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IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF INVESTIGATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FROM THE CAPITAL MARKET TO THE CORPORATE SECTOR

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Abstract

The article discusses the issues of improving the mechanism for attracting financial resources from the capital market to the corporate sector. The indicators of profitability of financing methods through the capital market and comparative indicators of instruments for attracting financial resources from the capital market are analyzed. An algorithm for assessing the effectiveness of attracting financial resources has been developed. In addition, conclusions and proposals were developed to improve the mechanism for attracting financial resources from the capital market to the corporate sector.

Keywords: capital market, methods of financing, efficiency assessment, analysis of profitability indicators.

KAPITAL BOZORIDAN KORPORATIV SEKTORGA MOLIVAVIY RESURLARNI JALB QILISH MEXANIZMINI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

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Annotatsiya

Maqolada kapital bozorida korporativ sektorga moliyaviy resurslarni jalb qilish mexanizmini takomillashtirish masalalari muhokama qilinadi. Kapital bozori orqali moliyalashtirish usullarining rentabellik ko'rsatkichlari va kapital bozorida moliyaviy resurslarni jalb qilish vositalarining qiyosiy ko'rsatkichlari tahlil qilindi. Moliyaviy resurslarni jalb qilish samaradorligini baholash algoritmi ishlab chiqildi. Bundan tashqari, kapital bozorida korporativ sektorga moliyaviy resurslarni jalb qilish mexanizmini takomillashtirish yuzasidan xulosa va takliflar ishlab chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: kapital bozori, moliyalashtirish usullari, samaradorlikni baholash, rentabellik ko'rsatkichlarini tahlil qilish.

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ МЕХАНИЗМОВ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ФИНАНСОВЫХ РЕСУРСОВ С РЫНКА КАПИТАЛА В КОРПОРАТИВНЫЙ СЕКТОР

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Аннотация

В статье рассматриваются вопросы совершенствования механизма привлечения финансовых ресурсов с рынка капитала в корпоративный сектор. Анализируются показатели доходности способов финансирования через рынок капитала и сравнительные показатели инструментов привлечения финансовых ресурсов с рынка капитала. Разработан алгоритм оценки эффективности привлечения финансовых ресурсов. Кроме того, разработаны выводы и предложения по совершенствованию механизма привлечения финансовых ресурсов с рынка капитала в корпоративный сектор.

Ключевые слова: рынок капитала, способы финансирования, оценка эффективности, анализ показателей рентабельности.

Introduction

Improving the international capital market requires a corresponding development of the financial market of individual countries and its key segments. In the practice of foreign countries, the corporate sector is one of the main sources of state budget revenues and plays a special role in providing employment and economic development of the country.

Ensuring the effective implementation of these tasks, further development of business in the corporate sector of the country in accordance with modern trends, overcoming economic and financial "barriers" to the formation of financial resources, development of medium-term and long-term strategies and roadmaps for the development of the financial market in Uzbekistan [1].

It should be noted that before the crisis, raising additional funds for large construction companies was not considered a serious problem, and the amount of these funds in some cases could reach 9/10 of the project cost. Although construction companies also required additional own funds to finance projects, this criterion was not considered a key factor in the implementation of the project, since such projects would pay off several times. Therefore, the level of financial risk of such a project or operation and its negative aspects were not taken into account. However, given that these are construction companies located in the United States today and are the key sectors that provoked this crisis, an investor is reluctant to invest if the project owner's own funds are less than 1/3 of the project cost [2].

Continuing our research, we consider it appropriate, first of all, to pay attention to the lexical meaning of this economic term. The notion of mezzanine comes from the Italian word "mezzanine", which means "middle, intermediate" or means the adaptation of the middle parts of a residential building. Criteria financing, as a logical approach, as one of the hybrid instruments of corporate financing, can be located between lending by banks and direct investment in a company. Analysis of international practice shows that the concept of financing the criterion has existed for more than 30 years and in the practice of our country is one of the newly studied areas of research. In the United States, the operations (operations) related to the financing of the criterion were originally involved in the 1980s, mainly by insurance companies, credit and savings organizations. However, by the 1990s, the situation had changed somewhat: transactions using these instruments were carried out by limited liability companies (LP). At that time, about 20% of start-up projects in European countries were financed according to the same criteria. By 2008-2009 the European credit market began to change the objectives of raising funds based on criteria-based financing, using criteria-based financing when concluding borrowing agreements.

