регионе и фактически формирует на рынке оборот контрафактного топлива по демпинговым ценам.

Предприятия НГК южного макрорегиона существенно различаются друг от друга по степени информатизации и уровню используемых ИТ-продуктов: от стандартных систем бухгалтерского и складского учета на частных заправочных станциях до корпоративных информационных систем с алгоритмами поддержки принятия решений в вертикально-интегрированных компаниях. Это препятствует объединению нефтегазовых предприятий в единое информационное поле и реализации эффективных партнерских коммуникаций для создания интегрированного нефтегазового кластера на территории Юга России. Вышеозначенные факторы лимитируют эффективное развитие нефтегазового сектора Юга России. В связи с этим важно определить направления и меры активизации развития нефтегазовых предприятий ЮФО с учетом специфики конкретных региональных экономик для получения эффектов от интеграции предприятий нефтегазового комплекса.

Реализация предложенных мер позволит нефтегазовым предприятиям Юга России провести комплексную перестройку институционально-организационной инфраструктуры, повысить эффект от использования информационно-аналитических технологий, сформировать качественный механизм партнерских взаимодействий для обеспечения устойчивого стратегического развития компаний и активизировать инновационное развитие нефтегазовой отрасли макрорегиона в целом.

1. cyberleninka.ru>Грнти>n/problemu-i-perspektivy...
2. Шмаль Г.И. Как помочь «нефтедонору» // Российская Федерация сегодня. 2014. URL: <http://www.russia—today.ru/old/pro—doljaem—temu/1257—gennadij—shmal—kak—pomoch—neftedono—ru.html>.
3. Шмаль Г.И. Отношение к нефтегазовому комплексу должно быть совершенно иным // Информационно — аналитический центр «Экспертиза промышленной безопасности». URL: <http://www.safeprom.ru/articles/detail.php?>

Gilyazeva E.F., Elinson M.A.

Commercial bank liquidity as a factor of financial sustainability

*Bashkir State University
(Russia, Ufa)*

doi: 10.18411/lj-11-2020-156

idsp: ljjournal-11-2020-156

Аннотация

Статья посвящена проблеме ликвидности коммерческого банка как фактора финансовой устойчивости. В статье рассматриваются теоретико-методологические основы оценки ликвидности коммерческого банка по фактору финансовой нестабильности; анализируются и исследуются основные факторы, влияющие на ликвидность коммерческого банка.

Ключевые слова: ликвидность, коммерческие банки, факторы, структура.

Abstract

The article is devoted to the liquidity of a commercial bank as a factor of financial stability. The article discusses the theoretical and methodological foundations of the liquidity of a commercial bank of the financial instability factor; analyzed and investigated the main factors that affect the liquidity of a commercial bank.

Keywords: liquidity, commercial banks, factors, structure.

The financial position of commercial banks is characterized by residual capital, balance sheet liquidity and business riskiness.

The liquidity of a commercial bank is one of the most important and complex factors of its financial stability. The term “liquidity” in special literature contains various definitions.

On the one hand, liquidity refers to the ability of a commercial bank to fulfill its obligations not only in a timely manner, not only from the point of view of repatriating the invested funds to pay a reasonable commission, but also in relation to the issuance of loans. Some sources offer an even more complete definition of liquidity, for example, liquidity is the ability of a bank to fulfill its obligations to customers, taking into account the upcoming release of funds invested in active operations and potential loans in the money market.

On the other hand, liquidity is understood as the ratio of the sum of assets and liabilities to the same conditions.

The term “liquidity” literally means an easy way of selling and converting valuables into cash. Of course, banks, like other sectors of the economy, need liquid funds, i.e. assets that can be easily converted into cash with little risk of loss or risk at all. A group of companies interested in an objective, complete and reliable assessment of the Bank’s business from a liquidity position includes:

- banks themselves, which are responsible to their investors and creditors for the safety of their funds and are directly interested in maintaining their financial stability;
- national bank that implements monetary policy regulations for the implementation of the state economic policy;
- investors and shareholders of commercial banks interested in maintaining and increasing their own funds invested in banks;
- creditors of banks which are responsible for lending.

In the theory of financial analysis there are two approaches to the characterization of liquidity. Liquidity can be understood as a share or flow. Currently the first approach is the most common approach - on the basis of stocks (overdue debts). Its typical features are:

- measuring the liquidity ratio means that only those assets that can be converted into cash and cash equivalents, and those that compare cash in bank with cash requirements at a certain period of time are evaluated;
- liquidity assessment is based only on the balance sheet data of the previous period (although only the situation with liquidity in the next period is important)
- determination of liquidity on the basis of data on the balance of assets and liabilities of the banking balance on a certain date (possible changes in the volume and structure of assets and liabilities in the banking sector, that is, during the past period are not taken into account) [1].

Obviously this approach is limited in its capabilities and importance, although it is necessary. With this approach, the following definition of balance sheet liquidity can be determined: a bank’s balance sheet is liquid if, due to its condition, urgent obligations on liabilities can be covered by quickly selling assets of the asset.

Analysis of liquidity on the principle of turnover allows a deeper assessment of the degree of liquidity. In this case, the analysis of liquidity is carried out continuously (and not from today till today). This does not lead to balance analysis. The ability of the bank to take loans can be taken into account to ensure the cash flow from operations. Such analysis will use more extensive information, in particular, data on the Bank’s revenue dynamics over the past period, timeliness of loan repayment, money market conditions, etc. This approach has not become widely used yet since the methodology for conducting such analysis remains undeveloped.

