

**Samorodov B.**

*Doctor of Economics, professor,*

*SHEI «Banking University» Kharkiv Educational and Scientific Institute,  
Ukraine; e-mail: bsamorodov@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0002-5267-1178*

**Golovko O.**

*Ph.D in Economics, Associated Professor,*

*SHEI "Banking University" Kharkiv Educational and Scientific institute  
Ukraine; e-mail: elena.golovko13@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0001-6502-4562*

**Litovchenko A.**

*SHEI "Banking University" Kharkiv Educational and Scientific institute  
Ukraine; e-mail: tonnygun1995@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0002-7634-0445*

**Mukha K.**

*SHEI "Banking University" Kharkiv Educational and Scientific institute  
Ukraine; e-mail: katya.muha18@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0002-2737-928X*

### **APPROACHES TO ESTIMATING FINANCIAL STABILITY OF THE BANK THROUGH MANAGING CREDIT ACTIVITY<sup>1</sup>**

Annotation. Concept of financial stability of bank and economic essence of bank's credit activity are considered in the article. The indexes of financial stability and indexes of efficiency, profitability, liquidity of bank establishment, and also economic indicators and norms of the banking system are analysed.

Crediting activation assists the further increase of economy, development and origin of new entities, creation of workplaces, development infrastructure of country, those are basis of financial stability. In parallel, crediting is one direction of banks' activity, that provides their profitability.

The article is dedicated to the analysis of tendencies and features of credit activity of domestic banks. Efficiency of management of credit activity JSC CB "Privatbank" and JSC "Oschadbank" on the modern stage of economic development are analyzed. Authors analyse the structure of a loan portfolio JSC CB "Privatbank" and JSC "Oschadbank", efficiency of management of a loan portfolio by correlation of basic management parameters - profitability and risk. The analytical estimation of the credit activity state of JSC CB "Privatbank" and JSC "Oschadbank" and its influence on financial stability of the banking system, and also on return on assets of the indicated bank institutions and optimal strategy of banks' credit activity.

The modern state is analysed and practical recommendations are substantiated in relation to the improvement of bank institutions' credit activity with the aim of providing their financial stability.

Conclusions about the necessity of efficiency management crediting of domestic banks' increase by optimal forming and management of a loan portfolio at a minimum level of risk are drawn.

**Key words:** credit activity, financial stability of the bank, credit risk, liquidity, bank.

**JEL Classification:** R51, G28, H72, H20

Formulas: 1; fig.: 6; table.: 0; bibl.: 19

**Самородов Б. В.**

*д.е.н., професор,*

*ДВНЗ «Університет банківської справи»*

*Харківський науково-навчальний інститут Україна;*

*e-mail: bsamorodov@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0002-5267-1178*

<sup>1</sup> Стаття виконана в рамках НДР «Моделювання фінансової стабільності руху фінансових потоків економічних агентів країни в умовах глобалізації» (ДР № 0118U003772)

**Головко О. Г.**  
к.е.н., доцент,  
ДВНЗ «Університет банківської справи»  
Харківський науково-навчальний інститут Україна;  
e-mail: elena.golovko13@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0001-6502-4562

**Литовченко А. О.**  
ДВНЗ «Університет банківської справи»  
Харківський науково-навчальний інститут Україна;  
e-mail: tonnygun1995@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0002-7634-0445

**Муха К. Ю.**  
ДВНЗ «Університет банківської справи»  
Харківський науково-навчальний інститут Україна;  
e-mail: katya.muha18@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0002-2737-928X

## **УПРАВЛІННЯ КРЕДИТНОЮ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ БАНКУ ДЛЯ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ ЙОГО ФІНАНСОВОЇ СТАБІЛЬНОСТІ**

**Анотація.** У статті розглядаються поняття фінансова стабільність банку та економічна сутність кредитної діяльності банку. Аналізуються показники фінансової стабільності та показники рентабельності, прибутковості, ліквідності банківської установи, а також економічні показники та норми банківської системи.

Активізація кредитування сприяє подальшому зростанню економіки, розвитку та виникненню нових суб'єктів господарювання, створенню робочих місць, розвитку інфраструктури країни, що є основою фінансової стабільності. Паралельно кредитування є одним з напрямків діяльності банків, що забезпечує їх прибутковість.

