

PECULIARITIES OF CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS AND THEIR EVALUATION

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Abstract: *In this thesis, specific features of categorization of financial investments and their evaluation are studied, and proposals are developed on them.*

Key words: *stock, bond, cost of intangible asset, share, certificate of deposit, treasury obligation, nominal value, current value.*

The economic reforms taking place in Uzbekistan have led to a reawakening of interest in securities, and various securities markets have been formed and developed.

In the process of transitioning the economy to market methods in our national economy, the problem of forming the stock market and ensuring its perfect operation, determining the important features of stock market subjects and their specific interests in a certain field is a very urgent issue.

The characteristics of the development of the securities market in our country are as follows: first, it is formed on the basis of laws based on the market economy; on the other hand, it represents the uniqueness of Uzbekistan.

Securities are monetary documents that confirm property rights or debt relations between the person who issued them and their owner, providing for the payment of income in the form of dividends or interest, as well as the possibility of transferring the rights arising from these documents to other persons.

In other words, securities represent an abstract ownership right by transferring it from one person to another. Securities include: stocks, bonds, treasury bills, certificates of deposit and savings, derivative securities, promissory notes.

The following are included in the list of securities: those that determine ownership or borrowing relations, or that determine the relationship between the person issuing them and the owner, or that make payments of income in the form of dividends or interest, or that, by issuing a monetary document, provide monetary or other rights mentioned in it. payment documents intended to be transferred from one person to another.

We define the main terms encountered when working with securities based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Securities and Stock Exchanges".

A share is a security with an indefinite period of validity, which confirms that a certain share is included in the charter fund of a joint-stock company by a legal entity or an individual, its owner participates in the ownership of this company and has the right to receive dividends, as well as to manage the company. According to the sequence of earning, shares are divided into ordinary and preferred.

It is intended to pay dividends to ordinary shares based on the results of the enterprise's one-year activity. They are distinguished by the right to influence management: a share without voting rights and shares with one or more votes. Preferred stock does not have voting rights, but always pays dividends and is paid out first in the event of liquidation. In the stock market, registered and offered shares differ according to the type of use.



A bond is a security in which the owner has paid a certain amount of money and is obliged to repay its nominal value and a specified percentage within a specified period (unless otherwise stipulated in the terms of issue).

Bonds cannot be issued to form and replenish the company's statutory fund, as well as to cover losses related to economic activity.

Joint-stock companies have the right to issue bonds in an amount not exceeding 20 percent of the total charter capital only after all issued shares have been fully paid. The amount of bonds issued to enterprises with other forms of ownership is determined by the regulatory body of the stock market of the Republic.

Treasury obligations are presentable securities, the owners of which are government securities that provide the right to receive a specified income during the period of ownership of these securities.

A certificate of deposit is a certificate of a credit institution that gives the depositor the right to receive the amount of the deposit and the corresponding interest after the expiration of the specified period.

In Uzbekistan, certificates are issued in two types: deposit certificates (for legal entities, for a period of up to 1 year); deposit fund) certificates (for individuals, for a period of up to 3 years).

A promissory note is a security that certifies the unconditional obligation of the issuer or the payer specified in the promissory note to pay the specified amount to the holder of the promissory note upon the due date.

Derivative securities are contracts under which one party acquires the right or obligation to buy or sell a certain amount of securities at an agreed price within a certain period of time. Derivative securities can be in the form of options, futures and other financial instruments.

An option is a contract that gives its owner the right to purchase domestic goods at the price agreed in the contract for a specified period of time.

Futures is a security (contract) that stipulates the obligation to buy or sell certain securities or other financial instruments or goods at a price specified in the contract in the future at an agreed specific time. In the economic literature, securities are classified according to various indicators. The features of securities accounting are covered in the national accounting standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan entitled "Accounting for Financial Investments" No. 12 .

According to this standard, "securities: have current, market values.

Present value is the amount at which an asset is exchanged between an independent, informed buyer willing to buy and an informed, willing seller willing to sell.

Market value is the amount of investments determined in an active market.

In practice, securities may have value in several forms: market value (at exchange rate), nominal value, issue value, book value, (actual cost), cancellation value, collateral value, consumption value.

Market value (at exchange rate) is the value of a security in monetary terms or equivalents (as a percentage of nominal value). At this value, the security represents the price that the buyer agrees to pay in the open market for a specified period of time, when both the buyer and the seller have sufficient information about the relevant aspects of the transaction.

Nominal value is the value stated in the form of the security and does not have any significant effect on the circulation of the security in the market. This value shows the amount of equity or debt as a reference only.

Issue value is the value at which the security is sold in the primary market. The difference between nominal and issue values is related to the services of dealer firms that distribute securities. Dealers buy securities from the issuer at face value and sell them to investors at issue value.



Book value is the actual cost of purchasing the security. This value is determined on the basis of financial reporting documents.

Cancellation (liquidation) value - the value of the part of the real (existing) property at the actual sale price corresponding to one security.

Collateral value is the value of securities used as collateral for borrowing and lending. Collateral value basically refers to the maximum amount of credit that a security can pledge.

Consumption value is the profit generated by the increase in the value of the exchange rate.

Let's consider the methods of calculation of investments in securities (shares and bonds). Accounting for investments in securities can be divided into several interrelated areas:

- formation of purchase value;
- determining the method of evaluation of involved financial investments;
- formation of account value;
- revaluation issues;
- formation of the financial results of transactions with them and the method of removing them from the balance sheet.

The formation of the value of the purchase of securities is of great importance, because in relation to the expenses included in the purchase price, their accounting value and, finally, the financial result are determined. Such expenses should include only transaction costs related to the purchase of securities. The main part of these expenses is the cost of the security paid for sale. It is necessary to include the costs of transactions related to the purchase of securities, which are necessary for the implementation of this transaction.

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