



## ACTIVE OPERATIONS, THEIR ROLE IN BANKING OPERATIONS IN THE NEW ECONOMIC REALITIES

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Article history:		Abstract:
<b>Received:</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> September 2024	The role of active practices in production, bank production in the organization of the new economy in Uzbekistan is studied. In the process of development of the new economy, banks are innovative, technological and resource management. The article analyzes the changes in the volume of active practices in the production of banks and their new economic system. The role of banks in economic growth and economic experience, namely, the production and use of the products provided by them, their increasing role in attracting investments and the modernization of the economy. The article discusses the adaptation of bank production to new economic realities and ways to control production through modern technologies.
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New economic realities, including global financial changes, digital transformation and technology, have fundamentally changed the functioning of banking systems. Active practices include all financial operations performed by banks, in particular, processes such as lending, investment management, liquidity provision, risk management. This article analyzes active practices and their role in banking practices in the context of new economic realities, and also shows the role of banks in ensuring economic stability and what strategies they need to develop in the new conditions.

"Active operations" are financial operations performed by banks, which include the effective management of the bank's resources, the distribution of interest-bearing and interest-free funds, lending, investing and the provision of other financial services. Active operations are divided into the following types: 1. "Lending and Debt Management": Banks provide loans to ensure growth and development in the economy. In this case, loans serve as the main source of income for the bank. In the new economic realities, lending processes have become more complicated, for example, due to the pandemic and global financial crises, the importance of risk management has increased.

Lending is a process of providing financial assistance to customers (individuals or legal entities) by temporarily providing funds, provided by banks as financial services. Lending is one of the main and most important areas of activity of banks, which provide their customers with funds as loans with interest. Through lending, banks not only increase their income, but also stimulate economic activity and ensure the stability of the national economy.

The main goal of lending and debt management is to effectively allocate funds, control the processes of obtaining and repaying loans, and prevent risks that may arise in loan management. New economic realities, including economic crises, changes in interest rates, rising inflation rates, and problems of political stability, have complicated the lending process.

Active operations in banking refer to the dynamic, day-to-day activities that banks engage in to manage their resources, provide financial services, and ensure profitability. These operations play a pivotal role in how banks interact with customers, manage risks, and adapt to the new economic realities. The evolving economic landscape—characterized by rapid technological advancements, shifting regulatory environments, and changing customer expectations—has reshaped the role of active operations in banking. Here's an overview of how active operations are relevant in modern banking:

**Lending:** Banks actively manage loan portfolios by assessing creditworthiness, setting interest rates, and ensuring timely repayments.

**Deposits:** Managing customer deposits and offering savings products to individuals and businesses.

**Payments:** Facilitation of domestic and international payments, through electronic funds transfers, payment cards, mobile banking, etc.

**Investment Services:** Providing wealth management services, investments in securities, and trading activities.

These core functions are integral to the profitability and stability of banks, especially in the face of economic challenges. Banks are financial intermediaries, since on the one hand they accept deposits (deposits), attract money from depositors, i.e. they accumulate temporarily free funds, and on the other hand, lend them to various economic agents (firms, households, etc.) at a certain interest rate, i.e. issue loans. Thus, banks are credit intermediaries. Therefore, the banking system is part of the credit system. The credit system consists of banking and non-bank (specialized) credit

organizations. Non-bank credit organizations include: funds (investment, pension, etc.); companies (insurance, investments); financial companies (savings and loan associations, credit unions); pawnshops, i.e. all organizations that are intermediaries in credit.

According to the results of the second quarter, the analysis of the banking system of Uzbekistan conducted by the Center for Economic Research and Reforms (Center) shows that the population's activity in using banking services has increased. The share of loans to individuals in the bank portfolio has increased moderately, and their deposits have grown significantly. This may be due to the improvement of the financial situation of citizens and strengthening of confidence in the banking system.

The updated rating of the largest banks in Uzbekistan for the second quarter of 2024 shows mixed dynamics. Five of the 17 largest banks failed to maintain their positions in the overall index, while only three banks improved their performance. The remaining 9 banks managed to maintain their positions unchanged, which indicates increased competition in the banking sector. If earlier the positions of large banks in the rating were actively changing, now the rating is becoming more balanced due to the increasing stability of major market participants.

