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Risk management of a commercial bank in the process of lending to legal entities

Zewei Chen

Graduate Student,
Peoples' Friendship University of Russia,
117198, 10/2, Miklukho-Maklaya str., Moscow, Russian Federation;
e-mail: 1032218914@rudn.ru

Vladimir N. Grigor'ev

PhD in Economics, Associate Professor,
Peoples' Friendship University of Russia,
117198, 10/2, Miklukho-Maklaya str., Moscow, Russian Federation;
e-mail: grigoryev-vlnk@rudn.ru

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Abstract

Commercial banks play a key role in modern economic relations, as they are responsible for the redistribution of resources and the functioning of the economy. At the same time, at present, due to sanctions and the deterioration of economic relations with many countries, banks are facing various challenges that directly or indirectly affect the financial performance of both the bank and the financial system as a whole. In the course of a changing economic situation, banks quickly change the level of interest rates, requirements for borrowers, requirements for equity capital to mitigate possible risks, change their deposit policy by increasing the percentage and thereby attract additional funds to increase financial stability, and change their investment strategy by placing funds in more conservative instruments. Risk assessment, forecasting and leveling are such an essential process in the implementation of financial policy, and affect literally all the processes of banks, from raising funds to the moment of repayment of loans issued. When attracting funds, the bank needs to guarantee the return of the attracted resources, assess all risks, make sure that the client is creditworthy and form a fund for possible losses on loans. Credit risk management is one of the main areas in the banking process. Successful risk management is possible only by applying the best world methods in assessing the creditworthiness of customers, in order to always be one step ahead in order to achieve its main task, namely, reducing the likelihood of credit risks.

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Keywords

Risk management, financial risks, commercial banks, risk management strategy, banks.

Introduction

The organization of marketing activities at the enterprise is one of the most important components of its successful functioning. Marketing activity provides the enterprise with the main – cash flow, it is from the formulation and development of marketing activities at the enterprise that its success or defeat in the market depends.

Methods

Based on financial policy, banks develop a risk management system to ensure stability and successful implementation of a given policy. Risk management in the banking sector is one of the most important factors in the stability of the entire banking and economic system of the country.

The procedure and standards for risk assessment are regulated by the provisions of the People's Bank of China – the central bank of the People's Republic of China, which performs its functions under the leadership of the Government of the country, and is subject to execution by all commercial banks operating in China without exception.

In fact, the Central Bank of China is a regulatory and supervisory body of the banking system, the main purpose of which is: to protect and ensure the stability of the yuan; development and strengthening of China's banking system; ensuring stability and development of the national payment system; development of the Chinese financial market; ensuring the stability of China's financial market.

In the course of their activities, banks have to constantly face many different risks, which one way or another can lead to financial losses, up to license revocation, and as a result, bank bankruptcy. That is why increased attention is paid to risk management in the banking system, both from the side of the Central Bank of China and from the international community, because, in the global world, financial relationships are closely linked, and when attracting foreign investment for the development of the national economy, it is important to ensure their safety and return. It can be noted that the area of risk management in the banking sector is regulated at different levels: internationally, such as the implementation of Basel 3 standards; country – compliance with the regulations of the Central Bank of China; and locally – the implementation of the internal regulations and standards of the bank itself for managing banking risks [Central Bank of China, www].

Today, the Central Bank of China warned of serious financial risks in the country and possible turmoil due to external uncertainty.

These risks include “fluctuations” in the equity and fixed income markets, as well as potential defaults on real estate company bonds. The COVID-19 pandemic and the high volatility of international capital today have greatly shocked China's domestic financial market.

By its nature, risk is the likelihood of adverse events, the occurrence of which cannot be accurately predicted, that can cause damage or lead to financial losses. Since risk is a probability, it can be concluded that it always exists with a certain degree of probability. Risk management in the banking sector always comes down to assessing the likelihood of adverse events and taking measures to reduce or prevent the occurrence of these events in order to avoid financial losses.

Credit risk is the risk that a credit institution will incur losses as a result of a debtor's failure to fulfill, untimely or incomplete fulfillment of financial obligations to a credit institution in accordance

with the terms of an agreement.

