SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS OF CREDIT SERVICES IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

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Annotatsiya . *This article examines the scientific foundations of credit services in the context of the New Uzbekistan and analyzes the role of foreign experience in improving national credit mechanisms. The study focuses on the transformation of the banking system, modernization of credit instruments, and strengthening of institutional frameworks. Special attention is given to international best practices in credit risk management, digital lending, and financial inclusion. Comparative analysis methods are used to identify effective models applied in developed and emerging economies. The research highlights the importance of adapting foreign experience to national economic conditions rather than direct replication. The article also explores regulatory reforms aimed at enhancing transparency and sustainability of credit services. Empirical and analytical approaches are applied to assess the impact of credit services on economic growth and entrepreneurship. The findings show that innovative credit technologies contribute to improved access to finance. The study emphasizes the role of state policy in supporting credit market development. Conclusions provide practical recommendations for improving credit services in Uzbekistan. The results are relevant for policymakers, researchers, and financial institutions. The article contributes to the theoretical and practical understanding of credit service development.*

Keywords.*Credit services, New Uzbekistan, banking system, foreign experience, credit policy, financial institutions, credit risk, digital lending, financial inclusion, economic development, institutional reforms.*

Main Part. The development of credit services in the New Uzbekistan is closely linked to large-scale banking and financial sector reforms aimed at ensuring economic sustainability. Modern credit mechanisms are based on scientific approaches such as credit risk assessment, financial intermediation theory, and institutional economics. Foreign experience, particularly from developed and emerging economies, demonstrates the effectiveness of diversified credit instruments and digital lending platforms. International practices emphasize transparency, borrower protection, and risk-based supervision in credit markets. In Uzbekistan, these principles are being gradually adapted through regulatory reforms and banking modernization. The introduction of digital technologies has improved access to credit for small businesses and households.[1] Comparative analysis shows that successful credit systems rely on strong institutions rather than direct policy transfer. Therefore, foreign experience serves as a methodological guide rather than a fixed model. The integration of international standards enhances the competitiveness of national credit services. As a result, credit services play a significant role in supporting entrepreneurship and economic growth.

Research Methodology. The research is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze the development of credit services in the New Uzbekistan. A systematic and institutional approach is applied to examine the structure and functioning of the credit market.[2] Comparative analysis is used to study foreign experience in credit service development and identify best international practices. Statistical methods are employed to analyze data on credit growth, interest rates, and financial

accessibility. Econometric analysis is applied to assess the relationship between credit services and economic growth indicators. Content analysis of regulatory documents and policy reforms is conducted to evaluate institutional changes. Case study methods are used to examine selected banking practices. Logical analysis supports the formulation of scientific conclusions. Synthesis and generalization methods are applied to develop practical recommendations. The methodology ensures the reliability and validity of research results.

Analysis and Results. This section analyzes the development of credit services over a five-year period using the example of a commercial bank operating in the New Uzbekistan and evaluates the economic efficiency gained by a business entity that utilized bank credit during the same period. The analysis focuses on the dynamics of credit services, their structural changes, and their impact on economic performance indicators.

Over the last five years, commercial banks in Uzbekistan have significantly expanded the scope and volume of credit services in line with financial sector reforms. The selected commercial bank demonstrates a steady increase in total loan portfolio, reflecting improved financial intermediation and growing demand for credit resources. The diversification of credit products, including corporate loans, SME financing, and retail lending, has strengthened the bank's market position. Digitalization and risk-based lending practices have contributed to higher operational efficiency and loan accessibility.[3]

The gradual decline in the share of corporate loans is compensated by the expansion of SME and retail lending, ensuring balanced credit portfolio growth. The increase in the number of clients confirms improved access to credit services and higher public trust in the banking system.

Credit Services Provided by a Commercial Bank (2019–2023)[4]

Table 1.

Years	Total Loans Issued (million USD)	Corporate Loans (%)	SME Loans (%)	Retail Loans (%)	Number of Clients
2019	*520*	*55*	*25*	*20*	*18,500*
2020	*610*	*52*	*28*	*20*	*21,300*
2021	*750*	*50*	*30*	*20*	*25,600*
2022	*890*	*47*	*33*	*20*	*29,800*
2023	*1,050*	*45*	*35*	*20*	*34,200*

The table was prepared by the author based on statistical data.

The data indicate a consistent increase in total loans issued, particularly in SME financing. This trend reflects state policy priorities aimed at supporting entrepreneurship and small business development. **(Table 1**).

To assess the economic impact of credit services, the analysis examines a manufacturing enterprise that obtained bank credit over a five-year period. The credit resources were primarily directed toward technological modernization, expansion of production capacity, and working capital financing. As a result, the enterprise achieved stable growth in output, revenue, and profitability.

