ECONOMIC SCIENCES

НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ РИСКАМИ В БАНКОВСКОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

Хасанова Х.Х.
независимый соискатель
Ташкентского университета информационных технологий имени Мухаммада Аль-Хоразмий

THE NECESSITY OF RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE BANKING ACTIVITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Khasanova Kh.
independent researcher of Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad Al-Khwarizmi

Аннотация

В статье исследованы актуальные вопросы о необходимости управления рисками в банковской деятельности Республики Узбекистан, который является как необходимый индикатором устойчивости данной сферы. Некоторое решение риска, находится в применении метода управления ими как составной части интегрированной системы управления в банках.

Abstract

The article explores topical issues about the need for risk management in the banking activities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is a necessary indicator of the sustainability of this area. Some solution to the risk lies in the application of the method of managing them as an integral part of the integrated management system in banks.

Ключевые слова: банк, капитал, управление рисками, фактор риска.

Keywords: bank, capital, risk management, risk factor.

Without a risk culture that is understandable and accepted by employees, risk management is sure to turn into a sham.

Introduction.

The pace of development of the banking sector forces to pay more attention to the activity of financial and credit institutions of each country. In this regard, risk management is of particular importance in any bank control, because it is not only a way to prevent losses, but also a way to earn additional income. Taking into account the increasing volume of risks to banking activity, the problem of bank risk management is considered important at the current stage. In their activities, banks identify all important risks and constantly evaluate them.

Effective risk assessment involves comparing costs with benefits, taking into account both measurable and non-measurable risk factors[1]. The risk assessment process also determines which risks the bank can and cannot manage. The concept of "risk" is one of the keys when it comes to banking, because there is almost no risk-free operation in this industry. The special importance of assessing the impact of risks on the activity of the banking system is manifested in unexpected situations.

Theoretical aspects of research.

The structure of the financial mechanism is quite complex. It includes various elements corresponding to the variety of financial relations. It is the multiplicity of financial relationships that predetermines the use of a large number of elements of the financial mechanism[2]. Analyzing the existing views on the "mechanisms" in the economy, it should be noted a high degree of terminological uncertainty, which is unacceptable for objective scientific research[3]. The specified uncertainty of the category “mechanism” in the economy does not allow the formation of a standard conceptual apparatus, which confuses the process of formalizing objects, reduces the reliability of economic research.

The globalization of the banking sector is also increasing the impact of risk on the national economy. In the economic literature, the category "risk" appears very often, and is interpreted differently by many foreign and domestic authors[4]. This shows the urgent need and urgency of the problem. A.Yu. According to Kazanskaya, two processes can be distinguished according to the essence of risk:

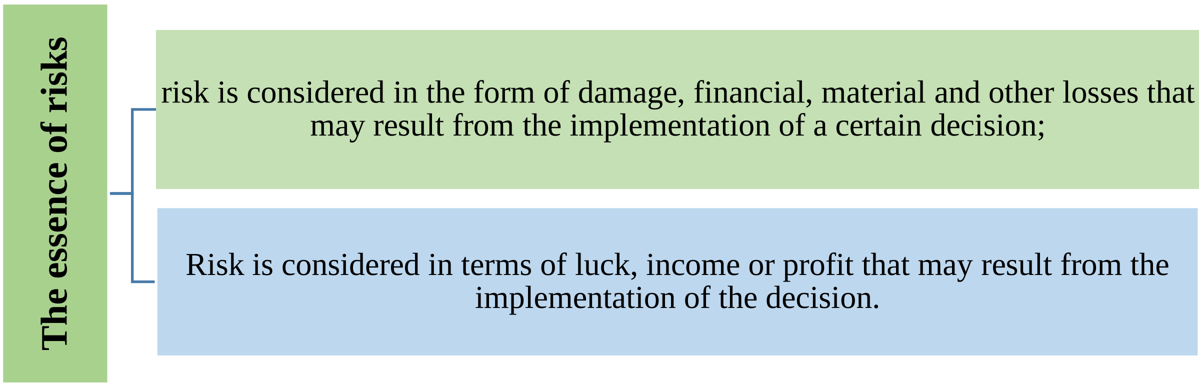

Figure 1. The essence of risks[5]

According to the author V.V. Zharikov, the unclear interpretation of the concept of "danger", as well as the insufficient development of this concept, is reflected in the signs of danger, which can be reflected on the basis of various studies (Fig. 2).

