



Tashkent State University of Economics

Finance and taxes department

Uzbek financial markets

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Lecture 8. Role of government in financial markets

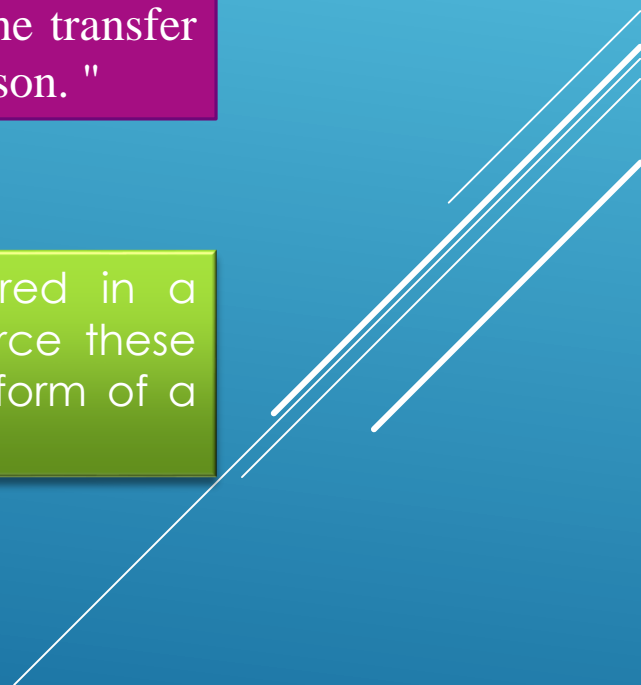


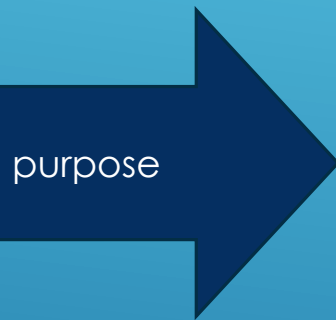


which is a document that provides for the possibility of dividend or dividend in the form of dividend or interest confirming the relationship between the originator and the holder and the transfer of the rights derived from those documents to another person. "

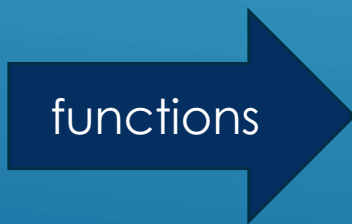


Traditionally, traditionally, securities are considered in a broader sense - they are "able to exercise or enforce these rights only if they represent a property right, in the form of a confirmation of the form and compulsory requisites."





Securities - are property and related to attraction, redistribution and redemption of funds attracted by business entities in the form of debt or equity capital, which is confirmed by a separate method in the form of records (blank) or in accounts in specialized organizations (depositories) non-property rights.



Property law is a right that can be claimed to be the subject of economic relations between the subjects of property, property, material wealth and money. Non-exclusive right is, for example, voting in a general meeting of the company's shareholders, demanding information on the activities of the issuer, etc.

- Functions of the financial market are the main functions and features which distinguish it from other markets. Public degrading functions include:
- commercially available function, ie earnings from the market operations;
- price function, it ensures the formation of market prices, their constant movements and so on;
- information function, ie the market provides its participants with market information about trade objects and its participants;
- regulating function, ie the marketplace and the rules of participation in the market, the procedure for dispute settlement among the participants, determining the superior structures, control or even governing bodies and so on.

The tools of the financial market are determined by the instrumentation (terminology) and methodology, which should be considered in the synthesis of their content. At the same time, their types, properties and properties, their economic and legal relations, their functions in the process of production and circulation. Finally, the modern concept of a financial instrument can be summarized in the light of the foregoing, but based on the essence and significance of the current global financial market: The financial instrument is, in general, equivalent to the monetized real basis ("twin-analog") values and capabilities, ensuring the effective distribution and redistribution of financial resources, secured by a specific economic and legal mechanism, determining, forming and developing relationships in the financial market, in certain cases, certain forms of income as a means of different species, even if the form and content of active investment capital (savings), as well as means of payment, as well as financial products.

Movement of resources supported by financial instruments depends on the following factors:

- profitability and risk level of financial instruments;
- taxation conditions of financial instruments;
- availability of real base of financial instruments and, on that basis, the equivalence of the economy and the financial market;
- mentality of the society and the chosen model of development;
- macro- and microeconomic stability;
- Impact of external forces and events on the financial instrument market and others.

Қимматли қоғозларнинг асосий
(фундаментал) хусусиятларига
айланувчанлик, ликвидлилик ва хатар

Айланувчанлик - бу қимматли қоғознинг бозорда харид қилинишга ва сотилишга, шунингдек, кўпчилик ҳолларда бошқа товарлар муомаласини осонлаштирувчи мустақил тўлов воситаси сифатида қўлланишига қодирлигидир

Ликвидлилик-бу қимматли қоғознинг унинг эгаси учун деярли зарар келтирмаган ҳолда тез сотилиш, пул маблағларига айланиш қудратидир

Хатар-қимматли қоғозлар (шу жумладан, инвестициялар билан) операциялари билан боғлиқ йўқотишлар ва муқаррар равишда уларга хос эҳтимоллардир

Қимматлиқоғозлар бозорининг давлат томонидан тартибга солиниши ваколатли органлар томонидан куйидаги йўллар билан амалга оширилади кимматли қоғозлар ва эмиссия проспектини рўйхатга олиш, эмитентлар томонидан уларда кўзда тутилган шартлар ҳамда мажбуриятларга риоя этилишини назорат қилиш

The State Property Committee, the Center for Coordination and Control of Securities Markets, the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, are the bodies responsible for the state regulation of the market of cigars. The State Tax Committee also participates in elaborating normative documents on taxation of securities transactions. The role of the Ministry of Justice is specifically examined by the expertise of the current legislation in the field of conformity with some of the normative documents submitted for consideration.