YASHIL

IQTISODIYOT&TARAQQIYOT

Ijtimoiy, iqtisodiy, texnologik, ilmiy, ommabop jurnal

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08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
08.00.02 Makroiqtisodiyot
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08.00.16 Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati

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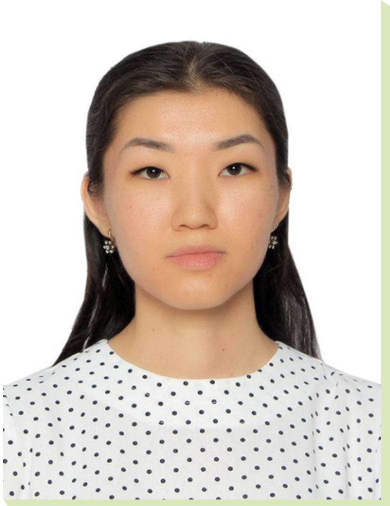
MUNDARIJA

MUNDARIJA СОДЕРЖАНИЕ CONTENTS

WAYS TO ENSURE THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OF ENTERPRISES THROUGH THE USE OF MONETARY AND CREDIT INSTRUMENTS IN BANKS



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Abstract: This paper examines the critical role of commercial banks in the development and deepening of capital markets in both emerging and developed economies. Capital markets serve as key mechanisms for mobilizing long-term financial resources, stimulating investment activity, and supporting sustainable economic growth. Traditionally viewed as institutions primarily engaged in deposit-taking and lending, commercial banks have increasingly expanded their functions to include securities underwriting, investment portfolio management, and facilitation of financial intermediation between investors and issuers.

Using a mixed-method research approach that combines empirical data analysis, cross-country comparisons, and trend evaluation for the period 2015–2022, the study identifies a strong positive correlation between the scale and efficiency of the banking sector and key indicators of capital market development. These indicators include market capitalization, the volume of initial public offerings (IPOs), and corporate bond issuance. Countries with well-capitalized and diversified banking systems demonstrate higher investor confidence, stronger capital market activity, and more stable access to financing for the private sector.

Furthermore, the study highlights the role of regulatory frameworks, technological innovation, and institutional capacity in enhancing the ability of commercial banks to support capital market development. The findings offer practical implications for financial regulators, policymakers, and development strategists seeking to strengthen financial systems through closer integration of banking institutions and capital market infrastructure.

Key words: Commercial Banks, Capital Market, Financial Intermediation, Investment Banking, Economic Development, Financial Institutions, Securities Market, Banking Sector, Market Capitalization, Financial System Development.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada rivojlanayotgan va rivojlangan mamlakatlarda kapital bozorlarini shakllantirish va chuqurlashtirish jarayonida tijorat banklarining tutgan o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Kapital bozorlari uzoq muddatli moliyaviy resurslarni safarbar etish, investitsiya faolligini rag'batlantirish hamda barqaror iqtisodiy o'sishni ta'minlashda muhim mexanizm hisoblanadi. An'anaviy ravishda omonat qabul qilish va kreditlash bilan shug'ullanuvchi institutlar sifatida qaralgan tijorat banklari bugungi kunda qimmatli qog'ozlarni joylashtirish, investitsiya portfellarini boshqarish hamda investorlar va emitentlar o'rtasida moliyaviy vositachilikni amalga oshirish funksiyalarini kengaytirmoqda.

2015–2022 yillar oralig‘ida empirik ma’lumotlar tahlili, mamlakatlararo taqqoslash va trendlarni baholashga asoslangan aralash tadqiqot yondashuvi orqali bank sektori miqyosi va samaradorligi bilan kapital bozori rivojlanishining asosiy ko‘rsatkichlari o‘rtasida kuchli ijobiy bog‘liqlik aniqlandi. Ushbu ko‘rsatkichlarga bozor kapitallashuvi, birlamchi ommaviy aksiyalar joylashtirish (IPO) hajmi va korporativ obligatsiyalar emissiyasi kiradi. Yaxshi kapitallashgan va diversifikatsiyalashgan bank tizimiga ega mamlakatlarda investorlar ishonchi yuqori, kapital bozorlari faol va xususiy sektor uchun moliyalashtirish manbalari barqarorroqdir.

