

EMPIRICAL MODELING METHOD OF ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATE OF BANKS AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

Mukhitdinov Khudayar Suyunovich¹, Nazarov Elbek Tukliyev²,
Qodirov Farrux Ergash ugli³, Nazarova Gulruh Umarjonovna⁴

¹Professor of the Karshi engineering economics institute. xsmukhitdinov@gmail.com

² Karshi State University Independent researcher

³Senior teacher, Department of Computer systems, University of Economics and Pedagogy Non-state educational institution, farruxqodirov0902@gmail.com,
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4574-7728>

⁴Assistant of Karshi engineering economics institute gulruhnazarova85@mail.ru

Article History Received: 27Aug 2023 Revised: 28Sept 2023 Accepted: 06Oct 2023 CC License CC-BY-NC-SA 4.0	Abstract The theoretical foundations of forecasting mechanisms of banking and credit institutions' financial condition analysis and strategic planning method have been improved. A mathematical apparatus for constructing a complex numerical empirical model of banks and credit institutions has been developed. Forecasts of medium-term multi-variant scenarios of the development of the financial display system for the population of Kashkadarya region were developed on the basis of a complex number of empirical models. Keywords: credit institutions, digital technology, empirical model, econometric model, forecast results, information system, endogenous variables, exogenous variables.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. INTRODUCTION

Empirical modeling method of financial situation analysis and strategic planning of banks and credit institutions, first of all, it requires determining the main elements and characteristics of the bank's financial potential in the context of the globalization of financial markets. Analysis of the bank's financial potential using empirical modeling methods and, at the same time, plays an important role in the formation and strategic planning of the banking services market.

Empirical modeling methods for the strategic development of banks and credit institutions and their efficiency improvement, if such systematic analyzes are collected, their implementation will accelerate the process of adapting to problematic situations that arise in the financial markets, increase the efficiency of analytical activities in banks, create a bank risk management system, ensure the competitiveness of banks and on this basis, it provides an opportunity to increase its financial stability.

2. Research methods

According to the well-known American scientist DFSinki Jr., "the concept of long-term (strategic) planning appeared in the 60s of the twentieth century after it was put into practice by the banks "Irwin Trust" and "First Chicago". But most of the banks introduced this process into their practices only after the 70s of the last century [1]. JFSinki cites the view of Binder and Lindquist, two American experts on strategic planning in banks (published in 1980): "Ultimately, the spread of long-term planning is inevitable.

Many people, especially practitioners, are aware that a business plan is not only important for strategic planning, but also very complex. Gustav Berle and Paul Kirschner, authors of the

book "Instant Business Plan", "having a business plan, you will become a professional, you will be able to develop your business" [2] It is not for nothing that he said that, of course. In fact, a business plan is a picture of the current and future state of the business. It is the heart of a budding business.

NY Voziyanova showed that the term "trade" in the market means both a type of activity and a set of relationships. In the process of delivery of goods from the manufacturer to the consumer, and bank credit institutions - "... norms and regulations in trade and mechanisms of their implementation, guarantors and responsibility for their non-fulfillment" [3] "It is a set of relations between market subjects during the delivery to the farmer."

Of course, the development in this area is clearly visible, but the results are not as expected. It can be noted that the uncertain situation in the banking network is an obstacle to the introduction of strategic planning. But after passing through periods of uncertainty, the supporters of planning will definitely win»[4]. According to VP Obolenskyi, the analysis of the factors affecting the level and essence of strategic planning in commercial banks provided an opportunity to identify the main negative factors, as well as to qualitatively assess their impact on strategic management processes in the banking sector.

Studies [5] showed that e-commerce should be divided into types and forms in the strategic planning of banking and credit institutions. Among the possible forms of electronic commerce are: information exchange; capital movement; electronic commerce; electronic money; email marketing; electronic bank; electronic services. The main types of electronic commerce are determined by the spheres of interaction, which are:

development of financial services with the introduction of the latest electronic payment technologies;

- mutual cooperation of commercial organizations; consumer interaction;
- interaction of the administration;
- interaction based on business models.

Research analysis shows that the issues of trade development and its institutionalization, consumer market and strategy formation E. Azaryan [6], S. Alexiyev [7], N. Vozianova [8], D. Vozianov [9], V Tisunova [10]; activity of enterprises in virtual markets E. Buturlakina [11], I. Grachev [12], S. Grigorev [13], O. Darienkod dedicated to his works.

