BANKLARDA KREDIT PORTFELINI BOSHQARISH

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Abstract
In this article, the issues of the credit portfolio of banks and the ways of its management and the classification of the quality of assets, the development of the system of formation of reserves by commercial banks to compensate for the possible losses on them have been investigated.

Keywords: bank, Banking, Credit, Bank credit portfolio, credit portfolio management, problem credit, bank risks, risk classification, profitability, liquidity, asset quality classification.

Introduction
In the conditions of further deepening of economic reforms and liberalization of the banking system, credit operations occupy an important place. Due to the fact that credit operations of commercial banks are activities that shape bank income, ensuring the stability of the quality level of the loan portfolio is one of the main tasks of banks today. Lending is a type of activity of primary importance for commercial banks, because a decrease in the quality of the loan portfolio of commercial banks negatively affects their financial stability, that is, an increase in the weight of overdue loans in the volume of loan deposits sharply reduces the bank's liquidity. leads to a decrease. Therefore, effective management of the credit portfolio of commercial banks allows meeting the credit needs of economic entities. In this regard, in the President's address to the Oliy Majlis, "The worst thing is that serious mistakes have been made in the definition and implementation of promising large projects, and foreign loans have been spent on ineffective activities, which hinders the development of the economy. First of all, we need to create an effective system for bringing foreign loans and investments, and learn to use each loan accurately. It is not for nothing that they emphasized that the time has come to measure seven times and cut once in this matter, and to think carefully about the consequences. An increase in the volume of bank loans directed to the development of the economy in our republic, an increase in the number of different ownership and economic entities that use them, rational placement of loans given by banks, increasing their efficiency, timely payment of

interest on the given loans the task of ensuring collection justifies the urgent issue of constant monitoring of the bank's loan portfolio.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Issues of improving the efficiency of credit portfolio management in commercial banks have been studied in the scientific researches of a number of foreign scientists and the concept of credit portfolio has been expressed in the definitions given to its essence. For example, American economists Chris J. Barlton, Diana McNaughton define the credit portfolio as including the classification of loans [13]. Also, N. Sokolinskaya defines that "loan portfolio consists of a sum of short-term and long-term loans" [15]. In this definition, the main focus is on the duration of the loan, this situation does not fully reveal the essence of the loan portfolio. Because the determination of the term of loans granted by the bank and compliance with it can only be an important factor in determining the quality of the loan portfolio. The famous Russian economist O.I. Lavrushin defines that "the concept of credit portfolio in banking usually means the sum of loans of one or another bank"[12]. At the same time, he believes that forming a loan portfolio in the bank and conducting its analysis will allow for the precise development of the strategy and tactics of the commercial bank, and will increase the possibility of lending to customers. Abalkin L.I, Panova G.S. and another group of economists believe that the loan portfolio of commercial banks is a classification of loans by quality and composition. In this definition, in our opinion, a positive approach is taken to reveal the nature of the loan portfolio. On the positive side, they emphasize the need to categorize loans based on their quality, taking into account certain factors [15]. Another group of foreign economists, K. J. Braltron and D. Mak Noton, believe that the loan portfolio of commercial banks is the classification of loans according to certain characteristics [13]. In this definition, the loan portfolio is based on the classification of loans based on specific forms and characteristics. Uzbek economists have also conducted a number of researches in this regard, in particular, according to Sh.Z.Abdullaeva, the credit portfolio of banks is the sum of bank requirements on the scale of loans categorized according to certain criteria based on various credit risks [14]. In his definition, the economist emphasized the classification of loans based on certain criteria, as well as credit risks. Analyzing the specific aspects of the definitions discussed above, we believe that it is possible to define the loan portfolio as follows: the bank's loan portfolio is the necessary basis for the implementation of the bank's credit operations, the sum of the total loans issued by the bank expresses in itself. Also, since credit operations occupy the main place in the activity of banks, the correct organization of their loan portfolio is one of the main factors that create an opportunity for efficient and stable operation of banks.

Shortcomings in credit operations can lead to a decrease in the income of banks, and in some cases, their bankruptcy. Therefore, monitoring the credit portfolio of banks and its quality is a guarantee of the effective operation of commercial banks. Based on the cases studied above, we believe that it is always relevant to conduct research on ways to improve the efficiency of credit portfolio management in commercial banks of our republic.