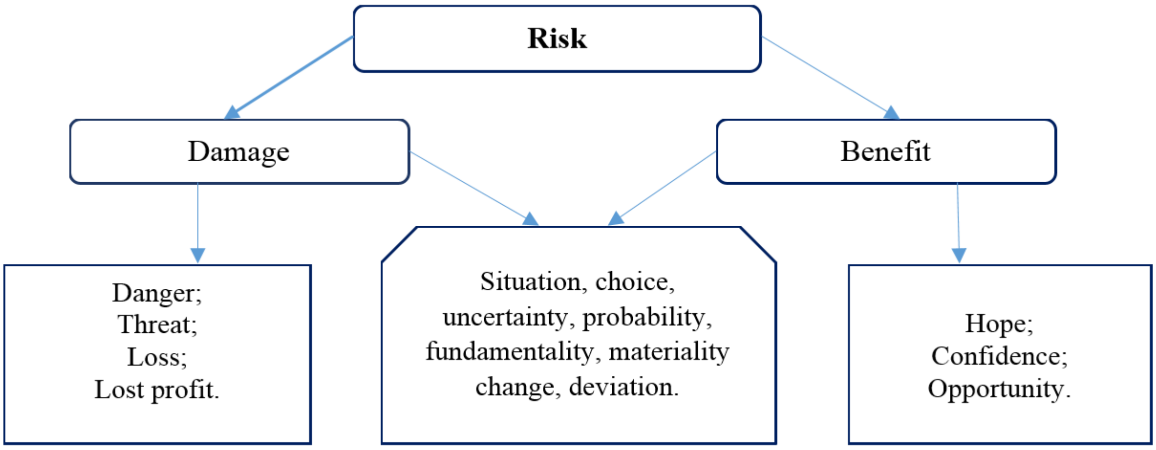

Figure 2. An essence-scenario view of the risk inherent in banking activity[6]

The author fully reflects the important features of the mutual amnesty provided by the diagram below and allows a realistic assessment of its management process. According to O.I. Lavrushin, risk is a cost expression of a probability event that leads to losses. J.P. Morgan defines risk as the degree of uncertainty about future net income. That is, the financial component of bank risk is based on factors such as probability, uncertainty, volatility and materiality.

To assess the quality of risk management should be used the following criteria.

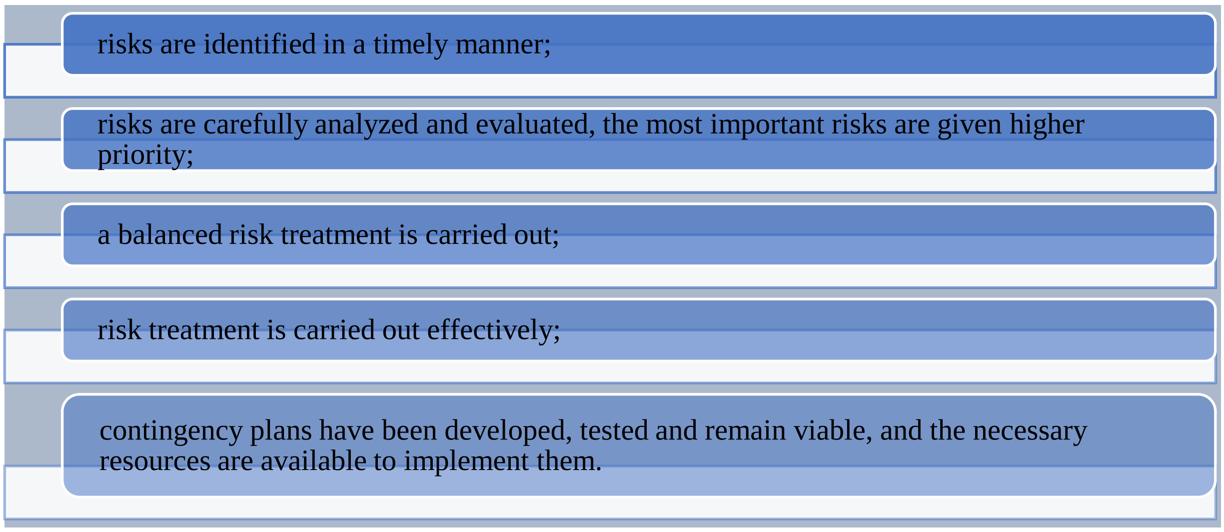

Figure 3. Criteria for assessing the quality of risk management[7]

Compliance with these criteria requires systematic risk management based on the following actions:

1. • establishing a context or understanding of what we are “protecting” (our strategy or assets, health, market performance, etc.) and who the stakeholders are;
2. • identifying risks (what events may occur, why they may occur, how likely they are to occur, and what impact they may have on us) and becoming familiar with as many of them as possible;
3. • understanding the risks that are of the greatest importance to us, so we analyze and evaluate them;
4. • starting with the most important risks - the choice of risk treatment methods (we can keep the risk, share it with another party, mitigate the risk or avoid it by eliminating its source);
5. • implementation of the decision taken as a direct result of the risk management process;
6. • development of a crisis management plan for those risks that have been accepted or mitigated. the result of this is a plan for dealing with the risk if it occurs. this is a very important conceptual stage of the process, since risk management is a tool for achieving sufficient, but not absolute, security.