If liquidity is considered according to the “flow” principle, it is more appropriate to talk about the bank’s liquidity (and not about its balance sheet liquidity), which can be defined as follows: a bank is liquid when its liquid assets and liquidity are quickly mobilized from other sources which are sufficient for timely repayment of their current obligations.

It should be noted that the liquidity of the bank’s balance sheet is the main liquidity factor of the commercial bank itself. Therefore, there is no reason to oppose them as incompatible concepts.

The liquidity of a bank’s balance is influenced by many factors, including:

- degree of active business risk;
- structure of liabilities;
- quality of bank administration;
- relationship between timing of resource extraction and timing of funds;
- asset structure.

When studying the structure of the direction in use of bank funds, the following assets are used:

- interbank loans;
- investments in non-government securities, including funds;
- cash balances and correspondent accounts;
- loans issued, including factoring and leasing operations [2].

Considering the structure of bank funds, it is important to consider whether a certain group of assets brings income or leads to the retirement of assets that do not generate income and create only conditions for the bank’s operations.

For example, bank investments in real estate and equipment do not generate income, since they are used only for the internal needs of the bank. The dynamics of changes in the structure of assets, where the share of income-generating assets increases faster than the balance is rather positive.

As for the influence of the bank’s asset structure on liquidity it can be argued that the higher the share of the first-class liquid assets in total assets, the higher the bank’s liquidity.

Thus we can come to the conclusions that in the conditions of stabilization of the banking system, the activities chosen by the bank are of particular importance. The most important criteria for choosing a bank first is the type of a bank; secondly, the range of services provided to them; thirdly, the quality and price of services and ultimately, the most important thing is the stability of the bank.

To sum up it should be noted that liquidity of a commercial bank is treated as the ability to fulfill its obligations quickly and in any situation in the market. Maintaining the stability of banks requires a comprehensive study of their activities using various analytical techniques. Thus the liquidity of a commercial bank depends on many of the above factors.

To complete the study of the category of liquidity of a commercial bank as a factor of financial stability, it is necessary to compare the domestic and foreign experience of assessing the liquidity of credit institutions.

For Russian banking system, there are standards established by the Bank of Russia. In accordance with these standards, we can conclude about the degree of financial stability of a particular commercial bank. Today, there are three standards that allow assessing the liquidity of a credit institution for different time periods:

H2 is the bank's instant liquidity ratio. This indicator assesses the bank's ability to maintain liquidity within one business day. This indicator should be more than 15%;

H3 is the bank's current liquidity ratio. The indicator allows you to assess the risk of loss of liquidity by the bank for the next month (30 calendar days). The indicator value must be more than 50%;

H4 is the bank's long-term liquidity ratio. It allows you to regulate the risk of loss of liquidity by the bank in the long term (for example, with venture investment). The value of this indicator should not exceed 120% [3].

Compliance with all standards of the bank testifies to the correctly chosen policy in terms of active operations of the bank.

Considering some foreign experience in assessing the liquidity of banks, it should be noted that credit institutions, along with government regulation, determine their own indicators that are characterized by certain branches of banking. This is due to the fact that most foreign banks, in particular in the United States, are more focused on the open market operations, while in Russia, lending to individuals and legal entities take a large share in active operations of credit institutions [4].

Analyzing the experience of foreign banks, we can conclude that most of them use two main schemes for assessing liquidity:

- 1) using financial ratios that are calculated on the basis of the data available in the balance sheet;
- 2) determining the need for specific liquid assets based on the analysis of the turnover of active and passive balance sheet items in the corresponding periods of time.

In the United States, the indicator of loans and deposits issued in the total share of assets is used. This indicator allows us to determine the degree of diversification of assets. The limiting value of the indicator is 65-70%.

We should also take into account the timing of the reporting of banks in different countries and the distinction in the values of indicators.

Considering the experience of foreign banks, liquidity is based on the ratio of assets and liabilities of the balance sheet, grouped by maturity. In the UK, this period is equal to one month (while the liquidity ratio must be at least 12.5%). In France it is three months (liquidity is not less than 60%).

In Germany, credit institutions report to the German Federal Bank on a monthly basis. At the same time, the recommended level of liquidity should be estimated within 100%.

In addition, an important role in many European countries, as well as in the USA and Japan, is played by the assessment of the liquidity of credit institutions based on the flow of cash. It should also be noted that foreign banks attach great importance to assessing credit risks in order to limit them further for ensuring high liquidity of banks.

1. Alekseev, P.V. Banking: management in a modern bank. Textbook for universities / P.V. Alekseev, sost. - M.: KnoRus, 2018. - 304 p.
2. Bychkov, A.A. Banking / A.A. Bychkov. - M.: MGIU, 2018. - 268 c.
3. Kireev, V.L. Banking: Textbook / V.L. Kireev, O.L. Kozlov. - M.: KnoRus, 2018. - 240 p.
4. Starodubtseva, E. B. Banking: a textbook for bachelors / E.F. Zhukov, Yu.A. Sokolov, E. B. Starodubtseva; Ed. E.F. Zhukov. - M.: Yurayt, 2018. - 591 c.