Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities
Vol. 4 (2022)
https://mjssh.academicjournal.io/index.php/mjssh

NEW CONCEPTS OF STOCK MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND WORLD EXPERIENCE

Sobirjonov Khumoyunbek
Master of Tashkent State University of Economics

Annotation: Problems with regulating and controlling financial markets are growing in emerging Asian economies as foreign financial companies increase their presence in the region's financial markets and the region's financial companies expand their foreign operations. In addition, the growth of financial ties between Asian countries means that the volume of international financial transactions in the region itself is growing rapidly.

Keywords: Financial market, financial market regulation, financial regulators, international financial market regulatory institutions, securities market.

Institutional investors in the Asian region, including pension funds, are an important channel for both private and public investment. Sovereign funds, which manage part of the national currency reserves, can seek foreign investment even if the value of foreign assets is relatively low, and this may persist even after global financial markets stabilize.

All of the factors listed above require cross-border control in Asia. Governments in the region are facing a number of challenges in the process of large-scale financial integration, as well as in global financial markets. These trends suggest that three additional aspects need to be considered in regulation:

1. The need to further expand control through regulators within the country.

Interstate transactions naturally pose additional risks, especially currency risk. Regulators in the country are dealing with a variety of risks arising from the impact of international transactions, both from the perspective of individual financial companies and from the perspective of the entire system. In order to guide companies in financial difficulties to recover, it is necessary to widely apply the principle of capital requirements in the departments of financial companies, to clearly define the capital requirements for individual operations of the company.

2. The need for coordination of international regulators.

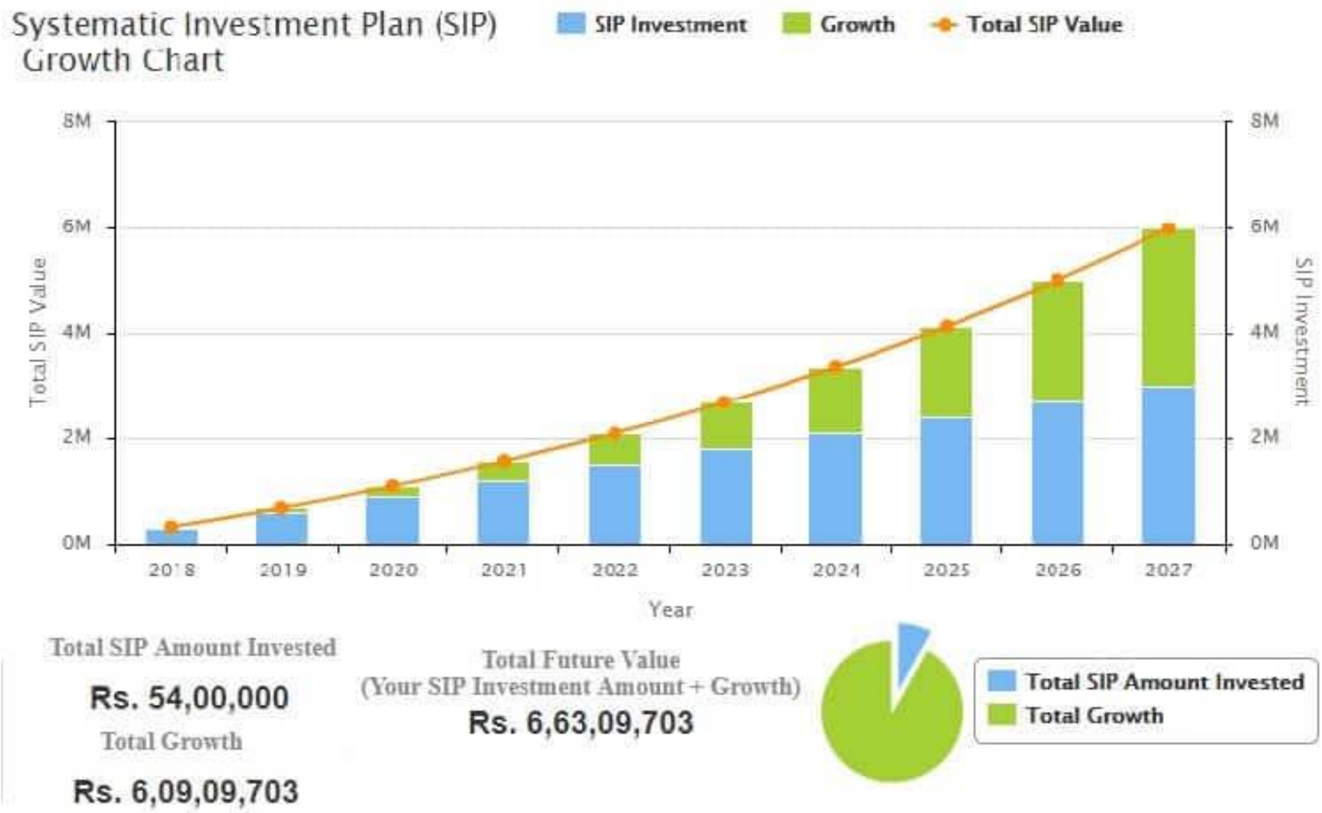
The G-20 Financial Regulatory Working Group noted that the exchange of information with other national regulators through international oversight groups could strengthen the monitoring of national and international financial companies. Regulatory measures are still carried out by state-regulated regulators, but this process will improve the exchange of information and serve as an additional channel for the widespread use of effective practices.

