



Ways to ensure financial security of the money-credit sector

Jo'rayev Og'abek Oybek o'gli

The student of TSUE

Abstract: Financial security involves having enough money to comfortably cover your monthly expenses, recover from financial setbacks, and save for your future. It's also about having low financial stress and feeling in control of your money.

Key words: Financial security, low financial stress, Securities and Exchange Commission, types of securities, debt securities, a fixed term.

The sustainable development of any national financial security depends on protection against external and internal threats. Consequences of global economic crises, instability of prices for consumed resources, changes in current legislation and many other negative factors have a negative impact on the financial situation and, in the absence of protective measures developed in the country, have irreversible consequences. can lead to a financial crisis. The term "financial security of the country" recently appeared in domestic economic literature. For a long time, there were two main points of view on the methods of ensuring stable financial activity of the enterprise. According to the first point of view, many scientists traditionally considered financial security as an element of national economic security. Another point of view was the proposal to develop a set of anti-crisis measures in the organization. In both cases, the question of forming a comprehensive approach to creating financial security, which allows to ensure the protection of financial interests during the development of the digital economy, was not important. The practice of recent years shows that the financial crisis in the country has directly affected the digital economy on all fronts. Financial security can be ensured only on the basis of stable financial development of the country's digital economy, in which conditions are created for the implementation of a financial mechanism capable of adapting to the changing conditions of the internal and external environment. The main stages of ensuring the financial security of the economy are as follows:

- identification of threats affecting the financial and economic development potential of the digital economy with their further formalization;
- development of mechanisms and reasons for identifying threats to the financial security of the digital economy;
- establishment of a system of restrictions based on the use of indicators of the level of threats to the country's financial security;
- development of mechanisms and measures to ensure national financial security, damage or mitigate the effects of external and internal threats. External threats are not related to financial growth activities, they are environmental risk factors.

Finance cannot eliminate the threat, but it can and should develop protective mechanisms to minimize negative consequences. Internal threats are related to financial activities and are



much more dependent on adaptation and prevention than external threats. Internal threats occur due to intentional or accidental management errors in the field of business financial management.

Monetary and credit policy is the main path of the government in the field of money circulation and credit, and measures aimed at ensuring the stability of the country's economy and its effective operation, and maintaining the monetary system in a sufficiently stable manner. P.-k.s. is a component of the state economic policy and is usually implemented by the Central Bank. P.-k.s. the excess money in circulation will be reduced or increased, and measures will be taken to reduce inflation. The Central Bank can influence the money market directly by means of its management powers and through the issuance of money.

P.k.s carried out through direct and indirect means. Indirect tools are carried out by directly managing the prices (interest rates) or their volume of financial assets in financial institutions. The Central Bank controls the money in the form of deposits in commercial banks, as well as the prices and volume of loans issued by them. Indirect means - financial institutions are influenced by the Central Bank through market mechanisms (mandatory reserve requirements, open market operations, refinancing of commercial banks and the Central Bank's discount rate, acceptance of deposits from commercial banks, etc.).

Each of the instruments used by the Central Bank serves to increase interest rates, reduce the volume of lending and borrowing, increase or, on the contrary, decrease interest rates if necessary. Open market operations, mandatory minimum reserves, accounting policy, currency policy are the main components of the P.-k.s.

Under the law, anyone who wishes to sell investment contracts to the public must publish certain information regarding the proposed offering, the company making the offering, and the principal figures of that company.

These requirements are intended to protect the investing public from deceptive or misleading marketing practices. The company and its leading figures are strictly liable for any inaccuracy in its financial statements, whether intentional or not. Later legislation created the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which is responsible for regulations and enforcement.

Although the term "securities" is commonly associated with stocks, bonds, and similar instruments, the U.S. The Supreme Court gives the term a much broader interpretation. In the case of *Howey vs. SEC* (1946), the court found that the plaintiff's sale of land and agricultural services constituted an "investment contract"—even though there was no trace of a stock or bond.

This case established the four-prong *Howey Test*, which states that an investment can be regulated as a security if:

There is an investment of money.

The investment is made into a "common enterprise."

The investors expect to make a profit from their investment.

Any expected profits or returns are due to the actions of a third party or promoter.

Under this rule, it does not matter if a securities offering is formalized with a legal contract or stock certificates; any type of investment offering can be a security. On several occasions, courts have enforced securities provisions on unconventional assets such as whiskey, beavers,



and chinchillas. In recent years, the SEC has also sought enforcement against issuers of cryptocurrencies and non-fungible tokens.

Securities can be broadly categorized into two distinct types: equities and debts. However, some hybrid securities combine elements of both equities and debts.

An equity security represents ownership interest held by shareholders in an entity (a company, partnership, or trust), realized in the form of shares of capital stock, which includes shares of both common and preferred stock.

Holders of equity securities are typically not entitled to regular payments—although equity securities often do pay out dividends—but they are able to profit from capital gains when they sell the securities (assuming they've increased in value).

Equity securities do entitle the holder to some control of the company on a pro rata basis, via voting rights. In the case of bankruptcy, they share only in residual interest after all obligations have been paid out to creditors. They are sometimes offered as payment-in-kind.

Debt Securities

A debt security represents borrowed money that must be repaid, with terms that stipulate the size of the loan, interest rate, and maturity or renewal date.

Debt securities, which include government and corporate bonds, certificates of deposit (CDs), and collateralized securities (such as CDOs and CMOs), generally entitle their holder to the regular payment of interest and repayment of principal (regardless of the issuer's performance), along with any other stipulated contractual rights (which do not include voting rights).