Among the measures that provide strategic planning to banks and credit institutions, it is possible to improve the country's economic situation, which increases the level of accuracy (reality) in forecasting indicators of the credit, currency, money and securities markets, the credit resources of commercial banks in the economy. makes it attractive for its subjects and reduces the level of risks in banking activities.

Uzbek economist and professor Sh.Z. Abdullayeva has a broad opinion about the functions of commercial banks. According to him, commercial banks operating in our practice today perform the following main functions:

1. Collecting temporarily idle funds and turning them into capital;
2. Lending to enterprises, organizations, the state and the population;
3. Issuing credit money for trading;
4. Accounting in the national economy - books and making payments;
5. Finance - activity in the currency market;
6. Provision of economic and financial information and consulting services[14].

The expansion of mass operations offered by all types of credit institutions has led to the disappearance of the distinction between banking groups and the universalization of banking activities, which in turn has been reflected in the strengthening of interbank competition. In such conditions, M. Porter developed the most important component of strategic planning - the science of competition and competitive strategies [15].

In his fundamental research, I. Ansoff touched on the evolution of business history and management ideas in the field of corporate strategies in the United States [16] and called it the

"evolution of problems". The main stages of the development of the US economy and corresponding management technologies can be summarized as follows:

In P. Rose's fundamental work entitled "Bank Management", the concept of strategic bank management was not used, but the concept of customer relationship doctrine was included. P. Rose proposes to understand this concept as a bank management strategy, according to which, as a priority, it is intended to provide credit to all customers who meet the bank's quality standards and to receive real income from it[17]. Also, P. Rose's book examines the problems of introducing new banking services, asset and liability management strategies, that is, private strategies versus general strategies[18].

1. Thus, the strategic plan begins with a section of general information about the bank and provides an opportunity to have a systematic view of the history of the bank's creation, stages of development, field of activity (licenses).

2. Then the analysis of the external environment and the forecast of its development are given: analysis at the macro-economic and regional level.

3. The main stages of strategic planning of the development of banking and credit institutions show the most important law: the development of the institution of strategic planning and management in the financial sector is closely related to the stages and laws of the development of the economy and, in particular, financial services.

4. According to foreign bankers, strategy, in particular strategic planning, is a natural product of the evolution in the field of financial services and is an effective tool for the "survival" and development of credit institutions. In the development of strategy, two principal models of strategic management are noted: intuitive and structured.

5. We believe that the implementation of the recommendations and suggestions developed as a result of our scientific research into the activities of commercial banks will have a positive effect on improving their financial activities.

6. The specific functions performed by the capital market of commercial banks are directly related to its nature and role in the economy. In the economic literature, they distinguish the following 5 main tasks of this market:

7. Providing services for the circulation of goods in the country with the help of credit;

8. Collection of funds of economic entities, population, state and foreign investors in the country;

9. Conversion of monetary funds into loan capital and production from it in the form of capital investments;

10. Use as a source of capital in the state and the population to cover the costs of the state and consumers;

11. Accelerating the concentration of capital to form strong financial-industrial groups[19].

3. Result and discussion

In the strategic planning of the development of banks and credit institutions, empirical analysis is carried out by grouping consumers of banking services based on socio-economic and demographic factors. Market segmentation is carried out based on the analysis of features and offers of consumers in the market of banking services. We present it in the diagram below (Figure 1).

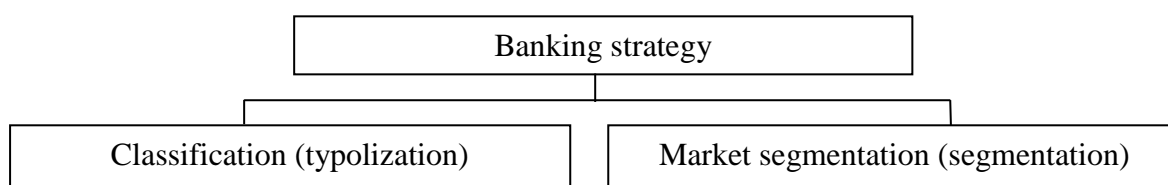


Figure 1. Strategic planning methods

Analysis of the balance sheet of commercial banks begins first of all with its own capital. The main reasons for this are:

- firstly, as in every field, there is no possibility to start any business without own capital;
- secondly, the essence of own capital is more important than the essence of its share in liabilities. Equity capital is not only the basis of commercial banks' activities, but it is the "last defense" in cases of negative financial situation.

