

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF CASHLESS OPERATIONS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS**Davletova Nargiza Kenjayevna**

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Today, the financial and banking system serves as one of the main pillars of the global economy. In particular, cashless operations, that is, transactions carried out through electronic payments, plastic cards, mobile and Internet banking, simplify financial relations between banks and clients and increase security. The development of cashless operations, on the one hand, increases economic efficiency, and on the other hand, helps to ensure the legality of money circulation, reduce corruption and strengthen financial control.

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze foreign experience in regulating the practice of cashless operations, identify their effective systems and mechanisms, and study the possibilities of their implementation in the conditions of Uzbekistan. The thesis consists of three main sections: introduction, main part and conclusion. The main part discusses in detail the experience of regulating non-cash transactions in different countries, their legal, institutional and technological foundations.

Non-cash transactions are transactions of funds through banks, financial institutions or electronic systems. They are carried out in the following forms:

Payments via bank cards - making payments using debit and credit cards.

Electronic wallets - transferring funds through systems such as PayPal, Apple Pay, Google Pay.

Internet banking and mobile banking - customers make timely and fast money transfers from their accounts.

Interbank electronic payment systems - operations through international and national payment systems such as SWIFT, SEPA and ACH.

Non-cash transactions have the following positive effects on the economy:

The speed of financial transactions increases;

Security and financial control are strengthened;

It is easier to ensure legality in money circulation;

Monitoring capabilities for state and commercial banks are expanded.[3]

In the USA, the regulation of non-cash transactions is carried out by the central bank - the Federal Reserve, as well as financial and banking supervisory agencies. The following mechanisms exist in the USA:

Electronic payment supervision - electronic money transfers are carried out at the national level through the ACH (Automated Clearing House) system.

Card and digital platform security - PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) standards are mandatory when working with cards.

Financial monitoring - each transaction is monitored through the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) laws.

US experience shows that legal and technological aspects should complement each other in regulating non-cash transactions.

In the European Union, electronic payments are carried out using uniform standards through the SEPA (Single Euro Payments Area) system. The advantages of this system are as follows:

Same rules - payments are made in all member states under the same conditions.

Security and transparency – The PSD2 (Payment Services Directive 2) directive guarantees the security of customer data and transactions.[4]

Innovative solutions – the integration of mobile banking and fintech startups is regulated.

European experience shows that the regulation of cashless transactions should be carried out in harmony with innovation and standards.

In South Korea and Singapore, the development of a cashless economy is encouraged at the level of state policy. In these countries:

Secure electronic payments – implemented through digital certificates and biometric authentication.

State control – central banks and financial agencies monitor transactions in real time.

Financial inclusion – a system of services for all citizens is established through mobile and internet banking.

This experience shows that the development of cashless transactions is closely related not only to technology, but also to state policy and financial stability.

When analyzing foreign experience, the regulation of cashless transactions is carried out through the following mechanisms:

Creation of a legal framework - laws and standards regulating electronic payments, bank cards, internet banking and financial monitoring.

Institutional mechanisms - control of electronic payments in cooperation with the central bank, financial supervision agencies and commercial banks.

Technological infrastructure - secure servers, cryptographic protection, biometric authentication, mobile and internet banking systems.

Financial monitoring and transparency - identification of the client and transaction according to AML and KYC (Know Your Customer) standards.

Customer incentives – expansion of cashless transactions through discounts, rewards, and fast services.

The practice of cashless transactions in Uzbekistan has developed significantly in recent years. In particular:

Bank cards and mobile banking services are expanding.

Electronic payment systems, including services such as Click, Payme, and Apelsin, are operating.

Improving the legal framework – the Law “On Payment Services” and the Central Bank’s resolutions have been adopted.

Based on foreign experience, the following measures are recommended for Uzbekistan:

Standardization – introduction of national standards for cashless transactions.

Increasing security – expansion of biometric identification and cryptographic protection systems.

Strengthening financial monitoring – strengthening AML and KYC standards.

Public-private partnership – development of integration between fintech startups and banks.

Citizen incentives – expansion of cashless transactions through discounts, rewards, and fast services.

In this way, the regulation of cashless transactions will help increase economic efficiency, reduce corruption, and ensure financial stability in Uzbekistan.

In conclusion, cashless transactions are of great importance in the development of the financial system. Foreign experience shows that their regulation is associated with an effective legal framework, a strong institutional mechanism, and advanced technologies. The experience of the United States, the European Union, South Korea, and Singapore shows the need for an integrated approach for the safe and sustainable development of a cashless economy.[5]

This will not only increase the efficiency of the banking system, but also contribute to the digital development of the economy, the financial security of citizens, and financial inclusion.

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