The main objective of this study is to monitor the dynamics of the share of the private sector in bank assets, as well as to assess the effectiveness of reforms and transformation processes being implemented in the banking sector. In this way, the Bank Activity Index serves as an important tool for analyzing the state and development trends of the country's banking system. Key indicators of banking activity. The presented data show positive dynamics in the development of the banking system. The total assets of the republic's banks increased by 20 percent compared to the same period last year. As of June 1, 2024, the assets of the banking system of the Republic amounted to 686.2 trillion soums, and liabilities amounted to 583.4 trillion soums. 67.3 percent of the assets of the banking system, 70.1 percent of the loan portfolio, as well as 50.6 percent of deposits, are accounted for by 10 banks with state participation, and the rest by 25 private banks.

БАНК	Умумий рейтинг	Рейтинг ўзгариши	Молиявий воситачилик бўйича рейтинг	Молиявий оммабоплик бўйича рейтинг	Капитал етарлилиги бўйича рейтинг	Активлар сифати бўйича рейтинг	Бошқарув самарадорлиги бўйича рейтинг	Даромад олиш салоҳияти бўйича рейтинг	Ликвидлилик бўйича рейтинг
Капитал банк	1	→ 0	3	1	12	5	8	9	5
Траст банк	2	→ 0	5	10	1	1	6	2	1
Азия Альянс банк	3	→ 0	2	11	15	7	5	5	2
Ҳамкор банк	4	→ 0	10	3	10	2	2	1	7
Ипак йўли банк	5	→ 0	13	2	9	3	7	4	6
Ориент Финанс банк	6	▲ 1	7	17	3	6	4	3	3
Инвест Финанс банк	7	▼ -1	1	14	14	4	12	13	4
Халқ банки	8	→ 0	6	9	7	14	11	7	9
Ипотека банк	9	▲ 1	12	7	6	16	9	6	8
Алоқа банк	10	▼ -1	4	8	11	10	14	14	13
Бизнесни ривожлантириш банки	11	▲ 4	11	6	4	15	13	11	11
Ўзмиллийбанк	12	→ 0	16	16	2	17	1	8	10
Микрокредит банк	13	▼ -2	9	5	5	12	15	12	17
Агробанк	14	▼ -1	14	4	8	8	16	16	16
Ўзсаноатқурилишбанк	15	▼ -1	17	15	17	13	3	10	15
Турон банк	16	→ 0	8	12	16	9	17	15	14
Асака банк	17	→ 0	15	13	13	11	10	17	12



The updated rating of the largest banks in Uzbekistan for the second quarter of 2024 shows a mixed dynamics of the banks' rankings. Five of the 17 best credit institutions failed to maintain their positions, while three banks improved their performance. At the same time, 9 market participants maintained their positions unchanged, which indicates increased competition in the banking sector.

Texnologik uzilishlar, o'zgaruvchan tartibga solish muhiti, iqtisodiy noaniqliklar va mijozlarning o'zgaruvchan kutishlari bilan ifodalangan yangi iqtisodiy voqealarda bank faoliyatidagi faol operatsiyalarning roli sezilarli darajada o'zgardi. Bu erda faol operatsiyalar qanday ishlashi va ularning kub ostida bank faoliyatiga ta'siri o'rganiladi.

Active practices play an important role in ensuring the effective functioning of banks in the economic system. They include processes such as lending, investing, liquidity management and risk control. New economic realities, including global financial crises, pandemics, digital transformation and environmental issues, have made banking practices more complex and require new approaches.

Today, banks are striving to optimize their activities using new tools such as digital technologies, artificial intelligence, blockchain and green finance. These processes not only help banks strengthen their relationships with their customers, but also ensure economic stability and increase social responsibility. In the new economic environment, banks are developing new strategies for lending and debt management, diversifying investment practices, as well as effectively managing risks. These changes, in turn, create opportunities for banks to increase their competitiveness and adapt to global economic changes. Thus, proactive practices will continue to help banks adapt to new economic realities and become an effective tool in ensuring economic stability. Banks are constantly updating their activities and trying to gain a stronger position by using modern technologies.

#### USED LITERATURE

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