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Scientific and Theoretical Developments of Investment Activity Financing through the Stock Market

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The above circumstances serve to develop the infrastructure of the stock markets based on the requirements of the times, first of all, to ensure the high liquidity of the securities issued to these markets, the level of market capitalization, profitability, capital increase.

Another characteristic feature of stock markets is their dependence on the level of risk. For this reason, it is necessary to analyze in depth the factors influencing the effective development of the infrastructure of the stock market and to study its specific features.

At the moment, stock markets and their efficient operation, their participants, and types of highly liquid securities with international status in circulation are important. The development of stock markets is directly related to the level of infrastructural development of the state, firstly, it leads to high-speed development by ensuring the integration of the national stock market into international stock markets, and secondly, it leads to the equalization of high liquidity and financial stability of commercial banks to international standards.

In the conditions of the market economy, the essence of economic concepts is further explored by scientists, experts in terms of debates, scientific-theoretical views, combined with the ideas of that time, their functions, principles, specific features, characteristic aspects, market segments and economic relations between their participants. scientific justification is being improved and brought into a single system, in accordance with the requirements of the time and fundamental factors, it is being developed on a scientific basis. In particular, the economic essence of stock markets has been created by economists who lived in different periods through their different ideas. However, each economic category is constantly improving on the basis of modern factors. The global stock market is also currently performing additional unconventional, modern, new and diverse functions. From this point of view, it is appropriate to study its economic nature in depth, taking into account the theoretical scientific views of several economists, current modern factors and other specific aspects.

It is known that the economic situation of any country depends on the activity of various financial institutions that exist and operate in it. Stock exchanges, banks, insurance companies, pension funds - all these are institutions that act as intermediaries (brokers) between buyers and sellers of various categories of money and debt, commodities, highly liquid securities and the like [2].

Financial instruments (as serving to increase the bank's capital, its liquidity, the level of capitalization of the market) are instruments that ensure the movement of financial resources from

investors to consumers and vice versa.

Also, in the opinion of R. Khozhimatov, in order to ensure economic stability in our country and increase the liquidity of banks, it is necessary to develop the integration of highly liquid traditional bonds of commercial banks into stock markets and international markets. In order to ensure macroeconomic stability in our country, it is extremely important to increase the independence of the Central Bank transmission channels in order to increase the effectiveness of the transmission channels by switching to inflation targeting.

Ch. Kulmatov, who studied the modern trends in the development of the international capital market. and N. Toychiev, "the international capital market is a product of the process of financial globalization, which dramatically increased the economic efficiency of industrial countries on a global scale. However, it is now clear to everyone that this process has more negative than positive effects on the development of developing countries. This is because the economy of developing countries is more dependent on the economy of industrialized countries. [6].

In the economic literature, the stock market and the stock market are interpreted as concepts with the same meaning. Therefore, we believe that it is appropriate to first study the coverage of these concepts in the scientific works of economists-scientists who conducted research in different periods.

Many economists have conducted scientific research on the economic essence, necessity, classification of the capital market and its role in ensuring economic growth in the country. According to U. Azizov, one of the leading scientists of the field, the capital market plays an important role in attracting free funds of the population to economic sectors and increasing the flow of foreign direct investments. In turn, the fact that the stock market competes with the credit market as a component of the financial market creates a unique competitive environment in the capital market. And the population will benefit from this because of the increase in economy and well-being [7]. According to another leading economist, professor S. Elmirzaev, cash, short-term means of payment, and short-term savings up to one year are organized in the money market. In the capital market, the circulation of "long money" is organized, in which mainly stocks and bonds are valid. The transaction period is more than one year. The main difference between the capital market and the money market is explained by the use of long-term investments [8]. Another economist, Kh. Khasanov, believes that the main criterion for determining the economic nature of the capital market is the interdependence of functions related to redistribution of capital between market participants and transformation of capital from savings to investments.

