As a result of a study of the sources of financing of innovative activity of small business existing in Russia, conclusions can be drawn and the following options for the development of the system proposed:

1. The most popular source of financial support for research and development remains public investment in innovative projects.
2. Activation of the activities of financial institutions can accelerate the development of Russian financing of small business in the field of innovation. At the same time, the structure of financial resources should be formed by the entrepreneur himself, who should be guided by information on the terms, volumes and conditions for the provision of funds.
3. The application of project financing by the banking sector can ensure more efficient implementation of innovative projects.
4. The inefficiency of some venture investment instruments is the reason for the weak level of development of this type of funding sources.
5. It is necessary to use an integrated approach to the Russian financing of innovative activities of small enterprises by strengthening control over it.

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Bank Liquidity**

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Аннотация

Целью работы является обоснование необходимости анализа ликвидности банковской системы и использования ее результатов для повышения эффективности решений, принятых финансовым менеджментом банка (регулирование), а также проверки гипотезы о зависимости показателя ликвидности по рассматриваемым факторам, который играет важную роль в регулировании.

Рассмотрены теоретические аспекты процесса управления банковской ликвидностью. Дается аналитическая часть работы.

Объектом работы является ликвидность банковской системы, предметом в данном случае является значение показателя ликвидности в деятельности банков, зависимость ликвидности от внешних и внутренних факторов.

Ключевые слова: коммерческие банки, банковская ликвидность, капитал, коэффициент корреляции, банковская система.

Abstract

The aim of the work is to substantiate the need to analyze the liquidity of the banking system and use its results to increase the effectiveness of decisions made by the financial management of the bank (regulation), as well as test the hypothesis about the dependence of the liquidity indicator on the factors considered, which plays an important role in regulation.

The theoretical aspects of the banking liquidity management process are considered. The analytical part of the work is given.

The object of work is the liquidity of the banking system, the subject in this case is the value of the liquidity indicator in the activities of banks, the dependence of liquidity on external and internal factors.

Key words: commercial banks, bank liquidity, capital, correlation coefficient, banking system.

Liquidity assessment is one of the most urgent tasks of managing a bank and ensuring its financial security. Active and passive activities of banks are often irregular, which creates significant problems for managing bank liquidity.

In such circumstances, the problem of assessing the financial condition of banks is particularly acute: the development of criteria for determining trust in the bank, and methods for analyzing these criteria.

The term "bank liquidity" means the ability of a bank to timely and fully ensure compliance with its debt and financial obligations to all counterparties, which is determined if there is sufficient capital of the bank, placing the optimal and cost elements of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet on appropriate terms. It relies on maintaining strong objectively necessary relationships between its three components - bank capital, borrowed funds and their placement through the operational management of structural elements.

Liquidity can be defined as the ability to fulfill all obligations in a timely manner. Of course, you need banks, as well as other sectors of the monetary economy in liquid form, in those assets that can be converted into cash with little or no risk of loss [3].

At present, one of the most important terms used in the discussion of some aspects of the functioning of individual credit organizations and the credit and financial system is liquidity.

The development of a comprehensive and clear definition of criteria and analysis of liquidity, which provides maximum information for assessing the stability of the bank, is dictated by the need for more rigorous conclusions about the financial situation and prospects of the bank for its depositors, other lenders and the central bank that controls the business [4].

This indicator depends on external factors (in general, on the economy), the most important of which are: the dynamics of government funds in accounts with the National Bank, central bank intervention in the foreign exchange market, the dynamics of cash in banks and outside banks, the results of the use of the relevant mechanisms by the National Bank and regulatory tools. The foreign exchange market of the previous period.

To determine the liquidity of the bank, it is necessary to use ratios. The first of them is the instant liquidity ratio. And two additional ones - the liquidity ratio for derivatives and the general liquidity ratio for derivatives. Additional coefficients are calculated if the indicators of the bank for reliability are close to the boundary values. Additional ratios make it possible to assess the possibility of a return on invested funds in the event the bank suspends operations

in the financial market [1]. The following groups of assets and liabilities are used in the calculation:

The assets include liquid assets, capital investments, urgent obligations, etc.

The Central Bank of the Russian Federation, based on its statutory competence in the field of banking regulation, has established the following mandatory economic liquidity standards for commercial banks:

1. Current liquidity ratio (H2) is calculated as the ratio of liquid assets (years) to the amount of bank liabilities on demand and up to 30 days on accounts:

— The minimum value of the H2 standard must be greater than or equal to 50%.