The obligations of the debtor according to [The Central Bank of China warns of inflation risks, [www](#)] can act as financial obligations:

- received loans, other placed funds, including claims for receipt (return) of debt securities, shares and promissory notes provided under a loan agreement;
- promissory notes accounted for by the credit institution;
- bank guarantees under which the funds paid by the credit institution are not reimbursed by the principal;
- financing transactions against the assignment of a monetary claim (factoring);
- rights (claims) acquired by the credit institution under a transaction (assignment of a claim);
- mortgages purchased by a credit institution in the secondary market;
- transactions of sale (purchase) of financial assets with deferred payment (delivery of financial assets);
- letters of credit paid by a credit institution (including uncovered letters of credit);
- return of funds (assets) under a transaction for the acquisition of financial assets with an obligation to sell them back;
- requirements of a credit institution (lessor) for financial lease (leasing) transactions.

Thus, risk management directly affects the implementation of the financial policy of the bank, as it affects all its aspects in the course of the functioning of the bank, such as: the impact on deposit, credit, investment, interest, stock, dividend policy, and equity management policy.

Banks in the course of their core business face various risks:

- Credit risk is the main risk in banking, as it affects the main process of banking, and the leveling of all other risks.
- Market risk is the risk that a credit institution will incur losses due to an unfavorable change in the market value of the financial assets of the trading portfolio and derivative financial instruments of the credit institution.
- Liquidity risk is the risk of loss due to the inability of a credit institution to meet its obligations. Liquidity risk arises as a result of an imbalance in the financial assets and financial liabilities of a credit institution and (or) the emergence of an unforeseen need for the immediate and one-time fulfillment by a credit institution of its financial obligations.
- Operational risk – the risk of losses as a result of non-compliance with the nature and scope of the credit institution's activities and (or) the requirements of the current legislation of internal procedures and procedures for conducting banking operations and other transactions.

Legal risk is the risk of losses for a credit institution due to [Tarasevich, 2020]:

- non-compliance by the credit institution with the requirements of regulatory legal acts and concluded agreements;
- committed legal errors in the course of activities (incorrect legal advice or incorrect drafting of documents, including when considering controversial issues in the judiciary);
- imperfections in the legal system (inconsistency in legislation, lack of legal norms to regulate certain issues arising in the course of a credit institution's activities);
- violations by contractors of regulatory legal acts, as well as the terms of concluded contracts.

The risk of loss of business reputation of a credit institution (reputation risk) is the risk that a credit institution may incur losses as a result of a decrease in the number of customers (counterparties) due to the formation in society of a negative perception of the financial stability of a credit institution, the

quality of its services or the nature of its activities in general.

Strategic risk is the risk that a credit institution will incur losses as a result of errors (shortcomings) made in making decisions that determine the strategy of the activity and development of the credit institution (strategic management) and are expressed in the failure to take into account or insufficient consideration of possible dangers that may threaten the activity of the credit institution.

Banking risk management can be divided into external, which is based on compliance with the provisions of the Central Bank of China on the regulation of banking risks, as well as compliance with international standards for banking risk management, and internal, which is based on the development and implementation of the bank's internal regulations for managing banking risks.

One of the main methods of external management is the Basel 3 international standard, a set of international standards for banking risk management, which describes capital adequacy ratios at various levels, as well as reserve requirements.

To achieve these goals, Basel 3 provides for the phased introduction of the following conditions [Cui Dianchao, 2021]:

1. Improving the quality of capital.
2. Increasing the amount of capital.
3. Reducing the debt burden as a result of the introduction of a restrictive leverage ratio.
4. Increasing coverage of short-term liquidity.
5. Increasing the stability of long-term financing.

The external management of the Central Bank of China on the regulation of banking risks is carried out by means of monitoring compliance with the mandatory standards of the Central Bank on the regulation of banking risks.

All credit institutions in the country undergo mandatory registration of a legal entity, operate in accordance with the laws of China and can operate only after obtaining a license.

The risk management strategy is based on the break-even principle and is aimed at ensuring an optimal balance between profitability and the level of risks assumed by the bank.

The implementation of the strategy takes place by means of management tactics, i.e. concrete actions aimed at achieving the set goal. The task of tactics is to determine and implement the most optimal solution.

The following main methods of risk management can be distinguished [Shen Zhonghua, 2021]:

- Reservation is one of the main ways to manage banking risk. In order to compensate for possible losses, the bank forms reserves for possible losses on loans and other assets. The need for reservations is enshrined in the regulations of the Central Bank of China.
- Collateral insurance. In this case, the risks are transferred to the insurer.
- Hedging – risk management through the conclusion of transactions using positions in derivative financial instruments (forwards, futures, options, swaps, etc.).
- Limiting – setting limits on the amount of expenses for various banking operations. The process of setting risk limits should be flexible and, more importantly, forward-looking. It is based on market research, forecasting, sensitivity analysis, sound judgment and the experience of bank analysts.
- Diversification is the process of distributing invested funds among different investment objects.
- Distribution – distributions between the participants of the transaction in the form of including risk in the cost of services: in the interest rate (risk premium), commission, penalties, etc.
- Minimization (leveling) of risk – a set of measures aimed at reducing the likelihood of occurrence

of events leading to losses.

