

BANKING RISKS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The knowledge of the activity developed in the previous period, as well as of the forecasts for the future gives to the bank the possibility to offer adequate banking services and products, on one hand, and on the other hand the possibility to take measures in order to diminish the risk in order to retrieve the credits and to collect the interests. Any credit granted supposes conscious risk assuming by the simple fact that, practically, there is no business absolutely sure. Consequently, in order to protect the funds that are borrowed, the bank has the duty to select its clients judiciously because its performances depend on the efficiency th e credits are placed.

Key words: banking risk, performances, risk exposure

JEL Classification: M20, G21

1 Riscurile bancare - definire

Cel mai adesea, riscurile bancare sunt considerate din doua puncte de vedere sensibil diferite: punctul de vedere teoretic si cel practic.

Atunci cand definesc riscul si gestiunea riscului, cei mai multi autori se concentreaza asupra functiei clasice a bancilor, de intermediere in sfera riscurilor financiare prin diviziunea acestora; din acest punct de vedere este tratata indeosebi problema unor pierderi neprevazute la activele bancare, pierderi cauzate de riscuri de piata, de credit sau de lichiditate.

Alti autori se concentreaza asupra unor pierderi – potentiale sau efective – cauzate de riscuri cu totul aleatoare si necontrolabile, ca de exemplu frauda, incendiul sau catastrofele naturale. Cei mai multi practicieni abordeaza, de regula, o singura grupa sau o clasa de riscuri, cel mai adesea sub aspectul tehnicilor de gestiune si doar foarte rar sunt analizate si mecanisme de transmisie / amplificare a riscului suportat de institutia financiara.

Riscul poate avea un impact considerabil asupra valorii bancii sau institutiei financiare in chestiune, atat un impact in sine (de regula sub forma pierderilor directe suportate), cat si un impact indus cauzat de efectele asupra clientelei, personalului, partenerilor si chiar asupra autoritatii bancare.

In functie de punctul de vedere din care facem analiza riscului, acesta poate fi definit in mod diferit.

1 Banking risks - definition

More often, the banking risks are taken into consideration from two points of view that are slightly different: theoretical and practical point of view.

When defining the risk and risk management, most authors concentrate on the banks' classical function of intervening in the area of financial risks through their partition; from this point of view, there is dealt with especially the problem of some unforeseen losses at bank assets, losses caused by market risks, by credit or by liquidity.

Other authors concentrate on some losses – potential or actual – caused by totally random and uncontrollable risks, as for example the fraud, fire or natural disasters. The most practitioners usually tackles with a single group or class of risks, more often under the aspect of management techniques and only very rarely, the mechanisms of transmission/amplifying of the risk bore by the financial institution are analysed.

The risk can have a considerable impact on the value of the bank or of the financial institution in discussion, an impact as such (usually under the form of losses directly supported), as well as an induced impact caused by the effects on the customers, staff, partners and even on bank authority.

As per the point of view from which we perform the risk analysis, it can be differently defined.

Vom adopta ca definitie standard pe cea lingvistica si vom considera drept *risc* probabilitatea de producere a unui eveniment cu consecinte adverse pentru subiect. In acest context, prin expunerea la *risc* vom intelege valoarea actuala a tuturor pierderilor sau cheltuielilor suplimentare pe care le suporta sau pe care le-ar putea suporta institutia financiara in cauza. Din aceasta definitie rezulta ca expunerea la risc poate fi efectiva sau potentiala.

Daca acesta este cadrul – foarte general – in care vom aborda problema riscurilor bancare, atunci putem prezenta si diferite acceptiuni care se dau riscului bancar ca pe diferite tipuri de riscuri bancare. Si, desi perspectiva celor mai multe analize bancare asupra riscului este ingusta trebuie sa subliniem inca de acum ca acesta este generat de o multime de operatii si proceduri. De aceea, in domeniul financiar cel putin, riscul trebuie privit ca un conglomerat sau complex de riscuri, de cele mai multe ori interdependente prin aceea ca pot avea cauze comune sau ca producerea unuia poate genera in lant alte riscuri. Drept urmare, aceste operatiuni si proceduri genereaza in permanenta expunere la risc.

