



Investment Activities and Performance of Gigamon Companies Around the World

Ochilov Bobur Bakhtiyarovich

Teacher, Department "Finance-credit",
Tashkent institute of Finance, Tashkent city, Uzbekistan.

E-mail: Ochilov696@mail.ru

Annotation: This article analyzes the financial performance of the world's gigamon corporations, the independent stock market as a result of the healthy investment climate in developed countries, the improvement of living standards, financial and investment stability, the country's annual production capacity, at the same time, it is written about the growth of the country's GDP as a result of the export potential of high-capitalized companies, how a single company can benefit the entire country.

Keywords: Gigamon companies, capitalization, stocks, investors, stock exchanges, investment climate, business culture, shareholders, investment portfolio, investment potential.

1. Introduction.

The evolution of world business shows that capitalist movements have accelerated in economic trends over the years. As a result, the concepts of investment, diversification, shares, dividends have entered the business environment. A business culture is one in which there is mutual mobilization of equity, in which there are many rules of the game, expected risks, and market competition. If we look at the economic performance of developed countries, it falls at the expense of large companies. We may have a question, how can 4/1 of the world belong to big companies. The answer is simple, in the proper management of business culture, in the worldview. In business, the most important thing is not always to make a profit, but also to fight for the company's own brand. Today, modern marketing methods are widely used to enter the market, which serves as a mechanism for business development and finding a position in the market. In the analysis of our article, you will see that the annual capitalization of the largest companies is very high, even much higher than the GDP of some developing countries. This, in turn, has a positive impact on the social health of the country.

2. Literature review

In the Western economic literature, financial markets are referred to as a set of market institutions that direct the flow of money from the accumulator to the borrower [1]. Frederick Mishkin refers to markets that serve to transfer money from people with surplus funds to those in short supply [2]. Definitions, a financial market is a market in which redistribution of temporarily vacant funds through financial intermediaries is based on the use of financial instruments.

Interpretation of "investment potential" as a set of investment resources, consisting of part of the accumulated capital, expressed in the form of investment demand in the investment market,



which has the potential to become a real investment demand that meets the material, financial and intellectual needs of capital reproduction reaches [3].

The role of foreign investment in ensuring the competitiveness of national enterprises, the opportunities and conditions for the formation of an effective competitive environment for sectors of the economy have been studied by many economists. In particular, the researches of foreign economists C. Dilek and K. Hakan are of special importance in this regard. According to researchers, foreign investment in innovation in industrial enterprises is an effective mechanism to overcome the problematic processes associated with increasing labor productivity, saving financial, labor and material resources and improving the quality of products and services [4].

The attractiveness of the investment climate, the economic development of each region depends on the potential of capital and labor resources, the level of their use. It is generally accepted that the economic potential of a region and its potential is determined by the production of vital goods through the efficient use of all the complex resources available there [5].

Capital market participants, investors and intermediaries can be distinguished as participants of the financial market. In this case, the obvious borrowers are essentially borrowers. Investors place their capital through intermediaries [6].

The activity of corporations can be understood as a large business, an arsenal that drives the flow of investment [7].

3. Analysis and discussion of results.

The issue of increasing business efficiency (profitability) is one of the most important issues in today's economic environment. Increasing business efficiency, in turn, will play an important role in ensuring the financial stability of the state, as well as gaining a strong foothold in the global market in the face of fierce competition. Attracting cheap capital and efficient placement of capital on the other hand is one of the important factors. The mechanism of functioning of the financial market will help to solve both tasks in a positive way. It is the financial market that is the main driving force of the economy puts.

The methods of logical thinking, induction and deduction, systematic analysis, statistical analysis were widely used in the research process. Scientific proposals and practical recommendations for improving the processes related to the role of foreign investment in ensuring the competitiveness of enterprises through the methods of induction and deduction, systematic analysis have been formed.

Capital market participants, investors and intermediaries can be distinguished as participants of the financial market. In this case, the obvious borrowers are essentially borrowers. Investors place their capital through intermediaries (Figure 1).



Figure 1. The three largest segments of financial market participants [8]

In the picture above we can see the professional participant in the financial market. In it, investors - invest capital in the market and expect it to grow, studied market risk before investing. Capital borrowers can be banks, private enterprises, which develop their business in part due to debt. Financial service providers are institutional investors who benefit from managing your investments.

Just as any market has its own segments, a financial market has its own set of components. The structure of a financial market is usually divided according to the assets in circulation (Figure 2).