In the strategic planning of the development of banks and credit institutions Empirical analysis of the market of banking services begins first of all with the composition of its customers. In the market of banking services, its consumers can be divided into the following groups: retail, wholesale, bank-correspondent market and public administration bodies. The composition of the bank's customers is presented in the diagram below (Fig. 2).

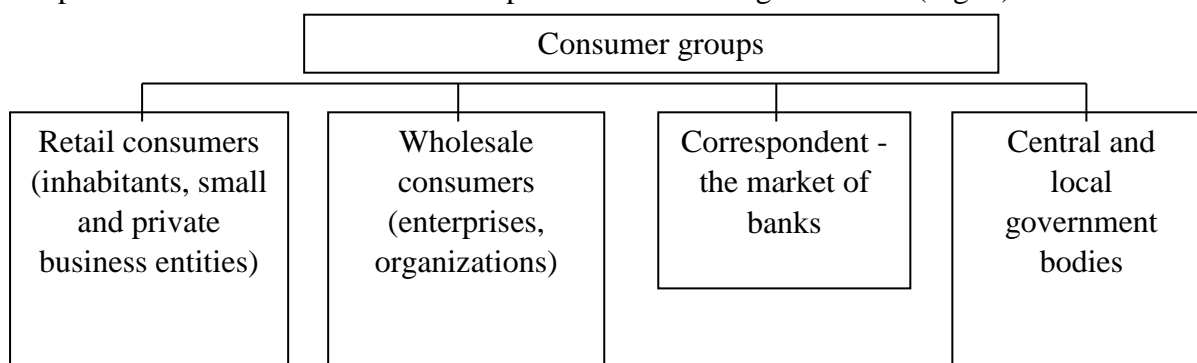


Figure 2. Composition of consumers of the banking services market

If we further segment the population, which are considered retail consumers of the banking services market, we can divide them into the following groups:

- private entrepreneurs, workers and employees of financially stable economic entities;
- workers and employees of agricultural enterprises;
- workers and employees of budget organizations, students;
- pensioners, disabled people and housewives and others.

The main feature of the banking business is that the commercial bank operates mainly on the basis of foreign capital. In international practice, only about 10.0% of the resource base of commercial banks is their own funds, and the remaining 90.0% is foreign funds. It is the opposite in other economic entities, which own more than 60.0% of the resource base[20].

The analysis of approaches to the formation of strategy in a commercial bank allows us to conclude that the three main types of strategy, namely the development concept, business plan, announcement of the main directions of activity, are widely used in practice.

With the stabilization of the social and economic situation in our country, strategic planning in commercial banks is an unquestionable fact[21].

The analysis of methodological developments in the development of a business plan in a commercial bank gave an opportunity to form the structure of the proposed strategic plan, which, in our opinion, can reflect the characteristics of commercial banks' activities (table 1). In this case, the time horizon (interval) in strategic planning is determined in a relative manner, and the period in the

strategic plan of a commercial bank - 3 years - has a sufficiently long-term character in modern conditions.

Table.1

The essence of the structure and main sections of the strategic plan of banks and credit institutions.

Section no	Department	The essence of the section
1	General information	General description of the bank Competitive advantages of the bank
2	Analysis of external factors and forecast of macroeconomic indicators	Macroenvironmental analysis Description of social and economic development of the region Description of the banking services market
3	Development prospects of the bank	Priority tasks
4	Functional strategies	Customer strategy, product strategy, organizational strategy, regional strategy, personnel management strategy, financial policy, economic norms and indicators of activity
5	Tariffs	Principles of tariff application and indexation
6	Final issues	Principles of strategy implementation

Based on the principles of strategy implementation, taking into account the final issues from Table 1, it shows the order of implementation of tasks that are interconnected and arise from each other, set in separate directions of activity. To develop a forecast of financial indicators, a model is created that includes the following:

- account - book balance;
- forecast of interest rates on assets and liabilities, tariffs for services;
- the volume of necessary capital investments and expenses to ensure the bank's current requirements;
- the financial plan, activity and various financial indicators criteria account book.