Riscurile bancare sunt acele riscuri cu care se confrunta bancile in operatiunile lor curente si nu doar riscurile specifice activitatii bancare clasice. Ca agenti care opereaza pe diverse pietele financiare, bancile se confrunta si cu riscuri ce nu le sunt specifice (de exemplu riscul valutar), dar pe care trebuie sa le gestioneze.

2. Gestionarea riscurilor bancare

Una din functiile importante ale bancii este pe de o parte de a atrage fondurile economisite si disponibilitatile , iar pe de alta parte de a satisface nevoile financiare ale societatii, fie ele din sectorul de stat , privat sau persoane fizice.

Banca este un intermediar , o veriga intre deponenti care au fonduri de plasat , si doresc o utilizare cat mai eficienta a acestora , si clientii potentiali care sunt in cautarea resurselor indispensabile functionarii si dezvoltarii afacerilor lor.

Resursele proprii ale bancii nu reprezinta decat o parte a plasamentelor , cea mai mare parte a acestora o constituie resursele provenind de la terti , deci fonduri care nu-i apartin.

We will adopt as standard definition the linguistic one and we will consider as *risk* the probability of an event being produced with adverse consequences for the subject. In this context, by *risk* exposure, we will understand the actual value of all losses or supplementary expenses that the financial institution in discussion bears or might bear.

Out of this definition, it results that the risk exposure might be effective or potential.

In case this is the framework – very general – in which we will tackle the problem of banking risks, then we can present also the different meanings that are given to the banking risk, as different types of banking risks. Also, although the perspective of the most banking analysis on the risk is narrow, we must emphasize starting from now that it is generated by many operations and procedures. Accordingly, at least in as a conglomerate or a complex of risks, most of the times interdependent through the fact that they can have common causes or that producing one can generate in series other risks. Consequently, these operations and procedures generate continuously an exposure to the risk.

Banking risks are those risks that banks are confronted with in their current operations and not only the risks specific to classical bank activity. As agents that operate on miscellaneous finance markets, the banks are confronted also with risks that are not specific (for example, currency risk), risks they must manage.

2. Banking risk management

One of the most important banking functions is on one hand the one of attracting the funds saved and the reserves, and on the other hand the one of satisfying the financial needs of the company, either in public, private sector or physical persons.

The bank is a middleman, a link between the deponents that have funds to be placed and that wish a more efficient usage of them and potential clients that seek the resources indispensable for their business operating and development.

Bank's own resources do not represent a part of their placements, their largest part being constituted by the resources coming from third parties, so funds that do not belong to it.

Pornind de la acest lucru, regulile cele mai elementare ale prudenței, onestității și deontologiei profesionale obligă banca să țină seama de o seamă de principii și proceduri stricte în procesul de acordare a creditelor. În consecință, operațiunile de credit efectuate de banca au la bază prudența bancară ca principiu fundamental de politică bancară ce caracterizează întreaga sa activitate.

Asadar, prudența bancară presupune ca, în primul rând, procesul de luare a deciziei de creditare să se bazeze pe cunoașterea și înțelegerea activității clienților săi.

Cunoașterea activității desfășurate în perioada anterioară, precum și a prevederilor pentru viitor dau posibilitatea băncii, pe de parte să ofere acestuia serviciile și produsele bancare adecvate, iar pe de altă parte să ia măsuri pentru diminuarea riscului, în vederea recuperării creditelor și a încasării dobânzilor.

Orice credit acordat presupune asumarea conștientă a unui risc, prin simplul fapt că, practic, nu există afaceri absolut sigure. În consecință, în vederea protejării fondurilor care sunt împrumutate, banca are datoria de a-și selecționa judicios clienții, deoarece performanțele ei depind de eficiența cu care sunt plasate creditele.

Riscul bancar poate fi definit ca un fenomen care poate apărea pe parcursul derulării operațiunilor bancare și care provoacă efecte negative asupra activităților respective prin deteriorarea calității afacerilor, diminuarea profitului sau chiar înregistrarea de pierderi.

