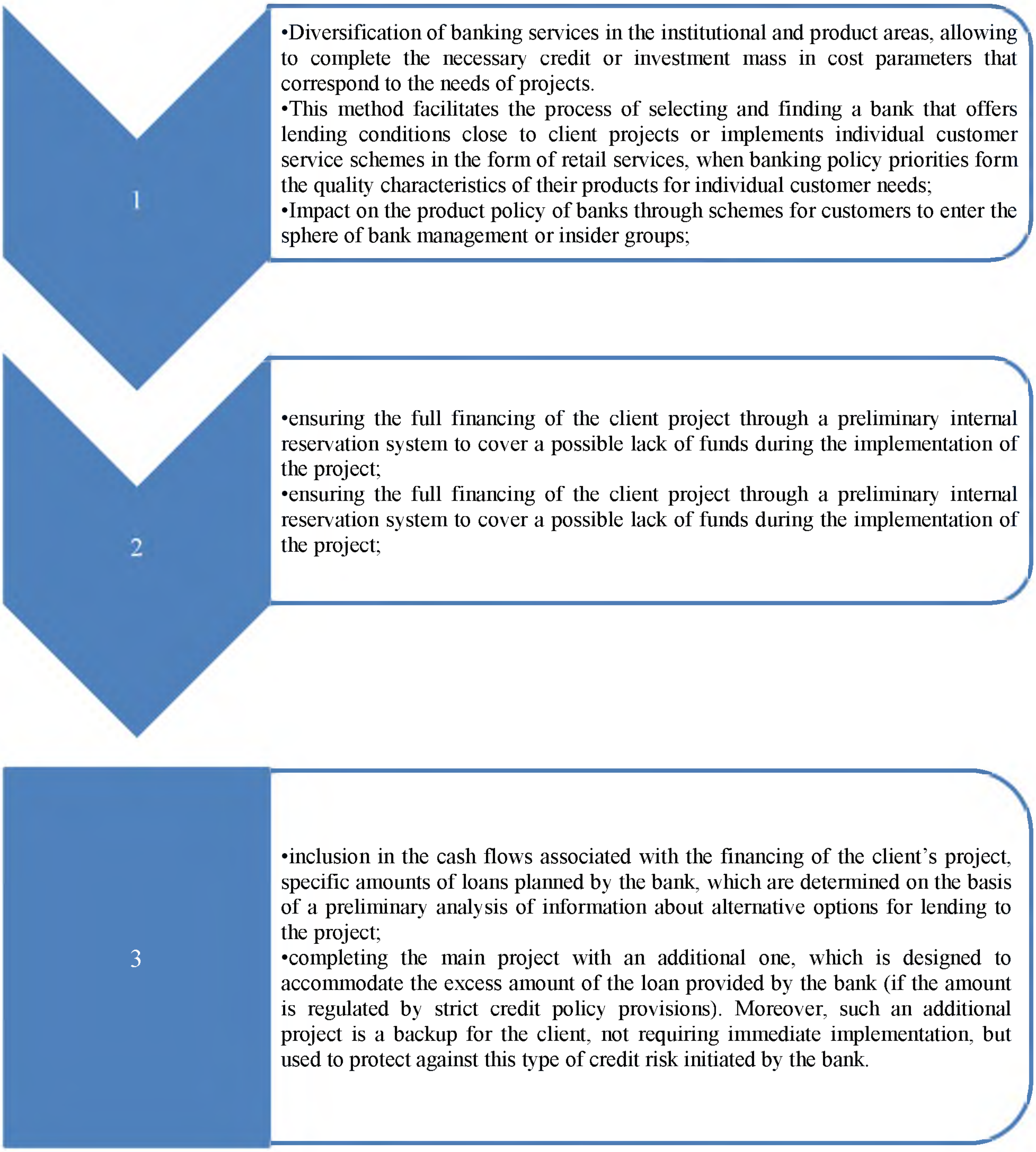

Figure 1 - Scheme of risk mitigation

Through monitoring, diversification, entering into bank management, attracting consultants, insurers, reserving, bank customers (entrepreneurial structures, population, public organizations and government institutions) can influence banking management, if possible, stopping the risks created and manifested by banks.

Conclusion. Effective banking risk management involves not only diversification, but also a grouping of bank risks. The general risks in the study are associated with the manifestation of aggressive factors of the "external" environmental level of banking management. Their distinguishing features are territorial concentration (sometimes very sharply defined) and weak object selectivity. That is, they can affect any objects, both animate and inanimate, which are in the zone of their manifestation in a particular territory. Among them may be the building of the bank, its employees, equipment, communication systems, as well as their customers, property as collateral, and more. Common risks include natural, technological, criminal, socio-political and other risks.

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БАНК ҚЫЗМЕТІНДЕГІ ТӘУЕКЕЛ МЕНЕДЖМЕНТІ: ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ТӘЖІРИБЕЛІК АСПЕКТІЛЕРІ

Аннотация. Банк тәуекелдерін басқарудың негізін ықтимал тәуекел жағдайы туғанда олардың банк қызметіне кері әсерін бейтараптандыру құрайды. Сонымен бірге, банктің тиісті банктік тәуекелді бейтараптандыруға жұмсайтын шығыны тәуекелдік жағдайда олардың жағымсыз салдарын бейтараптандырудың ең жоғары ықтимал деңгейінде банктің ықтимал шығыны мөлшерінен аспауы тиіс. Сонымен бірге, тиісті банктік операцияны жүзеге асыру банк қызметінің стратегиясы мен бағыты талап етуі мүмкін.