Thus, the above model provides an opportunity to create and analyze various scenarios of changes in external factors and internal parameters of banking activity.

The next stage after the development and approval of the strategic plan is the creation of a strategy implementation mechanism.

Strategy implementation mechanism, in our opinion, means a set of methods and procedures established by the bank's management or formed during the current banking practice in order to achieve the goals set in the strategy.

As we know from practice, the perspective of strategic planning of bank credit institutions is an effective method for researching and determining competitive advantages, which is a SWOT analysis (analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the bank's activities) and a separate section is devoted to each of its directions. can be processed.

Thus, in accordance with the conducted analysis, the essence of the strategy for the development of banking and credit institutions can be expressed as follows:

It is proposed to understand the summation of management actions in connection with the development, implementation and evaluation of the bank's strategy. By bank strategy, we mean a comprehensive comprehensive plan related to the implementation of the bank's mission and the achievement of the set goals.

A systematic approach to the research of the development strategy of banks and credit institutions determines the need to evaluate the effectiveness of the formed system of strategic management (Fig.4).

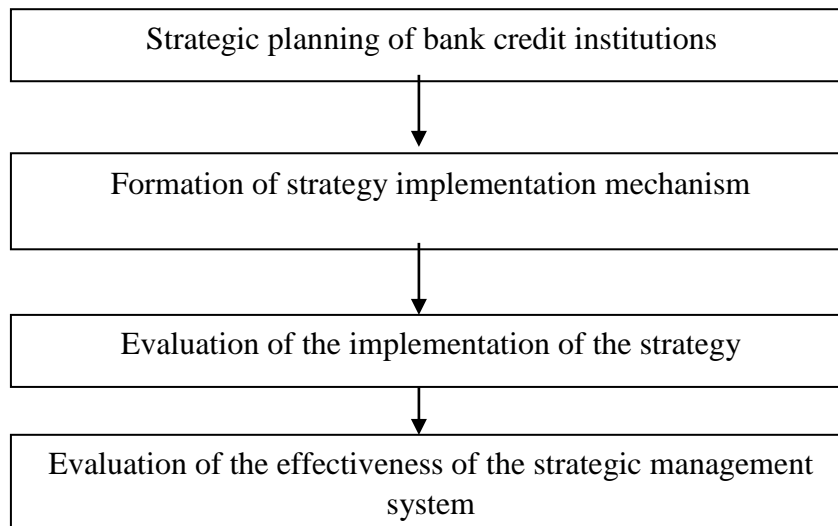


Figure 4. The main elements of the bank's strategic management

Among the specific features of banking activity that must be taken into account during the formulation of the strategic planning concept and methodological principles in a commercial bank, in our opinion, the following should be included:

- orientation of the bank's activity to the satisfaction of direct customer demand. Banking services cannot be collected. Even the use of Internet banking implies the communication of a specialist with a client.

- conservatism in banking activity: changes in the technical means of providing services do not change the nature of banking operations. This highlights the importance of professional skills of banking professionals. Revolutionary changes in the provision of services in banking activities are rare, and they are related to the means of service: vehicles, means of communication, information technologies;

- expansion of the nomenclature of provided services with the maintenance of traditional credit, currency operations. This requires the involvement of new specialists and constant updating of the technical base;

- the complexity of the provided services, which requires high quality of all services provided to clients;

- acceptance by banks of the risk of all (every) customer, all (every) financial instrument, all financial markets in which the bank operates;

- the importance of the bank's reputation and its mission to society in the implementation of social development goals;

- high level of instability of financial markets, high level of risk in customer behavior, existence of speculative strategies in global financial markets, etc. All this increases the level of risk in the formation and implementation of long-term strategies.

Based on the above characteristics, the process of forming a strategic management system in a commercial bank in the conditions of a market economy is a very complex process, and the following positions must be taken into account:

In our opinion, there is no need to create alternative options in the development of banking and credit institutions, it is enough to select the most probable empirical forecast [22] (Table 2).