3. The need for coordination between regulators in the region.

This is important to ensure regional financial stability. The idea, put forward by the G-20 working group, is to coordinate, or at least share, information on financial companies that conduct international transactions. There are a number of practical challenges in coordinating between countries with high levels of financial market development, institutional quality and regulatory scale. Regional multilateral institutions, such as the Asian Development Bank and the American Development Bank, can help support this process. For example, officials from the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, and financial regulators can coordinate their work on Asian financial stability to ensure regional financial stability [12].

In Switzerland, the Swiss National Bank is responsible for financial stability. The Swiss National Bank (SNB), the individual components of a stable financial system, namely financial intermediaries and financial market infrastructure, perform their respective functions and are resilient to contingencies. The Swiss National Bank is responsible for overseeing the system of important systemic payments and securities settlements. In this regard, the Swiss National Bank is cooperating with the Swiss Financial Markets Supervision Authority (FINMA) and the responsibilities of these two financial institutions are clearly defined. If local banks are unable to refinance their open market operations, the Swiss National Bank will act as a last resort (LoLR) to provide collateral liquidity assistance. Management of the banking sector is the responsibility of the Swiss Financial Markets Authority (FINMA). The purpose of the Swiss Financial Markets Authority (FINMA) is to protect creditors, investors and ensure the smooth operation of financial markets. The Swiss Financial Markets Authority (FINMA) is responsible for supervising and regulating financial market participants. The Swiss Financial Markets Authority (FINMA) has powers over banks, insurers, stock exchanges, securities dealers, collective investment projects, distributors and insurance intermediaries. He issues licenses and fights money laundering.

Fig 1.



Other actors involved in financial regulation include interagency bodies, government regulators, and international regulators. Regulators regulate financial markets and financial institutions using their licensing, registration, regulation, control, enforcement, and decision-making powers. In practice, how and by whom a company is managed depends more on the legal status of the company than on the types of activities it carries out. This means that similar activities carried out by two different companies may be regulated differently by different regulators.

Financial companies can be regulated by several entities. For example, when a company engages in regulatory activities, it is overseen by the organization's manager and regulator.

Financial regulation aims to achieve a variety of goals: the efficiency and integrity of the financial market, the protection of participants and investors, the formation of capital or the use of credit, the protection of taxpayers, the prevention of illegal activities and financial stability. To achieve these goals, different types of regulation are used - prudence (security and stability), disclosure, standards, competition, price and rate regulation. Many observers believe that the structure of the regulatory system influences regulatory outcomes.

References

1. Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. Decree "On the strategy of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" 07.02.2017 PP-494

2. Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition" 18.04.2017.

3. X.Sh.Tillayev. Improving the investment activity of commercial banks in the securities market.2018

4.https://dutyfree58.ru/uz/kak-rabotaet-fondovyi-rynok-mehanizm-raboty- rynka-akcii

5. https://www.spot.uz/en/2018/08/08/stock/"What about the participation of individuals in the stock market in Uzbekistan

6. S.P.Abdullaev. Directions for using the potential of the financial market to ensure economic growth in our country. International scientific-practical conference "Modern trends in the modernization of the banking and financial sector of Uzbekistan in the context of integration into international financial markets." 2015.

https://uba.uz/uz/press_center/publications/3054/38260/

7. Sh.Sho'azamiy. Financial Markets and Securities. Textbook.-T .: "Science and technology", 2012. 289 pages.

8. J.Ataniyazov, E.Alimardonov. International financial relations. Textbook.Tashkent. Publishing House of the National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, 2014. p. 336. http://el.tfi.uz/images/International_finance_relationships_a4e0e.pdf

9. Marc Labonte. Who regulates whom? An overview of the U.S. financial regulatory Framework. Congressional Research Service. March 10, 2020. Page 26.

10. Joe Boyhan. Know Your Third Party, KYTP, vendor risk, Regulation, Third party risk. February 7, 2017.

https://mco.mycomplianceoffice.com/blog/a-z-list-of-financial-regulators

11. Masahiro Kawai and Eswar S. Prasad. Financial Market Regulation and Reforms in Emerging Markets. Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo 100-6008, Japan. The Brookings Institutions, Washington DC 20036, US. 2011. Page 17. https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/159338/adbi-financial-market- regulation-and-reforms-emerging-markets-highlights.pdf

12. Masahiro Kawai and Eswar S. Prasad. Financial Market Regulation and Reforms in Emerging Markets. Asian Development Bank Institute, Tokyo 100-6008, Japan. The Brookings Institutions, Washington DC 20036, US. 2011. Page 18. https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/159338/adbi-financial-market- regulation-and-reforms-emerging-markets-highlights.pdf

13. Andrew D.Schmulow. The four methods of financial system regulation: an international comparative survey. November, 2015. DOI: 10.2139 / ssrn.2556545. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290434254

14. Marc Labonte. Who regulates whom? An overview of the U.S. financial regulatory Framework. Congressional Research Service. March 10, 2020. Page 1.