

Features of Dividend Allocation and Taxation in Investment Funds of Uzbekistan

Mahmud Sultanov

PhD (in Economics),

Associate Professor of the Tashkent State

University of Economics

Abstract: The article substantiates the study of increasing the turnover of the stock market through the implementation of a phased liberalization of the movement of capital, provided for in the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, disclosure of the need to study dividend policy and taxation issues in investment funds. The article also focuses on the analysis of dividend payment procedures and taxation changes in investment funds.

Keywords: Development strategy, trust manager, stock market, common share, joint-stock company, net profit, retained earnings, investment funds, taxation, reserve fund, dividend, bank deposits, diversification, investment portfolio, net asset value.

I. INTRODUCTION

The main emphasis in the economic reforms carried out in our country is on the development of the financial sector of the economy, and it is envisaged to reduce the share of the state in order to form a competitive environment in the economy. And considering that the state share will be increased mainly through the stock market, the activation of this market in our country is among the pressing problems.

As one of the main tasks in the development of the stock market, the decree "on the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" provides for the gradual liberalization of capital movement in our country, the privatization of large enterprises and their shares (shares), including through the stock exchange and the completion of transformation processes in commercial banks with state, By the end of 2026, by increasing the share of the private sector in banking assets to 60%" and by implementing other measures on vacation to the stock market "in order to increase financial resources in the economy, in the next 5 years, bringing the stock market turnover from US \$ 200 million to US \$ 7 billion" [1] will be of paramount importance.

When choosing investment funds by the investor (mainly the population), the number of dividends and the tax policy pursued by the State play an important role. Due to this, for the effective functioning of investment funds by the state, a number of favorable tax incentives and incentives (economic platform) are proposed in order to improve the investment climate and it is necessary to create an incentive basis for the attraction of funds.

In our republic, such benefits are applied only to investors who are directly bringing foreign investments. And in a number of countries, investment funds are also allowed to use tax benefits. Therefore, one of the most pressing problems that awaits its solution is the research on the issues of taxation of investment funds and dividend allocation policy, which operates as institutional investors in the stock market of Uzbekistan among many countries.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW ON INVESTMENT FUNDS

The real investments (real investments) usually plug investments in some type materially tangible assets, such, as earth, equipment, plants. Financial investments (financial investments) are contracts written in on a paper, such, as usual actions and bonds [16]. In the economy of Uzbekistan concepts are separately studied realand financial to the investment. Life shows about the necessity of successive application of these concepts in practice and to their vulnerability. In spite of rich world experience of development of investment funds, in the financial sector of Republic of Uzbekistan there is the initial stage their forming existing in the country of research limited to mainly the problems of financial market.

Theoretical and practical aspects of the problems related to activity of investment funds on financial market were studied by such foreign economists, as U. Sharpe [5], G. Markovits [12], E.Fama, K.French [11], and others.

Works of these authors are sanctified to the study of theory and practice of activity of investment funds at the financial market of the developed countries in the conditions of their stable development.

In countries Concorde the Independent States the questions of forming and activity of investment funds at the financial market were studied in lab ours of such authors, as, E.Abramov [6], E.Stoyanova [13], K.Astapov [14], I. Alekseyeva, Y.Basenko [15], O.Xmiz [17] and others.

Forming of investment funds in Republic of Uzbekistan was begun with 1996 and research in this area were sent mainly to the decision of problems of financial market, market of equities and research of institutional investors, and also institutes of the collective investing. To researches in this area it is possible to take works of N.G.Karimov [19], I.L.Butikov [18], M.B.Xamidullin [20], F.A.Xamidova [21], Sh.Sh.Shox'azamiy [22], N.X.Jumaev [22], M.B.Sultanbayev [24], X.Xudoyqulov [25] and others.

However, the questions related to the market of equities and his infrastructure in Uzbekistan were mainly studied in these works. On the whole, researches of the above-mentioned authors do not give the decision of questions of modern development and bringing in portfolio to the investment by means of investment funds from the point of view of macroeconomic politics of the state.

In area of investment funds in our country reflected in work of M.B. Sultanbayev. This only research that is sanctified to the study of world experience of development of investment funds, conceptual aspects of development of investment funds in Uzbekistan, and also to the study of organizationally-economic bases of modern financial instrument for venture investment funds.