Table.2

2008-2022 statistical information on the volume of financial services provided to residents of Kashkadarya region and the factors affecting it

Years	<i>Providing financial services to residents of Mx-region Y</i>	<i>Employed part of the population of Iba region X1</i>	<i>Capital resources of the inhabitants of Km-region X2</i>	<i>Providing commercial services to the residents of Sx-region X3</i>
2008	16.6	769.4	339.3	83.9
2009	19.3	821.7	437.3	98.7
2010	26.3	850	697.9	116.1
2011	37.6	877.8	830	145.6
2012	62.2	908.7	1630.7	192.7
2013	78.8	940.2	2193	223.8
2014	83.1	971.6	1598	312.6
2015	83.3	1003.7	1802.8	458.8
2016	103.4	1036.6	2030.3	734.4
2017	207.4	1072.3	2257.6	928.8
2018	254.2	1108.5	2484.5	1133.8
2019	312.9	1143.9	2711.4	1290.6
2020	412.8	1180.9	2938	1646.3
2021	566.9	1218	3164.5	1935.8
2022	787.4	1262.6	3390.8	2337.0

Using the statistical data of Table 2, we will build a correlation matrix between the factors affecting the network of financial services to the residents of Kashkadarya region (Table 3).

Table.3

Correlation matrix between factors affecting the network of financial services to residents of Kashkadarya region

Covariance analysis: provision of financial services to residents of Mx- region				
Row: 2008 2022				
Variables included: 15				
Covariance				
	Y2	X2	X7	Y3
Y 2	48908.21			
Correlation	1.000000			
SSCP	733623.2			
t-Student test	-----			
Probability	-----			

X2	28960.55	21436.74		
Correlation	0.894410	1.000000		
SSCP	434408.3	321551.1		
t-Student test	7.210405	-----		
Probability	0.0000	-----		
X7	177014.2	134180.2	897866.4	
Correlation	0.844717	0.967171	1.000000	
SSCP	2655212.	2012703.	13467996	
t-Student test	5.690575	13.72218	-----	
Probability	0.0001	0.0000	-----	
Y3	154341.4	99816.40	605179.1	512554.7
Correlation	0.974813	0.952253	0.892089	1.000000
SSCP	2315121.	1497246.	9077687.	7688320.
t-Student test	15.75956	11.24563	7.118281	-----
Probability	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-----

Using the correlation matrix between the factors affecting the network of providing financial services to the residents of Kashkadarya region, we will build an empirical model for providing financial services to the residents of Kashkadarya region (Table 4)

Table.4

Building an empirical model for providing financial services to the residents of Kashkadarya region

Dependent variable: Y2 Mx- provision of financial services to the population of the region				
Method: least squares method				
Series: 2004 -2018				
Variables included: 15				
Variable	Model coefficients	Standard errors	t-Student test	P-value
X2	-1.160381	0.508990	-2.279770	0.0436
X7	0.074871	0.053140	1.408948	0.04865
Y3	0.438697	0.058542	7.493733	0.0000
C	894.0131	394.4296	2.266597	0.0446
R-coefficient of determination	0.968284	The mean value of the dependent variable		203.4800
Smoothed R-coefficient of	0.959634	The standard deviation of the		228.9141

determination		dependent variable	
Standard error of the regression	45.99192	Akaike's information model	10.71799
Sum of Squares of Residuals	23267.82	Schwarz's information model	10.90680
The value of the maximum similarity function	-76.38490	Hannan-Quinn criterion.	10.71598
Fisher's F test	111.9416	DW-Darbin-Watson criterion	1.823040
Prob(F-fisher test)	0.000000		

Based on the empirical model for providing financial services to the residents of Kashkadarya region, we determine the elasticity coefficient of the empirical model built for providing financial services to the residents of Kashkadarya region (Table 5).

Table.5

The coefficient of elasticity of the empirical model built to provide financial services to the residents of Kashkadarya region

<i>Mx- coefficients of the model of providing financial services to the population of the region</i>			
Series: 2004 2018			
Variables included: 15			
Variable	Model coefficients	Standardized coefficient	Coefficient of elasticity
X2	-1.160381	-0.768226	-5.765751
X7	0.074871	0.320796	0.699260
Y3	0.438697	1.420181	1.672875
C	894.0131	NO	4.393617

The analysis of the results of the multifactor empirical model built for the provision of financial services to the population of the region (Y2) showed that if the employed part of the population of the region (X2) increases by 1%, the provision of financial services to them (Y2) volume decreases by 5.77%, if the amount of capital funds (X7) of the residents of the region increases by 1%, the volume of the provision of financial services (Y2) to them increases by 0.70%, the volume of the provision of trade services (Y3) to the residents of the region increases by 1% If it increases by 1 percent, the volume of financial services (Y2) will increase by 1.67 percent.