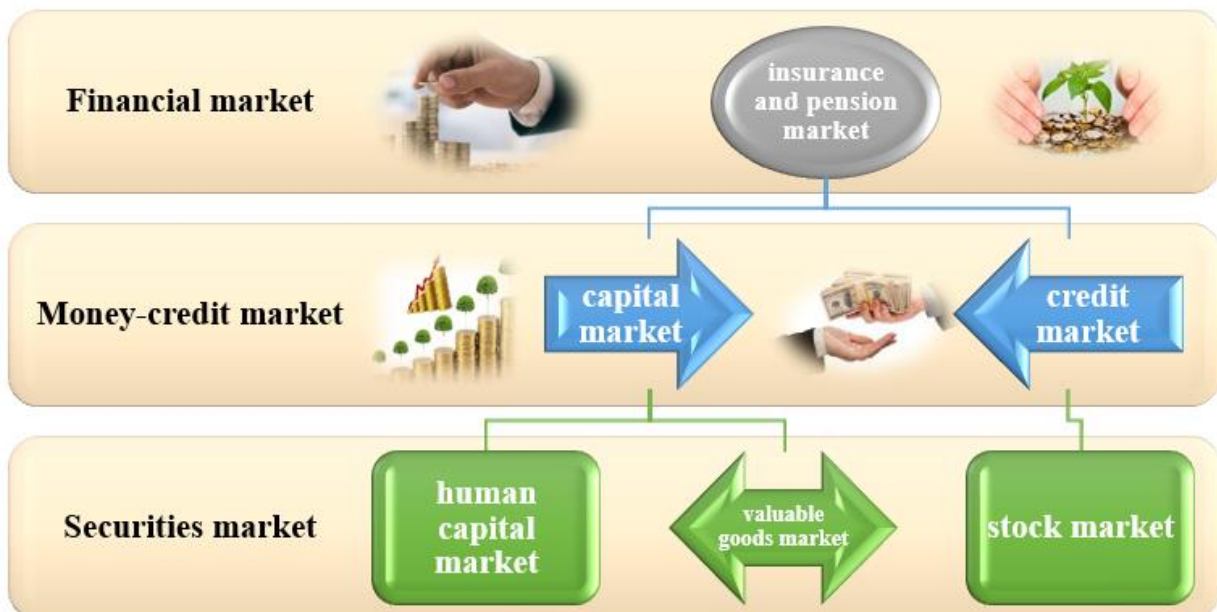


Figure 2. Extended structure of the financial market [9]



For each market listed in the financial market, we will focus on the following topics separately. According to the period of circulation of instruments, the financial market is divided into money market and capital market. In the money market, cash, short-term means of payment, short-term savings of up to one year are organized. In the capital market, there is a “long money” circulation, in which stocks and bonds are mainly used. The term of treatment is more than a year. The main difference of the capital market from the money market is explained by the use of long-term investments.

The securities market, which is an important component of the financial market, is divided into securities markets, which represent a share relationship and a debt relationship, depending on the nature of the financial asset. First of all, the stock market and the bond market are clearly visible.

Securities financing is the main way to finance the economy in the United States and the United Kingdom. In doing so, companies issue securities and sell them on the market to raise capital. While raising capital in the stock market is convenient for capitalists, it is not always convenient to use securities to finance projects. This is because while just gaining the trust of a bank is enough to attract a bank loan, raising capital through securities requires the trust of many investors. In this case, investors will need to be able to convince the investor of the effectiveness of the project and, most importantly, that the issuer will provide the investor with a regular income. Attracting funds from the securities market is directly related to:

- ✓ The issuer should be open and reputable to investors, its projects, financial statements and indicators should be accessible to the public;
- ✓ The attracted capital should be cheaper than the loan. This is usually done by raising large amounts of capital through the issuance of securities.

From the above, it can be seen that the development of the economy and the financial sector in different countries has led to the formation of two main models of the global financial market based on the banking and securities markets. These models are commonly referred to as insider and outsider models, as well as German and English models. The Islamic model of the financial market has also been highlighted in recent times due to the obvious differences in financial schemes and relationships.









Investment companies are intermediaries in ensuring the level of liquidity in the money market. This is because they form an investment fund mainly from the funds of individual investors and invest in securities approved by the company’s manager. If an individual investor wants to get his money back, the investment fund will return his money to that investor. Therefore, a secondary market is not required for money market instruments. In addition, investment companies spend most of their money on money market instruments, given the potential for high-yield investment projects.

According to foreign practice, financial companies first raise funds through the sale of commercial securities, and then provide these funds to customers as short-term loans, and are active in the money market.

According to M.G Baronova, “sovereign wealth fund is a special fund of funds used by the state to implement the basic constitutional rights of citizens, to implement socially important, knowledge-based and cost-effective investment projects and to finance the budget deficit [10]. From this we can see that an attempt has been made to reveal more about the stabilizing nature of

sovereign wealth funds.