Sharp, he is an economist scientist who has his place in the world economy in matters of dividend policy and taxation in investment funds. Sharp has developed recommendations for the application of single and multi-factor models as a result of its research on dividends in the form of money and shares, as well as taxes applied to investment objects in US companies [5].

P.Shtolte created the concept of a "magic triangle"[6] related to the placement of capital through the security of capital investments by an investor inherent in the organizational models of the German Securities Market, its growth and earnings in the form of dividends.

Russian scientists A. Abramov conducted research on portfolio diversification and dividend policy [7] in the limited investment funds, which were established during the first period of privatization. A. D. Radigin has developed scientific recommendations on the issues of portfolio investment in equity investment funds operating at the next stages of the development of the Russian stock market and application of tax policy in investment funds [8].

In Uzbekistan, research is being conducted on the issue of dividend policy and tax benefits in investment funds. Including D.R. Kurbanov drew attention to the problems of double taxation in some cases caused by misunderstandings in determining the objects and base of taxation due to the fact that the system of taxation on dividends in the practice of Uzbekistan is different in accordance with the sets of regulatory legal acts and their concepts are not clearly defined[10].

S.Z.Abrorov made recommendations on the application of Sukuk, which is considered an Islamic security, thereby introducing Islamic financial mechanisms that are based on partnership, that is, the division of profit-loss, or, in other words, have a spiritual basis [9].

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The origin of privatization investment funds and investment funds in Uzbekistan is directly related to privatizing, denationalization of enterprises and carrying out economic reform. The founder of creation of investment funds in Uzbekistan is the National privatization investment fund, created on June, 1, 1994 as Open Corporation. State property Committee of Republic of Uzbekistan (now State Committee for the promotion of privatized enterprises and competition) came forward founders and joint-stock societies of "Uzfininvest". As a result of three emissions charter fund is formed in a sum 35 million soum. According to a law [26] a state stake was sold. Creation of this fund is a solitary instance, and mass creation of privatization investment funds began in 1996. Because, almost all investment funds in Uzbekistan it is former privatization investment funds, we will consider the origin of privatization investment funds shortly. In the middle of 90th of the last century by guidance of Republic of Uzbekistan the problem of creation of mechanism of involving of wide layers of population was set in the market of equities with maximal defense of their holding. As a result of enormous efforts, the just the same mechanism of bringing in of the private holding was created to the market of equities through pilot Program of privatization investment funds with hard control of activity and very large privileges as a grant of state credits the size of that in 5 times exceeded the cost of the sold own actions of privatization investment funds. Thus, an invaluable help was rendered by the employees of TACIS that were specialists on foreign experience, i.e. Anglo-Saxon direction of development of investment funds. For period from 1996 to 1998 86 privatization investment funds were created through this country, here in parallel were financed ten of commercial films that by simple examples and very colorfully explained the attractiveness of actions of privatization investment funds, also on television experience specialists and scientists appeared with elucidations of this new phenomenon.

In "Statute about privatization investment funds" the term of action of privatization investment funds was certain - to the complete return of state credit, whereupon they are under an obligation to be transformed in

investment funds.

Creation of privatization investment funds took place mainly in 1996 and 1997, thus in 1997 the amount of privatization investment funds increased in three times as compared to 1996. However, to 1998 formation of privatization investment funds was halted, although subsequent years showed large enough efficiency of their activity. Enormous attractiveness of privatization investment funds for a population, proved circumstance that the proprietors of the inaction, after a rare exception, did not want to part with the actions.

To the main factors in the new rules of change in the mechanism of creation and activity of privatization investment funds, that put on the brakes the process of appearance of new privatization investment funds, the exit of Decision of Cabinet of Ministers № became 410 from September, 25, 1998, where talked about reduction of term of return of state credit from 7 to 5 years and increase of stake of in payment of the acquired actions with 16.64 to 30 percent. These changes negatively influenced on further development of investment funds.