Asumarea conștientă a unui risc presupune adoptarea unor acțiuni prudente și calculate, având în vedere următorii factori:

- respectarea măsurilor prudențiale impuse de autoritatea națională de reglementare;
- profitul scontat să justifice expunerea respectivă la risc;
- eventualele pierderi, prin volumul lor, să poată fi acoperite din provizioane și profit astfel încât să nu deterioreze dramatic situația financiară a băncii;
- riscul trebuie astfel dimensionat încât pierderea produsă prin materializarea acestuia să poată fi considerată normală pentru activitatea băncii, astfel încât imaginea băncii, atât internă cât și externă, să nu fie deteriorată;
- acceptarea unui risc prudent în funcție de profitul care se previzionează a fi obținut;

Starting from this, the most elementary rules of prudence, honesty and professional deontology force the bank to take into consideration some strict principles and procedures in the process of credits' granting. Consequently, the credit operations performed by the bank have at its basis the banking prudence as fundamental principle of bank policy that characterises its entire activity.

Therefore, bank prudence supposed that, firstly, the process of taking the crediting decision should base on knowing and understanding the activity of its clients.

The knowledge of the activity developed in the previous period, as well as of the forecasts for the future, gives to the bank the possibility to offer adequate bank services and products on one hand, and on the other hand to take measures for diminishing the risk in order to retrieve the credits and to collect the interests.

Any credit granted supposes conscious assuming of a risk by the simple fact that, practically, there is no absolutely sure business. Consequently, in order to protect the funds that are borrowed, the bank has the duty to judiciously select its clients due to the fact that its performances depend on the efficiency the credits are placed.

Bank risk can be defined as a phenomenon that can appear during bank operations' development and that can provoke negative effects on respective activities, through deteriorating the businesses' quality, through profit diminishing or even loss recording.

Conscious assuming of a risk supposes adopting some prudent and calculated actions, having in view following factors:

- Complying with prudential measures imposed by national regulating authority;
- The discounted profit to justify respective exposure to risk;
- Eventual losses, through their volume, might be covered by provisions and profit, so that not to dramatically deteriorate the bank's financial statement;
- The risk must be dimensioned so that the loss produced through its materialization could be considered normal for bank's activity, so that bank's image, both internal and external, not to be deteriorated;
- Accepting a prudent risk as per the profit that is provisioned to be obtained;

- acceptarea numai a acelor riscuri care pot fi cuantificabile;
- acceptarea unor riscuri care au termen scadent;
- asumarea riscului in afacere atat de catre banca cat si de client, ceea ce inseamna ca si clientul trebuie sa contribuie cu o parte din sursele sale proprii la finantarea proiectului respectiv;
- creditul trebuie sa fie garantat , pe langa capacitatea de rambursare generata de viabilitatea afacerii concretizata in obtinerea unui flux financiar pozitiv, si cu valori materiale. Asadar, creditul va trebui sa aiba cel putin doua surse de rambursare, garantiile fiind considerate ultima sursa de rambursare in cazul unui credit care nu se mai poate recupera altfel.

Sintetizand , riscul bancar presupune :

- complex de evenimente cu consecinte adverse pentru banca;
- eveniment incert, posibil si viitor care poate afecta intreaga activitate a unei societati bancare

Gestionarea riscului bancar urmareste:

- minimizarea cheltuielilor, a pierderilor;
- modificarea comportamentului salariatilor ;
- modificarea imaginii publice a bancii .

In activitatea de gestionare a riscului trebuie sa se aiba permanent in vedere ca orice afacere implica un risc, dar cel mai mare risc este de fapt ignorarea riscului.

Este, desigur evident ca o strategie bancara performanta trebuie sa cuprinda atat programe cat si proceduri de gestionare a riscurilor bancare care vizeaza, de fapt, minimalizarea probabilitatii producerii acestor riscuri si a expunerii potentiale a bancii. Sustinem ca este evident deoarece obiectivul principal al acestor politici este acela de *minimizare a pierderilor* sau cheltuielilor suplimentare suportate de banca, iar obiectivul central al activitatii bancare il reprezinta obtinerea unui profit cat mai mare pentru actionari.

