

METHODOLOGY FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the developed financial and economic relations of Uzbekistan active promotes structural economic reforms and modernization of the functioning of the banking system in order to ensure sustainability of the economy. Methods to improve the security mechanism should be explored economic security based on economic illegal encroachments and occurrence of risk areas banks. The purpose of the study is to provide theoretical justification and develop organizational and methodological foundations for the development of the mechanism for ensuring economic security of commercial banks. When developing this problem, the following methods are used: dialectical, analytical, systematic approach, quantitative and qualitative information processing, formal-logical, empirical, expert assessments, etc. on the security of banking activities. The subject of the study is the system of management relations that have emerged in the process of functioning and development of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of commercial banks from the influence of various threats and banking risks, updating the tools for their implementation, and the object of the study is a set of economic entities engaged in entrepreneurial activities in the banking sector. In this study, a study is conducted to assess the development of the security mechanism economic security of the bank and banking services. Based on the study, proposals are put forward from the point of view of the existing form of banking services and the use of information technologies in order to determine the level of collateral economic security of the bank and optimization of the structure of banking services. This will help better prepare the banking system for new challenges.

KEYWORDS: *Information Technology, Forms Of Banking Services, Impact Of Various Threats, Globalization Of Economic Life, Indicators And Thresholds, Updating Of Tools.*

INTRODUCTION

The financial and economic crisis that has engulfed many countries of the world, including the economy of Uzbekistan, is largely due to the state of economic security in the banking sector.

The banking system concentrates huge monetary resources, ensures their movement, distribution and redistribution in the interests of economic agents, it contributes to the emergence, organizational and legal implementation of financial and economic ties between economic entities. Failure of the banking system to properly perform its functions and failures in the established procedure for conducting financial transactions undermine economic ties between economic entities and become one of the main threats to the country's economic and national security.

Globalization of economic life, integration of Uzbekistan into the global economic system, introduction of advanced information technologies, increased competition in the banking sector, insufficient development of financial and economic legislation, underdeveloped financial markets and infrastructure, growth of economic offenses and crimes, criminalization of the economy contributes to the reproduction and emergence of new dangers and threats for the banking sector.

The banking system remains the object of increased interest of organized crime, as evidenced by the large number of detected crimes.

Among the problems associated with creating conditions for protecting banking activities from external and internal hazards and threats is the development and improvement of the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of banks. Although this problem has been raised in scientific research, it is not sufficiently developed in relation to the banking sector.

For commercial banks, such conditions for effective and safe operation as ensuring loan repayment, increasing profitability, maintaining liquidity, and reducing banking risks are particularly important.

The need to study these issues indicates the relevance of the project. your favorite topic.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

At the current stage of development of economic relations, the priority direction for the banking sector of the economy is the issues of business safety. Some aspects of ensuring the economic security of economic entities are presented in the works of scientists, for example, Storozhuk I. (2010) conducted a study on the conceptualization of the model of institutional and economic tools for ensuring the financial stability of a commercial bank as a basic structure in the system of economic security factors. The study proved that the portfolio approach to measuring and reducing credit risk will reduce the size of the reserved capital compared with the size obtained by simple summation by instrument and counterparty, taking into account correlations between them; identified a set of indicators of financial stability and the determined threshold values of the boundary conditions, which are a defining impact on the assessment of economic security and reliability of a commercial Bank.

And V. Svetlova (2010) conducted a study on the mechanisms of protection of the system for ensuring economic security of commercial banks 'activities from the influence of various threats and updating the tools for their implementation. In the study a conceptual model of the system for ensuring economic security of commercial banks 'activities is developed, the main elements of which are: formation of an effective internal control system to prevent deliberate bankruptcy,

selection and evaluation of relevant indicators, their thresholds, methods and tools for effectively countering and neutralizing threats; tools for ensuring economic security of commercial banks are tested; a system of indicators for economic security of commercial banks' activities is proposed and their threshold values are justified. These values depend on the types and methods of illegal encroachments on the security of banking activities, which made it possible to justify the use of measures to influence the financial and economic activities of banks by the subjects of counteraction.

Natocheeva N. (2004) conducted a study on the study of theoretical provisions and methodological recommendations for the formation of a rating of financial security of commercial banks based on forecasting internal economic threats. The study developed a step-by-step assessment of the impact of the main external and internal factors that destabilize the safe operation of commercial banks; developed a toolkit for rating the financial security of commercial banks based on monitoring the developed system of indicators and forecasting internal economic threats. The advantage of the proposed method for determining the financial security rating of commercial banks, based on the criterion of forecasting internal economic threats, is the simplicity of calculations, visibility, which allows you to assess the level of financial security, increases the efficiency of making and efficiency of management decisions.