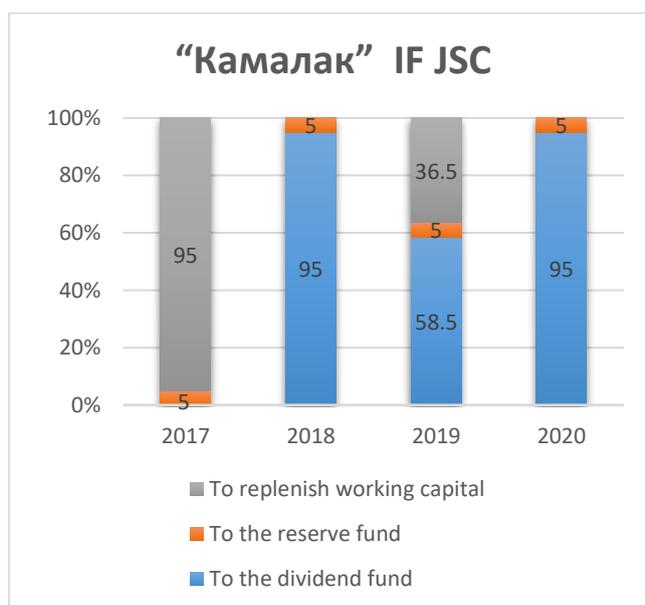
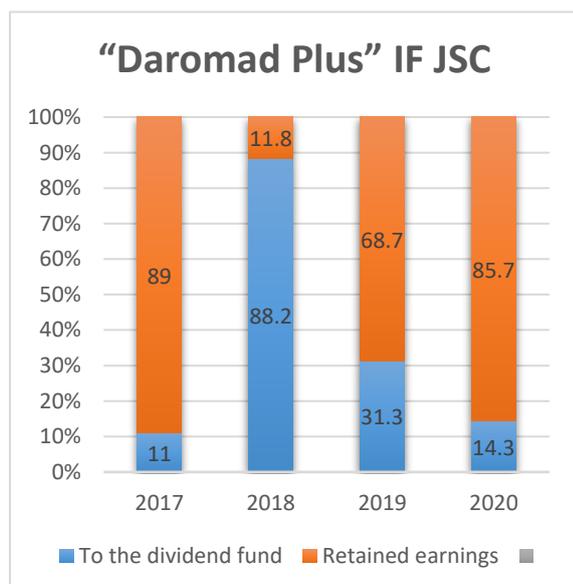
As a result of the quotation of securities in the stock market, information is provided about the value of the property to each shareholder. In this case, the shareholder can receive income as the difference between the courses by selling a dividend corresponding to his share or when its value rises. Therefore, the general meeting of shareholders increases the size of the investment portfolio by placing a part of the net profit obtained at the end of the year in investment objects, as a result of which an increase in the value of net assets is achieved. In our republic, due to the fact that this practice does not work perfectly, shareholders are limited only to dividends.

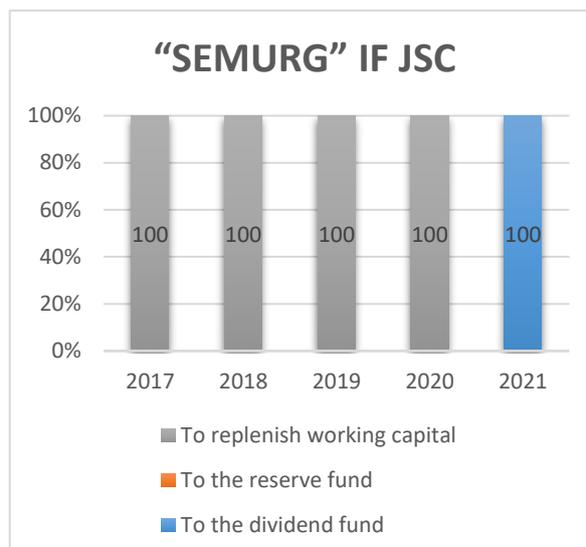
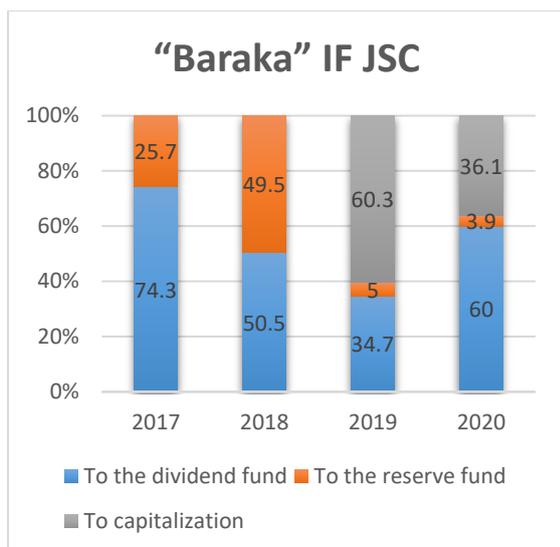
Dividend policy. The fact that existing joint-stock companies in our republic do not give dividends to their shares at the required level or do not distribute them at all is one of the urgent problems that await their solution for investment funds that are considered as their shareholders.

