

ORGANISATION OF FRAUD MONITORING IN THE SYSTEM OF BANK ECONOMIC SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Domestic banking institutions, like other entities of the economy, carry out their activities in conditions of unpredictability, uncertainty, threats and dangers. At the same time, the role of banks is constantly increasing. The banking system is an important element of the economy and has a significant, versatile impact on all aspects of society's life.

One of the main components of the system of economic security is the monitoring of banking operations as a form of counteracting fraud in various functional areas of the bank's activities. Permanent monitoring of fraudulent activities as one of the obligatory elements of the Bank's economic security management is, in our opinion, important and topical issues in the context of providing a sustainable and efficient functioning of the domestic banking system.

The analysis of various aspects of the problems connected with the fight against fraudulent acts in the bank has shown that the theoretical basis of the questions of fraud monitoring of banking activity is represented by an extremely small number of developments. Such situation requires further research in this area, taking into account the specifics of the functioning of banking institutions of Ukraine.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the essence of fraud monitoring in the management system of the economic security of banking business and to identify the features of its implementation and organization in the domestic banking sector.

Depending on the strategic objectives put by the bank's management to ensure the bank's economic security we can identify the main goals of banking

security management:

high indicators of financial results of functioning of the bank;

ensuring the competitiveness of banking products;

improvement of the organizational structure of the bank and the availability of effective managers;

high level of personnel qualification;

effectively organized bank security system;

perfect system of forecasting, diagnosis and prevention of internal and external threats, etc.

For identification and avoidance of threats connected with unauthorized actions of subjects of banking operations, fraud monitoring of separate types of bank activity is used.

Fraud monitoring is an important tool for managing the bank's economic security. Its essence is to monitor both internal and external information for the purpose of detecting malicious actions [1, p. 128]. Fraud monitoring is based on the definition of the behavioral model of the user and the formal rules of conducting banking operations [2, p. 9].

In general, the term "fraud" is understood as any type of fraud in the IT sphere [3, p. 12]. The spread of e-commerce has contributed to a significant increase in illegal transactions with bank payment cards (carding or card fraud).

The appearance of various systems of fraud monitoring is connected, first of all, with the variety of objects of fraud of banking activity: fraud in the loan provision; fraud in the implementation of deposit transactions; fraud in the field of remote banking services; fraud with bank payment cards; fraud in settlement transactions; fraud related to unlawful actions of the personnel.

In order to minimize the problem of credit indebtedness, banks implement a variety of measures aimed at organizing on-the-spot monitoring of the credit process. Its main task is to identify problems in the quality of the loan portfolio, which has lately dropped significantly under the influence of both economic and political instability.

With the help of fraud monitoring of credit operations, the bank may detect deviations from the established algorithm of the lending process for bank customers. In case of deviation from the given parameters of lending, for example, such as non-compliance with the schedule of repayment of debts, deterioration of the financial condition of the borrower, inappropriate use of the loan, etc., the system of fraud monitoring determines the direction of changes of established processes and informs the relevant specialist.

The introduction of fraud monitoring of credit operations allows us to identify the causes of credit risk and apply measures on the formation of a qualitative loan portfolio in a timely manner.

The use of fraud monitoring allows according to pre-defined rules to automatically detect and block suspicious transactions. The main indicators of fraud monitoring in banks are: amount of payments; recipients of payments (entities and individuals) and their appointment; average or total number of operations for a set time interval; IP / MAC addresses and their geography; device identification number; used resources (operating system type, browser); "black" and "white" lists of recipients.

All fraud monitoring systems can be divided into online and offline. The first systems allow to carry out the real-time transaction analysis. Offline systems perform transaction analysis only after their completion.

Organization of fraud monitoring in domestic and foreign banks has significant differences. Foreign banks attract third-party companies specialized on detecting fraud, and domestic financial institutions prefer to use their own fraud monitoring systems.

Today there are suggestions for the sale of existing fraud monitoring systems and modules, such as RSA Transaction Monitoring, Oracle Adaptive Access Manager, ArcSight FraudView on the domestic market.

Large domestic banks, as a rule, use their own fraud monitoring systems and implement special risk management units in the bank, whose functions include: the formation of rules and algorithms for the recognition and preventive

detection of fraudulent operations; interconnections described suspicious transactions; analysis of possible fraud on the basis of the first non-payment of the loan; calculations of credit card problem level; centralized blocking of operations of employees and points of sale on the basis of exceeding the given acceptable level of risk.

In general, fraud monitoring in Ukraine is unsystematic and does not represent a specific integrated system. Typically, fraud monitoring functions are assigned to IT departments and security services or to qualified professionals.

Thus, there is no single method or means of protection from the fraud. Banks use fraud monitoring systems based on different degree of centralization, complexity and systematic organization of such systems.

So, effective protection against the fraud, which will minimize risks is possible only on the basis of observance of a number of rules of organization of the system of fraud monitoring and application of a complex of organizational and technical measures based on innovative methods and solutions to the security of banking operations.

References

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