Стаття присвячена аналізу тенденцій та особливостей кредитної активності вітчизняних банків. Проаналізовано ефективність управління кредитною діяльністю АТ КБ «Приватбанк» та АТ «Ощадбанк» на сучасному етапі економічного розвитку. Авторами проаналізовано структуру кредитного портфеля АТ КБ «Приватбанк» та АТ «Ощадбанк», ефективність управління кредитним портфелем за співвідношенням основних параметрів управління - прибутковості та ризику. Визначено аналітичну оцінку стану кредитної активності АТ КБ «Приватбанк» та АТ «Ощадбанк» та її вплив на фінансову стабільність банківської системи, а також на рентабельність активів вказаних банківських установ та оптимальну стратегію кредитної діяльності банків.

Проаналізовано сучасний стан та обґрунтовано практичні рекомендації щодо поліпшення кредитної діяльності банківських установ з метою забезпечення їх фінансової стабільності.

Зроблено висновки про необхідність підвищення ефективності управління кредитуванням вітчизняних банків шляхом оптимального формування та управління кредитним портфелем при мінімальному рівні ризику.

**Ключові слова:** кредитна діяльність, фінансова стабільність банку, кредитний ризик, ліквідність, банк.

Формул: 1; рис.: 6; табл.: 0; бібл.: 19.

**Самородов Б. В.**  
д.э.н., профессор,  
ГВУЗ «Университет банковского дела»  
Харьковский учебно-научный институт Украина;  
e-mail: bsamorodov@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0002-5267-1178

**Головко Е. Г.**  
к.э.н., доцент,  
ГВУЗ «Университет банковского дела»  
Харьковский учебно-научный институт Украина;  
e-mail: elena.golovko13@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0001-6502-4562

*Литовченко А.А.*

*ГВУЗ «Университет банковского дела»*

*Харьковский учебно-научный институт Украина;*

*e-mail: tonnygun1995@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0002-7634-0445*

*Муха К.Ю.*

*ГВУЗ «Университет банковского дела»*

*Харьковский учебно-научный институт Украина;*

*e-mail: katya.muha18@gmail.com; ID ORCID 0000-0002-2737-928X*

## **УПРАВЛЕНИЕ КРЕДИТНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬЮ БАНКА ДЛЯ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЯ ЕГО ФИНАНСОВОЙ СТАБИЛЬНОСТИ**

**Аннотация.** В статье рассмотрено понятие финансовой устойчивости банка и экономическая сущность кредитной деятельности банков. Осуществлено аналитическую оценку состояния кредитной деятельности банковских учреждений и ее влияние на финансовую устойчивость банковской системы. Проанализировано современное состояние и обоснованы практические рекомендации по совершенствованию кредитной деятельности банковских учреждений.

**Ключевые слова:** кредитная деятельность, финансовая стабильность банка, кредитный риск, ликвидность, банк

Формул: 1; рис.: 6; табл.: 0; библи.: 19.

**Introduction.** In modern conditions, the state of the banking system of Ukraine is rather complicated and difficult to predict. It is conditioned by both the crisis processes in the country's economy and the political instability and social conditions that have developed in recent years. At the same time, one of the important conditions for the development of the state's economy is the stability of the banking system. At present, there is a growing interest from the side of scientists to study the features of a generalized assessment of the financial stability of banking institutions. The ability to predict the state of the banking system makes it possible to increase its attractiveness for foreign investors and domestic economic entities, as well as identify the main directions for further development. Modern conditions confirm that the very limited possibilities of attraction of credit funds also influence the development of the state's economy. Activation of lending contributes to the further growth of the economy, the development and emergence of new business entities, job creation, the development of the infrastructure of the country, etc., which forms the basis for economic stability. In parallel with this, lending is one of the directions of the banks' activity, which provides them with profitability. Ensuring the financial sustainability of commercial banks is the basis of a stable banking system, a key to the success of economic transformation and macroeconomic development. The level of development of the banking system, its resource potential, reliability and high solvency depends on the financial resources of all sectors of the national economy.

**Analysis of research and problem statement.** The problem of theoretical development and practical implementation of the approaches to assessing the financial stability of the bank was studied by G.M. Azarenkova, O.I. Baranovsky, A.V. Galits, V.V. Glushchenko, O.G. Golovko, V.O. Zinchenko, O.V. Krukhmal, N.P. Pogorelenko, B.V. Samorodov and others [13-19]. The ability to predict the state of the banking system makes it possible to increase its attractiveness for foreign investors and domestic economic entities, as well as identify the main directions for further development. Modern conditions confirm that the very limited possibilities of attraction of credit funds also influence the development of the state's economy. Activation of lending contributes to the further growth of the economy, the development and emergence of new business entities, job creation, the development of the infrastructure of the country, etc., which forms the basis for economic stability. In parallel, lending is one of the directions of the banks' activity, which provides them with profitability.