Банктер бастаған тәуекелдерді басқару банктік менеджменттің клиенттік позициясын едәуір күшейтеді және банк өнімдерінің сапалық сипаттамаларын қалыптастыруда теңгерімнің синергетикалық әсерін қамтамасыз етеді.

Банк саласында тәуекелдерді басқару кіріс пен тұрақтылықты қамтамасыз етуде маңызды саналады. Бұл – реттеушілердің қаржы жүйесінің қауіпсіздігі мен тұрақтылығын сақтау мәселесі. Соңғы онжылдықта банктік бизнес дамыған сауда технологиялары мен күрделі қаржы өнімдерін енгізу негізінде дамыды. Бұл жетістіктер банктің делдалдық рөлін күшейтін, кірісін арттырады және банктік тәуекелді жан-жақты әртараптандырады, бірақ олар банк тәуекелдерін басқаруда айтарлықтай қиындықтар туғызады. Қаржы нарығындағы жылдам өзгерістермен салыстырғанда банк тәуекелдерін басқару әлсіз деп саналды. Соңғы жаһандық қаржылық дағдарыс жағдайында банктік тәуекелдерді басқаруға банк реттеушілері мен саясаткерлері баса назар аударды.

Банктер бастаған тәуекелдерді басқару банктік менеджменттің клиенттік позициясын едәуір нығайта алады және банк өнімдерінің сапалық сипаттамасын қалыптастыруда теңгерімнің синергетикалық әсерін қамтамасыз етеді. Қаржы нарығының жаһандануы, ақпараттық технологиялардың дамуы және бәсекелестіктің артуы банк бизнесіне және оның тәуекелдерін басқаруға айтарлықтай әсер етті. Осы күштермен бірге реттеуші факторлар маңызды рөл атқарады.

Қаржы нарықтарының жаһандануы, ақпараттық технологиялардың дамуы және бәсекелестіктің артуы банк бизнесіне және оның тәуекелдерін басқаруға айтарлықтай әсер етті. Осы күштермен бірге реттеуші факторлар маңызды рөл атқарады. Мақалада реттеушілердің көзқарасы бойынша банктік тәуекелдерді басқаруға тәуекелдерге негізделген капиталды реттеуге көңіл бөлінеді. Атап айтқанда, тәуекелдерге негізделген капиталды реттеу кезінде банктік тәуекел қалай реттелетіні және реттеудің банк тәуекелін қалыптастыратындығы егжей-тегжейлі талқыланады. Осылайша тарауда тәуекелдерге негізделген капиталды реттеу және банктік тәуекелдерге қатысты мінез-құлық жайында кеңірек түсінік берілген.

Түйін сөздер: тәуекелдер, банк, операциялар, клиенттер, банк менеджменті.

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РИСК-МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ В БАНКОВСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ: ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ И ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ АСПЕКТЫ

Аннотация. Основу управления банковскими рисками составляет нейтрализация их негативных последствий для деятельности банка при возможном наступлении рискового случая. Вместе с тем, затраты банка по нейтрализации соответствующего банковского риска не должны превышать суммы возможных банковских потерь по нему даже при самой высокой степени вероятности по нейтрализации их негативных последствий при вероятном наступлении рискового случая. В то же время осуществление соответствующей банковской операции может диктоваться требованиями стратегии и направленности банковской деятельности.

Управление рисками, инициируемые банками, может значительно усилить клиентские позиции банковского менеджмента и обеспечить синергетический эффект балансировок формирования качественных характеристик банковских продуктов.

Управление рисками важно для банка, чтобы обеспечить его доходность и надежность. Регуляторы также заинтересованы в поддержании безопасности и устойчивости финансовой системы. За последние десятилетия банковский бизнес развился благодаря внедрению передовых торговых технологий и сложных финансовых продуктов. Несмотря на то, что эти улучшения усиливают посредническую роль банка, способствуют повышению прибыльности и улучшают диверсификацию банковских рисков, они создают серьезные проблемы для управления банковскими рисками. Управление рисками банков считается слабым по сравнению с быстрыми изменениями на финансовых рынках. В свете недавнего глобального финансового кризиса управление банковскими рисками стало основной проблемой банковских регуляторов и политиков.

Инициированное банками управление рисками может значительно укрепить клиентскую позицию банковского менеджмента и обеспечить синергетический эффект сбалансированности формирования качественных характеристик банковских продуктов. Глобализация финансовых рынков, развитие информационных технологий и растущая конкуренция в значительной степени повлияли на банковский бизнес и управление рисками. Вместе с этими силами регуляторные факторы играют важную роль. В этой главе рассматривается управление банковскими рисками с точки зрения регулирующих органов с упором на регулирование капитала на основе рисков. В частности, как банковские риски регулируются в соответствии с регулированием капитала, основанным на риске, и подробно ли регулирование регулирует банковский риск. Таким образом, статья дает лучшее понимание основанного на риске регулирования капитала и поведения, связанного с принятием банковских рисков.

Глобализация финансовых рынков, развитие информационных технологий и растущая конкуренция в значительной степени повлияли на банковский бизнес и управление рисками. Вместе с этими силами регуляторные факторы играют важную роль. В этой статье рассматривается управление банковскими рисками с точки зрения регулирующих органов с упором на регулирование капитала на основе рисков. В частности, как банковские риски регулируются в соответствии с регулированием капитала, основанным на риске, и подробно ли регулирование регулирует банковский риск. Таким образом, статья дает лучшее понимание основанного на риске регулирования капитала и поведения, связанного с принятием банковских рисков.

Ключевые слова: риски, банк, операции, клиенты, банковский менеджмент.

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