Analysis shows that funding criterion investors in the United States today can be hedge funds, pension funds, insurance companies, mutual funds, non-financial companies, and commercial banks. It should be noted that today in Russia the practice of using the criterion as an important instrument of financing is developing day by day. The first criteria-based financing fund in Russia was established in 2009 by New Russia Growth, and its investors are private and institutional investors such as the EBRD and Nomos-Bank.

In 2011, HI Capital, another well-known financing company in Russia, was established. This company differs from other companies mainly in its ability to participate in the financing of various types of projects with its services on different hybrid terms. For example, loan repayment periods range from 5 to 7 years, with a grace period that can be extended. The average contract amount of the Fund's projects is from 25 million USD up to 59 mln. USD. The priority areas of financing are projects that do not meet the traditional lending conditions, mainly projects related to the acquisition of competing companies, the purchase of shares from shareholders and the modernization of production [3].

Methods

It should be noted that many economists in our country conduct research on the capital market, its institutional framework and basic characteristics. In particular, professor Shokhazami Sh.Sh. According to him, the financial market is a system that purposefully implements the relationship provided by an organized economic and legal mechanism associated with financial instruments equivalent to a monetized real investment base, creating a complex that creates the necessary market conditions for business entities. The mechanism of this system is activated by all business entities within the specific interests of each of them.

According to S.P.Abdullayev, the financial market will ensure the flow of funds in the economy, as well as "uninterrupted" formation, effective use and investment of financial resources. It provides free movement of invested money between various spheres of economic activity, free and rational use of financial resources [4].

Professor S. Elmirzaev considers the financial market as a generalization of the following markets: the credit market, the monetary market, the securities market, the precious metals market, the market for insurance and non-state pension provision. According to the terms of circulation of instruments, the financial market is divided into the money market and the capital market. The money market organizes cash, short-term means of payment, short-term savings up to one year. In the capital market, there is a circulation of "long money", which mainly uses stocks and bonds [5].

The authors who have conducted research in this regard consider the capital market as a financial market, or a credit market, or as part of the stock market, or as a generalization of the stock market and the credit market. They include the capital market, money market, insurance market, investment markets. In addition, scientists note that the concept of "capital market" is not the same, which is associated with the existence of different concepts of the concept of capital, a variety of classifications of instruments and purposes used in the financial market and capital markets. The similarity, complementarity and substitution of these definitions have been widely covered in the scientific literature.

The economic essence of the capital market is reflected in its specific functions (redistribution, property accounting, capital concentration, reproduction process) and general market functions (pricing, market intermediation, optimization of transaction costs,

information). Therefore, we believe that the main criterion for determining the capital market is the interdependence of functions associated with the redistribution of capital between market participants and the transformation of capital from savings into investments.

Complementing the definition of the capital market proposed by M.I. Kasimova, it can be said that “the capital market is economic relations arising between subjects of economic activity, which, on the one hand, create demand, and on the other, supply investment products” [6].

Both long-term and short-term capital and liabilities are widely traded in the capital market. In the economic literature, the money (short-term) market is highlighted, and this can only be explained by the timing of attracting financial resources. In fact, as an economic category “capital” as a value is specific to the capital market, where added value is created using long-term and short-term instruments.

Research methodology

Investor of the company to receive additional benefits at the shareholder level, depending on the current financial situation. However, in emergencies it is more useful for the company to calculate the investment if the market value of the shares does not cover the amount of financing due to the fact that the project is not completed. Given this high risk and the potential for additional benefits, criterion financing is an “interdependent” investment option.