Research methodology. As a theoretical and methodological basis of this article, general economic literature and scientific articles, researches of economists on the issues of effective management of credit portfolio in commercial banks, interviews with scientists and industry representatives, analysis of their written and oral opinions, expert evaluation, processes observation, systematic approach to economic events and processes, comparative analysis with the author's experiences, conclusions, suggestions and recommendations are given in relevant directions. In the process of studying the subject, in addition to general economic methods, special approaches to data structuring, such as comparison, compilation of theoretical and practical materials, and systematic analysis, were used.

Analysis and results. Credit occupies the main place in bank asset transactions, and a significant part of the bank's income is obtained through these transactions. Therefore, the formation of the bank's loan portfolio has a direct impact on the bank's activity. In order for the bank to effectively manage its loan portfolio, first of all, it is necessary to properly organize the lending process of banks. In the current legislation, it is specified that the bank's loan portfolio should be regularly analyzed and audited, in which, in addition to determining the quality of the loan, the quality of the management of the lending process should be assessed, including the approved credit policy and the procedures for issuing loan documents, the issuance and evaluation of collateral, attention should be paid to the distribution of lending powers, ensuring compliance with legal norms. In order to develop the banking system of our republic, to increase the quality and types of banking services provided, the measure approved by the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further develop and increase the stability of the banking system of the Republic" PQ 3270 In connection with the implementation of the program of events, the Association of Banks of Uzbekistan together with commercial banks revised the tariffs set for current banking services [10].

Also, further improvement of the mechanisms for ensuring the protection of the rights of consumers of banking services in our republic and increasing the level of financial openness taking into account the trends of innovative development, as well as in the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of the development of the Republic

of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in order to implement the specified tasks, it is determined that one of the main tasks of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to ensure the increase in the popularity of banking services and the protection of the rights of consumers of banking services1 [9]. In this decision, the measures to prevent situations where the excessive centralization of powers in making decisions on the allocation of loans in commercial banks prevents the clear delimitation of responsibility between the main banks and their branches are clearly defined. At the same time, according to the decision, the complicated mechanisms of reviewing loan orders prevent cases of limiting the ability of customers to receive loans quickly, increase the possibility of microloans by commercial banks, further develop the market of retail banking services, and modern approaches to establishing bank-client cooperation relations. measures have been developed to eliminate situations in which the collection of service fees and other fees for implementation, review and allocation of loans (microloans) leads to an increase in the real value of the debt.

From 2020, due to the pandemic, the share of problem loans in the total loan portfolio of commercial banks is increasing. As a result, special reserves established for problem loans (mandatory reserves designed to cover potential losses on assets classified as "substandard", "unsatisfactory", "doubtful" and "hopeless") have a negative impact on the banks' balance sheets. passing on a secret. In general, the NPL ratio of banks is increasing. NPL (Non-Performing Loans) is derived from the English language and means "non-performing loans" in the bank's loan portfolio that have not fulfilled the terms of the loan agreement. It means problematic assets (assets whose quality is classified as "unsatisfactory", "doubtful" and "hopeless"). NPL is the ratio of the sum of the balance of loans that are overdue for 90 days or more in terms of loan principal or interest payments, and the part that has not been paid on time, to the total amount of the loan portfolio. According to our national legislation, NPL is the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan number 2696 of July 14, 2015, registered with the Ministry of Justice "Classification of asset quality in commercial banks and formation of reserves to cover possible losses on assets" and the procedure for their use" is the balance of assets classified as problematic assets, whose quality is "unsatisfactory", "doubtful" and "hopeless".

In general, when we talk about the classification of the quality of assets in commercial banks, the quality of assets that do not raise doubts about the repayment of debts on time is classified as "standard". In this case: The borrower is a legal entity or an individual engaged in business activities that is considered financially stable, has a sufficient amount of capital, a high level of profitability and sufficient cash flow to satisfy all existing obligations, including this debt, as well as a feasible have a strategic

plan, competitive ability in the market, good product development and marketing plan for their product; Borrower (co-borrower) is an individual who has a stable source of income and whose income is sufficient to pay the loan and interest received from the bank, has a good credit history, i.e. timely payments on all previously received loans and other obligations must have done. Collateral must meet the criteria for a "well-secured" loan. In particular, the types of security must be notarized (if notarization is provided for in the legislation), in necessary cases, be registered in the prescribed manner for the registration of the relevant property transaction, including the pledge of a commercial bank the record of rights to property must be reflected in the pledge register.