Shuningdek, maqolada me’yoriy-huquqiy baza, texnologik innovatsiyalar va tijorat banklarining institutsional salohiyati kapital bozorlarini qo‘llab-quvvatlashdagi samaradorlikka ta’sir etuvchi omillar sifatida yoritiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari moliyaviy regulyatorlar, siyosat ishlab chiquvchilar va rivojlanish strateglari uchun muhim amaliy ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so‘zlar: Tijorat banklari, Kapital bozori, Moliyaviy vositachilik, Investitsiya bankchiligi, Iqtisodiy rivojlanish, Moliyaviy institutlar, Qimmatli qog‘ozlar bozori, Bank sektori, Bozor kapitallashuvi, Moliyaviy tizim rivoji.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается ключевая роль коммерческих банков в формировании и углублении рынков капитала в развивающихся и развитых экономиках. Рынки капитала являются важным механизмом мобилизации долгосрочных финансовых ресурсов, стимулирования инвестиционной активности и обеспечения устойчивого экономического роста. Традиционно воспринимаемые как институты, ориентированные на привлечение депозитов и кредитование, коммерческие банки в современных условиях значительно расширили свои функции, включая андеррайтинг ценных бумаг, управление инвестиционными портфелями и финансовое посредничество между инвесторами и эмитентами.

На основе смешанного исследовательского подхода, включающего эмпирический анализ данных, межстрановые сравнения и оценку динамических тенденций за период 2015–2022 гг., выявлена устойчивая положительная зависимость между масштабами и эффективностью банковского сектора и ключевыми показателями развития рынка капитала. К таким показателям относятся рыночная капитализация, объем первичных публичных размещений акций (IPO) и выпуск корпоративных облигаций. Страны с хорошо капитализированными и диверсифицированными банковскими системами характеризуются более высоким уровнем доверия инвесторов, активным развитием рынков капитала и стабильным доступом частного сектора к финансированию.

Кроме того, в статье подчеркивается влияние регуляторной среды, технологических инноваций и институционального потенциала коммерческих банков на их способность поддерживать развитие рынков капитала. Полученные результаты представляют практическую ценность для финансовых регуляторов, органов экономической политики и разработчиков стратегий развития.

Ключевые слова: Коммерческие банки, Рынок капитала, Финансовое посредничество, Инвестиционный банкинг, Экономическое развитие, Финансовые институты, Рынок ценных бумаг, Банковский сектор, Рыночная капитализация, Развитие финансовой системы.

INTRODUCTION

Capital markets play a foundational role in a country’s financial system by enabling the efficient mobilization and allocation of long-term capital. These markets facilitate the transfer of savings into productive investments through instruments such as stocks, bonds, and other securities. In doing so, capital markets support infrastructure development, corporate expansion, technological innovation, and overall economic growth. The efficiency and maturity of a capital market are often regarded as key indicators of a nation’s financial health and institutional development.

Commercial banks, long considered the backbone of financial intermediation, have historically focused on traditional banking services, including deposit-taking and loan provision. However, in response to financial liberalization, globalization, and technological advancement, the role of commercial banks has expanded significantly. In modern economies, commercial banks increasingly function as intermediaries between capital providers (investors) and capital seekers (corporations, governments, and other entities) within capital markets.

Their functions now encompass securities underwriting, investment fund management, custodial and settlement services, credit enhancement mechanisms, and facilitation of secondary market transactions. In many jurisdictions, banks serve as key participants in corporate bond issuance, support initial public offerings (IPOs), and manage institutional investment portfolios through their asset management divisions.

The integration of banking operations with capital market infrastructure has contributed to enhanced financial inclusion, improved market liquidity, reduced transaction costs, and strengthened investor protection. Commercial banks also enhance the informational efficiency of capital markets by leveraging their analytical capabilities and extensive customer databases to assess creditworthiness and investment potential.

Nevertheless, the scope and nature of commercial banks' participation in capital markets vary considerably across countries and regions. In advanced economies with liberalized financial systems, banks operate alongside deep and liquid capital markets, often in competition with non-bank financial institutions. In contrast, in many developing and transition economies, banks remain the dominant financial institutions, while capital markets are relatively underdeveloped. Regulatory constraints, limited institutional capacity, underdeveloped legal frameworks, and insufficient public trust in financial instruments continue to impede deeper integration.

Given these dynamics, understanding the role of commercial banks in shaping and supporting capital market development is both theoretically significant and practically relevant. This study aims to examine the depth of this relationship, identify its key drivers, and provide policy-relevant insights for countries seeking to strengthen capital markets through strategic engagement with commercial banking institutions(Figure 1).

Figure 1. The Role of Commercial Banks in Economic Development

LITERATURE REVIEW

The role of monetary and credit instruments in ensuring the financial stability of enterprises has been widely examined in the literature on financial systems and economic development. Allen and Gale 2000 emphasize that bank-based financial systems play a critical role in stabilizing enterprises by providing long-term credit, liquidity support, and risk-sharing mechanisms. Their comparative analysis shows that well-functioning banking institutions enhance firms' resilience to financial shocks by improving access to credit and smoothing investment cycles.