Numai ca nu intotdeauna aceste doua obiective – cel general si cel sectorial – se afla in concordanta. S-ar putea ca, in anumite situatii, costul implementarii si exploatarei procedurilor care vizeaza gestiunea riscurilor sa fie mai mare decat expunerea potentiala la risc.

- Accepting only those risks that can be quantifiable;
- Accepting some risks that have a due date;
- Assuming the risk in the business both by the bank and by the client, that means that the client must contribute also with a part from its own resources for financing respective project;
- The credit must be guaranteed, next to the capacity of reimbursement generated by the business viability embodied in obtaining a positive financial flow and with material values. Therefore, the credit should have at least two reimbursement sources, the guarantees being considered the last source of reimbursement in case a credit cannot be retrieved otherwise.

In conclusion, banking risk supposes:

- Complex of events with opposite consequences for the bank;
- Doubtful, possible and future event that can affect the entire activity of a banking company.

Bank risk management intends to:

- Minimize the expenses, the losses;
- Change employees' behaviour;
- Change the bank's public image.

In risk management activity, one must have permanently in view that any business implies a risk, but the greatest risk is actually ignoring the risk.

It is obvious of course that a performant banking strategy must comprise both programs and procedures of managing banking risks that regards actually, minimizing the probability to produce these risks and to potentially expose the bank. We submit that it is obvious because the main objective of these policies is the one of *loss minimization* or minimization of supplementary expenses supported by the bank, and the central objective of bank activity represents obtaining a profit as largest as possible for shareholders.

But not always these two objectives – the general and sectorial one – are found in accordance. It might be that, in certain cases, the cost of implementing and exploiting the procedures that regards risks' management should be higher than the potential exposure to the risk. That means only that these programs must be selected as per efficiency criteria. In other cases, it may be that the bank strategy to involve assuming some increased risks or some new risks .

Ceea ce nu inseamna decat ca si aceste programe trebuie selectate in functie de criterii de eficienta. In alte cazuri s-ar putea ca strategia bancii sa implice asumarea unor riscuri sporite sau a unor riscuri noi.

In acest caz decizia trebuie luata intotdeauna avand in vedere si cheltuielile suplimentare necesare pentru asigurarea unei protectii corespunzatoare si pierderile potentiale mai mari. Dar daca decizia este de asa natura, atunci minimalizarea riscurilor bancare nu trebuie in nici un caz sa se transforme intr-un obiectiv in sine. De altfel, obiectivele managementului bancar sunt urmatoarele:

- maximizarea rentabilitatii ;
- minimizarea expunerii la risc ;
- respectarea reglementarilor bancare in vigoare.

Dintre acestea nici unul nu are un primat absolut, una din sarcinile conducerii bancii fiind si aceea de a stabili obiectivul managerial central al fiecarei perioade.

Importanta gestiunii riscurilor bancare nu se rezuma totusi doar la minimizarea cheltuielilor. Preocuparea permanenta a conducerii pentru minimizarea expunerii la risc are efecte pozitive si asupra *comportamentului salariatilor* care devin mai rigurosi si mai constiinciosi in indeplinirea sarcinilor de servicii, nu este de neglijat nici efectul psihologic de descurajare a unor activitati frauduloase.

Existenta unor programe adecvate pentru prevenirea si controlul riscurilor bancare contribuie si la impunerea institutiei in cadrul comunitatii bancare, nu de putine ori experienta unor astfel de programe conditionand admiterea sau participarea bancii respective la asociatii interbancare (indeosebi de plati) sau obtinerea unor calificative superioare din partea autoritatii bancare.

Si, nu in cele din urma, o gestiune eficace a riscurilor bancare isi va pune amprenta si asupra *imaginii publice* a bancii. Clientii doresc o banca sigura si actionarii la fel.

Soliditatea unei banci ii atrage insa pe deponenti in conditiile in care depozitele nu sunt asigurate in mod obligatoriu. Daca bancile nu sunt obligate sa se asigure de raspunderea civila fata de deponenti, atunci interesul acestora pentru alegerea celor mai sigure institutii este diminuat; principalul

Poate sa apara atunci o selectie adversa pentru care este foarte probabil ca bancile cu cele mai mari probleme, in lipsa de lichiditate, sa acorde cele mai ridicate dobanzi.