Article 55 of the Law "On the Protection of the Rights of Joint-Stock Companies and Shareholders" states that "the decision on the payment of dividends for each type of shares (quarterly, semi-annually, annually), the amount of the dividend and the form of its payment shall be made by the general meeting of shareholders based on the recommendation of the company's supervisory board. will be accepted by" [2] - it is said that whether or not the shareholders will receive a dividend depends on the decision of the company's supervisory board and the general meeting of shareholders.

In international experience, the amount of dividends paid is usually not less than the average percentage of deposits in banks. In Uzbekistan, the percentage of dividends paid by most joint-stock companies in the refinancing rate is low, which shows that the investment funds in our republic are not competitive and that the free market mechanism is not working in them.

On the other hand, if we take into account that investment funds also operate as a joint stock company, we can see here that the distribution of dividend payments is not perfect. At the same time, mutual funds, unlike a typical joint-stock company, have the opportunity to reinvest most of their net profits into dividend payments or to increase net assets. (Diagram 1).





As can be seen from the data of this table, the dividends paid by Daromad Plus IF JSC during 2017-2020 were carried out in the following order: 11% of the net profit of Daromad Plus IF JSC in the amount of 574,089,900 sums at the end of 2017, i.e. 63,190,400 sums for dividends was paid, and a dividend of 10 percent of the nominal value or 50 sums was paid to each registered ordinary share.

The remaining 89% of the net profit, i.e. 510,899,500 sums, was transferred to the retained earnings account. In 2018, the net profit of Daromad Plus IF JSC decreased by 8 times compared to the previous year and amounted to 71,677,300 co.

This, in turn, affects the process of distribution of net profit, and in order to maintain the previous year's amount of dividend allocated to shareholders, 88.15 percent of net profit or 63,190,400 sums will be paid for dividends this year, and the remaining 11.85 percent or 8,486,900 sums will be undistributed profit. transferred to the account. That is, a dividend of 10 percent of the nominal value or 50 sums was paid to each registered ordinary share.

In 2019, the general meeting of shareholders decided to increase the amount of dividends allocated to fund shareholders and allocated 31.37 percent of the received net profit of 402,915,540 sums or 126,380,800 sums for dividend payment. As a result, a dividend of 20 percent of the nominal value or 100 sums was paid to each ordinary share of "Daromad Plus" IF JSC. The rest of the net profit, i.e. 68.63 percent or 276,534,740 sums, was transferred to the retained earnings account.

In 2020, the net profit increased by more than 2 times compared to the previous year, while reducing its dividend share, the fund maintained the amount of dividend per share at the level of 2019. In this case, while the net profit of JSC "Daromad Plus" IF was 888,295,147 sums, 14.23 percent of it or 126,380,800 sums was paid as a dividend, i.e. 20 percent of the nominal value or 100 sums was paid to each ordinary share.

The remaining 85.77 percent of the net profit or 761,914,347 sums was transferred to the retained earnings account and spent for the development of the fund.

If we analyze the dividends paid by Kamalak IF JSC during 2017-2020, at the end of 2017, 95 percent of the net profit of this fund in the amount of 57,225,124 sums, that is, 54,363,867 sums, was allocated to replenish working capital, while the remaining 5 percent or 2,861,256 sum is directed to the formation of a reserve fund. In this year, no funds were allocated to the dividend fund, and in turn, no dividend was paid to the owners of ordinary shares. In 2018, the net profit of Kamalak IF JSC decreased compared to the previous year and amounted to 48,484,516 sum.

Of this, 46,060,290 sums or 95% of the net profit were allocated to the dividend fund, as well as another 45,548,109 sums from the undistributed profit of previous years. As a result, a dividend of 14.8 percent of the nominal value or 400 sums was paid to each registered ordinary share. 5 percent of the net profit or 2,424,225 sums was transferred to the account of the reserve fund. In 2019, the general meeting of shareholders decided to increase the amount of dividends allocated to fund shareholders and allocated 58.46 percent of the received net profit of 195,881,882 sums or 114,510,500 sums for dividend payment.