The purpose of our article is to analyze the efficiency of lending activities of domestic

banking institutions to ensure their financial stability.

**Research results.** The credit business of commercial banks is to carry out a set of actions related to the provision and repayment of bank loans. This credit activity must meet certain requirements and conditions, carried out in accordance with the principles of timeliness, target nature, security and loan repayment. We analyze the management of credit activity of Privatbank and Oschadbank . At the current stage in world practice, constant monitoring of the financial stability of the banking system is an important direction of the activities of central banks as part of their information and analytical activity, which in turn increases transparency and predictability of monetary policy and observance of the principles of market discipline.

The financial stability of the banking system is a condition characterized by the following features:

- the bank effectively and continuously promotes inter-time movement of resources;
- future risks are determined and evaluated with acceptable accuracy in conditions of relatively successful management;
- the bank is able to calmly absorb unexpected events and shocks of the financial system and the real economy.

Consequently, considering the financial stability of the banking system, it is necessary to take into account its features, which are initiated both by the regulator and by the banks themselves.

Comprehensive assessment of the banking system involves the development of a methodical approach to the definition of a generalized indicator of financial stability based on groups of such indicators:

- capital adequacy of the banking system (normative for the adequacy of regulatory capital (H2);
- liquidity (coefficient of general liquidity, ratio of loans and deposits, ratio of liquid assets and total assets);
- business activity (coefficient of activity of borrowing and attracted funds, coefficient of activity of using time deposits in a loan portfolio);
- efficiency of operations (return on assets, return on equity, net interest margin);

The NBU assesses the level of financial stability of banks through such components.

It is important to understand that the weighting of lending activity depends to a large extent on the indicators of profitability, profitability and liquidity of the banking institution, as well as economic ratios and banking standards that are designed to ensure the financial stability of the bank in the money market.

In general, the bank's profitability is measured by the ROE - the return on capital and ROA - the return on assets, and the capital multiplier serves as a measure of the bank's risk profile. Capital Multiplier Indicator (MK) is the ratio of average assets to the bank's equity, the higher the value of the multiplier of capital, the higher the risk. The relationship between profit and risk is described by the formula:

$$ROE = ROA \cdot MK \quad (1)$$

- indicates the ratio of own and borrowed funds. The higher the profit, the more risky the structure of the bank balance.

If the efficiency of the bank decreases, in order to achieve the desired level of return on capital, it is necessary to agree on a higher risk - to increase the ratio of assets to capital. This means that even a bank with a low return on assets can reach a relatively high level profitability of capital through the maximum possible use of debt obligations [5].

An assessment of the efficiency of a bank's lending activity is determined by the yield of a loan portfolio and a bank accepted by a credit risk, the level of which can significantly increase during periods of economic crises. Its underestimation leads to an increase in bad debts, revaluation reduces profitability due to excessive redundancy. Therefore, in today's conditions, the effective management of problem assets of banks is of great practical importance.

"Privatbank" and "Oschadbank" were selected as the basis for the research.

As you can see, the net interest margin of Privatbank increased to 3,9% over the period under review, which indicates the ability of banks to generate net interest income using the respective assets (fig. 1).

