

ASSESSMENT OF THE VALUE OF A COMPANY: HISTORICAL AND THEORETICAL BASIS

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Abstract

Modern. economy under the circumstances every one company for every how method and tools through done increaseable financial - economic activity efficiency constant monitoring important importance has. Analytical point of view from the point of view such monitoring efficiency analysis certain method how correct selected and to be used related. Organization efficiency how much high if , external and internal users for necessary the information that is inside received effective information the company financial status and management different at the levels acceptance made of decisions efficiency so much reliable It will be.

Keywords: Expenses assessment; activity efficiency; financial status monitoring; cost approach; income approach; comparative approach; assessment method; business value; value maximum at the level increase; value factors.

Introduction

Usually, the market under the circumstances any one the deal the company value assessment order without doing standing done increase possible If we do business enterprise as seeing If we leave , the owner him/her complete disposal to grow right has was property The complex concepts of “ business ”, “ enterprise ” and “ company ” considered a synonym and them one term – “ evaluation ” with "object " to unite possible . Uzbekistan " Evaluation " in the Republic activity " about " law legal to individuals relevant was every how assessment of objects value assessment for unconditional the right defines . So whole complex as of the enterprise value assessment in our country modern economy under the circumstances the company analysis to do for comfortable tool is considered .

So so that the organization financial-economic monitoring the activities wide widespread methods between the company value assessment method his/her financial and organizational monitoring the structure the most universal tool as separation recommendation is being done .

Literature review on the topic

The first references in the economic literature to the use of discounted cash flows in business valuation date back to the beginning of the last century. In the wake of the stock market crash of 1929, discounted cash flow analysis became popular as a method of valuing securities. Accordingly, the concept of discounting cash flows was first mentioned by the American economist, a representative of neoclassical theorists, Irving Fisher, in his book “The Theory of



Interest”, published in 1930. It was also later elaborated in economic terms in the scientific work “The Theory of Investment Value”, published in 1938 by John Burr William[1].

Damodaran (A.Damodaran) in his scientific work “Damodaran on Valuation-Security analysis for Investment and Corporate Finance” (Damodaran on Valuation-Security analysis for Investment and Corporate Finance) provides a guide to choosing the right business valuation model. He divided business valuation into three parts, the first two parts of which provide a simplified view of the most commonly used relative valuation models in business valuation, discounted cash flow and the third part focuses mainly on the main factors affecting business value, such as liquidity, synergy, control, and transparency. In his opinion, there are various valuation models for valuing a business, and it is important to choose the right model and know how to use it to achieve a reasonable value[2].

According to S. Elmirzayev, the author of scientific literature on modern corporate governance, in order to have the necessary amount of money after a certain period of time, the administration of the corporate structure must direct the available money right now. In this case, when making decisions, it is necessary to evaluate future cash flows based on the current value of the money. To assess the current value and future value of money, professional appraisers use a special method of discounting cash flows[3].

It should be noted that opinions on approaches and methods for assessing business value have also been expressed by such scientists and researchers as B. Khodiyev, F. Matmurodov, K. Khomitov and Kh. Khudoykulov. For example, Kh. Khudoykulov, in his scientific work on improving the mechanism for assessing stock market assets, says that “the amount of return on investment by companies in the corporate system when implementing a new investment project and the amount of income received by shareholders is determined through the financial asset valuation model.” The discounted cash flow method determines the capital value of companies[4]. In our opinion, the capital value of an enterprise indicates the average value of the business and investment value. Based on this, it indicates that the company will borrow or increase its own capital.

Research Methodology

During the study, systematic analysis, statistical group and comparative analysis, expert evaluation, and other methods were used.

Analysis and Results

the Republic of Uzbekistan, its use allows for analysis within the framework of several activities. Thus together financial and management organizational structures and in general management efficiency determination for main indicators is considered.

Abroad, Uzbekistan The company also operates in the Republic value evaluation relevance assessment goals, the company activity to the field, its to the size and his/her continuous affecting performance to factors looking at the value assessment model adaptation opportunity related to. This fact the company value evaluation to oneself typical characteristic main aspect as places: this without, the value assessment this is the value model directly from ensuring flexibility except, sequence, effective of value money expression, evaluation mechanism to the goal compatibility and his/her market direction.