In our opinion, it is appropriate to reflect the main aspects of the development forecasts of the economic, social, technological, cultural environment, which can have a positive or negative impact on the banking activity and its development, as well as the results of such an impact assessment.

Table.6

Forecast of service networks for residents of Kashkadarya region (billion soums/thousand soums)

Indicators	2022 (actual)	Forecast years					
		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
<i>Mx – provision of financial services to the population of the region Y2 /per capita</i>	873.85	1060.11	1271.19	1508.8 3	1774.67	2484.0	3902. 2
	269.06	320.40	377.24	439.81	508.26	699.2	1079. 9

Provision of financial services to the population of the region (Mx) is expected to increase by 1.21 times in 2020 compared to 2019 and by 4.47 times by 2025.

Description of the social and economic situation of the country and region. In general, banking activity is connected with a certain region, therefore, both the general conditions of the country's economy development and the conditions of development of the economies in the selected regions are reflected in the banking activity. Although banking activities are concentrated in a specific region or regions, regional risks and prospects must be assessed to clarify the bank's development strategy.

Today, many developments have been published in the field of researching the potential of separate areas, evaluating their prospects according to a number of parameters (territorial proximity, geographical features, industrial-economic, demographic and social factors, etc.), grouping them, assessing investment attractiveness. is being done. Also, information about the current state of the region and development prospects can be obtained from regional statistical offices, scientific and research institutes. In our opinion, the dynamics of the following indicators are of great importance in the planning process:

- increase (decrease) in production rates in the sector;
- amount of budget debt;
- volume of investments and credit transfers to the main capital of basic industries;
- forecast of real income of the population.

In addition, it is desirable to assess the level of development of financial markets at the regional level, so it is desirable to have information about regional investment programs.

Description of the market of banking services, the amount and composition of credit institutions in the region, the results of the assessment of the structure and resource base of regional banks, the segmentation and specialization of banks, the results of research on the level and character of competition, the methods of competition, the general financial condition of credit institutions. information about This section also analyzes the prospects for the development of banking services: population activity, the level of demand for banking services by the population and production, prospects for the introduction of new banking services and products. Based on the indicated data (based on the main quantitative indicators), a forecast of the bank's development can be formed.

The performed analysis is based on priorities and different directionsA trend model of the volume of providing financial services to the residents of Kashkadarya region was developed (Fig. 5)