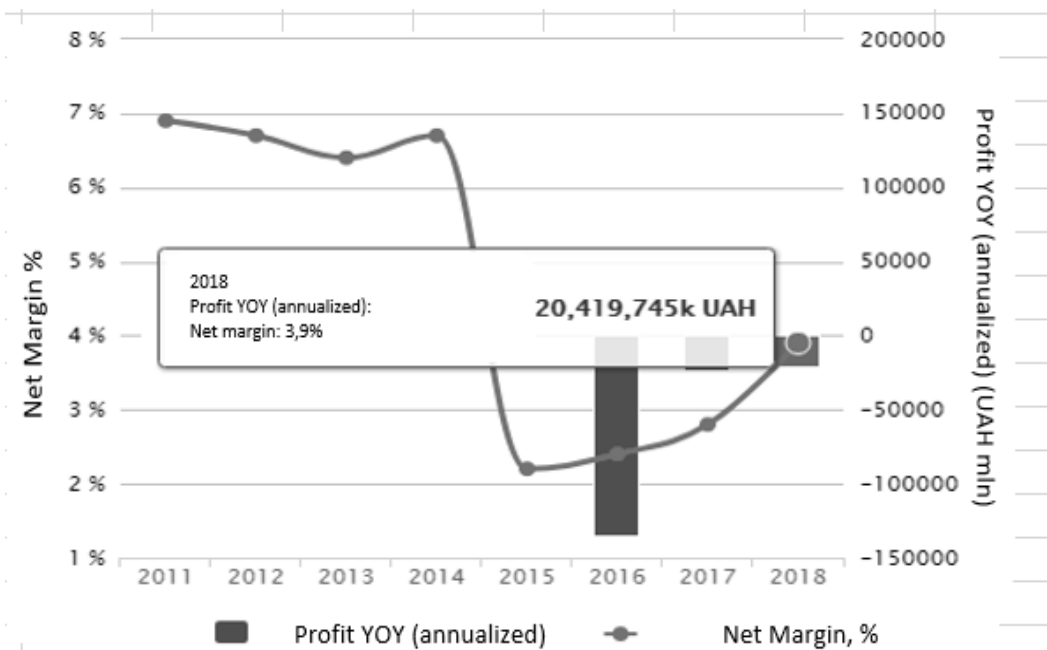


Fig. 1 The ratio of profit to the net interest margin of Privatbank

A similar situation is seen on the example of Oschadbank, net interest margin is 2,9% (fig. 2).

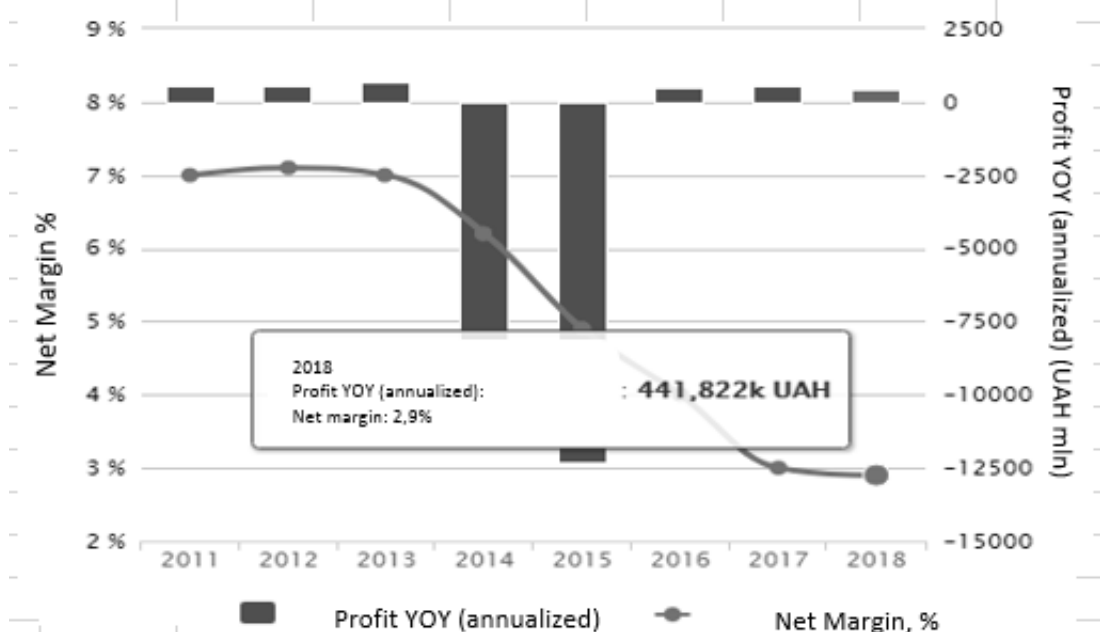


Fig. 2 The ratio of profit to the net interest margin of "Oschadbank"

As a result of the loss-making activity in 2014-2016, the bank demonstrated negative profitability indicators, which means that the crisis of the domestic banking system continues. In general, the instability of the financial situation of a large number of domestic banks is perhaps the main threat to the economic stability of the Ukrainian banking system.

In the following charts (fig. 3,4), we see the return on assets, which for Oschadbank amounted to 0.2% as of Q1 2018, and for Privatbank for the similar period -8.3%.