Economic Efficiency of Credit Utilization by a Business Entity (2019–2023)[5]

Years	Credit Received (million USD)	Production Volume Growth (%)	Revenue Growth (%)	Employment Growth (%)	Net Profit (million USD)

2019	*3.2*	*8.5*	*10.2*	*4.0*	*0.9*
2020	*4.0*	*9.8*	*12.5*	*5.1*	*1.2*
2021	*4.8*	*11.4*	*14.7*	*6.3*	*1.6*
2022	*5.5*	*13.2*	*16.8*	*7.0*	*2.1*
2023	*6.3*	*15.0*	*18.9*	*8.4*	*2.7*

Table 2.

The table was prepared by the author based on statistical data.

The data presented in the table illustrate the dynamic relationship between credit financing and key performance indicators of an enterprise over the period 2019–2023**.** (Table 2.) During this five-year timeframe, the volume of credit received increased steadily from USD 3.2 million in 2019 to USD 6.3 million in 2023, reflecting an expansionary financing strategy aimed at supporting production and operational growth.

The increase in credit resources was accompanied by a consistent rise in production volume growth, which accelerated from 8.5% in 2019 to 15.0% in 2023. This trend indicates that borrowed funds were effectively directed toward capital investment, modernization of production facilities, and improvement of technological capacity. From an economic standpoint, this reflects a positive credit multiplier effect, whereby access to external financing stimulates real-sector output growth.

Revenue growth followed a similar upward trajectory, increasing from 10.2% to 18.9% over the analyzed period. The close correlation between production volume growth and revenue growth suggests improved market absorption capacity and enhanced operational efficiency. This outcome implies that credit financing not only expanded production but also strengthened the enterprise's competitive position in the market, enabling it to convert increased output into higher sales revenues.

Employment growth rose steadily from 4.0% in 2019 to 8.4% in 2023, indicating that credit-financed expansion had a tangible positive effect on job creation. This trend demonstrates the social effectiveness of credit utilization, as increased financial resources contributed to workforce expansion and income generation. In macroeconomic terms, such employment growth supports aggregate demand and regional economic stability.

Net profit exhibited the most significant relative growth, increasing from USD 0.9 million in 2019 to USD 2.7 million in 2023, representing a threefold rise over five years. This substantial increase suggests that the enterprise managed credit resources efficiently, achieving returns that exceeded borrowing costs. The rising profitability also indicates improved cost management, economies of scale, and enhanced financial sustainability.[6]

In summary, the data provide strong empirical evidence that credit financing played a crucial role in enhancing the enterprise's production capacity, revenue generation, employment levels, and profitability. The positive and consistent growth across all indicators confirms that the credit mechanism functioned as an effective financial lever for sustainable economic development. Consequently, the results support the theoretical proposition that well-structured and productively allocated credit resources significantly contribute to long-term enterprise growth and economic resilience

The results demonstrate that effective use of credit resources significantly contributes to enterprise development. The growth of production volume and revenue indicates improved productivity and market competitiveness. Employment growth reflects the social impact of credit services, while increasing net profit confirms financial sustainability. These outcomes highlight the multiplier effect of credit services on real sector development.[7]

The comparative analysis of banking credit services and enterprise-level outcomes confirms that credit plays a crucial role in economic growth and structural transformation. The expansion of credit services enhances financial inclusion and stimulates entrepreneurial activity. Foreign experience shows that sustainable credit growth depends on institutional quality, risk management, and technological innovation. In the case of the New Uzbekistan, the gradual adaptation of international best practices has strengthened the effectiveness of credit mechanisms.

Overall, the findings indicate that scientifically grounded credit services, supported by regulatory reforms and foreign experience, generate positive economic effects both at the macro and micro levels. The results justify the need for further development of credit infrastructure, improvement of credit risk management, and continued integration of international standards into national banking practice.

Conclusion. This article has examined the scientific foundations of credit services in the context of the New Uzbekistan, emphasizing their role in ensuring sustainable economic development and financial stability. The transformation of the national economy requires a modern credit system based on transparency, efficiency, and risk-oriented management principles. In this regard, the modernization of credit services has become a key factor in supporting entrepreneurship, small business, and investment activity.

The study shows that the introduction of market-based mechanisms and digital financial technologies significantly improves access to credit resources. At the same time, strengthening institutional frameworks and regulatory standards enhances the reliability of the banking sector. Foreign experience demonstrates that effective credit systems are built on diversified financial instruments, strong supervision, and customer-oriented banking practices.

The adaptation of advanced international practices to Uzbekistan's national conditions contributes to improving credit risk assessment, expanding long-term financing, and increasing financial inclusion. Moreover, the integration of global standards in credit services promotes competitiveness and resilience of the domestic banking system. Overall, the scientific and practical application of foreign experience in credit services is essential for the successful implementation of economic reforms in the New Uzbekistan and for achieving long-term, sustainable growth.

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