At the same time, 45,548,109 sums were allocated to the dividend fund from the undistributed profit of previous years, and a dividend of 18.5% of the nominal value or 500 sums was paid to each ordinary share of Kamalak IF JSC. The rest of the net profit, i.e. 5 percent or 9,794,094 sums, was allocated to the reserve fund, and 36.54 percent or 71,577,228 sums was allocated to replenish the working capital of the fund.

In 2020, the net profit was reduced by 2 times compared to the previous year, but the main part of it was divided into dividends, and the amount of dividends corresponding to each registered share was kept at the level of 2019. That is, if the net profit of IF JSC "Kamalak" amounted to 77,930,727 sums, 95.0 percent of it or 74,034,190 sums was allocated to the dividend fund, and 40,476,310 sums were allocated to the dividend fund from the undistributed profit of the previous years, and each owner of the fund wrote a dividend of 18.5% of the nominal value or 500 sums per ordinary share was paid. The remaining 5 percent of the net profit or 3,896,536 sums was transferred to the reserve fund account.

If we analyze the dividends paid by "Baraka" IF JSC during 2017-2020, in 2017, 74.22 percent of the net profit of "Baraka" IF JSC in the amount of 27,121,350 sums, i.e. 20,129,808 sums, was allocated to the dividend fund, and each owner subscribed to ordinary shares a dividend of 3 percent of the nominal value or 3 sums was paid.

The remaining 25.78 percent of the net profit or 6,991,568 sums was directed to the formation of the reserve fund. In 2018, the net profit of "Baraka" IF JSC increased 4 times compared to the previous year and amounted to 109,861,650 sum. Of this, 56,504,724 sums or 50.48% of the net profit were allocated to the dividend fund. As a result, a dividend of 8.4211 percent of the nominal value or 8.4211 sums was paid to each registered ordinary share. The remaining 49.58 percent of the net profit or 53,356,931 sums was transferred to the account of the reserve fund.

In 2019, the net profit increased by 2.65 times compared to the previous year and amounted to 290,061,390 sums. 37.4 percent of it or 100,649,040 sums was allocated to the dividend fund, and each owner of "Baraka" IF JSC paid a dividend of 15.0 percent of the nominal value or 15 sums per ordinary share. The rest of the net profit, i.e. 5 percent or 14,503,069 sums, was allocated to the reserve fund, and 60.3 percent or 174,909,280 sums was allocated to the capitalization of the fund.

Although the net profit in 2020 was reduced by 1/3 compared to the previous year, the general meeting of shareholders decided to increase the amount of dividend allocated to the shareholders of the fund, dividing its bulk into dividends, and each owner achieved an increase in the amount of dividend corresponding to the recorded share than in 2019.

That is, if the net profit of JSC "Baraka" IF amounted to 190,291,000 sums, 60.0% of it or 114,174,600 sums will be allocated to pay dividends, and 17.02% of the nominal value of each ordinary share subscribed by JSC "Baraka" IF, or a dividend of 17.02 sums was paid. The remaining 3.9% of the net profit or 7,528,329 sums was transferred to the account of the reserve fund, and 36.1% or 68,588,071 sums was transferred to capitalization.

The dividend policy carried out by SEMURG IF JSC during 2017-2020 is completely different from previous investment funds. If we analyze the dividends paid by "SEMURG" IF JSC during this period, according to the decision of the general meeting of shareholders of "SEMURG" IF JSC in 2017, 100 percent of the net profit of 50,254,423 sums was directed to the development of the fund.

In 2018-2020, as a result of the implementation of such a dividend policy, SEMURG if JSC directed 100% of its net profit of 62,078,965 in 2018, 100% of Net Profit of 31,718,505 sums in 2019, and all of its net profit of 36,900,512 in 2020 to the development of the fund.

The difference of "SEMURG" IF JSC from other funds is that the net profit of 5,722,460 sums received for 2021 was divided into full dividends, and the fund paid a dividend of 100 percent of the nominal value or 100 sums per ordinary share subscribed by each owner. It can be seen from this that each IF JSC can conduct its dividend policy independently, allocate the received net profit to the dividend fund, reserve fund, fund development or capitalization, respectively.