In this case, the decision must be taken always having in view also the supplementary expenses necessary for ensuring an adequate protection and higher potential losses. But in case the decision is like that, then minimizing the bank risks must not transform to an objective in itself on no condition. Besides, the objectives of bank management are the following:

- Maximization of profitability;
- Minimization of risk exposure;
- Complying with bank regulations in force.

Among these, none has an absolute primacy, one of the tasks of bank's management being also the one to establish the central managerial objective of each period.

The importance of bank risks management is not resumed but to minimizing the expenses. The constant preoccupation of the management in order to minimize the exposure to risk has positive effects also on *employees' behaviour* that become more compelling and conscientious in fulfilling their job tasks; it is not to be neglected the psychological effect of discouraging some fraudulent activities.

The existence of some adequate programs for banking risks prevention and control contributes also to asserting the institution within banking community, not many times the experience of these types of programs conditioning the admission or participation of respective bank to inter-banking associations (especially of payments) or obtaining some superior grades from banking authority.

And, not lastly, an efficient management of banking risks will put its mark also on the *public image* of the bank. The clients want a secure bank and so want the shareholders.

The solidity of a bank attracts the deponents under conditions when the deposits are not compulsorily insured. If the banks are not forced to be insured by civil liability against the deponents, then their interest in choosing the safest institutions is diminished; the main criterion becomes placement's profitability.

Then it could appear an adverse selection for which it is very probable for the banks with the biggest problems, due to the lack of liquidity, to grant the highest interests.

Pentru evitarea acestei selectii adverse, este preferabil ca asiguratorul sa perceapa prime de asigurare diferite, mai ridicate pentru bancile cu o gestiune deficitara a riscurilor (cazul SUA) astfel incat sa existe o penalizare explicita pentru acestea.

In Romania bancile au facut fata tuturor factorilor de instabilitate financiara intr-un context de instabilitate generala generata de procesul de tranzitie. Tranzitia a insemnat pentru bancile romanesti modificarea statutelor (ele operand ca societati pe actiuni), a cadrului legal de operare (legea permitand angajarea intr-o gama larga de operatiuni financiare), libertatea in alegerea partenerilor interni si externi, concurenta din partea altor institutii financiare (fondurile de plasament) si altor banci (romanesti, create dupa 1990 si straine), reducerea refinantarii directe de catre banca centrala, schimbarea permanenta a normelor prudentiale de catre BNR si deteriorarea situatiei financiare a majoritatii clientilor mari. In aceste conditii, pentru conducerea bancilor, implementarea unor politici adecvate de gestiune a riscurilor devine o necesitate, ca si asimilarea de catre salariati a unor noi tehnici si instrumente de gestiune a riscurilor.

In sectorul bancar cresterea a devenit un atribut esential al performantei bancare. Ea nu este un scop in sine ci este impusa de rentabilizarea investitiilor in tehnologii noi, posibila doar in conditiile "productiei de masa". Procesul de crestere in sectorul bancar are doua componente: cresterera in domeniul serviciilor bancare traditionale (creditarea clientilor, efectuarea viramentelor, gestiunea patrimoniului) si cresterea in zona noilor servicii bancare (gestiunea de trezorerie, operatiuni pe piata de capital, servicii informatice si de informare, asigurari). El este caracterizat de faptul ca are rol intr-un context concurential si are drept rezultat prestarea de catre institutia financiara a unei game largi de servicii.

Unele din aceste servicii sunt noi si personalul este lipsit de experienta, iar altele presupun operarea pe piete cu care bancile nu sunt familiare si atunci personalul pare lipsit de profesionalism.

Drept urmare imaginea bancilor pe pietele financiare tinde sa fie una deficitara, pentru ca ele risca sa fie tratate de catre partenerii mai specializati drept conglomerate formate la voia intamplarii, conduse de persoane ignorante in noile domenii si inconsciente de capacitatea

In order to avoid these adverse selections, it is preferable for the insurer to retrieve differentiated insurance premium, higher for the banks with an adverse risk management (U.S.A. case) so that to exist an explicit penalty for this.