This ratio shows the extent to which the liquidity of all assets on the bank's balance sheet can be used to pay off liabilities based on one-time claims in case investors can demand the bank's return at almost any time. Maintaining the H2 standard at the required level, at which the bank strictly complies with the conditions for raising funds and their allocation (for active operations).

2. Instant liquidity (H3) is calculated as the ratio of highly liquid bank assets to the amount of demand for bank accounts to pay off:

— The minimum limit value of H3 must be greater than or equal to 15%.

Compliance with this standard means that the bank can currently fulfill its obligations to depositors.

3. Long-term liquidity (H4) is calculated as the ratio of loans to banks with a maturity of more than one year, bank capital, as well as their liabilities arising from deposit accounts, loans and other debt obligations for a period of one year:

— The minimum value of H4 must be greater than or equal to 120% [2].

The liquidity and solvency of a commercial bank is influenced by many factors that can be divided into macro and micro.

The most popular macroeconomic factors determine the liquidity and solvency of the bank. For example, the geopolitical and macroeconomic situation in the country, a combination of legal, judicial and legal banking standards, the structure and stability of the banking system market, the state of money and securities [8].

Microeconomic factors also affect the liquidity and solvency of a commercial bank. Similar factors are the resource base of the bank, quality of investment, level control, functional structure and motivation of the bank.

It should be noted that these groups of factors affect the complexity of the calculation process (both in separate groups and between groups).

Internal factors include bank equity, asset quality, quality of deposits, dependence on external sources, a combination of assets and liabilities in terms of good governance, image [7].

Another factor affecting bank liquidity is the quality of assets, which is determined by four criteria: liquidity, risk, profitability and diversification.

Bank liquidity may be due to dependence on external sources, such as interbank loans, which within reasonable limits do not damage liquidity, but eliminate its current shortcomings. But if an interbank loan fits into the raised funds in the interbank market, the crisis may lead to bankruptcy of the bank [6].

A significant impact on liquidity is provided by the bank's assets and liabilities in terms of size and maturity.

Internal factors include management, which depends on the degree of liquidity of the bank, the level of managerial availability of qualified employees, the creation of the necessary information base and understanding of the management needs of the bank aimed at creating a bank management system.

Another factor that affects the bank's liquidity is its image. A positive image of the bank allows you to gain an advantage over other banks in the acquisition of resources and,

therefore, can eliminate the liquidity shortage. A bank with a good reputation is easier to ensure the stability of the deposit base [5].

Therefore, the bank's liquidity is a qualitative characteristic of the bank's activity, which is due to constantly changing factors.

Liquidity is one of the main and most complex factors affecting the financial position and confidence in the bank. Liquidity and solvency of commercial banks are the main indicators reflecting the activities of the bank and characterizing their reliability and stability.

Each commercial bank should independently maintain its liquidity at a certain level, based on an analysis of the financial condition, as well as the results of forecast operations and the next scientifically sound policy in the form of authorized capital, trust funds and reserves, debt with one third of these active operations.

Therefore, it is obvious that the bank's liquidity level depends on many economic and other factors, and thus, the planning and management of the most important areas in the activities of commercial banks are an important element of settlements. In addition, the bank's liquidity depends on external factors, the influence of which usually manifests itself in changes in the structure of assets and liabilities. Studying the influence of external and internal factors on the liquidity level allows us to develop more effective approaches to liquidity management.

The bank's liquidity management process includes a set of measures and the management of its assets and liabilities.

Commercial banks use the analysis of their balance sheet data to verify the degree of achievement of the main goals of their work units: profitability factors, the balance of operations of the active and passive structure in order to maintain liquidity in accordance with the established economic standards of the Central Bank, minimize all types of banking risks, etc.

Liquidity management for the bank is the basis of its existence. Maintaining an adequate level of liquidity allows a credit institution not only to fulfill its obligations at various levels, but also to develop dynamically in order to achieve the desired results. Thus, the financial liquidity management process is part of an integrated process and affects all aspects of banking.

As a result of the analytical part of the work, the long-term liquidity ratio was found to depend on the following indicators: the level of resource stability, the ratio of borrowed and own funds, the ratio of highly liquid assets to borrowed funds and the dependence on the interbank market - these are the above factors.

The dependent coefficients of the multiple regression equation (there is no linear relationship) and the correlation coefficient (there is a linear dependence of average tightness) confirm the hypothesis.

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