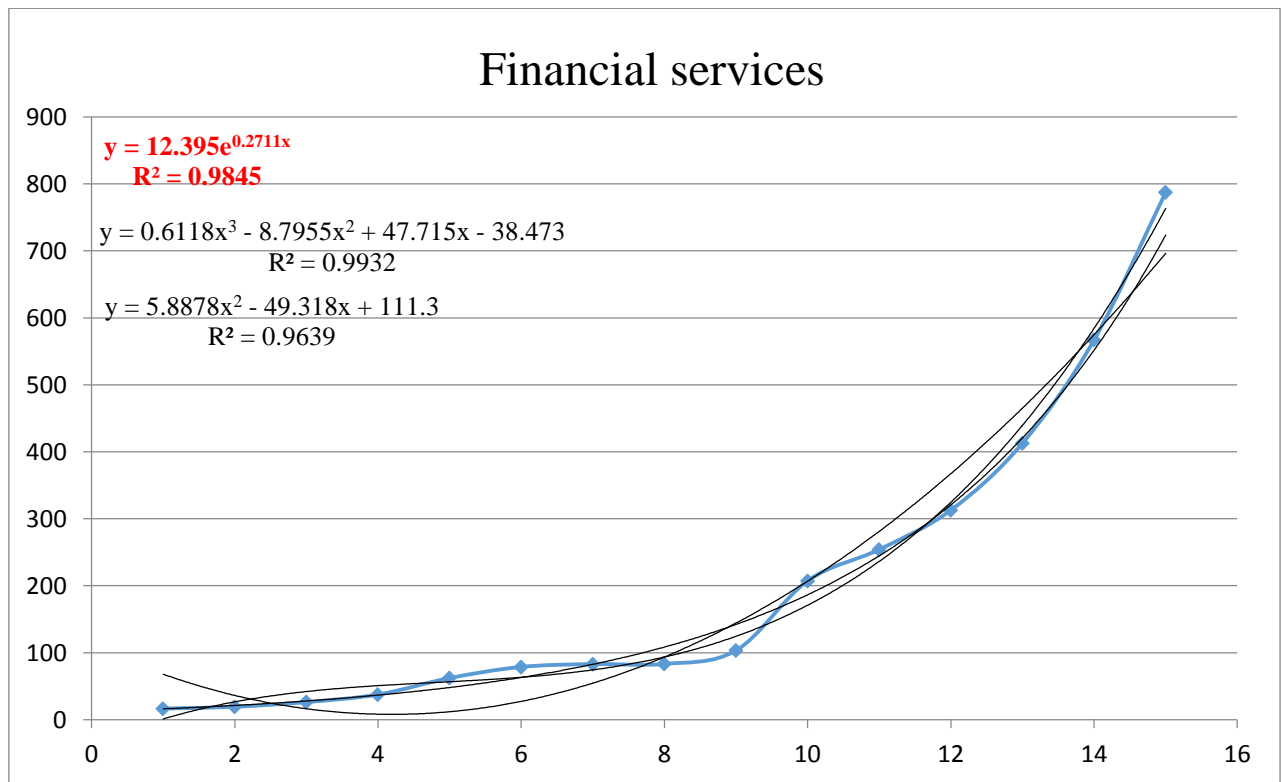


Figure 5. The trend model of the volume of providing financial services to the residents of Kashkadarya region

The trend model for financial services in Kashkadarya region will have the following appearance (Table 7).

(Table.7)

The trend model for financial services in Kashkadarya region will have the following appearance.

Financial services	Y1 = 12.39e0.271t R² = 0.984	799.5	28,28
	Y2 = 0.611t³ - 8.795t² + 47.71t - 38.47 R² = 0.993	1844.14	42.94

The results obtained through the exponential function of trend models of financial services in Kashkadarya region give the following forecast (Table.8)

(Table.8)

Forecast of financial services in Kashkadarya region obtained through trend models (in billion soums)

Indicators	2022 year	2023 year	2024 year	2025 year	2026 year	2027 year	2028 year
Financial services	946.6	1241.3	1627.6	2134.3	2798.6	3669.8	4812.1

Liberalization of monetary policy, expansion of crediting for promising investment projects, as well as reforms implemented by financial organizations to provide innovative services have influenced the increase in the volume of financial services. In the total volume of financial services, apart from insurance and pension provision services, financial services have a

large weight. In addition to insurance and pension provision services, the largest part of financial services is intermediation services in the field of money and credit;

Conclusion

Thus, the mechanism of strategic planning in institutions should include the following:

1. Create an organizational structure responsible for strategy development and implementation.
2. Determining the forms of strategy implementation: annual plans, periodic plans.
3. Determining the control points of the process of checking the compliance of the management situation in the commercial bank with the main parameters of the strategic plan. These points may be consistent with annual and periodic plans or may be characterized as probabilistic.
4. Determining the procedure for correcting the strategic plan.
5. Determining the forms of discussing the strategy implementation process. Such forms include:
 - a meeting of the management of a commercial bank or a specially organized working group;
 - involving an expert monitoring the implementation of the strategic plan or a group of experts monitoring the implementation of separate directions and sections of the strategic plan;
 - discussing specific aspects of the strategy and the results of its implementation in the team or in its separate divisions;
 - depending on the considered aspects of the strategy, corporate culture, internal banking decisions of the bank's management, using different forms of discussion during the implementation of the strategy.
6. Determination of periodic parameters of discussion of strategy implementation results. The periodic regulation is determined by the complexity of the strategy, the variability of the environment, and provides for the holding of unscheduled meetings related to permanent or significant changes in the conditions of conducting banking activities.
7. Taking into account the accumulated experience and theoretical developments, it is necessary to create methodological guides for improving the process of strategic planning in a commercial bank.

