

Place of diagnostics in the modern bank crisis management system

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The article is devoted to the definition of place of diagnosis in crisis management in modern domestic banks.

The article is to systematize methods and tools of crisis diagnostic in the banks.

Having generalized scientific results, the authors of research determined that the diagnosis of the banking system stability – is an analysis and assessment of the situation in the domestic banking system, and also identifying positive or negative factors that cause changes in the banking system in the future.

The author substantiated that the diagnosis of the crisis in the banks should be seen as a process that ensures identifying, neutralizing and overcoming the crisis, and ultimately must recognize the institutional and regulatory environment functioning of the bank and thus comple-

ment the prevention of bankruptcy and financial recovery.

The article contains analysis of the main methods of diagnosing the crisis in the banks, classification of tree models, models of warning indicators of crisis, diagnostic matrix of financial balance, cluster analysis, graphical method.

The authors concluded that the greatest threat for modern domestic banks is problems with bank equity and problematic loan portfolio.

The article concluded that the diagnosis of problem situations in banks promotes prevention and crisis prevention, diagnosis determination to prevent the deterioration of the situation and implement preventive measures based on adequate and correct crisis management decisions to prevent negative trends of banks.