Table 1
Key indicators of the world's largest corporations as of May 2022 [11]

N.	Biggest Companies	Location state	Major shareholder	Price per share	Stock exchange	Capitalization
1.	 Tesla	USA, California	1. Elon Musk (15%); 2. The Vanguard Group, Inc. (5.98%).	658,80 USD	Nasdaq	\$864.7 billion
2.	 Apple	USA, California	1. The Vanguard Group, Inc. (7.39%); 2. Berkshire Hathaway, Inc. (5.46%)	140,52 USD	Nasdaq	\$2.6 trillion
3.	 Amazon	USA, Washington	1. Jeff Bezos (9.8%); 2. The Vanguard Group, Inc. 6.3%.	2 135,50 USD	Nasdaq	\$1.5 trillion
4.	 Alibaba Group	China, Hangzhou	1. DST Managers Ltd. (0.90%); 2. OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (0.72)%.	81,10 USD	New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	\$1.7 trillion
5.	 Saudi Arabian Oil	Saudi Arabia, Dhahran	1. Government of Saudi Arabia (94%); 2. Public Investment Fund (Investment Company) (4.00%).	10,82 USD	Tadawul (Saudi Stock Exchange)	\$2.4 trillion
6.	 Microsoft	USA, Redmond	1. Vanguard Group, Inc. (8.31%); 2. Blackrock. (7%); 3. State Street Corporation (4.01%).	262,52 USD	Nasdaq	\$2.1 trillion
7.	 Berkshire Hathaway	USA, Omaha	1. Bill Gates (50,3%); 2. Warren Buffett owned about (18%); 3. The Vanguard Group, Inc. (10.02%).	462 890,00 USD	New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)	\$723.5 billion
8.	 BMW (Bayerische Motoren Werke)	Germany, Munich	1. Public float (50%); 2. Stefan Quandt (29%).	84,41 USD	Luxembourg Stock Exchange	\$51.71 billion

According to the table above, the company with the highest capitalization is **Apple**, which currently has a total capital of \$ 2.6 trillion. Next in line is **Saudi Arabian Oil**, which has a combined annual capital of \$ 2.4 trillion. Third, the figure is directly attributable to **Microsoft**, which has a combined market capitalization of \$ 1.7 trillion. Turning to other metrics, **Berkshire Hathaway** is now ahead of the company in terms of value per share, with the company's share price in the real market at \$ 462,890.00. In the table above, we can see that most of the large corporations operate in the United States. This is a sign of a huge investment in the American economy.



As a result of our observations, we have learned that investments in the stock market can yield significant returns, and to manage your investment risks wisely, diversify your investment portfolio.

4. Conclusion.

Corporate finance in developed countries has accelerated, which has a significant positive impact on the country's development. In today's globalized world, business has become a mutually beneficial game, and you can earn millions by properly mobilizing capital. To do this, first of all, the business outlook must be well formed. There will be various district risks, operational decisions, big losses in business, but it is also an art to keep your business status in balance. And to expand your investment, go to market with a quality product, for which you will need big ideas, tireless work and business potential. To be Elon Musk, Bill Gates, Warren Buffet, you have to think like them, you have to be in the circles they talk to, you have to meet people they know. Money is a relative concept but business reputation is a more important concept than money.

5. Literatura/Reference:

1. Dolan E.J., Campbell K.D. Money, banking and monetary policy. M.; SPb., 1993. S. 15.
2. Frederick S. Mishkin, Kent Matthews and Massimo Giuliodori. The economics of money, banking and financial markets. UK. Pearson, 2013. P.3.; Frederic S. Mishkin, Stanley G.Eakins. Financial markets and institutions. USA. Prentice Hall, 2012. P.2.
3. Tumusov F.S. Investment potential of the region: theory, problems, practice. – M., "Economics", 1999. 272-p.
4. Dilek Cetindamar, Hakan Kilitcioglu, (2013), "Measuring the competitiveness of a firm for an award system", *Competitiveness Review: An International Business Journal incorporating Journal of Global Competitiveness*, Vol. 23 Iss: 1 pp. 7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/10595421311296597>
5. Akerman Ye.N., Mixalchuk A.A., Trifanov A.Yu. Typology of regions as a tool for co-organization of regional development // *Bulletin of the Tomsk State University. un-a. Economy.* No. 331. 126–131-p.
6. Shakabilovich S. S., Bakhtiyorovich O. B. Theoretical Fundamentals of Improving the Investment Environment Attractive in Reducing Investment Risks // *Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies.* – 2022. – T. 6. – C. 67-72.
7. Chinkulov K. R., Ochilov B. B. Formation of Investment Environment: Scientific and Methodological Directions of Territorial Assessment // *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding.* – 2022. – T. 9. – №. 3. – C. 408-415.
8. Financial market: Textbook / S. Elmirzaev and others; - T.: "Economy and Finance", 2019. - 324 p.
9. Financial market: Textbook / S. Elmirzaev and others; - T.: "Economy and Finance", 2019. - 324 p.
10. Baronovskaya M.G. Sovereign wealth funds: institutional organization and role in the global financial market // *Bulletin of economic integration.* M., 2010. No. 8. P. 143-148.
11. Prepared independently by the author based on statistical data from the website - www.marketscreener.com