According to A. Shomirov, "some time ago, real assets were considered as the basis of profit or income, but today the term capital means mainly the assets of corporate structures in the form of money and securities. Therefore, it is reasonable to define the capital market as "an economic space where money and stock assets are traded"[12]. A. Shomirov describes the capital market structure as follows:

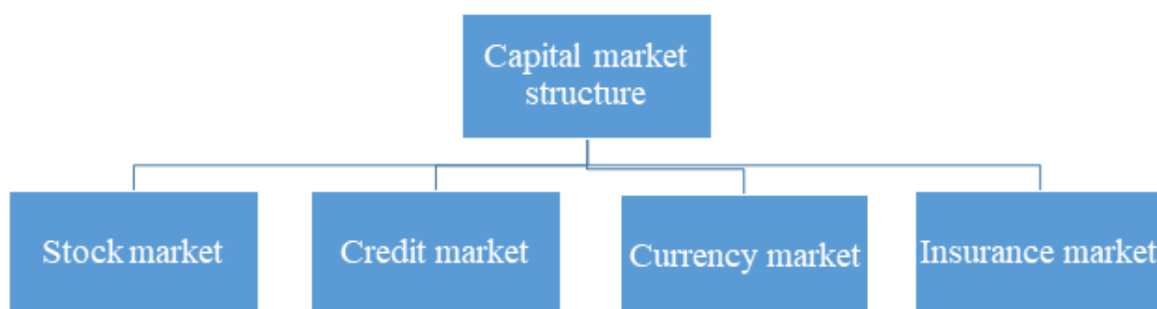
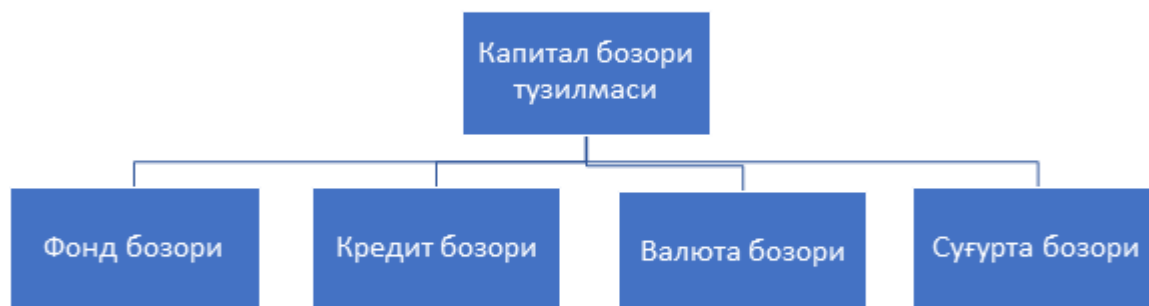


Figure 1. Capital market structure

Certain conditions must be created for capital market segments to operate effectively in the country's economy. The largest segment of the capital market is the currency market, because it carries out a large number of transactions. The foreign exchange segment serves foreign trade operations, and here the most speculative operations are carried out, which generate income from changes in the exchange rate.

The second largest segment of the capital market is the market of insurance services. Most of the income comes from insurance premiums. Companies that provide this type of service can be of various sizes, but the largest players are multinational companies. It serves the interests of the manufacturing sector as well as the household sector.

The experience of developed countries shows that an efficient stock market is one of the factors that positively affects economic growth. A developed stock market allows companies to adequately assess and diversify risks in financing projects requiring large investments, and to attract funds effectively. In addition, the stock market can serve as an indicator of economic trends, which allows stakeholders (including the government) to develop and effectively implement their own strategies.

One of the main elements of the state regulation of the stock market is control over the implementation of the legislation on the stock market by its participants. It is necessary to methodically systematize the control elements in order to generalize the experience of the control bodies and the activities of the securities market participants. Based on the above, in our opinion, the system of state regulation of the stock market can be divided into indirect (direct) and direct

methods [17].

As a result of the study of the process of transformation of the developing stock market into a developed market, the main economic, technical and political problems of this process were identified.

Economic problems include solving the problems of economic development, in particular, increasing the level of financial saturation of the economy, developing the collective investment system, and stabilizing macroeconomic indicators.

The analysis of developing and developed stock markets showed that the more saturated the economy with monetary resources, the higher the component of securities in economic turnover, the higher the capitalization of the stock market in relation to the GDP.

The development of the stock market directly depends on the policy of promoting economic growth, but developing countries do not always carry out the correct and competent policy. In modern conditions, the economic growth of the country directly depends on the dynamic integration of the goods and financial markets of this economy into the world markets, which in turn requires the liberalization of the markets. However, liberalization of the financial sector should be carried out in a proportionate sequence, taking into account the extent of market risk.

The technical tasks of transforming a developing stock market into a developed market include the following: providing the necessary infrastructure for effective integration into the world stock market and improving the legal framework regulating activities in the stock market. A problem common to many emerging stock markets is that developing countries typically lack the public and societal attention and support required to develop stock market infrastructure. Therefore, the development of the stock market directly depends on how relevant and important it is for the country, which is reflected in the desire and determination of the state. Also, the political support of the state is especially important in the form of protection of the interests of the national stock market in the international financial markets.

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