There are no problems with the return of assets classified as "standard". The quality of these assets is classified as "standard" if there is a single case in which the debtor is overdue on the principal debt and (or) interest of assets by up to 30 days in the last 180 days, with the exception of reliable (reliable) assets. In this case, the quality of assets whose conditions have been revised cannot be classified as "standard". In the reserve capital of a commercial bank, a reserve for standard assets is formed in the amount of 1 percent of the outstanding amount of principal debt (residual) for assets classified as "standard".

The borrower's financial condition is considered stable, but there are some negative circumstances or trends that, if not eliminated, may cast doubt on the realization of the financed project or the borrower's ability to repay the asset on time. classified as "substandard". In this;

- if there are doubts about the financial situation or supply control;
- if the credit documents do not contain sufficient information or documents on the supply; if the debtor has file number 2, and the term of the payment documents in it does not exceed 30 days (except for debtors whose activity is seasonal); - in the last 180 days, there are several cases where the principal and (or) interest of assets are overdue by up to 30 days;
- if there is an overdue debt of no more than 30 days for the principal debt and interest of reliable (trusted) assets; - if there is overdue debt for principal and interest on secured assets for more than 30 days, but not more than 90 days. A special reserve in the amount of 10% of the outstanding amount of the principal debt (residual) is formed for the assets classified as "substandard" by the commercial bank.

Credits with "unsatisfactory" asset quality;

- if the main sources of payment are not enough for debt repayment, additional sources of payment, taking into account the sale of secured property and other main assets of the borrower, extensions of debts to be paid if required to find;

- if the current financial situation of the borrower or the intended flow of his funds is insufficient to cover the obligations;

- if the borrower's capital is insufficient;

- if the debtor's card file No. 2 contains delayed payment documents for more than 31 days, but not more than 90 days (except for debtors whose activity is seasonal);

- if the trends and prospects for this sector are not stable; - if the security value does not exceed the amount of the principal debt, or is at least equal to the unpaid amount of the principal debt (except for reliable (reliable) assets); - if there is an overdue debt of more than 31 days, but not more than 90 days, in terms of principal debt and interest on reliable (trusted) assets;

- if there is overdue debt for principal and interest on secured assets for more than 91 days, but not more than 120 days. A special reserve in the amount of 25 percent of the amount of the principal loan (remaining) is formed for the assets classified as "unsatisfactory" by the commercial bank.

Assets that have all the characteristics of assets classified as "unsatisfactory" are classified as "doubtful". - if there is at least one indicator of "unsatisfactory" assets, as well as some other negative characteristics (the absence of readily marketable collateral or the presence of unsecured assets or the borrower's bankruptcy);

- if there is a possibility of partial payment of the asset in the near future;

- if the debtor's card file No. 2 contains delayed payment documents for more than 91 days, but not more than 180 days (except for debtors whose activity is seasonal);

- if there is an overdue debt for principal and interest on trust (trust) assets for more than 91 days but not more than 180 days; - if there is an overdue debt for principal and interest on secured assets for more than 121 days but not more than 180 days.

A commercial bank must create a special reserve in the amount of fifty percent of the unreturned principal (residual) amount for assets classified as "doubtful".

The quality of assets that have not been returned within the period specified in the contract or there are signs or symptoms that indicate that they will not be returned and that are not returned or whose value is too low to be considered as an asset in the balance sheet is classified as "bad". Such a classification does not imply that the assets have no liquidation value at all. However, it is not appropriate for commercial banks to continue to keep such assets on their balance sheets. It is necessary to take measures to eliminate or return such indebtedness by selling the property secured by the commercial bank. - if recovery of assets is in court proceedings; - collected from the debtor and the lessee, by using the rights to the pledged property, which was not sold within three months from the day of its acceptance into the balance sheet by the commercial bank, and the building purchased for the expansion of the banking

activity was not used for two years, and the banking activity if it has not been sold within one year from the time it was put out of use; - if there are payment documents overdue by 180 days in the file number 2 of the debtor; - if there is arrears of principal and interest for more than 180 days. A commercial bank must create a special reserve in the amount of 100 percent of the amount of their unreturned principal debt (residual) for assets classified as "bad".