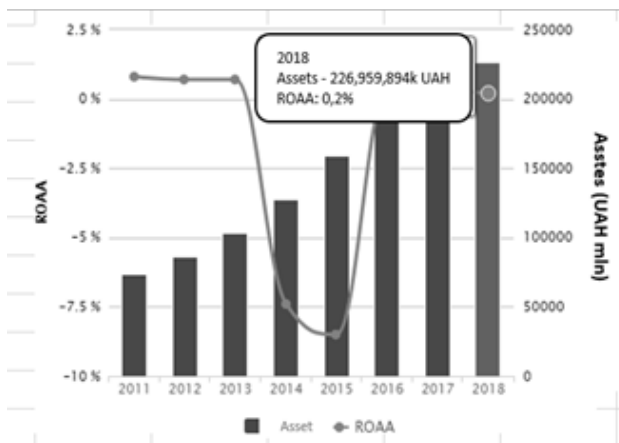


Fig. 3 Return on assets of Oschadbank

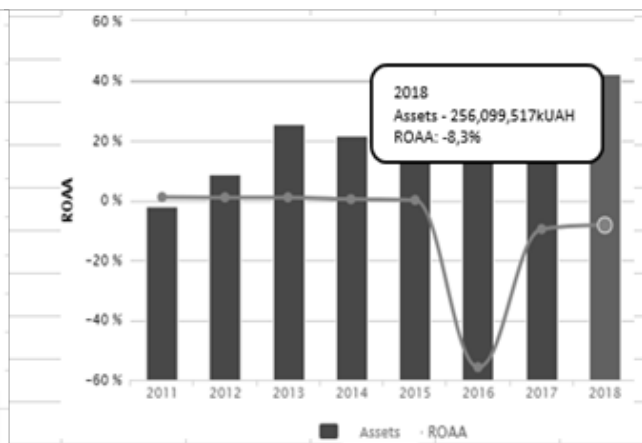


Fig. 4 Return on assets of Privatbank

Therefore, in the face of the high riskiness of the market environment, the financial stability of the bank depends on the provision of profitable activities, the choice of rational allocation of resources, the ability to assess and control risks.

Due to political and economic instability, the main disadvantage of the policy rate policy can be considered a weak level of predictability of its effects on specific values of increase or decrease in credit revenues in the economy, since the regulation of interest only determines the general direction of the dynamics of demand for bank loans.

The most significant influence on the lending activity of banking institutions, as well as on its stability, is made by political and economic factors, and they can be internal and external, macro and micro-environment, positively or negatively affect the financial results of banking. In analyzing the current situation in the country, to political factors, we consider, first of all, to consider the imperfect system of legislation and the negative development of the political situation that we observe in the state towards stabilization or vice versa.

As for economic factors, they have the most decisive influence on the development of the domestic banking system, on the stability of its functioning. In order to identify the impact of a set of economic factors, it is first necessary to analyze the state of the financial market in general and the individual indicators that characterize its activity, namely: monetary policy of the state; general condition of financial and credit sphere; the state of the currency market; stability of the national currency; stock market state, etc [6].

Having found out the main factors influencing the lending activity of banking institutions in conditions of instability, we must investigate how they affect the financial stability of the banking system and, accordingly, develop tools to neutralize the negative effects of their actions in order to ensuring the effective functioning of the entire set of commercial banks of Ukraine.

As to level of development of lending to the banks under study, it should be noted that the volume of loans granted by Privatbank in the first half of 2017 amounted to UAH 38 117 628 thousand, and in the first half of 2018 - by 2309 2018 this figure increased by 8% and amounts to UAH 41 566 651 thousand, but the volume of attracted deposits decreased by 0,8% as compared with 2017 and as of 1 quarter of 2018 is UAH 206 973 055 thousand.

The situation with "Oschadbank" is the opposite. The volume of issued loans decreased by 3.4% compared to 2017 and amounts to 71 958 724 thousand UAH, however the index of attracted deposits increased from 148 302 247 thousand UAH in 2017 by 2,5% and as of 1 quarter of 2018 is 151 977 223 thousand UAH. The coverage line represents the ratio of total lending to attracting deposit funds. In assessing the financial stability of banks, the regulator cannot take into account the bank's equity.

In the following charts (fig. 5,6) we see the return on capital, which for Oschadbank was 1.6% as of Q1 2018, and for PrivatBank for the same period -81.9%.

