

**“STOCKS ARE THE SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS
OF THE MARKET”**

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Annotation

This article describes the scientific and theoretical basis of the stock market and the types of stock.

Key words

Republic, country, law, securities, market, domestic, reform, price, building, scientific, theoretical.

Today, transactions with the obligation to purchase securities at a pre-agreed price (REPO) are important in ensuring liquidity in the financial market. In today's developing world, scholars may have different views on secondary securities, but in general, they recognize its importance in the main activity of capital markets. Secondary securities are secondary securities in the primary market. In particular, securities issued by joint-stock companies by attracting capital directly from investors are considered primary securities. The secondary securities market refers to the purchase and sale of existing financial assets, in particular, shares, bonds and other securities, among investors after the issuance of securities. Securities - monetary or commodity documents that give their owner the right to property ownership and the right to receive a certain amount of money in the form of income, shares, bonds, letters of credit, promissory notes, checks, etc. A financial document to be executed in a special way, in which certain rights of the issuer or owner of securities are recorded. Stocks are divided into types that are written in the name of a specific person (registered), written in the name of the person who originally bought them and transferred to another person with his consent, and unsigned (the owner is not indicated). According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Securities Market" adopted on July 22, 2008, "securities are documents that transfer property rights between the legal entity that issued these documents and their owner. or confirms debt relations, provides for the payment

of income in the form of dividends or interest, and the possibility of transferring the rights arising from these documents to other persons. Until the mid-90s of the XX century, the issue of the legal basis of securities was not so acute. This is explained by the fact that there was no developed market for securities in that year. In addition, securities were associated with counterfeit capital in the science of Soviet political economy, which was treated very negatively until the 1990s. . There are several other definitions of securities. For example, in common usage as well as among professionals, there is a terminological confusion about securities: "stock", "stock certificate", "security certificate", "security form", "certificate form", etc. In the system of traditional Russian-speaking economic concepts, the term "securities" means a paper, a document formalizing certain legal relations. Stocks have several characteristics. Circulation – to buy and sell this security in the market, as well as

in most cases the circulation of other goods as a facilitating independent means of payment ability to be used. The well-known P – T (money – goods), T – P (product–

money) securities can participate in metamorphoses both as goods and as money. Securities in a sense, it is a commodity, it has its own value and consumption value. The value of this particular type of commodity depends on several factors, such as by them the size of the income, the loan interest rate, the relatively high rate the sale of cha possibility, opportunity to participate in the management of the enterprise, etc. of securities consumer value is that through them, the owner of a security can increase his capital, maintain, participating in the management of the enterprise meets specific requirements. At the same time, in some cases certain types of securities (government bonds, promissory notes) are certain favorable the role of money in situations – can also perform transaction and payment method. It is known that some maml accounts with real estate, cars, etc – high when making a book liquid government bonds are used as a means of payment. Liquidity – it is fast with almost no loss of value for its owner is the ability to sell and turn money into funds. There are three factors affecting liquidity to the group: a) general economic factors; b) organization of the securities market in this country factors related to the level; c) unique to the issuer factors related to characteristics. General economic factors include money circulation, economy at one or another stage of the period, availability of solvent demand by investors, bank account – done the booksrate of increase kaknows. Factors related to the organization of the stock marketlevel of information of potential investors, market – of the makers' institution availability, the amount of a transaction value can be entered. At the individual issuer level Q the liquidity of securities, first of all,

depends on its financial condition, term of validity, damage-free operation, the amount of paid income, development expectations and depends on the prospects and so on. Definitely, in this sense, fo

nd valued at stock exchanges bonds are naturally the most liquid securities. Danger- related to transactions with securities (including investments). losses and their inevitable probabilities. Regarding stock transactions risks due to the impact of many random factors on an operation related to the probability of not having the desired result. Almost any in this market the operation is his job rockers (issuers, investors or intermediaries) one or another risk means that he will take the degree. He is just establishing his own stock markets Risks for market participants in countries of many years of market relations to the history of lik several times higher than in countries with Stock market activity is risky related to different types.

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