Kornienko M. (2005) conducted a study on the study of tools for improving the economic security of commercial banks, substantiating the economic mechanism for protecting the flow of capital into shadow turnover, strengthening control over their movement, and suppressing channels and schemes used in shadow turnover. The study develops an economic mechanism for protecting the flow of bank loans into the shadow turnover, including the creation of an information client base in conjunction with the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; the prevailing channels, schemes, tools and modes of withdrawal of bank capital into the shadow turnover are established, the relationship between them is traced, and the annual losses are estimated.

An in-depth analysis of threats to the economic security of commercial banks and the proposed approaches to improvement can serve as a conceptual basis for further development of the scientific foundations of the security strategy in the banking sector.

The presented works reflect the organizational, technical and legal aspects of the economic security of commercial banks, but do not take into account the fact that the stability, and even more so, the reliability of banking activities determine the level of repayment of loans, reducing bank risks, and preventing the legalization of shadow income. These main problems of economic security of commercial banks require a comprehensive solution, taking into account their inseparable interrelation and interdependence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodological basis of the research is the fundamental concepts of economic security, as well as state regulation of the economy and strategic management, scientific publications of foreign and local scientists in the field of economic security of commercial banks, materials of scientific and practical conferences, publications in the Internet resource and in the periodical press.

The study was based on the study of legislative and regulatory acts regulating economic security issues in Uzbekistan and abroad in general and banking activities in particular.

The research process is based on the use of scientific techniques such as analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction, system approach, functional classification and grouping, as well as monographic techniques, methods of documentary control (formal, regulatory verification), methods of financial analysis, methods of strategic management, statistical methods, expert assessments, graphical, tabular techniques.

The information base of the work is legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, regulatory acts of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, financial statements and management reports of commercial banks, monographic studies of leading scientists in this field of knowledge, statistical data, requirements, recommendations, letters of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, audit reports, materials of inspections of the State Corporation "Deposit Insurance Agency". The paper uses We used data for the last 5 years of Statistics and the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main directions of the unified state monetary policy of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period up to 2030, regulatory and reference literature on the problem under study, materials of the periodical press, expert assessments; information materials of international financial organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and Regulation; data from the global Internet information network; analytical reports of experts in the field of ensuring the economic security of the banking system.

ESTIMATIONS RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The main results of the study of comprehensive economic security of commercial banks are as follows::

1. As a result of the study, a concept was developed and specific features of ensuring the economic security of banks were identified.

In our work, ensuring the economic security of banks is impossible without the formation and continuous development of a complete, sufficient, flexible, purposeful system. In its most general form, it includes: security management entities, management objects, and a security assurance mechanism.

Security management entities include managers, departments, services and divisions that, according to their direct purpose or functional responsibilities, organize the functioning of the security system or create conditions for ensuring security, ensuring its stable operation and preventing slipping over the critical limit.

Security objects are all that management structures are focused on to ensure their security. This may include funds and assets of banks, personnel and, above all, the most vulnerable groups of leading specialists, employees who have access to trade secrets, etc., commercial relations of banks, information, etc.

Security actors act on an object using a security mechanism. It represents legal norms, economic incentives, motivations, methods, and other tools that include administrative, legal, economic, political, psychological, technical, security, and other measures.

From the point of view of law, the implementation of bank protection is the process of implementing legislation on banking security: legal norms regulating the powers, duties, and

responsibilities of state authorities, representative and executive bodies of the bank, related to the processes of its creation and safe functioning.

Legislation on banking security consists of a set of legal acts of various legal force that regulate relations in the field of banking security and protection. According to the degree of legal force, the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional and federal laws, acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation, normative legal acts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as departmental normative acts are distinguished among them.

According to the direction of legal impact, these regulatory documents include general regulatory legal acts regulating relations in the field of ensuring the security of banks along with other objects of protection, as well as regulatory legal acts and actions aimed at ensuring the security of banks and the banking sector.

Legal acts general action, regulatory relations in the areas of bank security, along with other objects of protection, are contained in the branches of legislation that address issues of the constitutional system, civil service, civil law, labor and employment, information and informatization, security and law enforcement, criminal law, criminal procedure, administrative offenses and administrative responsibility.