Thus, the effectiveness of risk management largely depends on the ability to fully use all the methods and techniques to reduce or prevent risk. Risk management is to minimize the likelihood of a negative scenario of events, and to ensure the safety of own funds.

Results

China CITIC Bank (CNCB) is a Chinese bank, a subsidiary of the state-owned conglomerate CITIC Limited, which owns a 66% stake in the bank. For 2017, the 41st largest bank in the world in terms of assets (13th Chinese) [China Citic Bank, www].

The China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) Group was founded in 1979, in 1985 a banking division was established within it, in 1987 it became a separate structure of China CITIC Bank.

In 2007, the bank's shares were placed on the Hong Kong and Shanghai stock exchanges. This was the largest initial public offering in 2007, it brought in \$5.4 billion. In 2014, the company's subordination was transferred to CITIC Limited.

In April 2018, China CITIC Bank acquired a controlling stake (50.1%) in the Kazakh bank Altyn Bank; this bank was founded in 1998 as a subsidiary of HSBC, in 2014 it was sold to the largest bank in Russia, Halyk Bank. Halyk retained a 40% stake, while China Tobacco Corporation bought the remaining 9.9%. Altyn Bank's assets are about \$1.2 billion [ibid.].

China CITIC Bank is a commercial bank that provides corporate and private banking services. The firm also conducts treasury operations and provides asset management, financial leasing and other non-banking financial services. It operates through the following business segments: Corporate Business, Individual Banking Business, Treasury Business and Others. The Corporate Banking segment provides corporate loans, deposit activities, agency services, money transfer and settlement services, and guarantee services. The Personal Banking segment offers financial products and services for individuals and small businesses. The treasury segment includes capital markets, interbank operations and investment banking. The "Other" segment represents non-banking businesses provided by CIFH and CNCB Investment.

At present, there are more than 1,435 CNCB branches in mainland China. Most of them, located in cities, are available to foreigners to open personal accounts. However, in order to provide customers with a five-star service, the Bank selects several large branches in some of the major "international business friendly" cities, which must provide international business services and services in English.

Table 1 - Characteristics of China CITIC Bank at the beginning of 2022 [ibid.]

| Market capitalization | \$23.9 billion |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Industry | Banking |
| Founded | 1987 |
| Country/territory | China |
| Executive Director | Bi Mingqiang |
| Employees | 57 045 |
| Sales | \$49.3 billion |
| Headquarters | Beijing |
| Branches | 1420 branches (2021) |

Table 2 shows the financial performance of the Bank.

Table 2 - Financial report of China CITIC Bank [Awais, Samin, 2019], \$

| Indicators | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 | 2018 |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Gross profit | 28 095 000 000 | 30 944 000 000 | 28 292 000 000 | 24 659 000 000 |
| Cost price | - | - | - | - |
| total revenues | 28 095 000 000 | 30 944 000 000 | 28 292 000 000 | 24 659 000 000 |
| Operating revenue | - | - | - | - |
| operating income | 14 727 000 000 | 18 763 000 000 | 15 800 000 000 | 6 258 000 000 |
| net income | 12 445 000 000 | 15 091 000 000 | 13 216 000 000 | 7 714 000 000 |
| R&D spending | - | - | - | - |
| Operating expenses | 13 368 000 000 | 12 181 000 000 | 12 492 000 000 | 18 401 000 000 |
| Current assets | 1 628 723 000 000 | 1 662 595 000 000 | 1 506 902 000 000 | 916 271 000 000 |
| Total assets | 6 461 910 000 000 | 6 398 803 000 000 | 6 241 410 000 000 | 6 066 714 000 000 |
| Current cash | 232 323 000 000 | 151 112 000 000 | 214 630 000 000 | 219 912 000 000 |
| current debt | 5 288 515 000 000 | 5 698 570 000 000 | 5 045 173 000 000 | 5 353 135 000 000 |
| Total Cash | - | - | - | - |
| Total debt | 5 975 905 000 000 | 5 926 845 000 000 | 5 771 395 000 000 | 5 613 628 000 000 |
| Debt ratio | 92.48 % | 92.62 % | 92.47 % | 92.53 % |
| Equity | 470 808 000 000 | 422 050 000 000 | 418 355 000 000 | 401 706 000 000 |

China CITIC Bank's latest financial earnings report was 2021. According to China CITIC Bank's latest financial results report, total revenue was \$28,095,000,000, up +10.35% year-over-year. Net profit of China CITIC in the last quarter was \$12,445,000,000, net profit changed by +12.34% compared to last year [Cui Dianchao, 2021].