The level of financial risk is determined primarily by the state of the project budget and funding sources. International experience shows that any share of the project's own funds is suitable for the financing criterion. However, in most projects, the share of own funds for their financing is 20-25 percent of the budget. In practice, in some projects, companies are 100% funded by investors, in which the investor owns a controlling stake in the project as a debt obligation[7].

One of the main advantages of criterion financing is the ability to provide the project with the necessary cash flow in the short term. The criterion credit line is issued by the bank without a large number of bureaucratic procedures, since this reduces the investor's need to determine the borrower's solvency, along with the provision of shares or participation interests in the project. In European countries and the United States, the Institute for Funding Criteria has a strong position and is growing rapidly. There are even individual financial institutions that provide financing according to criteria that can be distinguished from other financial institutions by the following characteristics:

- investment size. Makes up the majority of the total project budget;
- low level of liquidity for the construction period. Stocks or bonds are not in high demand in the stock market during the construction period;
- investment procedure. By mutual agreement of the parties, it is transferred directly to the company through the open sources of the creditor. An intermediary can also be involved to find an investor and ensure this process;
- amortization. The criterion can be securities and shares of the project or other assets of the borrower as a means of settlements with the investor for financing.

Criteria financing is a hybrid type of financing, formed on the basis of the relationship between the segments of the stock market (equity, debt and insurance) and the relationship between segments of the credit market (investment lending, lending to current activities.).

Financial instruments that combine the parameters of bonds (debt financing) and equities (participation in private equity) are widely used in developed capital markets..

Analysis and results

One of the important elements of improving the internal corporate mechanism for attracting financial resources by the corporate sector of the economy is the introduction of innovative methods of attracting financial resources and the development of a methodological basis for assessing their effectiveness.

In the process of attracting financial resources from the capital market, the company solves two interrelated tasks: firstly, to provide the expanded and existing production process with the necessary financial resources, and secondly, to optimize the composition and cost of the company's capital in economically beneficial conditions. optimal conditions.

To effectively attract financial resources from the capital market, a company must take the following sequential actions[8]:

- assessment of the financial condition of the company based on its goals and objectives to attract financial resources;
- development of investment policy and determination of priority investment programs requiring the attraction of financial resources;
- development of a plan for attracting financial resources necessary for the implementation of investment programs;
- substantiation of methods for attracting financial resources, types of capital markets, the main parameters of borrowing in accordance with the financial condition of the company, investment programs and plans to attract financial resources;
- implementation of the process of attracting financial resources, as a result of which the financial resources of the capital market turn into financial resources of the company;
- Analysis of the effectiveness of attracting financial resources based on comparing the projected cost of projects based on the attracted and actually spent funds and the results obtained and predicting the future impact on the project to attract financial resources to the company's financial flows;
- development of procedures for the management of attracted financial resources in accordance with the goals and objectives;
- assessment of the level of service of attracted financial resources based on the selected methodology and the content involved, using the methodological framework for assessing the effectiveness of cash flows;
- Analysis of the overall efficiency of the project based on the results of debt repayment on borrowed resources;
- assessment of the financial condition, capital and capital expenditures of the company as a real result of the use of attracted financial resources;
- Development of recommendations and proposals for improving the attraction and management of financial resources.

In our opinion, the sequence of actions to attract financial resources and assess their effectiveness can be expressed in the following order (Figure 1). Based on the information provided in this picture, it is advisable to clarify each step.

Evaluating company's financial condition. At this stage, the company's finance department must assess the company's liquidity, profitability and profitability, analyze the loading of the existing financial portfolio into the company's financial flow, assess the

existing structure and capital expenditures, forecast the impact of market conditions on the company's financial condition in the medium term. The end of this stage is to draw conclusions about the current and future financial potential of the enterprise.

