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Annotation: In this article, the powers of the supervisory body "Powers of the supervisory bodies", including cases of non-fulfillment of mandatory requirements of the banking supervisory body by banks, that is, when there is a violation of order in banking activities or in any other way, a risk to the interests of depositors in case of occurrence, it is recommended to have sufficient means to make corrections and, if necessary, to cancel the license giving the right to carry out banking activities or to the relevant authorities.

Key words: Supervisory bodies, by banks, authorizing the implementation, banking activity.

The bank supervisory body monitors banking institutions that carry out international banking operations and enforces mandatory norms regarding all types of operations conducted by such banking institutions, and first of all, by their foreign branches, joint ventures and subsidiary banks in other countries. control through application;

- banking supervisory authorities have the authority to demand that operations carried out by foreign banks in this country comply with national standards, to provide necessary information to the supervisory authorities of the country where the bank's headquarters are located, to supervise this bank and its branches abroad the need to have it is reflected.

In the formation of the banking supervision system, the Basel Committee focused on the creation of modern mechanisms for the prevention of losses that may arise as a result of the operations of commercial banks, as well as the creation of modern mechanisms for the protection of the rights of creditors and depositors.

Adoption of the basic principles and international standards on banking supervision developed jointly with the banking supervisory authorities of developed countries, published by the Basel Committee, as a common unit in all countries of the world, supervision carried out by the supervisory authorities of commercial banks in these countries made it possible to unify the system, in particular, the important concepts and requirements in the field of risk management in banking activities, and to evaluate and approach them in the same way by all countries. This required the necessary changes in the existing legal framework and powers of control bodies in the states.

- In our opinion, the strengthening of the relationship between risk and the calculation of the adequacy of bank capital and the adoption of the new requirements of the Basel Committee on the capital structure in all countries will strengthen the proportionality and reliability of the world banking system, and competition between banks performing international operations. greatly helped in providing and monitoring on the basis of agreement. In addition, the acceptance of the above Basel principles by countries is of great importance in achieving financial stability in each country and in the international framework.

- Capital adequacy is the main factor in regulating and controlling banking activities. Bank capital, in addition to performing the function of starting funds for operations, increasing the confidence of customers and creditors, and protecting against bankruptcy, is an indicator

that is regulated by state regulatory bodies. Through this indicator, the financial imbalance of the commercial bank and the excessive increase of the risk level are prevented. The bank's equity capital ensures the bank's operation in the event of risks and losses. Therefore, the signs of protection of capital are determined not by its amount, but by the level of its placement in assets (primary reserve, loans, securities, real estate, etc.). In accordance with the requirements of Basel I, capital adequacy is determined by the nature of risk affecting economic entities.

- In accordance with the requirements of the Basel Committee, the ratio of risk-weighted first-tier capital to risk-weighted assets for banks engaged in international activities is 4 percent, and the ratio of total capital consisting of first- and second-tier capital to risk-weighted assets is 8 percent. In case of insufficient capital, the bank can change the composition of assets by reducing asset operations, increasing bank capital, and reducing the amount of high-risk investments.

- This method developed for determining capital adequacy is based on the established relationship between the amount of capital and the riskiness of bank assets.

- In June 2010, the Basel Committee adopted a new approach to the problem of ensuring the adequacy of banks' capital and improving control over their non-violation of economic standards "International convergence of capital measurement and capital standards" (Basel III). announced. Basel III is based on three components:

- minimum capital adequacy requirement;

- control processes;

- effective use of market levers (rynochnaya disiplina). That is, the 1st component of the new approach on "Capital measurement and international approximation of capital standards (convergence)" reflects some aspects of credit, operational and market risk assessment, the minimum requirements for capital adequacy of the banking group, the 2nd component is the current control and component 3 shows market discipline.

Conclusion: the joint application of these 3 components leads to the improvement of management by banks by ensuring the alignment of bank capital with risk and strategy. The Basel III system, unlike the previous systems, envisages the formation of reserves for expected possible losses, on this basis, the establishment of a stabilization fund in banks, as well as strengthening the criteria of capital adequacy and liquidity level.

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