Today the Chinese China CITIC Bank is very interested in the Russian asset. This cooperation between China and Russia is within the framework of the One Belt, One Road concept, which was first announced in 2013. Russia is also a “good neighbor” for China and the Bank. China CITIC Bank is very favorable as Russia's economy and politics are stable. The Bank also feels trust from the Russian government.

Today, China CITIC Bank is a commercial bank that provides corporate and private banking services. The firm also conducts treasury operations and provides asset management, financial leasing and other non-banking financial services. It operates through the following business segments: Corporate Business, Individual Banking Business, Treasury Business and Others. The corporate banking segment provides corporate loans, deposit operations, agency services, money transfer and settlement services, etc.

China CITIC Bank currently offers a wide range of services, including [Fang Hsiang, 2021]:

1) Personal finance: retail banking, credit cards, group card services, wealth management, private banking, savings, personal loans, overseas financial services and electronic banking services;

2) Corporate banking: financial institution services, international business, investment banking, supply chain finance, account settlement, small business financial services, merchant services, cash management, asset management, international settlements and trade finance, capital market business, including foreign exchange transactions, enterprise bonds, financing and derivatives trading, financial services platforms and financial solutions.

China CITIC Bank offers the services you need to succeed in the global market. Whether a client needs support in Greater China or beyond, the Bank provides a range of banking services that perfectly combine East and West. The bank is present on the international market in the following countries: Singapore, Macau, USA.

China CITIC Bank is on the life cycle – stability (Figure 3). Stabilization for the Bank is

characterized by a heightened sense of security. The apparent stability of the Bank's presence in the market leads to the fact that research resources are reduced in favor of extrapolation development costs. This stage is the beginning of aging, the company is increasingly focused on its past.

Thus, China CITIC Bank International has achieved an optimal life cycle, found a balance between three important business elements, namely, external factors, internal factors and management motives.

Financiers at China CITIC Bank now matter more than developers and marketers. People are more interested in interpersonal relationships in the organization than in the problems of new risky proposals and actions. The responsibility of managers is realized in the simplest way - by maintaining the status quo of the company.

In order for China CITIC Bank to remain stable and not to age, it needs to continue to grow through penetration into the international market, applying a strategy of intensive growth. For example, the Bank could step up its market penetration efforts in urban centers in developing countries. Thanks to this external strategic factor, the company can grow through economic growth and the corresponding expansion of the financial services market in countries with high growth rates. China CITIC Bank may improve or add (diversify its business) new products (financial services) to increase its income. This factor will mitigate risk as risk concentration decreases as the company opens new businesses in addition to its current banking and financial services operations.

Recommendations and conclusions

China CITIC Bank consistently implements and improves risk management methods and processes, both at the integrated level and at the level of individual types of risk, namely [Yu Wenwu, 2020]:

- risk prevention through assessment of potential risks prior to surgery;
- planning the level of credit risk through assessment of the level expected losses;
- limiting credit risk by setting limits;
- structuring deals;
- management of transaction collateral;
- application of a decision-making authority system;
- monitoring and control of the level of credit risk.

China CITIC Bank has created a unified system of internal ratings. It is based on economic and mathematical models for assessing the probability of default of counterparties and transactions. Models are periodically reviewed based on accumulated statistical data. Risk factors related to the financial condition of the counterparty and trends in its change, ownership structure, business reputation, credit history, cash flow and financial risk management system, information transparency, client's position in the industry and region, availability of support from government authorities are subject to mandatory assessment and parent companies, as well as from the side of the group that includes the borrower [Tarasevich, 2020].

Limitation of risk and control of expected losses due to the default of the borrower are carried out using a system of limits available for each line of business. The amount of the limit is determined by the risk level of the borrower, which is calculated on the basis of an assessment of the financial position of the borrower and other indicators: external influence, quality of management, assessment of business reputation, key financial indicators, etc. China CITIC Bank has introduced an automated credit risk limit management system.