In Romania, the banks coped with all financial instability factors in a context of general instability generated by the transition process. The transition meant for Romanian banks changing the statutes (functioning as companies on shares), changing the legal framework of operating (the law allowing employment in a large range of financial operations), the freedom to choose internal and external partners, competition from other financial institutions (placement funds) and other banks (Romanian, created after 1990 and foreign), reducing direct re-financing by the central bank, constant change of prudential norms by BNR and deteriorating the financial status of the main big clients. In these circumstances, for banks' management, implementing some adequate risk management policies becomes a necessity, as well as assimilating by the employees of some new techniques and instruments for risks' management.

In banking sector, the increase has become an essential attribute of banking performance. It is not a scope in itself, but is imposed by investments profitability in new technologies, possible only in conditions of "gross production".

The process of increase in banking sector has two components: increase in traditional banking services domain (clients' crediting, performing transfers, patrimony's administration) and increase in the area of new banking services (treasury management, operations on stock market, informatics and information services, insurances).

It is characterized by the fact that it has a role in a competitive context and has as result providing a wide range of services by the financial institution. Some of these services are new and the personnel is missing the experience, while others suppose operating on markets with which the banks are not familiar with and then, the personnel seems to be missing professionalism.

Hereupon, the image of banks on financial markets tends to be an adverse one, because they risk to be treated by more specialized partners as conglomerates formed randomly, managed by ignorant persons in the new domains and not conscientious of the net

neta de castig sau riscurile specifice (exemplul bancii Baring's).

In conditiile unui management corect, cresterea operatiunilor in cele doua arii mari – servicii traditionale si servicii noi – ar trebui sa aiba un efect sinergetic. Insa pierderile suportate de unii actionari si volatilitatea veniturilor duc la diminuarea valorii de piata a bancilor, ceea ce face extrem de scumpa procurarea de capital suplimentar (necesar pentru protectia generala a institutiei in conditii de crestere). Deoarece comunicarea bancilor cu publicul si chiar cu actionarii, in ceea ce priveste gestiunea riscurilor bancare, este deficitara (in Romania in special) piata tinde sa trateze toate bancile la fel. Proasta gestiune a catorva banci poate influenta negativ si imaginea publica a celorlalte.

Concluzii

Deoarece **riscurile bancare** sunt o sursa de cheltuieli neprevazute, gestiunea lor adecvata pentru stabilizarea veniturilor in timp are rolul unui amortizor de soc. In acelasi timp, consolidarea valorii actiunilor bancare se poate realiza doar printr-o comunicare reala cu pietele financiare si implementarea unor programe adecvate de gestiune a riscurilor bancare. Toate bancile si institutiile financiare trebuie sa-si imbunatateasca intelegerea si practica gestiunii riscurilor bancare pentru a-si putea gestiona cu succes diferitele game de produse si servicii care le ofera. Daca procesul de gestiune a riscurilor bancare si sistemul global de management sunt efective, atunci banca va avea succes. Bancile pot gestiona cu succes riscurile bancare daca recunosc rolul strategic al riscurilor, daca folosesc paradigma de analiza si gestiune in vederea cresterii eficientei.

In literatura de specialitate exista o serie de clasificari dupa cum urmeaza :

A. In functie de caracteristica bancara :

1. riscuri financiare (generate de operatiile bancare traditionale):
 - ❖ riscul de creditare (probabilitatea neincasarii creditelor acordate)
 - ❖ riscul de lichiditate (incapacitatea de a finanta operatiile bancare curente)
 - ❖ riscul de piata (variatiile ratei dobanzilor, riscul valutar etc.)
2. riscuri ambientale (riscul de frauda, riscul economic, riscul legal);

capacity of earning or of the specific risks (example of Baring's bank).

Under the conditions of a correct management, the increase of the operations in the two large areas – traditional and new services – should have a synergetic effect. But the losses bore by some shareholders and the volatility of incomes lead to diminishing the market value of the banks that makes procuring supplementary capital extremely expensive (necessary for the general protection of the institution in conditions of development). Due to the fact banks' communication with the public and even with shareholders is adverse (especially in Romania), in what concerns banking risks management, the market tends to treat all the banks the same. The bad management of several banks can negatively influence also the image of the other banks.