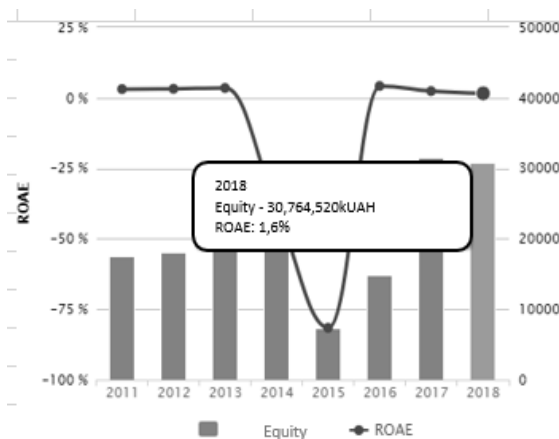


Fig. 5 Return on equity of Oshadbank

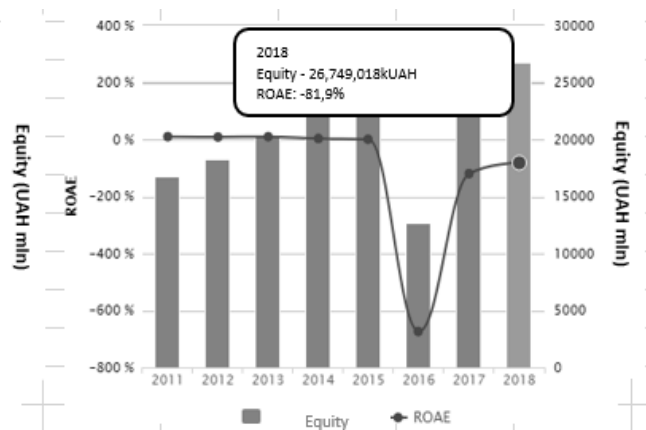


Fig. 6 Return on equity of Privatbank

Therefore, in order to increase the efficiency of lending activities, it is necessary to fulfill a set of tasks: to ensure the transparency of the activities of banking institutions in Ukraine; increase of stability of banking system functioning conditions; introduction of a system of objective assessment of borrowers' creditworthiness; stimulating the development of long-term lending; bringing standards and standards of banking institutions into compliance with world requirements; creation of favorable concessional terms for lending to small and medium businesses; increase of measures on non-repayment of granted loans; ensuring diversification of bank assets, etc. [4].

The research of the current state of credit activity in Ukraine, as well as the analysis of many scientific works, allowed to develop proposals aimed at improving the lending activity of banking institutions, namely: 1) to strengthen the state regulation of credit activity of banking institutions; 2) to stimulate the attraction of money deposits by providing state guarantees; 3) improve the legislative framework; 4) establish privileges for banks that lend to the real sector of the economy; 5) to strengthen control over the use of refinancing funds; 6) stimulate banks to invest in long-term securities.

**Conclusions.** Summing up, we see that the financial stability of the banking system depends on the financial condition of each bank. Today, in the economic environment of Ukraine, it is very important to restore the appointment of banks as financial intermediaries of the money market, whose main tasks are an effective redistribution of monetary resources in society and promotion of extended reproduction. It can be said that the question of the interdependence of lending activities of banking institutions and the financial stability of the banking system of Ukraine requires further theoretical elaboration, the aim of which should be to work out the directions of optimization of banks' lending activity and increase its efficiency. In general, the state of uncertainty and external threats, necessitates a rethinking of banking business in Ukraine, the restoration of the decisive role of banking institutions as financial intermediaries of the money market.

