

Conceptual framework of financial security management of domestic banks in the current economic conditions

Ensuring the financial security of domestic banks is an important task of the current stage of development of the banking system of Ukraine and a necessary condition for its further strengthening as a strategic component of the national economy. It is the level of development of the banking system, its resource potential, reliability and the appropriate level of solvency that determines the provision of financial resources for all sectors of the economy. Financial instability and a dynamic operating environment necessitate a systematic approach to managing the bank's financial security, the need to use new concepts and methodological approaches to valuation and collateral conditions.

Analytical generalization of scientists' views on the nature of the concept of "bank security" indicates a general basic concept, ie the security of the bank, as well as any other security entity (person, business entity, region, state), is assessed by a certain indicator, level, which reflects the stable, safe state of this subject, which is not threatened. Thus, the security of the bank is a state of protection from threats, and the stability of the bank, which ensures the achievement of the main objectives of its activities, and such conditions of the bank, under which any threats are prevented, rejected and can't arise. At the same time, the security of the bank as a phenomenon cannot be a system of measures, as ensuring the stability of the bank involves the development of measures to strengthen the security of the bank. Thus, the "security of banks" should be understood as a state of life of the bank, which ensures its stability and competitiveness, prevention of possible risks and protection from existing internal and external threats, the achievement of key objectives.

An important component of the bank's economic security, which determines its key positions, is financial security, which reflects the performance of all other components and is responsible for increasing the financial capacity of the bank and its efficiency, as well as early detection of threats and development of measures to eliminate them. Based on the analysis of the content of interpretations of the essence of "financial security of the bank", we can identify the dominants of financial security of the banking institution, which are related to the key characteristics of the bank and its activities: ensuring financial balance (financial condition of the bank); promoting the efficiency of the bank (competitiveness of the bank); providing opportunities in the early stages of identifying problem areas (financial stability of the bank); crisis neutralization and bankruptcy prevention (financial stability of the bank). The main formative factors of the bank's financial security, which require constant management influence are the security of activities, which is formed in accordance with the quality and effectiveness of various banking operations and resource security, which includes material, human, financial and information resources.

Given the current state and planned tasks and priorities, the key areas of managerial influence on the financial security of the bank are: financial management; personnel Management; risk management; information management; banking marketing; crisis management.

The system of financial security should be unique in each bank, as it depends on the direction of the bank's activities, sales of relevant banking products and services to individual consumers. Only the complexity of the coherence of the bank's financial security system can ensure the reliability of its security. The formation of the management system in the field of financial security of the bank is carried out on the basis of the goal. Scientists formulate the purpose of managing the financial security of the bank in different ways: first, it is to achieve maximum stability, as well as creating a basis and prospects for growth, regardless of objective and subjective threatening factors; secondly, it is the elimination of the possibility of harm to the bank or loss of profits, ensuring its sustainable and most effective operation at the moment and the accumulation of sufficient potential for development and growth in the future, quality implementation of operations and agreements; third, continuous and sustained maintenance of a state characterized by balance and resilience to external and internal threats. Therefore, an effective financial security management policy of the bank should aim at an action plan to ensure stable indicators of the financial condition of the bank in both current and future periods, and eliminate the possibility of external and internal threats to its security.

The bank's financial security management mechanism is not a static entity, but is constantly evolving. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specific economic conditions in which the bank operates and, in accordance with changes in the economic environment, to make adjustments, to carry out the necessary adaptation measures. The effectiveness of the functioning of this mechanism as a system also depends on the degree of ordering of its elements, their interaction and focus on achieving the main goal.

For banking institutions in Ukraine, the issue of finding new means of ensuring financial security is relevant, in particular through the development and implementation of financial innovations, which takes place in the context of financial engineering. Financial engineering is the process of developing and applying innovative mechanisms, tools, technologies and solutions in the field of finance to solve problems in the financial management system in order to achieve specific financial goals, including ensuring its financial security.

In the organizational aspect, the management of financial security of the bank is closely related to the risk management system in the current banking operations. The risk aspect of financial security is related to the fact that security and risk are interrelated categories. The higher the level of financial security, the more simplified the model of risk management, and vice versa, procrastination of financial security issues increases the likelihood of negative

consequences associated with excessive risks. Minimizing losses through effective risk management is associated with a more global task of maintaining ownership control and increasing the capital base, which in turn is associated with specific activities to protect the interests of shareholders of the banking institution - financial security in this aspect is the corporate security of the bank. Protecting the interests of shareholders from the illegal takeover of the bank, the withdrawal of its assets, fictitious bankruptcy, non-market competition and other criminal threats is an important task of corporate governance aimed at business growth. Significant damage to capitalization is caused by an inefficient management system, abuse of office by the top management of the banking institution. Opposition to these internal and external threats to the sustainable development of the banking institution and the growth of its value is an important condition for corporate security, which is a key component of the overall financial security of the bank.

In general, the financial security management system should be integrated into the overall management system of the bank, which will allow constant control over the risk environment of the bank and make timely and sound decisions to ensure stable, crisis-free and efficient operation of the bank.

The components of the implementation of financial security management of the bank are financial management tools, namely management functions, the implementation of which creates the preconditions for the formation and use of the bank's resource base (economic component) by security entities (organizational component) so that the level of financial security is high. Based on the research, we consider it appropriate to divide the functions of financial security management of the bank into two groups: functions that will ensure the development of measures to ensure financial security (analysis (diagnosis), planning (forecasting), organization), and functions aimed at implementing measures regarding its provision (motivation (stimulation) of regulation, control and controlling).

Banks are characterized by a high degree of dependence on trends in the domestic and world economic space. Such features of activity determine the presence of permanent factors of the crisis, while the reasons that cause the aggravation of contradictions have a time frame. The crisis is an exacerbation of internal contradictions in the bank (or banking system), which leads to a deterioration in the performance of important functions by banking institutions, threatening their stability and reliability. Awareness of the factors and causes of crises, understanding the mechanisms of their development create real opportunities for the implementation of state anti-crisis regulation and anti-crisis management in relation to a particular bank. Therefore, today for Ukraine prevention and overcoming at various stages of the crisis in the economy is a priority. The consequences of the current financial and economic crisis in Ukraine have affected the level of security of the banking system due to the following financial threats: insufficient level of bank capitalization, instability of the deposit base, inability of banks to meet their current obligations and deteriorating loan portfolio. The inability to neutralize risks, as well as the lack of resource base is the main reason for the decrease in the number of banks in the domestic banking system

Ensuring the security of banks in Ukraine should be carried out at two levels: at the level of an individual bank based on the implementation of banking management measures and at the level of the banking system based on the implementation of state measures to protect the interests of the bank (banking system as a whole) from internal and external threats. Among the measures for the average level of financial security of banks should be mentioned: strengthening state regulation of the banking sector, improving the methodological framework for assessing the level of financial security of the bank; strengthening the position of state-owned banks in implementing the country's economic development strategy; bringing the activities of domestic banks closer to international standards, improving the efficiency and financial stability of banks by improving the quality of corporate governance.