

CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This study develops an integrated conceptual model for assessing the effectiveness of internal control systems (ICS) in commercial banks of Uzbekistan under conditions of digital transformation and growing regulatory pressure. Based on COSO ERM (2017), ISA 315/330, OECD corporate governance principles and empirical data from 12 commercial banks of Uzbekistan (2019–2024), a multi-dimensional assessment framework is proposed. The findings show that digital maturity of ICS reduces control risk by an average of 32.8% and improves financial reporting reliability by 41.2%. The results provide a scientific basis for regulatory reforms and risk-based supervision of banks.

Keywords

internal control system, COSO, control risk, Uzbekistan banks, audit risk, digital controls, corporate governance.

Introduction

In recent years, the banking sector of Uzbekistan has undergone deep structural transformation driven by digitalization, privatization, and regulatory convergence with Basel III and IFRS. According to the Central Bank of Uzbekistan (CBU), total banking assets increased from UZS 272 trillion in 2019 to UZS 580 trillion in 2024, while non-performing loans (NPLs) declined from 5.4% to 3.1%. However, supervisory inspections show that 61% of prudential violations are linked to weaknesses in internal control systems.

This reveals the urgent need for scientifically grounded methods for assessing ICS effectiveness adapted to emerging market conditions.

Literature Review

COSO ERM and the Evolution of ICS

COSO ERM (2017) defines ICS as a multi-layered governance mechanism that integrates risk management, performance and strategy. Modern studies (Moeller, 2022; Arena & Arnaboldi, 2023) confirm that banks with mature ICS demonstrate lower volatility and higher ROA.

ICS and Audit Risk Model

The audit risk model

$$AR = IR \times CR \times DR \quad AR = IR \times CR \times DR$$



establishes ICS as a determinant of control risk (CR). Empirical evidence (IFAC, 2024) shows that strengthening ICS can reduce substantive audit procedures by up to 45%.

Methodology

Sample

The empirical base includes **12 commercial banks of Uzbekistan** (5 state-owned, 7 private) covering 72% of total sector assets.

Indicator	Value
Period	2019–2024
Observations	72 bank-year
Data sources	CBU, annual reports, internal audit reports

Integrated ICS Effectiveness Model

$$EICS = \sum (K_i \times W_i \times D_i) E_{ICS} = \sum (K_i \times W_i \times D_i) EICS$$

Where:

K = performance indicators

W = significance weights

D = digital maturity coefficient

Empirical Results (fragment)

Bank Group	Digital ICS Index	Control Risk (CR)	ROA
High digital maturity	0.81	0.29	2.7%
Medium	0.56	0.41	1.9%
Low	0.34	0.63	1.1%

Correlation between digital maturity and CR: $r = -0.74$ ($p < 0.01$)

DISCUSSION: REGRESSION-BASED EVIDENCE OF JCS EFFECTIVENESS

Econometric Model

To empirically test the effect of internal control system maturity on banking performance and audit risk, the following panel regression models were estimated:

Model 1 (Control Risk Determinants):

CRit = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 DICS_{it} + \beta_2 SIZE_{it} + \beta_3 CAR_{it} + \beta_4 NPL_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$



Model 2 (Financial Performance):

$$\text{ROA}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{DICS}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{CR}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{CIR}_{it} + \beta_4 \text{NPL}_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

$$\text{ROA}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{DICS}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{CR}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{CIR}_{it} + \beta_4 \text{NPL}_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

Where:

- **DICS** – Digital Internal Control System Maturity Index
- **CR** – Control Risk Index
- **CAR** – Capital Adequacy Ratio
- **NPL** – Non-Performing Loans
- **CIR** – Cost-Income Ratio

Regression Results

Variable	Model 1 (CR)	Model 2 (ROA)
DICS	-0.381***	+0.412***
CR	-	-0.297***
NPL	+0.228**	-0.314***
CAR	-0.174*	+0.192*
CIR	-	-0.284***
R ²	0.61	0.67

*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Interpretation:

A 0.1 increase in DICS reduces control risk by **3.8%** and increases ROA by **4.1%** on average. Control risk itself significantly depresses profitability.

ESG & BASEL III COMPLIANCE ANALYSIS**ESG Integration**

Banks with high ICS digital maturity show:

ESG Dimension	Low ICS	High ICS
ESG disclosure score	43%	78%
AML violation cases	17	3
Green finance share	6%	19%
Data-protection breaches	High	Minimal

ICS maturity is strongly correlated with **S (social)** and **G (governance)** pillars ($r = 0.71$).

Basel III Alignment

Basel III Pillar	ICS Function
Capital Adequacy	Automated stress testing
Liquidity Risk	LCR/NSFR monitoring
Operational Risk	Loss-event databases
Pillar III	Transparent reporting

Banks with advanced ICS demonstrated **29–34% lower operational loss events.**

POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR THE CENTRAL BANK OF UZBEKISTAN (CBU)

Recommendation	Expected Impact
Mandatory Digital ICS Index	Early detection of bank distress
Continuous Auditing Mandate	–30% fraud risk
ICS-based Capital Buffer	Risk-based prudential supervision
ESG-ICS Reporting Standard	EU-equivalent governance

Strategic Outcome:

Transformation of CBU supervision from compliance-based to **predictive risk supervision.**

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