If the commercial bank has several assets given to one debtor, the quality of all assets returned by the debtor to the commercial bank should be classified as the quality of assets classified in the lowest category. A mandatory reserve deposit is established in the Central Bank to cover possible losses on the assets of commercial banks, and to this mandatory reserve deposit, funds equal to the amount of special reserves formed against possible losses on their assets are transferred to a representative account. a request was made to pass from . Also, according to the newly introduced amendments, the Central Bank, analyzing the credit portfolio of commercial banks, may send mandatory instructions to commercial banks regarding the formation of reserves against possible losses on assets. . In addition, according to the new amendments and additions, it was established that payments for all loans granted by the bank will be paid in installments over the entire term of the loan agreement. This rule serves as a warning sign to prevent problem loans from appearing in banks. At the same time, according to the amendments, commercial banks introduced a number of innovations regarding the quality classification of their assets. For example, according to the old rules, loans with a payment term of up to 30 days were classified as "standard", loans with a payment term of up to 90 days were classified as "substandard", and loans with a payment delay of more than 180 days were classified as "bad". according to the new regulation, all loans that have not been paid within the term of the contract and are delayed by 180 days in terms of principal and interest according to the schedule are classified as "bad".

As of May 1, 2020, the share of non-performing loans (NPL) in the portfolio of Uzbek banks reached 4.4 percent. A month ago, this figure was equal to 3.6 percent. The indicator of problem loans is especially high in "Uzmilliybank", "Agrobank", "Khalq Bank", "Kishloq Kurilish Bank", and "Asakabank". If the banking system of Uzbekistan ended 2020 with a share of problem loans at the level of 2.1 percent, then as of February 1, 2020, this indicator was 2.7 percent, as of March 1, 2.8 percent, or increased to 7.8 trillion soums (in the total loan portfolio - 280.2 trillion soums). As of April 1, problem loans increased by 3.6 percent or 10.1 trillion soums. The share of non-performing loans continues to grow, and as of May 1, this figure is 4.4 percent or

12.9 trillion soums (out of 292 trillion soums), i.e. non-performing loans in one month volume increased by 27 percent (table 1).

TABLE 1 Information on non-performing loans (NPL) of commercial banks as of May 1, 2021

№	Name of banks	Total loan portfolio	Non-performing loans (NPLs)	Share
	ALL	**292029**	**12933**	**4,4%**
	State-owned banks	**256 649**	**11 188**	**4,4%**
1	O'zmilliybank	66 455	2 641	4,0%
2	O'zsanoatqurilishbank	39 868	1 552	3,9%
3	Asaka bank	36 074	1 749	4,8%
4	Agro bank	29 198	1 114	3,8%
5	Ipoteka bank	25 029	1 201	4,8%
6	Xalq bank	20 183	1 185	5,9%
7	Qishloq qurilish bank	14 547	716	4,9%
8	Mikrokreditbank	9 794	331	3,4%
9	Turon bank	7 244	239	3,3%
10	Aloqa bank	6 140	256	4,2%
11	Aziya Alyans bank	1 947	163	8,4%
12	Poytaxt bank	106	7	6,7%
13	O'zagroeksportbank	63	34	54,6%
Other banks		**35 380**	**1 745**	4,9%
14	Xamkor bank	7 935	349	4,4%
15	Ipak yo'li bank	5 676	190	3,4%
16	Kapital bank	5 212	57	1,1%
17	Orient Finans bank	3 592	76	2,1%
18	Invest Finans bank	3 078	16	0,5%
19	Trast bank	2 292	76	3,3%
20	Davr bank	1 490	0,5	0,0%
21	Tenge bank	1 343	0,3	0,0%
22	O'zKDB bank	931	0	0,0%
23	Savdogar bank	804	117	14,5%
24	Universal bank	800	20	2,5%
25	Turkiston bank	697	618	88,7%
26	Ziraat bank	596	5	0,9%
27	Ravnaq bank	481	8	1,7%

28	Xay-Tek bank	199	179	89,9%
29	Madad invest bank	126	33	26,0%
30	Anor bank	103	0	0,0%
31	Tibisi bank	19	0	0,0%
32	Eron Soderot bank	7	0,3	3,6%

According to Central Bank statistics, as of July 1, 2021, the share of non-performing loans (NPL) in the portfolio of Xalq Bank is 15 percent (3.2 trillion soums out of 21.3 trillion soums). This is the second indicator among state banks after Uzagroexportbank (62.6%). At the beginning of June, the volume of problematic loans of Xalq Bank was at the level of 6 percent (from 20.9 billion soums to 1.26 trillion soums) (Table 2).