At the stage of developing an *investment policy* and determining priority investment programs that require the attraction of financial resources, the Finance Department should actively participate in the development of investment policies and investment programs in the following areas:

- determination of the need for financial resources necessary for the implementation of investment programs aimed at the development of the company's activities in order to maintain the existing volumes of activity and ensure growth and strong market positions;
- assessment of the company's comprehensive investment policy and the effectiveness of individual investment programs based on the classical method of measuring cash flows (IRR, PI, NPV);
- determination of investment programs requiring additional financing, based on the current financial condition of the company [9, 6-7].

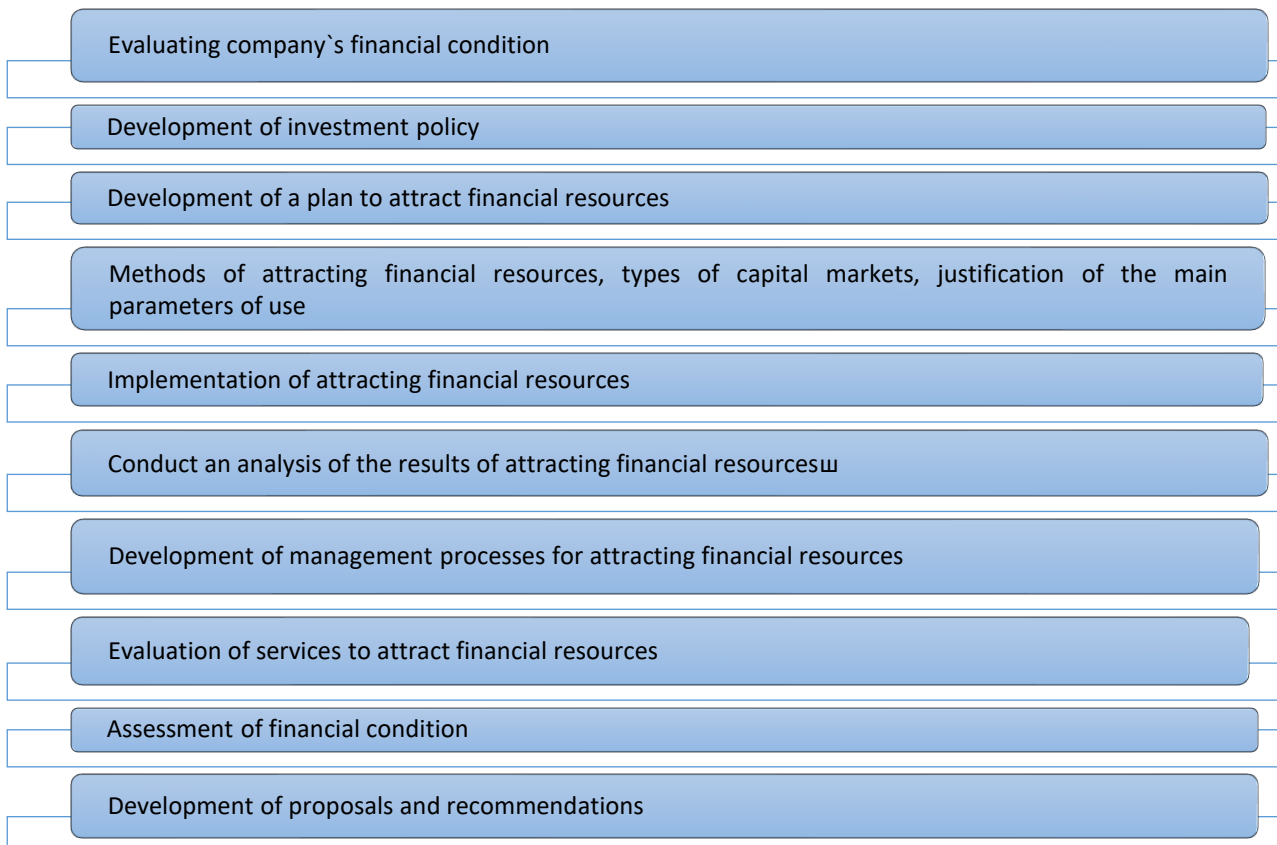


Figure 1. Algorithm for evaluating the effectiveness of attracting financial resources

At the end of this stage, it is necessary to determine the company's need for financial resources in terms of their size and conditions.