The main tool for reducing credit risk is the availability of collateral. The amount of collateral

accepted depends on the risk of the borrower/transaction and is fixed in the conditions of loan products. As one of the approaches to hedging credit risks, China CITIC Bank applies a collateral policy that aims to improve the quality of loan portfolio collateral. The quality of collateral is determined by the probability of receiving funds in the amount of the estimated collateral value upon its sale.

The loan portfolio is formed using China CITIC Bank's integrated risk management system based on policy approved by the Board of the bank. This system is a three-level process. The first level of management (carried out by the Board of the bank, the China CITIC Bank Group Risk Committee) is to manage the overall risk of the Group. Here, the requirements for the management of individual risk groups, risk management in the Group members are formed, collegial bodies and divisions of the Group members responsible for managing the identified risk groups are determined.

The second level of management (carried out by the bank's committees that manage individual risk groups of the group) is the management of individual risk groups of the Group within the framework of the requirements established at the first level of management.

The third level of management (carried out by the collegiate bodies and divisions of the group members) is the management of individual risk groups in the group members within the framework of the requirements and restrictions established at the first and second levels of management.

For the purposes of complying with the principles of full coverage and end-to-end risk awareness for each of the material risks it is recognized as necessary to have a risk management system that complies with the Bank's Integrated Risk Management Policy, the recommendations of the Central Bank of China, and the requirements of Basel III. Based on modern methods and tools for managing credit risks, the group builds unified lending processes that take into account the risk profile of clients and minimize the number of process participants due to its centralization and automation. One of these processes is implemented in the Loan Factory technology, according to which the bank optimizes and automates the process associated with the consideration of the application. This technology is constantly being improved: in particular, during 2019-2021:

- implemented an automated check of the real estate appraisal report when processing a loan application;
- an automated system has been introduced that ensures the detection of facts of forgery/forgery of identity documents based on photographic materials;
- a scoring system for assessing borrowers' creditworthiness was introduced.
- automated calculation of key financial performance indicators
- automated request from open sources subject to client verification.

The purpose of the development is to optimize the process of lending to legal entities, reduce the bank's operating costs and the time it takes to consider an application, and reduce operational and credit risks.

At the same time, it should be noted that lending to legal entities in one way or another carries an individual approach, because it strongly depends on the characteristics of the business, the market in which the borrower is located, the position of the borrower in this market, and many other factors. In the course of this, it is necessary to correctly assess all the risks associated with the activities of the borrower, his financial condition and simulate cash flows after lending, ultimately making sure that the borrower will be able to repay his obligations on time, the main essence of which is to give impetus to business for its development and in no case create additional burdens. Initially, it all depends on the purpose of lending, it is of two types: to increase working capital or investment lending (for the acquisition of fixed assets). Depending on these goals, and in conjunction with the business structure, the transaction is structured on certain conditions, taking into account the specifics of doing business.

China CITIC Bank, in the process of lending to legal entities, pays attention to: the reliability of sources of repayment, the level of debt load, the quality and liquidity of collateral, the adequacy of financial plans and actions of borrowers in relation to sharply changed external conditions, the conservativeness of approaches in forecasting the solvency of customers, and monitoring the loan debt for early detection of potential problems with borrowers.

When lending to legal entities, it is necessary to carry out a comprehensive approach to assessing credit risks, analyze the documents provided, confirm the client's solvency, and analyze his credit history. The parameters of the borrower that are suitable for lending conditions already at their stage limit the circle of potential borrowers of the bank, which allows to reduce credit risks and form a portfolio of higher quality.

To consider the application, the client must fill out an application and submit financial documents to the bank. For the correct and correct consideration of the application, it is necessary to identify the entire group of related persons and assess the degree of participation and influence in the client's business. This is how the whole business looks.

It often happens that assets are used in business, but appear on the balance sheet of another company, there are mutual obligations, etc. Also, these structures can be used to optimize taxation. It is important for the bank to identify all members of the group to represent the real business of the client. For the company, documents are requested for the preparation of an analytical balance sheet, since official financial documents submitted to government agencies often do not contain the information that is necessary to conduct an accurate analysis of financial and economic activities. For example, the valuation of fixed assets does not reflect their current market value, or not all assets used by the enterprise are included in the official balance sheet. Also, enterprises often underestimate income and artificially inflate costs in order to minimize taxation. Therefore, it is important to assess the financial condition based on real indicators.