Conclusions

Due to the fact that **banking risks** are sources of unforeseen expenses, their adequate management for balancing the incomes over time has the role of a shock absorber. At the same time, the consolidation of the value of banking shares can be performed only through a real communication with financial markets and implementing some adequate risk management programs. All banks and financial institutions must improve their understanding and practice of banking risks management in order to successfully manage the different ranges of products and services they offer. If the banking risks management process and global management system are effective, then the bank will have success. The banks can successfully manage the banking risks if they recognize the strategic role of the risks, if they use the paradigm of analysis and management in order to increase the efficiency.

In the branch literature, there is a series of classifications as follows:

A. As per the banking characteristic:

1. Financial risks (generated by traditional banking operations):
 - the crediting risk (probability of not collecting the credits granted);
 - the liquidity risk (the incapacity to finance current banking operations)
 - market risk (variation the interest's rate, currency risk, etc.)
2. Environmental risks (fraud risk, economical risk, legal risk);

B. In functie de expunerea la risc ;

1. riscuri pure (riscuri a caror expunere este generata de activitati si procese bancare cu potential de a produce evenimente care sa se soldeze cu pierderi)

- riscuri fizice (distrugerii, accidente, avarii)
- riscuri financiare (generate de operatiunile bancare traditionale)
- riscuri criminale si frauduloase (fraude, furturi, deturnari de fonduri)
- riscuri de raspundere (nerespectarea normelor bancare)

2. riscuri lucrative (speculative), (expunerea la risc este generata de incercarea de a obtine profit maxim):

- riscuri de piata (variatiile conditiilor de piata)
- riscuri de afacere
- riscuri de lichiditate

C. In functie de natura:

- riscuri comerciale
- riscuri provocate de cauza de forte majora
- riscuri politice
- riscuri valutare (de schimb valutar, rata a dobanzii)

D. In functie de geneza:

- risc de exploatare
- risc financiar
- risc de faliment

Gestionarea riscurilor bancare trebuie organizata in asa fel incat sa se realizeze atat pe fiecare tip de risc in parte , cat si la nivel global.

Gestionarea globala a riscurilor este impusa de relatiile de interdependenta dintre diferite operatiuni, tranzactii si activitati ale unei societati bancare, dar si de legaturile cauzale intre diversele tipuri de riscuri. O gestionare globala a riscurilor trebuie sa asigure societatii bancare posibilitatea de a identifica si aprecia riscurile, de a le controla, de a le diminua influenta si nu in ultimul rand de a le finanta.

Gestionarea globala a riscurilor bancare trebuie sa fie o componenta a sistemului de management bancar si sa fie utilizata in acest sens.

Bibliography:

1. Florin Coman, *Banking activity: profit and performance* , Lumina Lex Press, 2000
2. Cristi Marcel Spulbar, *Banking management* , Sitech Press, Craiova, 2003
3. Ion Nitu, *Banking risk management* , Expert Press, 2000.

B. As per exposure to risk:

1. Pure risks (risks whose exposure is generated by banking activities and processes with a potential to produce events that would result in losses)

- physical risks (destructions, accidents, breakdown)
- financial risks (generated by traditional banking operations)
- criminal and fraudulent risks (frauds, thefts, embezzlement)
- responsibility risks (not complying with banking standards)

2. Lucrative risks (speculative), (the exposure to risk is generated by the try to obtain maximum profit):

- market risks (variation of market conditions);
- business risks;
- liquidity risks;

C. As per nature:

- commercial risks;
- risks provoked by force major cause;
- political risks;
- currency risks (of exchange currency, interest rate)

D. As per genesis:

- exploitation risk;
- financial risk;
- bankruptcy risk.

Banking risks management must be organized so that to be performed both on each type of risk and at global level.

Global risks management is imposed by the interdependency relations between different operations, transactions and activities of a banking company, but also by the causal connections between the miscellaneous types of risks. A global management of risks must ensure to the banking company the possibility to identify and appraise, control the risks, diminish their influence and not lastly, to finance the risks.

Global management of banking risks must be a component of banking management system and must be used in this respect .