References.

1. Sinky Dj. F., Jr. Upravlenie finansami v kommercheskikh bankakh: Per. English 4-go izd. M., 1994. 367 pages.
2. Gustav Berle, Paul Kirschner. Annual business plan. - M
3. Voziyanov, D.E. Razvitie malogo i srednego biznesa v sphere trgovli v Donetskoy regione: dis. ... k-ta econ. date: 08.00.05 / D.E. Voziyanov; GO VPO "Donets. nats. un-t economic and trade im. M. Tugan-Baranovskogo". - Donetsk, 2018. – 212 p.
4. Sinky Dj. F., Jr. Upravlenie finansami v kommercheskikh bankakh: Per. English 4-go izd. M., 1994. 367 pages.
5. Savelev, A.I. Elektronnaya kommersiya v Rossii i za rubezhom: pravovoe regulirovanie 3-e izd., pererab. i dop. / A.I. Savelev. - M.: Izd-vo: Statut, 2020. - 920 p.
6. Azaryan E.M. Institutsionalnye osnovy organizatsionnogo mekhanizma razvitiya vnutrenney trgovli / E.M. Azaryan, N. Yu. Voziyanova // Referativnyy zurnal. – 2016. – No. 4. – S. 111-129.
7. Alekseev, S.B. Upravlenie strategicheskimi potentsialami trgovogo predpriyatiya: teoriya i metodologiya: monografiya / S.B. Alekseev. – Donetsk: DonNUET im. M. Tugan-Baranovskogo; Kramatorsk: Chestnut, 2015. – 492 p.
8. Voziyanova N.Yu. Development institute of electronic trading and innovative system delivery service / N.Yu. Voziyanova // Innovation in business and education: cost and development trends: material international scientific and practical conference (September 26-27, 2008). -

Armavir: SKIBIIT, 2008. - S. 77-81.

9. Voziyanova N.Yu. Development institute of electronic trading and innovative system delivery service / N.Yu. Voziyanova // Innovation in business and education: cost and development trends: material international scientific and practical conference (September 26-27, 2008). - Armavir: SKIBIIT, 2008. - S. 77-81.

10. Tisunova, V.N. Business and trading sphere: small business and basic components / V. N. Tisunova // Vestnik Luganskogo natsionalnogo universiteta imeni Vladimira Dalya. -2018. – No. 4(10). - S. 155-158.

11. However, E.V. Virtual market as a new type of market and information economy / E.V. Buturlakina // Sovremennaya ekonomika: problemy i reshenia. – 2021. – No. 5(29). - S. 65-75.

12. Grachev, I.D. Realno-virtualnyy rynek i ego optimization / I.D. Grachev, I.N. Mitin // Economic analysis: theory and practice. – 2013. – No. 18(321). - S. 13-20.

13. Grigorev, S.S. Osobennosti rynochnykh otnosheniy v interaktivnom sektore ekonomiki // Vestnik Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo sotsialno-ekonomicheskogo universiteta. – 2012. – No. 1 (40). - S. 13–16.

14. Legislative documents on the reform and liberalization of the banking system of Uzbekistan. T.: "Uzbekistan". 2000. 30 p.

15. Porter M. Mejdunarodnaya konkurensiya: Per. English M.: "Majduna."Rodnye otnoshenia", 1993

16. Ansoff I. New corporate strategy. SPb.: "PeterKom", 1999. 36 str.

17. Rose P. Bankovsky management: Pierre. English M.: "Delo Ltd.", 1995 707 str.

18. Rose P. Bankovsky management: Pierre. English M.: "Delo Ltd.", 1995 15 glava.

20. O.V. Sviridov. Dengue. Credit. Bank. Uchebnoe posobie. - Rostov-on-Don. "Phoenix". 2001. 61 p.

21. Finance, currency, credit. Textbook .Pod ed. Assoc. O.V. Sokolova. M.: "YURIST" 2001.

138 p. 22.Mukhitdinov KS, Rakhimov AN The forecast for the development of the public services sector. Scopus //Solid State Technology. - 2020. - T. 63. - no. 6. - S. 12.

23.Mukhitdinov KS, Rakhimov AN The forecast for the development of the public services sector. Scopus //Solid State Technology. - 2020. - T. 63. - no. 6. - S. 12.