Regulatory legal acts special action, regulating legal relations in the field of ensuring the security of exclusively banking activities, they contain legislation on banking and the banking system.

A large number of special legal acts aimed at ensuring the security of joint-stock commercial banks are contained in departmental regulatory acts of the Bank of Russia, which are mandatory for federal state authorities, authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government, and all legal entities and individuals.

The paper substantiates the classification of risks, dangers and threats in the system of ensuring economic security in the banking sector and develops organizational and methodological foundations for economic security in the banking sector, in particular: a conceptual model for ensuring economic security of a commercial bank; a mechanism for the bank's work to prevent the outflow of credit resources; a scheme for ensuring its financial security;

2.The study substantiates banking risks, dangers and threats to ensure the economic security of a commercial bank.

The worsening state of the criminal situation in the country, the strengthening of inter-regional ties between organized criminal groups, the growth of their financial strength and technical equipment give reason to believe that the tendency to complicate the unfavorable operational situation around banks will continue in the near future.

The need to ensure the economic security of banking activities is formed under the influence of a number of factors.

These include:

- occurrence of risk zones with an unfavorable outcome — the probability of occurrence of circumstances that can cause danger;
- danger — a real opportunity to cause damage or other negative impact;
- Threat - intent to cause damage.

A threat is the most significant specific and immediate danger. It encourages purposeful activities of security actors aimed at eliminating the danger. Security completes the protection process. In this regard, we can conclude that the safe state of an object (bank) includes the hypothetical absence of danger and the real protection of the object from danger, the ability to reliably prevent threats.

There are three signs that are characteristic of threats to the economic security of banking activities:

- conscious and self-serving character;
- focus of actions aimed at causing damage to the bank;
- illegal nature.

One approach to analyzing threats is to classify them and rank them according to the nature and degree of the threat they pose. This classification of threats uses various attributes.

Based on the analysis of existing approaches to threats to the economic security of banking activities and summarizing the experience of banking security services, Figure 1 shows a classification of threats to economic security in the banking sector.

According to the form and reasons for the appearance of threats, they can be spontaneous or deliberate. Deliberate threats directly affect a specific security object. An example of such a threat can be information that undermines the business reputation of a bank, the message of deliberately false data, for example, when opening a bank account, obtaining a loan, or presenting fake contracts to the bank. Spontaneous threats include threats that do not have a direct impact on the bank, but have had an impact on its security status. An example of such a threat is a virus spread on the Internet, criminal attacks on bank premises, picketing, blocking, and damage to ATMs.

Depending on the nature of the impact, you can distinguish between passive threats, such as non-repayment of a loan, and active ones, such as attempts criminal elements or competitors take control of the bank's activities.

