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<https://doi.org/10.61796/ejcblt.v1i4.488>**IMPROVEMENT OF DEPOSIT OPERATIONS IN
COMMERCIAL BANKS****Usmanov P.Sh**assistant, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service,
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Abstract: The article presents the nature, economic content, importance of deposit operations of commercial banks, ways of organizing deposit operations, as well as conclusions and suggestions for its improvement.

Keywords: commercial banking, deposit, deposit operations, income, resource.

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license**Introduction**

One of the main pillars of the economy of any country is a financially strong and stable banking system. Therefore, the level of socio-economic development and future development of an independent country depends primarily on the functioning of the banking system established and regularly improved in this country. In his lectures, the President stated that "the main goal of reforms in the banking sector is to teach commercial banks to work for the client." [1] they emphasized.

The integration of our country into the market economy creates problems related to the formation of sufficient financial resources of commercial banks and the effective deployment of available funds.

The volume of passive operations of commercial banks, level of stability and sources of formation have a positive effect on their financial and economic efficiency. The deepening of market relations and comprehensiveness of economic reforms in our country, as well as the importance of passive operations of commercial banks or their deposit policy. Ensuring the effectiveness of the deposit policy of commercial banks directly provides an opportunity to form their financially stable resource base.

Deposits are the core of the deposit policy implemented by banks. It is known from foreign and domestic economic literature that economists have different approaches to the economic nature of bank deposits.

Economists have different approaches to the economic content of deposits. For example, L.S. Padalkina states that "deposit is all open deposits in credit institutions [2]".

We cannot agree with L. S. Padalkina's opinion that deposits are open-ended deposits in credit institutions, because the author denies that they appear as term funds as a result of describing deposits as open-ended deposits. At the same time, the formation of value or in kind is also neglected.

G.N. Beloglazova considers the basis of the formation of bank resources [3].

American economist E. M. Rode puts forward the economic interpretation that "deposits are all term and non-term deposits of bank customers except savings" [4]. While E.M. Rode's economic definition of deposit is more accurate than L.S. Padalkina's definition, the author did not take into account that bank deposit is manifested in the form of value.

Russian economist M. P. Berezina puts forward the idea that "a deposit is an account opened for the client to keep all kinds of his funds" [5], which is not very close to the economic meaning of the deposit, so to speak.

As can be seen from the above definitions and sources, there is no single approach in economic literature about deposits used in banking practice and deposits in general. In the practice of international banking, deposits mean securities or funds given to financial - credit or banking institutions for safekeeping [6].

As a result of research and studies, it is known that the deposit policy of commercial banks is the main structure of their passive operations policy. Therefore, when clarifying the nature of deposit policy of banks, it is appropriate to take into account the passive operations that make up the nature of their formation.

According to the Law "On Banks and Banking Activities" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, deposits are interpreted as deposits, "Deposit (deposit) - with or without interest or other income at the request of the customer or after the expiration of the period, or the depositor or his authorized representative and the bank that accepts funds it is defined in the sense of funds that must be returned on the basis of the agreed terms" [7].

The deepening of market relations in our country leads to the strengthening of interbank competition. This requires commercial banks to improve the efficiency of their deposit policy. Because deposits are the main part of the funds attracted by commercial banks. Deposits are formed at the expense of funds placed by bank customers or kept in a bank account for a certain period of time during operations.

As the main goal of commercial banks, like other commercial organizations, is to make a profit, for this it is important to form a stable resource base. Commercial banks, in contrast to business entities, mainly operate at the expense of funds attracted from clients, that is, legal entities and individuals, in particular, deposit funds.

The main part of the financial resources of banks consists of their resources. The bank cannot attract unlimited resources, because this situation is determined by the Central Bank of each country. In particular, if we take the banking policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan as an example, the account of the funds involved is not limited as a norm tied to the amount of capital, but conducts bank control

by determining other economic norms. In particular, in the fundamental formation of the deposit policy in banks:

- capital adequacy level;
- determine the maximum amount of one borrower;
- the level of determining the standard of maximum attraction of free funds from the population, etc.

Adequate attraction of free money in the economy and management of effective placement of these funds is one of the important tasks of commercial banks. The main reason for this is the increased demand for financial resources among commercial banks as a result of the deepening of market relations and further liberalization of the economy in Uzbekistan. As a result, the increasing need of banks for cheap and "long" funds has become one of the important issues of forming these funds and their effective management. This situation has a positive effect on the strengthening of free competition between banks in the "distribution" of temporarily free funds available at the country level among banks and in attracting additional resources from the financial market.

It is known from the international banking practice and from the banking experience gained in the conditions of short-term market relations that the main resource base of commercial banks is formed at the expense of their deposit resources.

Article 39 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Banks and Banking Activities" states "Liability of banks to their customers". . Public confidence in the bank's ability to fulfill its obligations is an asset of the bank that allows the bank to attract new deposits. Liquidity risk is one of the main risks that depository institutions face. For this reason, the inability to effectively monitor the liquidity situation and develop a practical action plan for emergency situations often leads banks to a liquidity crisis or even bankruptcy. Maintaining a balance between meeting short-term liquidity needs and obtaining high profits at the expense of funds invested in long-term instruments with low liquidity is the main component of bank management and indicates the efficiency of management bodies and the high competence of bank management. Failure to make payments on time even after fulfilling all the requirements is a gross violation of the liquidity requirement.

Accounting and auditing of deposit operations of commercial banks includes the following tasks:

- assessment of the state of formation and use of deposits in banks;
- forecasting for the next period in terms of increasing the efficiency of formation and use of bank deposits, strengthening financial stability and ensuring liquidity;
- to make recommendations on the organization, restoration and implementation of accounting processes of using the bank's financial resources;
- conducting an audit of financial matters, in particular, compliance with legislation regarding the calculation and payment of taxes, and providing relevant advice;
- training bank employees about the changes and additions made in accordance with legislation and regulatory documents;
- includes providing other services within its competence.

During the accounting and auditing of bank deposit operations, it is necessary to determine a number of organizational and legal issues related to this process and focus on the following.

1. The main purpose of auditing the use of bank deposits. It is known that the financial resources of commercial banks are formed at the expense of their own funds and borrowed funds. During the audit, it is necessary to focus on determining whether the formation and use of these resources is carried out on the basis of legal documents. In particular, attention is drawn to the fact that commercial banks attract and use resources within the framework of regulatory documents approved by the Central Bank.
2. Audit of financial stability of the bank. When auditing the process of using the resources of commercial banks, it is necessary to pay special attention to the ratio of financial resources by terms. In particular, if the share of demand deposits in the financial resources of banks is high, it is appropriate to ensure the volume of its liquid funds accordingly. In general, the main focus in the selection of indicators in the audit of commercial bank deposit operations is:
 - main trends of changes in balance sheet and off-balance sheet items, relative liquidity, interest rate and currency risk management measures;
 - main trends in income structure;
 - it is necessary to focus on the economic efficiency and cost effectiveness of management

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