As can be seen from the table, all investment funds except SEMURG IF JSC did not hold a general meeting of shareholders in 2022, so no decision was made to pay dividends for 2021. Also, investment funds in the form of shares (except SEMURG» IF JSC) managed to pay dividends to their shareholders in the range of 17-20 percent by 2020.

In world experience, in contrast to ordinary Joint-Stock Companies, a single methodology for allocating in investment funds from their net profit to the Dividend Fund has not been developed. Decisions on how much interest the investment fund allocates from its net profit to the dividend or their orientation to new objects are made by the general meeting of shareholders. In foreign experience, there is no need to make such a decision. Because, based on the fund's policy, it can allocate part of the net profit to the payment of dividends or reinvest in full.

Taxation issues: The Cypriot version of world experience investment means the application of a minimum tax rate or an area without taxes (offshore zones) in order to eliminate double taxation (due to the fact that the governments of many countries have not had time to adapt their normative documents on taxation to world standards) established between countries are deals.

Also, funds received from this state investment fund are usually not included in the object of taxation, or its

rate is set at a minimum rate in accordance with the guidelines of the Organization of the European Union (EU) and the terms of the agreement on the elimination of double taxation.

However, in accordance with the US law “on investment companies” of 1940, investment funds are fully exempt from taxation when 100% of their profits are distributed among their shareholders. As a matter of fact, Americans do not completely exempt investment funds from taxes.

The fact is that only investment funds complying with "Note M" of the above law are exempted from double taxation of dividends. The profits of the funds become dividends and are exempt from taxes only after they are distributed among the shareholders. Conversely, any part of the profit that is not distributed among the shareholders is not considered a dividend, so it is not exempt from taxes.

In the practice of Uzbekistan, the system of taxation of dividends is different in accordance with the sets of regulatory and legal documents and owing to the fact that their concepts are not clearly defined, due to misunderstandings in determining the objects and base of taxation, in some cases, it has caused double taxation. Today, in connection with the adoption of a new version of the tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the elimination of misunderstandings arising in such practice in taxation has been achieved, that is, supplemented by a separate article on dividends [10].

Income from deposits made by citizens in the banks of Uzbekistan is not subject to taxation. From the data in the above table, we can see that the dividends of investment funds in the form of most ordinary joint-stock companies, including joint-stock companies, are not higher than the annual percentage of bank deposits.

Taking into account the fact that the stock market in our republic is in the early stages of development and the market rules have not been formed at the level of demand, in order to increase the attractiveness of shares for the population, until the stock market becomes active, the dividend percentage of shares exceeds the percentage of bank deposits to a certain extent, and until a competitive environment is formed, the need to temporarily cancel the 5% tax[3] on dividends for residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan was one of the urgent problems.

The author's study of the results of the monitoring and analysis of the norms of the new edition of the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020 confirmed that according to the results of analytical development recommendations submitted to the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this tax is in line with the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan's order of January 17, 2022 "Implementation of effective mechanisms to support the capital market" in accordance with the Decision No. PQ-90 [4], while the introduction of the event "from April 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024, the dividends received from shares by individuals who are residents and non-residents of Uzbekistan are exempted from income tax" is considered an important positive situation, in our opinion, "it is possible to achieve the goal of developing the stock market in our country through this privilege" Since it is considered a very difficult issue to fully solve it by December 31, 2024, "this tax benefit should be assigned until the implementation of the programmatic task of turning dividends from shares into a competitive, alternative, stable and acceptable source of income for the population is achieved."

One of factors that resulted in sharp reduction of amount of investment funds in Uzbekistan, an attempt of getting things put in order was in charter fund of home joint-stock companies of most investment funds (their equalization with ordinary joint-stock companies) that was not able to overcome a slat at the beginning of 50 thousand dollars of the USA [1], and then quite 400 thousand dollars of the USA. i.e. in 2008 in Uzbekistan confirmed low-limit of charter fund of joint-stock companies - no less sums in an equivalent 400 000 doll of the USA on-course central bank upon the date of state registration of society [2]. This value later gained a foothold in the new release of Law “On joint-stock companies and protection of rights for shareholders”. It was later set by Decree of President № PD-5177[3], that minimum requirements to the charter capitals of societies are determined only in national currency. Therefore, the minimum value of charter fund was counted in bags on an operating on a moment course and fixed at the level of 1 600 million soum, not making alteration in a law. This number was reflected in new Statute about the order of state registration of business entities that gave practical application to her. According to the program of measures on the increase of investment attractiveness of country [4], it was decided to bring down low-limit of charter fund of joint-stock company to the sum 400 million soum, i.e. in 4 times. This request 3 investment funds respond to presently, from 9 now operating. Also, by this document, operating is anointed from July, 1, 2016 requirement on that re-created joint-stock company appear with the obligatory stake of foreign investor in a charter capital no less 15 percent which continues to operate.