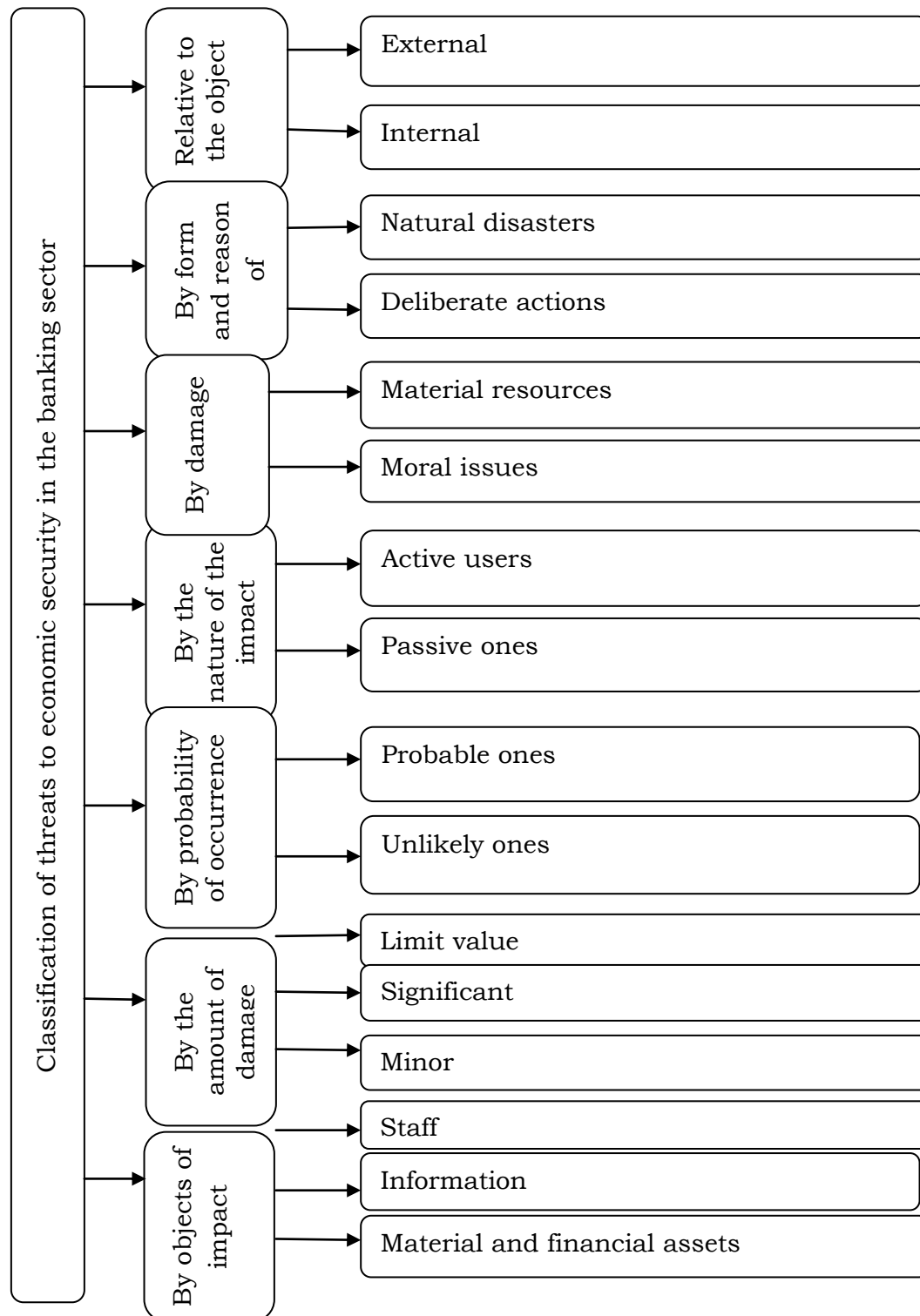


Fig. 1. Classification of threats to economic security in the banking sector

This is possible, for example, when changing the owners of shares by buying up a controlling stake. Changing ownership is not a crime in itself. However, the general criminalization of the Russian economy gives every reason to believe that if legal attempts to acquire a controlling stake fail, the possibility of such methods as blackmail, threats and even an attempt on the lives

of shareholders or the bank's management is not excluded. And even if the purchase of shares is carried out in the framework of fair competition, the security service must be ready to counteract this threat.

According to the type of damage, threats can be classified into material threats, the implementation of which causes direct damage, and moral threats, the implementation of which will lead to lost profits. The first type of threat can be attributed to non — repayment of loans, and the second-insufficient inflow of depositors, after the appearance of information about the unstable financial situation of the bank.

Extreme, significant, and minor threats can be identified by the amount of damage. The limit value of a threat to a bank characterizes, for example, the failure to fulfill contractual obligations for a long time by customers of the bank, the damage from which may be so significant that it will lead to the bank's bankruptcy.

Significant threats include temporary non-solvency of the bank.

Minor threats include weak, unfair work of bank employees with clients and their lack of professional qualifications.

Based on the probability of occurrence, threats can be likely or unlikely. Possible threats can occur at any given time. Unlikely threats can be carried out with the minimum possible combination of circumstances. Thus, a possible threat to the economic security of banking activities is the use of the bank for the purpose of laundering money obtained by criminal means, financing terrorism, and potential collusion of bank employees in order to obtain a loan against unsecured collateral.

The process of identifying, analyzing and forecasting potential threats to the bank's economic security takes into account the most important objectively existing external and internal threats.

These include:

- unstable political situation, socio-economic situation and aggravation of the criminal situation;
- non-compliance with legislative acts, legal nihilism, lack of a number of laws on vital issues;
- Reducing the moral, psychological and industrial responsibility of citizens.

Security threats by object of impact include: personnel, material and financial resources, and information.

The main external dangers and threats to the banking system include: low rates of structural changes in the economy; high rates of inflation; imperfection of the judicial system; criminalization of economic relations in the credit and banking sector, etc. And internal factors: poor quality of management in many credit institutions, including insufficient effectiveness of risk management and internal control systems; non-transparent ownership structure; insufficient development of modern banking technologies, etc.

Any business activity, including banking, in a market economy is carried out in conditions of risk, which can lead to both a favorable and an unfavorable outcome. To create conditions for ensuring the economic security of the banking sector in conditions of risk with an unfavorable outcome, it is important to know and take into account various types of risks.