After the formation of the initial package of documents, the application goes to work in the underwriting center, where an initial check of the client, his financial condition, guarantors, valid licenses, asset value, etc. is carried out.

The structure of consideration of the application is built in such a way that it allows the stage-by-stage consideration of applications based on their risk and costs. This saves time and resources for consideration of the application, because the client may be refused at an earlier stage and it makes no sense to conduct a comprehensive financial assessment.

After approval is received at the initial stage, the application goes to the loan officer, who is already immersed in the company's business structure, looks at the financial statements, confirms the presence of assets and other procedures. To confirm the assets, the loan officer travels to the place of business and makes sure that there are assets, requests documents of ownership and checks everything with accounting.

There are two methods of asset verification: record-to-gender and gender-to-record. The first method confirms the presence of assets that are reflected in the accounting, the second method confirms that all assets that are actually available are recorded in the accounting. The same method is used to estimate stocks. With a large volume, a statistical sample is made from the entire list of reserves and certain positions are randomly selected for the first or second method of asset confirmation.

A balance sheet for accounts is also requested in order to form a balance for a specific date. Everything is checked against the funds in the accounts, confirmations of primary documents, etc.

It is important to make sure that the business really functions. For this, documents on counterparties are also requested and the structure of counterparties is looked at. If the client has several large counterparties, then this increases the risks, because the loss of one counterparty can significantly

affect the business and lead it to bankruptcy. Therefore, it is always better that the structure of counterparties be diversified, and the share of one counterparty should not exceed 5% of the formation of the total cash flow for the company.

Confirmation of the submitted documents is carried out as follows:

- 1) The data provided in separate reports on daily, monthly and annual sales is compared.
- 2) Sales proceeds are compared with a detailed statement of cash flows from the current account, transactions from the current account are compared with primary documents.
- 3) Accounts receivable and accounts payable are analyzed, as well as due dates payment.
- 4) The competitive environment and the demand for the client's products are assessed.

On the basis of these documents, a comprehensive analysis of the client's creditworthiness is carried out, risks are assessed to ensure that the company's activities correspond to the documents provided, are real and are able to repay the loan in full and on time in accordance with the loan agreement. The analysis takes into account the stability of income, expenses, debt load, credit history and many other factors combined.

Undoubtedly, credit risk is one of the most important and significant risks in banking, because. is directly related to its core business, which is why a clear credit risk management system is needed to help the management of China CITIC Bank manage risks in the lending process more quickly, and as a result, minimize credit risks.

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Управление рисками коммерческого банка при кредитовании юридических лиц

Чэнь Цзэвэй

Студент,

Российский университет дружбы народов,
117198, Российская Федерация, Москва, ул. Миклухо-Маклая, 10;
e-mail: 1032218914@rudn.ru

Григорьев Владимир Николаевич

Кандидат экономических наук, доцент,
Российский университет дружбы народов,
117198, Российская Федерация, Москва, ул. Миклухо-Маклая, 10;
e-mail: grigoryev-vlnk@rudn.ru

Аннотация

Коммерческие банки играют ключевую роль в современных экономических отношениях, так как отвечают за перераспределение ресурсов и функционирование экономики. В то же время в настоящее время из-за санкций и ухудшения экономических отношений со многими странами перед банками стоят различные вызовы, прямо или косвенно влияющие на финансовые показатели как банка, так и финансовой системы в целом. В ходе меняющейся экономической ситуации банки оперативно меняют уровень процентных ставок, требования к заемщикам, требования к собственному капиталу для снижения возможных рисков, меняют свою депозитную политику за счет повышения процентной ставки и тем самым привлекают дополнительные средства для повышения финансовой устойчивости, а также чтобы изменить свою инвестиционную стратегию, разместив средства в более консервативных инструментах. Оценка, прогнозирование и нивелирование рисков являются крайне важным процессом в реализации финансовой политики и затрагивают буквально все процессы банков, от привлечения средств до момента погашения выданных кредитов. При привлечении средств банку необходимо гарантировать возврат привлеченных ресурсов, оценить все риски, убедиться в кредитоспособности клиента и сформировать фонд на возможные потери по кредитам. Управление кредитным риском является одним из основных направлений в банковском процессе. Успешное управление рисками возможно только путем применения лучших мировых методов оценки кредитоспособности клиентов, чтобы всегда быть на шаг впереди для снижения вероятности возникновения кредитных рисков.

Для цитирования в научных исследованиях

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Ключевые слова

Управление рисками, финансовые риски, коммерческие банки, стратегия управления рисками, банки.

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