Calculated of value last indicator , rule in general , evaluation to the purpose suitable accordingly chosen assessment to the method Depends . Value evaluation all methods profitable , costly and comparative such as to approaches is divided into . The above three approach analysis to do and straight away assessment for necessary was different different information requires collection .

This in the article author the company value in evaluation research the results Research results to the author business value evaluation external and internal users all possible was operations done increase in the process use for necessary was the most important information and business property manipulation providing mechanism as to show opportunity gave . The author position the value evaluation role description and him/her foreign entrepreneurship in structures use the results analysis to do examples with explained .

In theory , the value assessment information collection , analysis to do and known as a date money in value the value straight away assessment for orderly and targeted It is a process . Please note that worth , value in evaluation this of the process all main features available . With this together , the most important characteristic feature his/her purposeful , because the company calculated final value assessment to the purpose related will be . Other as in other words , the goal the value shapes .

The organization value in evaluation three main approach available : profitable , costly and comparative . All three approach the company value assessment for one row methods inside takes . In general when you get the value evaluation all three approach from each other difference does , because they the research transfer and evaluation every one approach for gathered to various information Theoretically , the company 's value , perfect competition under the circumstances three kind approach with related methods use through calculating when it comes out three also in the option kind to be need . However, all The markets are also perfect. not , that's why for , in many cases , calculated values similar result does not give . So so , certain situation for the most attractive business value determination for all three approach use through one the company value calculation often to the goal is compatible [5]. Any assessment process main complexity assessment method the most worthy type is to choose and every one appraiser self - chosen assessment method and final value objective reliable and very clear to the fact that absolutely confidence harvest can cannot [6].

Last in years the company value management in the system business value assessment issue separately importance has This was in the system the company value assessment process experts by enterprise activity indicators analysis to do elements of the organization internal the situation , its organizational management system , strategic planning and forecasting , as well as the results control to do and necessary corrections to enter and fast decisions acceptance to do complex accordingly unifying system as interpretation [7] .

Other as telling if so , this without the value assessment the company external and internal users for important was information source to be , to be financial-economic activity , in the field position and management and market by " excess "rated " or " low" " rated " level . Rating results the following for important :

- which companies investment to do for useful that about decision acceptance doer investors ;
- industry in the field their positions to strengthen aspiring potential partner companies ;



- company management - assessment object , company value change for assessment certain period for done of affairs efficiency ;
- again investment for certain the project choice according to business value assessment results based on decision acceptance doer company owners ;
- other users are mainly external (e.g. , country citizens and in general state): this in case the company value about information to the company relatively well - known one loyalty level formation from factors one service does , as well as its in industry position and at the market reputation ' - e ' type .

Any in the situation , the company value in evaluation his/her affect the value possible was the most numerous factors into account to take need . Example for , software working release in the field one row of companies value assessment in the example of the company to the value different indicators the impact analysis to do this showed that the business value financial and economic of activity main aspects descriptive one row indicators with strong is related to : income , EBIT (interest , taxes , depreciation) and from depreciation previous income) , sales size , gross income and others . With this together , the company value and average annual growth level between the most strong correlation observed [8]. This relationship with , most of in cases where its value management in the system the value assessment business value maximum at the level increase for done is increased .

Often , the company value in evaluation only the company financial in the report information provided into account is taken . With this together , company on balance and other report in the forms reflection not delivered big volume data available . However , this information is often organization calculated value to increase help For example , the main from factors one human capital value – systematic training , qualification increase and relevant comfortable work conditions provided with qualified , high qualified team there is when created or potential accordingly created additional value or money flow [9]. Analysis simplification for the company value with determined independent variables as following factors acceptance is done:

- human capital efficiency (human to capital added value ratio as interpretation done) ;
- capital structure efficiency (capital structure added to value ratio as interpretation done) ;
- debt of funds efficiency (added) value and debt funds ratio as reflection delivered) .

The company's calculated value to increase capable was again one factor innovation value to be possible . Innovations themselves often the company on the balance reflection unattainable intangible is active . With this together , modern economy under the circumstances this additional money flow formation and business value maximum at the level increase important This is news . far within the period money flow working release to the possibility has news although , news , financial and management in their calculations different interpretation is material not been assets into account received without the company perspective reflection brings and money in terms of not counted [10].