Table 2.

	1 january	1 february	1 march	1 aprel	1 may	1 june	1 july
Credit portfolio	18 792	18 798	18 903	19 360	20 183	20 987	21 348
problem loans (NPL)	533	550	719	813	1 185	1 266	3 204
Share	2,80%	2,90%	3,80%	4,20%	5,90%	6,00%	15,00%

These 2 tables show the dynamics of changes in the share of non-performing loans (NPL) in the People's Bank portfolio.
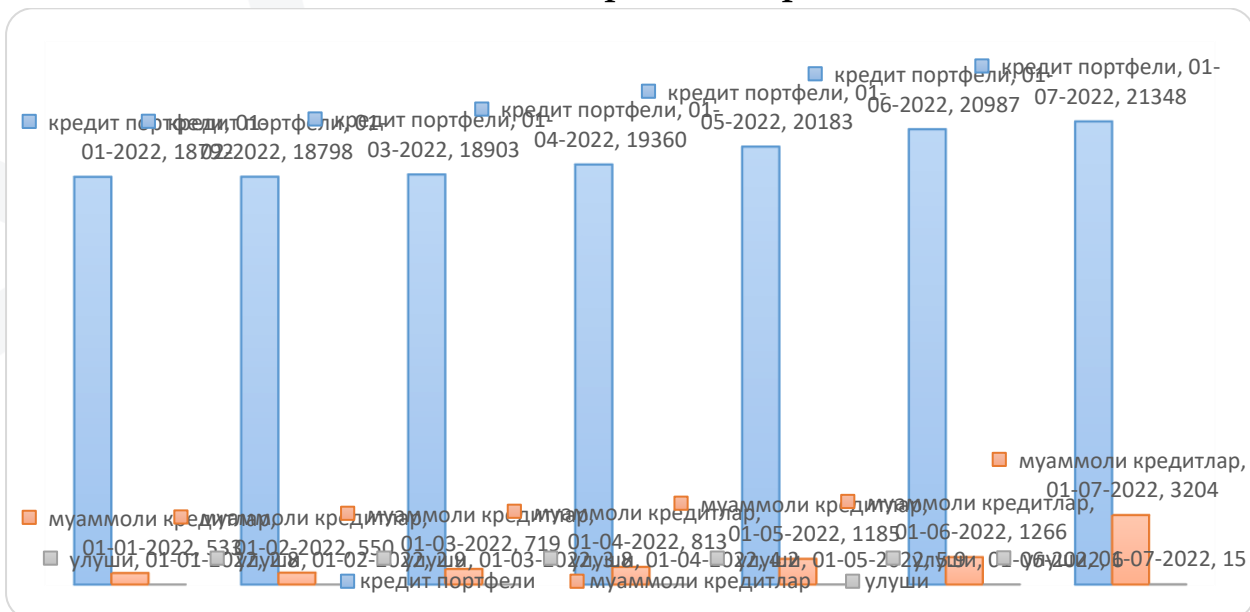

Figure1.

Conclusions and suggestions. In general, the ultimate goal of managing the credit portfolio of commercial banks is to achieve the optimal level of risk, profitability and liquidity indicators of this portfolio.

In our opinion, in the effective management of the loan portfolio in commercial banks, it is necessary to take into account the following factors: continuous, effective monitoring of the quality of bank assets, strengthening the mechanism for identifying and eliminating problematic situations related to bank assets at the initial stages; developing measures aimed at effective risk management by wide diversification of assets in banks, strengthening the loan portfolio and making necessary changes to them based on the economic situation; assessment, study, analysis of risks that may arise in the lending process based on the decisions made regarding the banking system and the organization of the execution of regulatory documents regulating credit relations, control of the performance of business plan indicators; formation of new methods of problem loans management; control of ensuring the quality of assets, in which the share of good loans in the loan portfolio should not be less than 90 percent, minimization of the amount of overdue loans, control of issues such as compliance of the composition of the loan portfolio with the approved credit policy (by sectors, regions and maturity) ; control of compliance with the terms of the bank's credit policy and lending principles.

Also, if the share of NPL indicators (problem assets) on the balance sheet and off-balance sheet items of a commercial bank is more than ten percent of the total assets, there is a reason to believe that it is necessary to strengthen the control over banking activities established by the Central Bank and the Council of Commercial Banks. '

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