3. Organizational and methodological bases of economic security of the banking sector based on the mechanism of its provision are developed.

Countries with developed market economies have time-tested traditions of combating crimes and other offenses against private property, dangers and threats in the financial and banking sectors. The Russian experience of this activity is determined by a very significant historical circumstance, namely, a historical break in the very existence of the institution of commercial banks, which was restored only in the recent past.

For this reason, a significant part of the pre-Soviet banking security experience was lost in the country. Currently, this gap is being actively restored by domestic scientists and practitioners. Modern means and methods of protection of commercial banks are being developed. However, there are certain difficulties on this path caused by the peculiarities of the organization and functioning of the bank protection system, ensuring the security of new areas of banking activity and new banking technologies. Improving the bank's security level is associated with further methodological study of the problem and the formation of an optimal system of protective measures based on it, which, first of all, depends on the correct organization of work and the availability of modern information technologies for search and recognition and preventive activities at the disposal of employees involved in ensuring the bank's security.

Economic security is one of the components of corporate security, which represents the state of legal, financial and industrial relations, organizational ties, material and intellectual resources, in which normal production development and financial and commercial success of the enterprise are ensured.

Analysis of the development of the situation shows that even an increase in the cost of economic security, both financial and logistical, does not always have the necessary effect.

In this regard, one of the tasks is to minimize risks in the bank's lending activities and return funds issued as loans, as well as maintain the cleanliness of the bank's ranks.

Recently, there have been more frequent errors of operators related to the transfer of funds to erroneous addresses, after which they are instantly hidden,

