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Umid Abdullaevich Otajonov
PhD, senior scientific researcher,
Tashkent state university of economics,
Republic of Uzbekistan

**SECTION 31. Economic research, finance,
innovation, risk management.**

THE ROLE OF PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS IN ENSURING COMPETITIVENESS OF ENTERPRISES

Abstract: *The key issue in creating a portfolio is to find out the share of securities with different characteristics. For example, the basic principles of the formation of the classical conservative (low-risk) portfolio are the principle of conservatism, the principle of diversification and the principle of sufficient liquidity. The risk of losing a high risk portion of risk and reliability is likely to be offset by the loss of revenue from a reliable asset. Thus, the investment risk will not be a significant gain, and will not lose part of the principal amount. Naturally, no big gains can be expected without risk. However, practice shows that the majority of clients are satisfied with the high rate of profit of banks with a high level of risk, and they are reluctant to increase incomes with a high level of risk. Political instability, strikes, natural disasters and the launch of new transport routes bypassing the region can lead to a decrease in the share of all enterprises in the region. Statistical studies have shown that many stock markets can either grow or decrease simultaneously with this rule, although there are no explicit relationships between them, such as a single network or region. The other pair of securities, on the contrary, goes in the opposite direction. Of course, diversification between second-tier securities is good. Correlation analysis allows you to find the optimal balance between different types of securities in the portfolio, using this idea.*

Key words: *investments, portfolio investments, financial market, profit, stock market, securities, stocks, risk, income portfolio, growth portfolio.*

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Introduction

Integration of the country's economy into the world economy is achieved through the production of products directly to the foreign markets and the competitiveness of existing products, their role and status. One of the most important advantages of market economy is its competitiveness, which is one of the key elements of commodity production and market economy. The market is quite competitive there. Without competition, the economy will not develop. In order to achieve the desired outcome in this struggle, competition should be kept in constant control of the market demand, the value of the competitive business securities, and the quality and the price of the products produced so as to compete with all the sectors of the individual's personality and to overcome their competitive struggle.

Enterprises that are competing in the market have the right to beat each other without any limitation of law. The overcoming of competition depends on the extent of the company's

management's understanding of competition, how well the price policy is corrected. At the same time, any enterprise tries to maintain its position and position in the competitive struggle, encouraging every business entity, especially high-yielding dividends and interest-bearing securities, and offering high-quality products and services. When the goal is to develop the business, first of all, it is desirable to increase business profits and attract investment.

Economic transformations in the country are not enough both for the budget and the public. This requires a great deal of investment. Investments can be obtained through the financial market and the securities market. Therefore, the role of financial markets and securities in the economic growth of the country is considerable. Therefore, it is desirable to study the financial market in the context of a managed market economy, using free-of-charge, competitive price resources.



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The financial market - the emergence of historical money and the realization of financial relations, is a market of financial services in the society, which is the relationship that is associated with the temporary use or acquisition of financial resources. In addition, the financial market is a special form of free movement of money within the national and international scale. In the financial market, securities are the main trading objects and any enterprise wants to earn a great deal of money from these securities. The principal task of any financial institution manager is to incorporate the investor's needs, to form a portfolio of assets that combine reasonable risk and optimal profits. This, in turn, requires the management of the enterprise, in particular, to form several stocks (portfolios) rather than managers.

