

4. У.Ўроқов. Давлат харидлари тизимида молиявий назоратни такомиллаштириш йўналишлари. ““Яшил” иқтисодиёт ва тараққиёт” журнали. № 6. 2024

5. У.Ўроқов, Н.Тошматова. Халқаро ташкилотлар ва давлат харидларини тартибга солиш: ошкоралик ва самародорлик йўли.Талқин ва тадқиқотлар илмий-услубий журнали.UIF. 2023.2181-3035. № 33.

6. У.Ўроқов, Н.Ўктамова. Бюджет ва корпоратив буюртмачилар харидларини ташкил қилишни такомиллаштириш йўллари. International scientific journal “Interpretation and researches” Том 1 № 18 (2023)

## **ISSUES OF ENSURING THE SECURITY OF THE BANKING SYSTEM IN THE FINANCIAL MARKET OF UZBEKISTAN**

*Ismailova Nasiba Komildjanovna*  
*Tashkent State University of Economics,*  
*Senior Lecturer, Department of*  
*«Finance and Financial Technologies»*

**Introduction.** The banking sector plays an important role in ensuring the effective functioning of the national economy. The banking system controls a large part of monetary resources, ensures their movement, distribution and redistribution, helps the emergence and development of financial and economic relations between economic entities. Inadequate performance of the main functions of the banking system disrupts economic relations between economic entities and is considered one of the main threats to the country’s economic and national security.

### **Analysis and Results.**

**1.Level of competition in the banking market.** According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 12, 2020 “On the strategy of reforming the banking system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2025” No. PF-5992, the reform of the banking sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan as one of its main directions, complex transformation of commercial banks with a state share, introduction of modern standards of banking work, information technologies and software products, sale of a package of state shares in banks to investors with the necessary experience and knowledge on a competitive basis, as well as a state share reduction of the share of the state in the banking sector was determined by simultaneously reforming commercial banks and enterprises.

**2.The level of quality of regulation and control of banking activities by the central bank.** The Bank Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank is a collegial body established on the basis of the requirements of the Law “On the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan” and is permanently functioning. Documents submitted by banks for approval by this Committee in the direction of the authorization procedure, including registration of amendments to the charter of credit organizations, licensing of credit organizations, removal from the state

register and initial approval and payment registration of organizations, as well as issues related to accreditation of the representative office and authorization of repo operations are considered.

**3.Capitalization level of the state banking system.** The initial results of the macro stress test showed that the banking system is stable. By the end of 2024, in the main and moderate scenarios, the level of capital adequacy of banks will be higher than the minimum regulatory capital standard (13 percent) and it shows that they can better withstand various shocks. According to the newly established regulation, the value of the minimum authorized capital for all commercial banks was set at 350 billion soums. As a result, all banks, especially private banks, increased their capital in order to fulfill the new regulatory requirement set by the Central Bank.

**4.Stability of the National Currency.** In previous periods, restrictions in the currency policy, distrust of the population towards the national currency, a relatively high level of inflation, as well as a lack of alternative savings instruments caused a high degree of dollarization of deposits in banks. In recent years, the provision of relatively high real interest rates in the economy, the stability of the national currency exchange rate and the high interest rates offered by banks on deposits in the national currency serve to increase the deposits in the national currency.

**Conclusion and Suggestions.** The following conclusions can be drawn here. A number of measures are being implemented to improve the economic security of the banking system, including:

- The Central Bank is improving the quality of control over the activities of banking institutions and continuous monitoring is being carried out, one of the main elements of the inflation targeting regime is the openness of the decisions made in the monetary and credit sphere and ensuring transparency in this regard.

- The development of an effective communication policy and timely communication of decisions made in the field of monetary policy to the general public in an understandable language are of great importance in the formation of inflationary expectations of the population and business entities.

- It should be noted that in order to continuously ensure liquidity in the domestic currency market, the Institute of Market Maker was introduced in our country, and 2 commercial banks are operating as market makers in the domestic currency market. Despite the benefits granted to commercial banks that have received market maker status, their number is not increasing significantly.

Based on the conclusions, the following recommendations can be made:

- It is necessary to develop measures by the Central Bank to increase the activity of commercial banks as “market makers” and their role in determining the exchange rate.

- The Central Bank should constantly maintain the inflation targeting system, because the formation of short-term and long-term expectations among

the population and businesses is directly related to compliance with the inflation target discipline of the Central Bank.

➤ Gradual elimination of the methods of preferential lending (loans with interest rates lower than market interest rates) and directive lending (loans determined by local government bodies and state agencies), which have a negative impact on the competitive environment and cause inefficient distribution of financial resources. It is necessary to take steps to abandon the stage.

### **Literature**

1. Decree No. PF-60 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026".

2. Петрова О.С. Экономическая безопасность банковской системы. «Экономика, право и управление». 2/2015 год стр.130.

3. The official reports of Data base The Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023 - [www.cbu.uz](http://www.cbu.uz)

## **“ЯШИЛ” СУКУК ВА УНИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА РИВОЖЛАНТИРИШ ИМКОНИЯТЛАРИ**

*Аминова Нилуфар Умарбой Қизи*  
*ТДИУ, PhD.*

“Яшил” сукук шариат нормаларига мос келадиган, активларнинг муайян мажмуаси билан таъминланган, “яшил” инфратузилмани молиялаштиришга қаратилган ва қайта тикланадиган манбалардан энергия ишлаб чиқаришни, чиқиндиларни бошқаришни, барқарор қишлоқ хўжалигини яратишни, энергия тежайдиган бинолар қуришни, табиий ресурслардан оқилona фойдаланишни қўллаб қувватловчи қимматли қоғозлар сифатида кўрилади. “Яшил” сукук капитал бозорларида илк пайдо бўлганидан бери хусусий ва давлат “яшил” ташаббусларини молиялаштиришда тобора муҳим роль ўйнади ва ҳозирда тобора кўпроқ мамлакатлар барқарор тараққиёт соҳасидаги ўзларининг жорий ва бўлажак саъй ҳаракатларини молиялаштириш воситаси сифатида уни ўз капитал бозорларида жорий қилмоқда. “Яшил” сукук бозорларини ривожлантириш қисқача айтганда қуйидаги мақсадларга қаратилган: қайта тикланувчи энергия манбалари, энергия самарадорлиги, барқарор уй жой қурилиши ва саноатнинг бошқа экологик тоза тармоқлари соҳасида БРМга эришишга ҳисса қўишни таъминлаш; ислом молиясини инклюзив ва ижтимоий масъулиятли молиялаштириш шакли сифатида гавдалантириш; ички капитал бозорларини ривожлантириш, институционал инвесторларни жалб қилиш ва инвесторларнинг янги базасидан фойдаланиш таъминлаш; ислом молияси шакллари ва экологик жавобгарлик ҳақида омма орасида хабардорликни ошириш.