The relationship between financial intermediation and enterprise-level stability is further supported by Levine 2005, who argues that developed financial systems promote efficient capital allocation and sustainable firm growth. Strong banking sectors facilitate enterprise stability through credit monitoring, reduction of information asymmetry, and effective transmission of monetary policy instruments. Mishkin 2015 also highlights that interest rate policy, credit channels, and prudential regulation directly influence firms' borrowing costs and financial sustainability.

Empirical evidence provided by Beck, Demirgüç-Kunt, and Levine 2000 demonstrates that countries with deeper banking systems and diversified credit instruments exhibit higher levels of corporate financial stability. Claessens and Laeven 2004 add that competitive banking environments improve credit availability and efficiency, which strengthens enterprise balance sheets. According to the World Bank Global Financial Development Report 2022, the effective use of monetary and credit instruments by banks remains a key factor in enhancing enterprise resilience, particularly in emerging economies with evolving financial markets.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study analyzed data from 10 countries, including 5 emerging markets and 5 developed economies, covering the period 2015–2022. The analysis was based on key quantitative indicators reflecting both banking sector development and capital market performance. These indicators included the asset size of commercial banks measured as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), the market capitalization of listed companies, the number of initial public offerings (IPOs), and the total volume of corporate bonds issued.

To examine the relationship between commercial bank development and capital market indicators, correlation analysis was employed to identify the strength and direction of associations among variables. In addition, regression models were applied to assess the magnitude of influence and potential causal relationships between the banking sector and capital market development indicators(Figure 1).

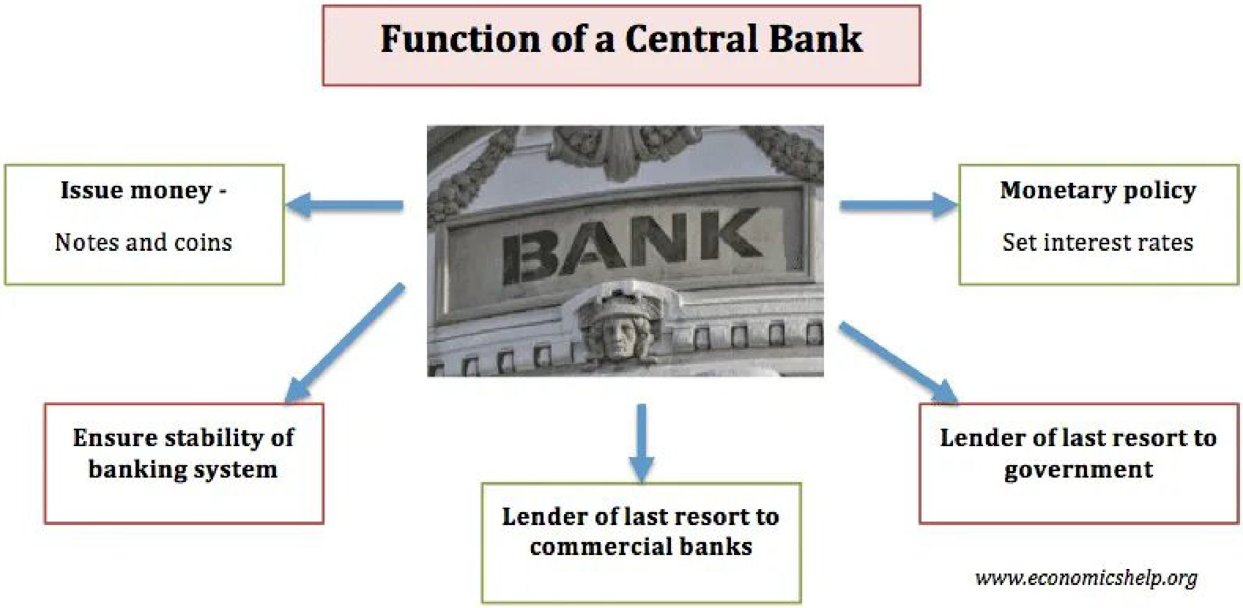

Figure 1. Functions of a Central Bank

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table 1 presents a comparative overview of key banking sector and capital market indicators across selected countries for 2022. The data illustrate substantial cross-country differences in bank asset size relative to GDP, market capitalization levels, IPO activity, and corporate bond issuance volumes. Developed economies such as the USA, Japan, and Germany demonstrate a balanced and mutually reinforcing relationship between the banking sector and capital markets, while emerging economies display comparatively lower indicators across all metrics. In particular, Uzbekistan shows limited banking assets as a share of GDP, minimal market capitalization, a very low number of IPOs, and negligible corporate bond issuance, indicating an early stage of capital market development (Table 1) (Figure 3).