The not insignificant factor of stopping of development of investment funds is absence of quotations of actions on an exchange stock and in general the arranged not enough work of market of equities, absence of the clearly put right system of opening of information. In spite of existence from December, 2015 on the base of web site of Center on co-ordination and market of securities (openinfo.gov.uz) of the Single portal of corporate information (openinfo.uz) development, in these bases not always it is possible to find reliable information, we will say information about payment of dividends, profitableness of action, presence of securities in the brief-case of investment fund etc. But self-existence of this portal will give a positive impulse to development of

national exchange stock in case of coincidence of opinions of both parties on questions of forming of prices at the market of equities, maximal opening of information, development of competition, acceptance of market relations on world standards etc.

Insufficient informing of investors of advantages and ways of investing in the action of investment funds resulted in passivity of population at the market of equities. Presently every managing company decides the problem of informing of clients about possibilities of investing in the action of investment funds independently. Public and exchange authorities, as organizers of market of equities, small display initiative for creation of projects in the field of informing of public of possibilities of the collective investing.

Objects of investing. In modern terms in the brief-case of investment funds there are mainly the actions bought as early as auctions in the days of the mass privatizing in 1996-2000. In a legislation as an object of investment funds now can be except actions yet and “securities, stakes, monetary resources (including foreign currency), holding and real estate” [11]. In the brief-case of some investment funds as a result “to shake off brief-case” the stakes of the re-created enterprises and preferred began to appear. In a prospect other objects of investing must appear on initiative of managing companies, such as precious metals [15], the turn of that was forbidden from times of administrative management by an economy.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The modern state of the stock market of Uzbekistan shows that the shareholders of investment funds are interested in short-term dividends, taking into account inflation and other financial risks, without waiting for the market growth of their shares in the long term due to the capitalization of the fund. On the other hand, since the investment fund does not pay dividends to its shares at the level required by the joint-stock companies or does not distribute them at all, the possibility of these funds not only to distribute full dividends to their shareholders, but also to receive net profit as a result of their activity is limited. In world experience, unlike ordinary joint-stock companies, investment funds have not developed a single method of allocation of net profit to the dividend fund.

The general meeting of shareholders takes decisions on how much interest to allocate to dividends from the net profit of the investment fund or to direct them to new objects. At the same time, the dividend policy of investment funds depends on the strategic actions taken by the trustees.

We believe that the following proposals are appropriate for improving the dividend policy of investment funds in Uzbekistan and optimizing taxation issues:

1. Based on the characteristics of the development of the stock market in Uzbekistan, investment funds should participate in stock market trading in order to distribute regular dividends to shareholders or ensure the liquidity of their shares. This, in turn, affects the increase in the value of the net assets of investment funds and helps to increase its attractiveness.
2. The purpose of investors in foreign countries to direct their free funds to purchase shares of investment funds is that there is a possibility of obtaining a higher income than putting them in bank deposits. Therefore, until the amount of dividends allocated by ordinary joint-stock companies reaches the level of competition in the financial market, or until the time when the program task of turning dividends from shares into a competitive, alternative, stable and acceptable source of income for the population is achieved, the dividends received from shares by natural persons, residents and non-residents of Uzbekistan, are exempt from income tax should be released.
3. Until the stock market of Uzbekistan develops, the amount of dividends distributed to shareholders of ordinary joint-stock companies is higher than the interest rate of bank deposits, and until a competitive environment is formed, the portion allocated for capitalization from the net profit of investment funds should be exempted from tax.
4. There is an opportunity for shareholders of the fund to increase the value of the fund's net assets by attracting its net profit to capitalization without demanding a dividend for a certain period, such as "SEMURG" IF JSC, in this case, it should provide information about the possibility of increasing the market value of its shares and achieving a higher yield than the current dividend.

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