They are typically issued for a fixed term, at the end of which they can be redeemed by the issuer. Debt securities can be secured (backed by collateral) or unsecured, and, if secured, may be contractually prioritized over other unsecured, subordinated debt in the case of a bankruptcy. Hybrid securities, as the name suggests, combine some of the characteristics of both debt and equity securities. Examples of hybrid securities include equity warrants (options issued by the company itself that give shareholders the right to purchase stock within a certain timeframe and at a specific price), convertible bonds (bonds that can be converted into shares of common stock in the issuing company), and preference shares (company stocks whose payments of interest, dividends, or other returns of capital can be prioritized over those of other stockholders).

State finance is relations in the field of organization, distribution and spending of money reserves at the disposal of the state. The funds available in the state finances will first be mobilized for national interests. There is also the service of public finance in performing the functions of the state.

State finance includes money reserves, financial mechanism, financial institutions (offices) of the state and financial policy.

If we look at the component of state finance, it includes such types as the state budget, local, that is, municipal budgets, state enterprises' finances (their budgets), government-owned special funds, state credit (instruments that the state borrows and lends). we meet.

Public finance has its own history, just like all fields and areas have their own history. History shows that the concept of "public finance" was first used in France in the 16th century. At that time, state finance began to appear in the economy in the form of various taxes. With the appearance of large-scale events, their expenses have also increased. This causes the countries'



need for cash to increase. As a result, taxes collected from the people are mainly collected in the form of money. Bonds and bonds are also giving way to government bonds. This caused the emergence of a complex system of state finance.

By now, the importance of state finance in the implementation of the economic and financial policy of the state has increased. To provide the processes of reproduction, to establish the necessary conditions for the people to have a materially and morally comfortable lifestyle, to cover the financial support of state bodies, to develop as a leading tool in such areas as state administration. rin took over.

The concept of monetary policy is actually in English. In our country it is interpreted as monetary policy. Monetary policy is a macroeconomic policy of monetary authorities, a set of measures aimed at managing aggregate demand through money market conditions (short-term interest rate, nominal exchange rate or current liquidity level). Achieving the ultimate combination of the banking sector includes maintaining price stability, a stable exchange rate, financial stability and promoting balanced economic growth.

- The main path of the government in the field of money circulation and credit, the measures aimed at ensuring the stability of the country's economy, its effective operation, maintaining the monetary system in a sufficiently stable manner are called monetary and credit policy. Monetary and credit policy is considered a component of state economic policy and is usually implemented by the Central Bank. Through monetary policy the surplus money in circulation will be reduced or increased. Measures will be taken to reduce inflation. In conducting monetary policy, the Central Bank can influence the money market directly - with the help of its management powers and through money issuance.

Monetary policy is implemented through direct and indirect means:

- 1) Indirect means - conducted by direct management of prices (interest rates) or their volume of financial assets in financial institutions. The Central Bank controls the money in the form of deposits in commercial banks, as well as the prices and volume of loans issued by them.
- 2) Indirect means - the central bank influences the money supply in the economy through financial institutions resource-based market mechanisms (mandatory reserve requirements, open market operations, refinancing of commercial banks and the Central Bank's discount rate, acceptance of deposits from commercial banks, etc.).

In addition, each of the tools used by the Central Bank serves to increase interest rates, reduce the volume of lending and borrowing, and, if necessary, increase or, on the contrary, decrease interest rates. Open market operations, mandatory minimum reserves, accounting policy, currency policy are the main components of monetary policy.

When talking about the monetary and credit policy, one should not neglect its objects and subjects. After all, the objects and subjects of monetary policy are in some sense its "body parts". Therefore, below we will emphasize the objects and subjects of monetary policy:

Objects of monetary policy:

monetary authorities; banks;

demand in the changing money market as a result of the actions of non-banking organizations a suggestion.



References:

1. MY Tirkashev, «THE ROLE OF SMALL SCALE BUSINESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKET ECONOMY», МОЯ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНАЯ КАРЬЕРА Учредители: Общество с ограниченной ответственностью " Моя профессиональная карьера", 34, 2022, 97-102 с.;
2. M Yu Tirkashev, NB Eshtemirov, «FACTORS OF EFFECTIVE USE OF MECHANISMS TO IMPROVE FINANCIAL CONTROL», 2022, Вестник магистратуры, 3-2 (126), 111-112 с.;
3. Djurakulovich Ziyadullaev Makhmudjon. (2022). YESTERDAY'S, TODAY'S AND FUTURE PENSION REFORMS IN UZBEKISTAN. Conference Zone, 119–121. Retrieved from <http://www.conferencezone.org/index.php/cz/article/view/362>;
4. Махмуджон Зиядуллаев (2021). Право на социальное обеспечение в Узбекистане и радикальные реформы, проведенные в пенсионном секторе в 2017-2021 годах. Общество и инновации, 2 (8/S), 121-127. doi: 10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss8/S-pp121-127 ;
5. Зиядуллаев, М. (2022). Роль социального обеспечения в стратегии развития Нового Узбекистана . Общество и инновации, 3(4/S), 120–125. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol3-iss4/S-pp120-125> ;
6. Зиядуллаев, М. (2021). Сильная социальная защита - требование времени. Общество и инновации, 2(5), 64–68. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss5-pp64-68> ;
7. Зиядуллаев, М. (2021). Право на социальное обеспечение в Узбекистане и радикальные реформы, проведенные в пенсионном секторе в 2017-2021 годах. Общество и инновации, 2(8/S), 121–127. <https://doi.org/10.47689/2181-1415-vol2-iss8/S-pp121-127>