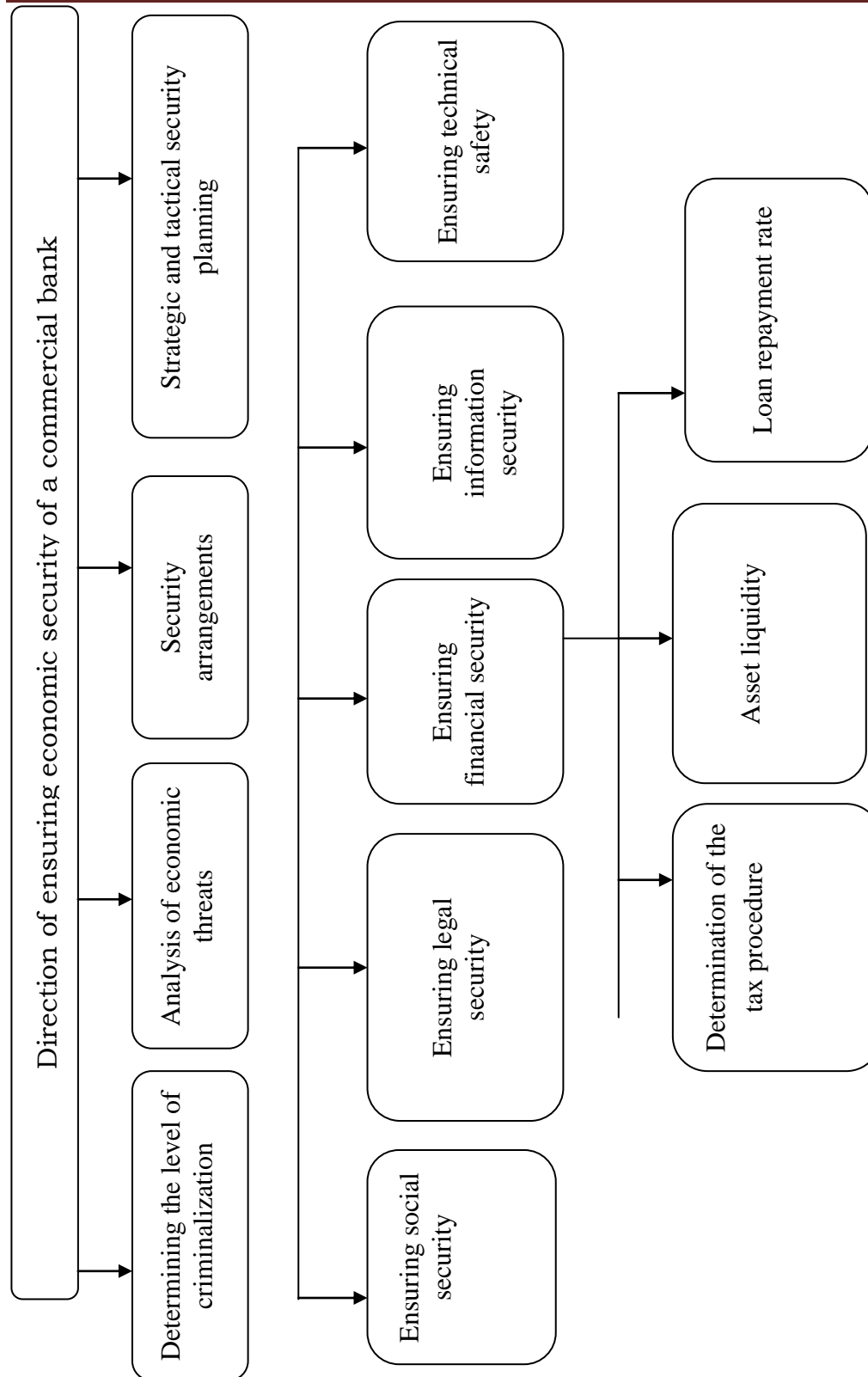


Fig. 2. Conceptual model for ensuring economic security of a commercial bank

which causes significant damage to banks. The reason is that the weakest link is the human factor.

In the prevention of financial fraud, it is important to study the loyalty of bank staff, their professional suitability and social reliability. Deception and bad faith contradict the very essence of banking. And, nevertheless, in the banking environment, many more offenses are allowed. According to expert data, 30% of such actions are committed in collusion with external partners, competitors or intruders.

Every credit institution should create and maintain an atmosphere of honesty, openness, and mutual assistance. All threats can be successfully countered by relying on a reliable staff of the bank.

A lot of damage to credit institutions is caused by offended employees. These grievances, as a rule, are the result of blatant mistakes of HR management, inattention of the manager to the microclimate in the team.

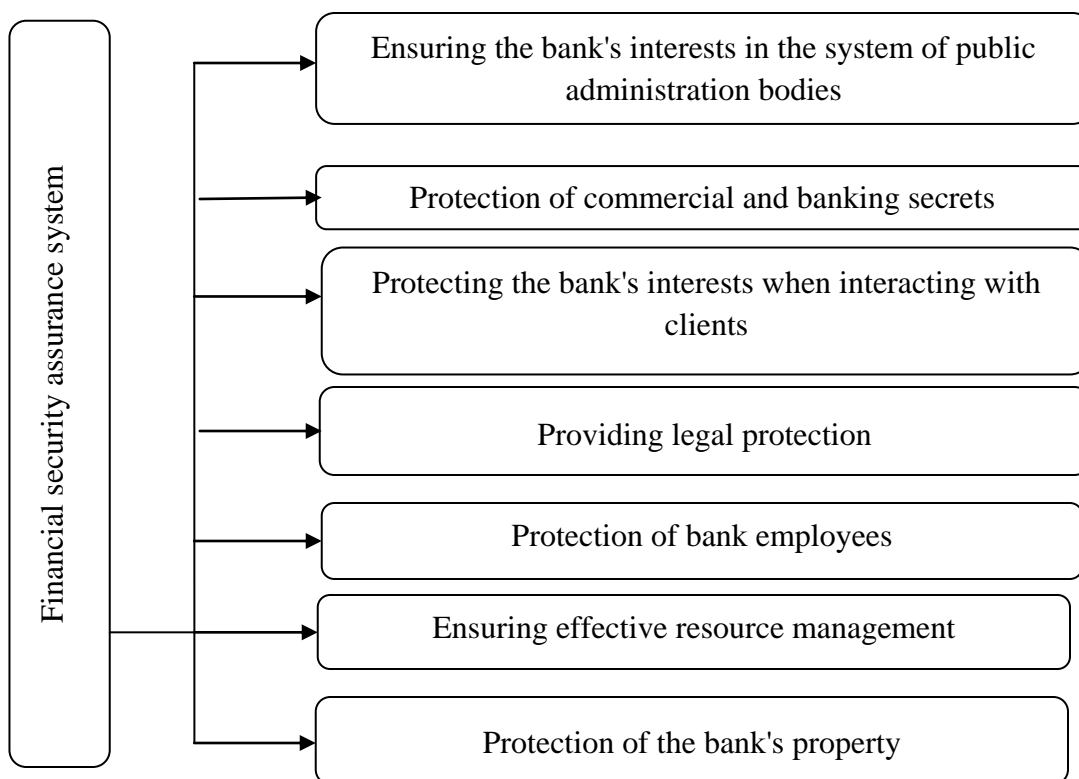


Fig. 3. The Bank's Financial Security system

Achieving an acceptable level of economic security is ensured by effective use of the bank's resources to prevent threats to the bank and create conditions for stable, efficient operation and profit-making. Maintaining the bank's credibility is unthinkable without creating a businesslike, demanding atmosphere that excludes any possibility of committing abuses and other offenses against the interests of the credit institution.