When developing a plan to attract financial resources necessary for the implementation of *investment programs*, this plan should be developed by the finance department separately for each investment program, and these plans must be implemented to ensure the timely implementation of the company's overall investment programs. The relationship with the modernization stages must be ensured and adapted. The results of this stage are:

- 1) financial plan of investment programs;
- 2) the task of attracting financial resources in terms of time and volume.

Substantiate the methods of attracting financial resources, types of capital markets, the main parameters of borrowing, based on the financial condition of the company, investment programs and plans to attract financial resources. The choice of such a method is made taking into account the principles of attracting financial resources (diversification principle, optimization principle, hedging principle, compatibility principle), the main and additional parameters that determine the objectives of attraction, company characteristics, scope and conditions of attraction.

The decision to choose the method of attracting financial resources should be based on the assessment of the effectiveness of attracting financial resources from the capital market. To do this [10]:

- 1) determine the cost structure for each method of involvement;
- 2) it is necessary to assess the factors and risks affecting the process of attracting and servicing financial resources, as well as the level of cost-based risk management methods, taking into account the three main scenarios (pessimistic, realistic, optimistic). At the same time, in assessing the factors and risks of attracting financial resources from the capital market, it is necessary to take into account the theoretical and methodological principles developed by us;

- 3) it is necessary to determine and evaluate the effectiveness of attracting financial resources for the company;

- 4) for each process it is necessary to calculate the efficiency of attracting financial resources as a ratio of efficiency to cost.

In addition to the overall effectiveness of the project to attract financial resources, it is necessary to assess the effectiveness of each stage of attracting financial resources, and in the practice of evaluation should focus on:

- 1) direct attraction of financial resources;
- 2) servicing of attracted financial resources;
- 3) reimbursement of involved financial resources, if provided.

In our opinion, in the process of determining the effectiveness, the overall effectiveness of the project should differ from the effectiveness of individual stages due to the difficulty of taking into account the effectiveness of the mobilization of financial resources at the intermediate stages.

The results of this stage are[11]:

- 1) a plan of attraction, taking into account the method of attracting financial resources and compliance with the volume and conditions of attraction;
- 2) a calendar plan of measures for its implementation.

Attracting financial resources. The basis of this stage is a plan to attract financial resources, the content of which is the broad involvement of financial resources of the capital market to finance the company's activities. The end of this stage is to evaluate the parameters of attracting financial resources, as in the above stages[12].

Analysis of the effectiveness of attracting financial resources. In our opinion, today most joint stock companies do not pay due attention to assessing the effectiveness of projects or their individual stages. Because the effectiveness of attracting financial resources should be assessed not only at the stage of project implementation, but also by the results

of the implemented project [13]. This assessment of the effectiveness of the mobilization of financial resources should be based on a comparison of the calculated values of the selected efficiency and operating costs and the results obtained to assess the effectiveness of the mobilization of financial resources at the project stage[14]. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the stage of practical interaction is necessary to predict the subsequent impact of the project on attracting financial resources to the company's financial flows.

Conclusion

In addition, we consider it necessary to carry out in the assessment process: an assessment of costs and effectiveness, calculation of real indicators of efficiency, comparison of actual indicators and obtained forecasts for costs and benefits, as well as for overall efficiency[15]. Assessing the current project performance in fundraising is based on the same general principles as assessing project performance, but may differ in terms of actual costs and benefits.

Identify transactions aimed at hedging the risks of attracting financial resources. The lack of uniform criteria for identifying risk-based hedging transactions creates tax risks when using derivative financial instruments that reduce the cost of hedging.

It should also be noted that criterion financing can be used by business owners as a means of resolving corporate disputes over their development strategy, with a different approach to credit risk and the presence of legal restrictions arising from different legal jurisdictions of property owners.

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