#### Література

1. Padoa-Schioppa, T. (2002, October) Central banks and financial stability: exploring a land in between. Frankfurt am Main.
2. Solodilova, K. V., & Shafranova, O. V. (2017) Suchasnij stan kredituvannya v Ukraini [Suchasnyi stan kredyтування в Україні]. *Molodyi vchenyi* — Young Scientist, 3, 2—3 [in Ukrainian].
3. Belinska, Y. V. (2012) Mexanizm zabezpechennya finansovoi stabilnosti: struktura, instrumenti, napryami rozvitku [Mechanism for ensuring financial stability: structure, tools, directions of development]. *Strategichni priority* — Strategic priorities. 1 (22), 72–84 [in Ukrainian].
4. Dzhulai, V. O. (2012) Zabezpechennia bankivskoi stabilnosti v Ukraini: antykryzovyi aspekt [Ensuring of banking stability in Ukraine: anticrisis aspect]. *Finansovyi prostir* — Financial Space, 2 (6). Retrieved from <https://fp.cibs.ubs.edu.ua/files/1202/wholertext.pdf#page=53> [in Ukrainian].
5. Karcheva, G. T. (2016) Problemy zabezpechennia finansovoi stiiikosti bankivskoi systemy Ukrainy v umovah makroekonomichnoi nestabilnosti [Problems of providing financial stability of the banking system of Ukraine in the conditions of macroeconomic instability]. *Visnyk ONU im. I. I. Mechnykova* — Bulletin of the ONU named after I. Mechnikov, 5, 2—4 [in Ukrainian].
6. Malahova, O. M. (2015) Kreditna diialnist bankiv yak bazova peredumova zabezpechennia finansovoi stiiikosti bankivskoi systemy Ukrainy [Credit activity of banks as a prerequisite for ensuring financial stability of the banking system of Ukraine]. *Ekonomichniy analiz* — Economic analysis, 16, 3—5 [in Ukrainian].
7. Savradym, V. M. (2013) Finansova stabilnist: teoretychni obgruntuvannia i praktychni pidhody [Financial Stability: Theoretical Grounds and Practical Approaches]. *Naukovi praci NDFI* — Scientific works of NDFI, 4, 30–37 [in Ukrainian].
8. Shpika, P. (2007) Pytannia finansovoi stabilnosti v centralnykh bankah [Issues of Financial Stability in Central Banks]. *Banki ta*

bankivski systemi krain svitu — Banks and Bank Systems of the World Countries, 3, 4–15 [in Ukrainian].

9. Ofitsiynyi sait Nacionalnogo banku Ukrainy. (n. d.). bank.gov.ua. Retrieved from <http://www.bank.gov.ua> [in Ukrainian].

10. Ofitsiynyi sait PAT «PrivatBank». (n. d.). privatbank.ua. Retrieved from <https://privatbank.ua> [in Ukrainian].

11. Ofitsiynyi sait PAT «Oshhadbank». (n. d.). oschadbank.ua. Retrieved from <https://www.oschadbank.ua> [in Ukrainian].

12. Azarenkova, G. M. (2009). Menedzhment finansovykh potokiv ekonomichnykh agentiv [Management of financial flows of economic agents]. Kyiv: UBS NBU [in Ukrainian].

13. Azarenkova, G. M., Golovko, O., & Smirnov, V. V. (2011). Finansova stabilnist rozvitku bankiv [Financial stability of banks development]. Kyiv: UBS NBU [in Ukrainian].

14. Baranovskij, O. I. (2007). Stiikest bankivskoi systemy Ukrainy [Stability of the banking system of Ukraine]. Finansy Ukrainy — Finance of Ukraine, 9, 75–87 [in Ukrainian].

15. Galyc, O. V. (2008). Efektivnist rozvitku bankivskoi systemy Ukrainy v umovakh yevrointehratsii [Efficiency of the development of the banking system of Ukraine in the context of European integration]. Extended abstract of candidate's thesis. Lviv: LIBS UBS NBU [in Ukrainian].

16. Glushhenko, V. V., Pereshybin, M. M., & Serba, V. S. (2004). Likvidnist, platospromozhnist ta finansova bezpeka komerciihnoho banku [Liquidity, solvency and financial security of a commercial bank]. Kharkiv: KHNU named after V. Karazin [in Ukrainian].

17. Zinchenko, V. O. (2008). Zabezpechennia stiikesti bankivskoi systemy Ukrainy [Ensuring stability of the banking system of Ukraine]. Extended abstract of candidate's thesis. Sumy: UABS NBU [in Ukrainian].

18. Kruhmal, O. V. (2007). Ocinka finansovoi stiikesti bankiv: informatsiine ta metodichne [Assessment of financial stability of banks: information and methodological support]. Extended abstract of candidate's thesis. Sumy: UABS NBU [in Ukrainian].

19. Pogorelenko N. P. (2001). Monitoryng finansovoi stabilnosti bankivskoho sektoru [Monitoring financial stability of the banking sector]. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats «Finansovo-kredytna diialnist: problemy teorii ta praktyky» — Collection of scientific works "Financial and credit activity: problems of the theory and practice", 1(10), 61–68. Retrieved from [http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/soc\\_gum/fk\\_d/2011\\_1/part2/28.pdf](http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/soc_gum/fk_d/2011_1/part2/28.pdf) [in Ukrainian]

*Стаття рекомендована до друку 17.12.2018*

© Самородов Б. В., Головка О. Г.,  
Литовченко А. О., Муха К. Ю.