Table 1. Banking Sector vs. Capital Market Metrics (2022)

	Bank Assets (% of GDP)	Market Capitalization (% of GDP)	Number of IPOs	Corporate Bond Volume (USD bn)
USA	92%	181%	210	1,280
Germany	78%	96%	42	450
Japan	110%	130%	61	890
India	78%	104%	153	310
Brazil	72%	63%	35	180
Uzbekistan	38%	14%	2	1.8

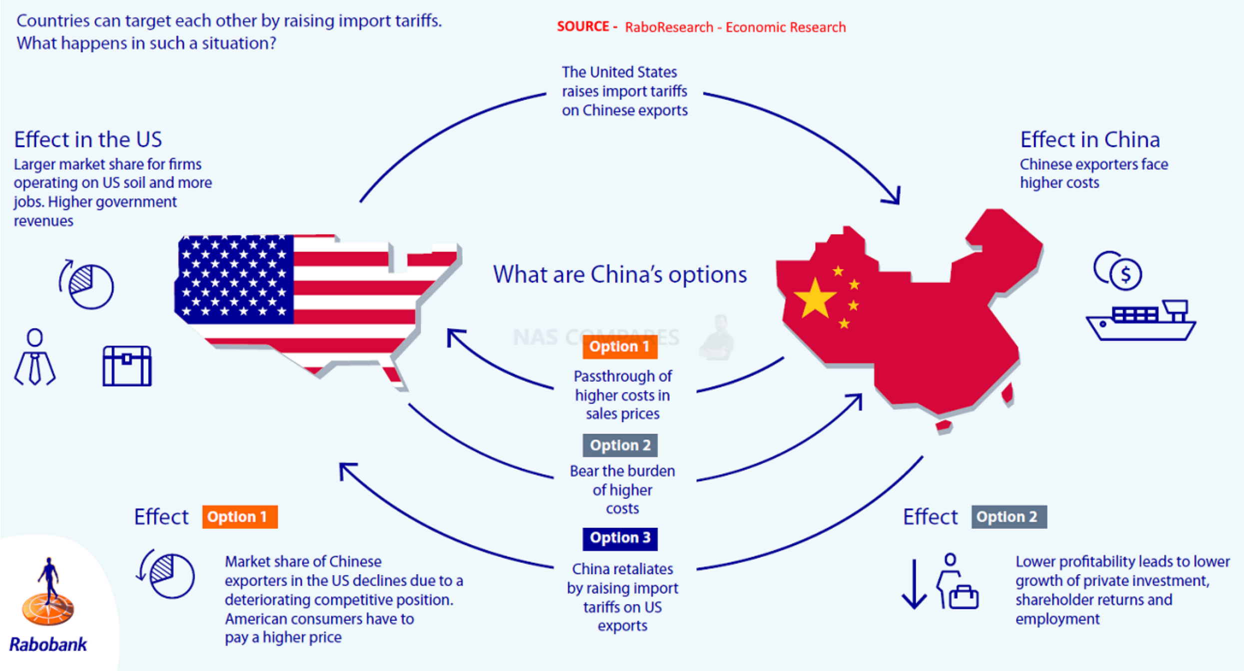

Figure 3. Correlation between Bank Asset Growth and Capital Market Capitalization

The findings indicate a significant and positive relationship between the scale and sophistication of commercial banks and the overall development of capital markets. In advanced economies such as the USA and Japan, strong bank involvement in underwriting, asset management, and investment services stimulates investor participation and facilitates large-scale capital formation. Well-developed banking institutions play a critical intermediary role by channeling savings into productive investment through capital market instruments.

In contrast, in emerging economies such as Uzbekistan, the relatively underdeveloped banking sector constrains access to long-term financing, thereby slowing capital market expansion. In addition, regulatory barriers, insufficient financial literacy, and institutional weaknesses limit banks' capacity to actively participate in capital market operations. These structural constraints reduce market liquidity, weaken investor confidence, and restrict the diversification of financial instruments.

Overall, strengthening the institutional capacity of commercial banks, implementing regulatory reforms, and promoting digital financial services are essential measures to enhance the contribution of banks to capital market development. Such reforms can improve financial intermediation efficiency, broaden access to capital market instruments, and support sustainable economic growth.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Commercial banks play a pivotal role in the development of capital markets by facilitating investment, improving liquidity, and providing financial intermediation. Their involvement helps bridge the gap between savers and investors, driving economic growth. For emerging economies, enhancing the capabilities of commercial banks is a strategic priority to unlock the full potential of their capital markets.

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