Analysis of risks and threats related to the security of commercial banks makes it possible to identify the main measures and mechanisms that contribute to strengthening their economic security. Projecting the main directions of organizational and legal regulation of the protection of the bank's economic interests on a complex of objects that provide financial and economic activities, allowed us to develop a conceptual model for ensuring the economic security of a

commercial bank (Fig. 2).

Based on the conceptual model of economic security of a commercial bank, the author has constructed a scheme of the organizational system for ensuring financial security of the bank, based on the systematization of its objects, grouped into blocks by areas of activity.

Each block includes a regulatory framework, a set of organizational measures, sources of funding and responsibility for its functioning. The bank's financial security system is shown below in figure 3.

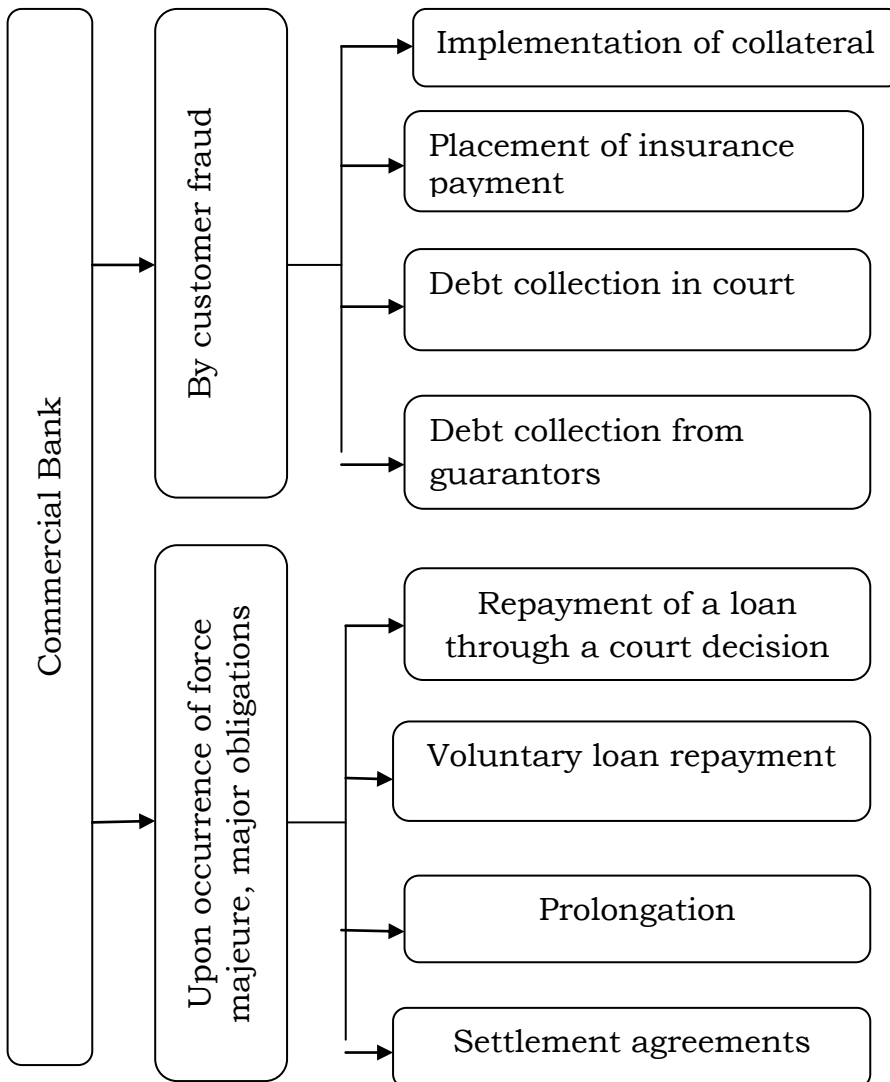


Fig. 4. The mechanism of preventing the outflow of credit resources of the bank

Analysis of ways to repay credit debt allowed us to develop and propose a mechanism to prevent the outflow of credit resources to the shadow market (Fig. 4).