#### References

1. Padoa-Schioppa T. Central banks and financial stability: exploring a land in between / T. Padoa-Schioppa / Paper presented at the Second ECB Central Banking Conference "The transformation of the European financial system". — Frankfurt am Main, 2002. — October.

2. Солоділова К. В. Сучасний стан кредитування в Україні / К. В. Солоділова, О. В. Шафранова // Молодий вчений. — 2017. — № 3. — С. 2–3.

3. Белінська Я. В. Механізм забезпечення фінансової стабільності: структура, інструменти, напрями розвитку / Я. В. Белінська, В. П. Биховченко // Стратегічні пріоритети. — 2012. — № 1 (22). — С. 72–84.

4. Джулай В. О. Забезпечення банківської стабільності в Україні: антикризовий аспект [Електронний ресурс] / В. О. Джулай // Фінансовий простір. — 2012. — № 2 (6). — Режим доступу : <https://fp.cibs.ubs.edu.ua/files/1202/wholetext.pdf#page=53>.

5. Карчева Г. Т. Проблеми забезпечення фінансової стійкості банківської системи України в умовах макроекономічної нестабільності / Г. Т. Карчева // Вісник ОНУ ім. І. І. Мечникова. — 2016. — № 5. — С. 2–4.

6. Малахова О. М. Кредитна діяльність банків як базова передумова забезпечення фінансової стійкості банківської системи України / О. М. Малахова, С. В. Тетюк // Економічний аналіз. — 2015. — № 16. — С. 3–5.

7. Саврадим В. М. Фінансова стабільність: теоретичні обґрунтування й практичні підходи / В. М. Саврадим // Наукові праці НДФІ. — 2013. — № 4. — С. 30–37.

8. Шпіка П. Питання фінансової стабільності в центральних банках / П. Шпіка // Банки та банківські системи країн світу. — 2007. — № 3. — С. 4–15.

9. Офіційний сайт Національного банку України [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу : <http://www.bank.gov.ua>.

10. Офіційний сайт ПАТ «Приватбанк» [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу : <https://privatbank.ua>.

11. Офіційний сайт ПАТ «Ощадбанк» [Електронний ресурс]. — Режим доступу : <https://www.oschadbank.ua>.

12. Азаренкова Г. М. Менеджмент фінансових потоків економічних агентів / Г. М. Азаренкова. — Київ : УБС НБУ, 2009. — 335 с

13. Азаренкова Г. М. Фінансова стабільність розвитку банків : монографія / Азаренкова Г. М., Головка О. Г., Смирнов В. В. — Київ : УБС НБУ, 2011. — 191 с.

14. Барановський О. І. Стійкість банківської системи України / О. І. Барановський // Фінанси України. — 2007. — № 9. — С. 75–87.

15. Галиць О. В. Ефективність розвитку банківської системи України в умовах євроінтеграції : автореф. дис. ... канд. екон. наук : спец. 08.00.08 «Гроші, фінанси і кредит» / О. В. Галиць. — Львів : ЛІБС УБС НБУ, 2008. — 22 с

16. Глущенко В. В. Ліквідність, платоспроможність та фінансова безпека комерційного банку / В. В. Глущенко, М. М. Перешибкін, В. С. Серба. — Харків : ХНУ ім. В. Н. Каразіна, 2004. — 196 с.

17. Зінченко В. О. Забезпечення стійкості банківської системи України : автореф. дис. ... канд. екон. наук : спец. 08.00.08 «Гроші, фінанси і кредит» / В. О. Зінченко. — Суми : УАБС НБУ, 2008. — 24 с

18. Крухмаль О. В. Оцінка фінансової стійкості банків: інформаційне та методичне забезпечення : автореф. дис. ... канд. екон. наук : спец. 08.00.08 «Гроші, фінанси і кредит» / О. В. Крухмаль. — Суми : УАБС НБУ, 2007. — 23 с.

19. Погореленко Н. П. Моніторинг фінансової стабільності банківського сектору [Електронний ресурс] / Н. П. Погореленко, О. М. Сидоренко // Збірник наукових праць «Фінансово-кредитна діяльність: проблеми теорії та практики». — 2011. — № 1(10). — Ч. II. — С. 61–68. Режим доступу : <http://fkd.org.ua/article/viewFile/29247/26276>.

*The article is recommended for printing 17.12.2018*

© Samorodov B., Golovko O.,  
Litovchenko A., Mukha K.