Innovation and intellectual capital mainly the company business reputation On the one hand , the company 's working release potential to increase aimed at of innovations existence the company share price to increase help gives , this and in turn capitalization to grow take comes and that's why for his/her value increases . Other from the side , from his wealth corporate social responsibility to the level directly related was intellectual capital , organization high at



the level of business general value increasing additional expenses to create opportunity gives . From this besides , in addition money flow create through , by itself , intellectually capital efficiency growth , existing and potential customers and organization partners loyalty to increase help As a result , the organization intellectual of capital efficiency increase , opportunities use and new innovations working exit through business to increase goodwill through the company value to increase help giving three to power has will be [11] .

Often , business value in calculation brand value into account This is not available . concept , usually , finance with related was term as acceptance is done , but this completely correct approach The brand is actually the company 's reputation descriptive main information source be , therefore for indirectly business reputation This perspective in view of the majority experts the company value calculation with one in the row , its goods value calculation to the goal considered appropriate because brand The value of the company value organization does [12]. Of the above all of them into account received without , in general the value assessment issue and the value management according to assessment the issue , in particular , every one organization legislation at the level and activity at the level again seeing exit and requiring improvement topics . General standard models the company internal and external influence new factors and permanent variable market conditions and economic situation because of again It requires review .

Current on the day In Uzbekistan accounting account and report in the system organizations financial and economic to the situation related reflection delivered information combine for the purpose international financial report standards (IFRS) active accordingly current is being done . Often , IFRS the company transfer necessity as an argument for experts balance structure elements evaluation big objectivity , in particular , fairness value according to again in evaluation main tools objective evaluation This shows denial of statement for come on , this on point in detail We will stop .

IFRS data according to the elements evaluation one how many types existing : true (historical) , fair , restoration (re) (value) value , saleable (returnable) was price , discounted value . Fair value of the system core as in standards will be reviewed and asset on sale or market participants in the middle assessment date (release) price) by regular deal within obligation in submission as a sum payable described [13].

Fair the value valuation , transactions asset or obligation for the most big volume and activity to the level has was active at the market happened to be shows . Fair of value the most good indicator - active at the market quotation to do , that is , to asset or obligation with structured transactions enough in quantity and permanent information to give for enough in quantity done increaseable market . If the main if not , the company for the most acceptable market is selected , this on the ground asset sell or obligation in submission the most less the amount payment , transaction expenses and transportation costs from reducing then maximum the amount to take possible . Fair the value valuation , asset sell or debt obligations submission according to deal organization the most comfortable in the market done increase in mind holds .

IFRS valuation tools and in Uzbekistan applicable evaluation main methods briefly comparative analysis to do by IFRS evaluable value deep semantic to the load has it's not and the company financial condition and his/her real full value express cannot , because the price itself is mainly market data relies on and stocks from the market moves away and usable



information valuable papers market only his/her stock capital value related to business real value information about one part reflection will bring .

So as a tradition from approaches used without and modern economic conditions into account received without the company value evaluation use organization financial status and his/her industry in the field to the position complete objective information to take opportunity From such information use the company leadership and to the owners of the enterprise hidden potential come true release for very many opportunities creating gives and same in the " manager-owner " system at the time strategies each other cooperation installation opportunity gives .

Conclusion and Suggestions

Business valuation allows you to predict the future cash flows of a company for a certain period, as well as calculate the value of the company in the terminal period. The most optimal from the point of view of investments is the income method, since the value of the enterprise involves assessing the future income stream, and not the value of assets (buildings, equipment, machinery, tangible assets, structures).

The main advantages of the discounted cash flow method over the profit capitalization method are that the discounted cash flow method allows you to evaluate an enterprise with uneven and often negative financial results.

Profitable approach can be used to evaluate any activity. However, there are cases when it gives the most accurate result of the market value of an objective enterprise. The use of this method is most rational for evaluating enterprises at a certain stable stage of economic development. The income approach is less often used when evaluating enterprises that are subject to systematic losses (although a negative value of the business value can be a fact for making management decisions). It is advisable to be careful when using this method when evaluating newly created enterprises, even if they are promising enterprises. The lack of retrospective income makes it difficult to objectively predict the future cash flows of the business.

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