Figure 4. Systematic risk management[7]

From the foregoing, we can note that when creating a management system, in this case, banking risks, it is necessary to analyze and identify these mechanisms. Only by suppressing, blocking or weakening their action can the effective operation of the risk management system being created be achieved. At the same time, it should be taken into account that the globalization of the economy, the growing needs of society for banking services, accompanied by adequate risk, necessitate risk management based on effective mechanisms for an integrated banking risk management system.

Analyze and result of research.

One of the analytical tools designed to provide an assessment of the potential losses of financial organizations in the event of possible recessions in the economy and other negative economic trends is stress testing, which has become widespread in international financial practice. It takes into account a number of factors that can cause extraordinary losses in a financial institution's portfolio of assets or make it extremely difficult to manage risk. These factors include various components of market, credit and liquidity risks. It seems relevant to develop a methodology for conducting stress testing of second-tier banks, which includes components of both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Quantitative analysis is aimed primarily at determining possible fluctuations in the main macroeconomic indicators and assessing their impact on various components of the bank's assets and capital. With the help of quantitative analysis methods, probable stress scenarios that banking organizations may be exposed to are determined. The qualitative analysis is focused on two main tasks of stress testing[9]:

• assessing the ability of capital to compensate for possible large losses;

• definition of a set of actions that should be taken by a financial institution to reduce the level of risks and preserve capital. One of the main measures required for implementation in the future in order to ensure the stability of the financial system is the establishment of requirements for the level of capitalization of financial institutions and for risk management systems.

It should be noted that, by 2025, risk functions in banks will have to be radically different from today. Hard as it is to believe, the next decade in risk management is likely to see more change than the last decade. And if banks don't act now and prepare for these long-term changes, they may find themselves overwhelmed by the new demands and demands they face. The structural trends driving many of these important changes come from several sources. Regulation will continue to expand and deepen as public sentiment becomes less and less tolerant of any avoidable mistakes and inappropriate business practices. At the same time, as technology and new business models emerge and evolve, customer expectations of banking services will increase and change.

One of the most important conditions for reducing bank risks is a comprehensive analysis of the activities of bank customers, because, as noted above, most of the known risks originate from them[8]. The experience of recent years shows that the existence of a large amount of debt on loans is partly due to the fact that many banks do not pay attention to the preliminary calculations of the borrowers' creditworthiness, the official attitude to their implementation and the results obtained with them. In this regard, today commercial banks should at least revise their working methods for analyzing the financial situation of their clients who use credit and are large depositors of this bank.

Foreign banks are not limited to the information they receive from their customers, because no one is interested in giving banks negative information about themselves. Therefore, it is customary to use as many different sources of information as possible when assessing the financial situation of bank clients abroad.

Including references from other banks, recommendations of the bank's clients' trading partners and other relevant counterparties, information from economic agencies competing with clients, news agencies, press publications, information on the history of the emergence and development of clients, the opinion of clients on the stock exchange, etc. Commercial banks in Uzbekistan should expand the limits of using the above sources of information in the process of comprehensive analysis of their clients' activities. One of the priorities of the activity of local commercial banks is to develop concepts of future development, taking into account the changes in external factors and the needs of banks, based on the economic analysis of the banks themselves.

Conclusion.

Thus, the management of the banking risk system is one of the most important components of the organized process of the functioning of the bank, and therefore it must be integrated into this process, as well as be armed with a scientifically sound strategy, tactics and operational implementation. The banking risk management strategy should organically fit into the overall strategy of the bank for managing assets and liabilities, and should also be interconnected with other strategies in accordance with the criteria of consistency and complexity.

Building an integrated risk management system for a bank involves the use of information technology that combines two major information flows.

1. External - historical and current dynamics and indicators of the financial (credit-deposit stock and currency) and commodity (oil, gold, grain, etc.) markets; historical statistical databases relating to default information; historical information about credit histories, etc.

2. Internal - dynamics and indicators that characterize the structure that has developed in the bank, the quality and value of assets and liabilities, the system of established limits and their use; all cases of realized types of risks.

This will allow, in the author's opinion, to create a management reporting system (as part of the general banking system of management reporting), which will timely, reliably and fully reflect the risks taken by the bank, creating opportunities for their adequate assessment, monitoring and control for all financial instruments and structural divisions of the bank, and also integrating risk in the system of the entire multi-branch bank.

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