This mechanism is based on a differentiated approach to ensuring the repayment of credit resources, depending on the reasons that affected the occurrence of overdue debt.

4. The prospects for the development of the banking system are largely determined by the ability of the Government and the Bank of Russia to solve economic problems of the development of

the banking system, on the one hand, and the banks themselves to overcome the existing difficulties, on the other.

Of great importance for countering economic crimes is the methodology of forecasting, identifying and preventing the occurrence of hazards and threats to economic security, studying trends in the identification and development of such threats, identifying objects and objects of control over ensuring economic security.

The most important element of Russia's economic security in the modern economy is its financial component. Financial security is primarily driven by the need to prevent bank capital from leaking into the shadow economy, improve the regulatory framework, and improve the effectiveness of investigations into illegitimate financial transactions.

The main purpose of this activity is to ensure the stable functioning of the banking system and prevent threats to its security; protect the legitimate interests of the credit institution from illegal encroachments; protect the life and health of personnel; prevent theft of financial and material and technical means, destruction of property and valuables, disclosure, loss, leakage, distortion and destruction of official information, disruption of technical means of ensuring production activities, including

Improving the bank's security level against criminal attacks is directly related to further methodological study of the problem and the formation of an optimal system of protective measures based on it.

These measures primarily depend on the proper organization of work and the availability of up-to-date information technologies for search and identification and preventive and preventive activities at the disposal of employees involved in ensuring the bank's security.

The functioning of banking structures under criminal pressure has a destructive impact not only on the economy, but also, ultimately, on the social life of society in the broadest sense.

The necessary reorganization of the banking system should be carried out in the mode of optimization and continuous improvement, where the priority direction is to minimize losses based on anticipation, evasion, localization of the dissipation of hazards and threats, creation of a reserve system, risk insurance, etc.

It is in the strategic interests of the state and the banking community to ensure economic security that the policy of improving the effectiveness of banking supervision and strengthening the influence of banks in the fight against money laundering is consistent.

The formation of the economic foundations of banking activity is largely determined by how the issues of strengthening the financial condition of existing credit institutions, increasing their capitalization, developing fair competition in the financial services market, as well as expanding activities to attract funds from households and enterprises, strengthening interaction with the non-financial sector of the economy, and overcoming the criminalization of economic relations in the credit

Decision these and other tasks contribute to ensuring the economic security of banking activities at different levels.

Consideration of the problems of improving the mechanism for ensuring the economic security of banks allows us to formulate more general proposals for improving the security of the banking sector.

These include:

- simplification of the mechanism for obtaining a bank loan, focusing the attention of banks on the performance or main function-to act as a financial intermediary in economic processes;
- consolidation of banks(their merger), strengthening of their financial strength, stability, liquidation of insolvent banks, elimination of transfer in the territorial location of commercial banks (in banks Tashkent and the Tashkent region more than 80% of the banking system's assets are concentrated, while outside of these regions, about 85% OF GDP and lives about 90% population);
- creating conditions to ensure the interest of banks in issuing long-term loans (transition from "short" loans) to "long" money);
- increasing trust in banks on the part of legal entities and individuals
- faces;
- expanding fair competition in the banking sector;
- elimination of the separation of reproduction of financial and credit resources from the production capital cycle;

use of the international system for assessing and monitoring the financial stability of banks CAMELS, as a standardized rating system of banks and meaning: With - capitaladequacy (capital adequacy to protect deposits); and - assetquality (quality of assets, the degree of their recovery); M - management (quality of management); E - earnings (yield, profitability); L - liquidity (liquidity); S - sensitivitytomarketrisk (sensitivity to market risks).

CONCLUSION

As a result of the study, a concept was developed and specific features of ensuring the economic security of banks were identified, and a mechanism for ensuring the economic security of the banking structure was proposed, which is legal norms, economic incentives, motivations and other tools used by the subject to influence the object.

The paper substantiates the classification of risks, dangers and threats in the system of ensuring economic security in the banking sector and develops organizational and methodological foundations for economic security in the banking sector, in particular: a conceptual model for ensuring economic security of a commercial bank; a mechanism for the bank's work to prevent the outflow of credit resources; a scheme for ensuring its financial security;

The study substantiates the main directions of development of the mechanism for ensuring economic security, both at the level of a commercial bank and at the level of the banking sector.

The scientific results obtained in the course of the study are recommended to be used in the practice of ensuring the economic security of banks in the development of local regulatory legal acts of banks; in the educational process of universities.

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