Literature review

Yu.F. Kasimov [2] proposed an accessible, but at the same time fairly complete presentation of the portfolio theory of G. Markovich. This theory, which represents one of the most important sections of the modern theory of investment, is devoted to the problem of choosing the optimal portfolio of securities. The presentation is conducted using geometric language, which allows to visualize the ideas and methods of portfolio analysis. YM Mirkin [3] in his works considered a wide range of problems from the concept and types of securities to the state regulation of the stock market, paid special attention to the activities of professional market participants, technology of operations with securities and financial calculations, proposed by AO Nedosekin [4] fuzzy sets theory to the tasks of financial management and, in particular, the analysis of investments in the market e securities. I examined the issues of assessing the risk of the issuer's bankruptcy, the project risk of direct investments, the risk of investing in shares, bonds, options and their combinations. Has resulted a technique of an estimation of investment appeal of actions. To facilitate understanding, a systematic exposition of the foundations of the theory of fuzzy sets is carried out. Proposed the author of the independent theory of risk assessment with the help of fuzzy sets lay down in the basis of a number of software products developed by Russian companies, VR Evstigneev [5], Berzon N.I. [7], V.A. Galanova, A.I. Basov [8], Tulas R.D. [9] proposed new approaches to understanding the mechanism of formation of profitability in the US stock market and its forecasting. The author's conclusions are based on a large amount of computational experiments using real market quotes.

Research Methodology

In the research, various management efficiency factors are used to analyze system approach,

selection and comparison analysis, and investment in the securities market, which can be divided into two groups: the effectiveness of investment and the absolute value of relative values. In terms of investment analysis, profitability and risk are key factors for assessing any investment.

Investments are divided into portfolio and real. Portfolio (financial) investments - investments in stocks, bonds, other securities, assets of other enterprises. Real investments - investments in the creation of new, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing enterprises. In this case, the investor enterprise, investing funds, increases its production capital-the basic production assets and the working capital necessary for their operation. [10]

The formation and management of the securities portfolio is the responsibility of professional securities market participants. The consumer value of securities is that through which the security holder satisfies the specific requirements of increasing its capital, taking part in the management of the enterprise. Because the market condition and the investor's capability determine its investment strategy. When formulating an effective portfolio of securities, it is necessary to determine the yield of each securities. The following formula plays an important role in this regard:

$$P = \frac{P_t - P_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}} \quad \text{or} \quad P = \text{Ln}\left(\frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}}\right) \quad (1)$$

here: P - securities yield;

P_t - annual value of securities in t years;

P_{t-1} - Securities rated after t year.

One of the easiest ways to predict returns is using mathematical expectations. The following formula is used to estimate future earnings per share:

$$P = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n P_t \quad (2)$$

We will try to find the most profitable investment portfolio of securities available in the joint-stock company "DAROMAD PLUS" operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Determine the profitability indicators using the above formulas, and then find out the actual and definitive 3-model of several companies' equity

$$P_{b,q} = 29250,9 + 782,14 * t; \quad (3)$$

$$T_d = 7252,6 + 188,6 * t; \quad (4)$$

based on the difference between the carrying amount and actual and identifiable 4th model paid dividends,

$$\begin{cases} E > 0, H < 0 \text{ бўлса, } X \\ E < 0, H < 0 \text{ бўлса, } M \\ E > 0, H > 0 \text{ бўлса, } Z \\ E > 0, H = 0 \text{ бўлса, } N \\ E < 0, H > 0 \text{ бўлса, } Y \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

шартлар асосида ҳолатлар бўйича гуруҳларга ажратиб олинади[6]. These five "simultaneously" simultaneously to ensure reliability of calculations on

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each conditional and well-defined model of "Income", "Low Income", "Medium-Income", "Good Income" and "High-Income" portfolios, Events have been completed in EXCEL.

Analysis and results

The essence of portfolio investment involves the distribution of the investment potential among different asset groups. When formulating a particular portfolio, the target interest rate between the various assets of the investor portfolio is selected, depending on the priorities and objectives of the business.

Portfolio Investment has a number of advantages and features relative to other types of capital investment. The portfolio of securities in the emerging stock market is an independent product that fully or partially sells the needs of investors to invest in the stock market. Typically, the risk / return ratio that is likely to improve during the portfolio management process is marketed for investment quality [2].

The main purpose of the portfolio investment is to improve the investment climate through the issuance of investment characteristics, which can not be accessed from the point of view of a particular securities issue and can only be obtained from them in a mixed way [3].

The new qualitative characteristic is provided only by the process of forming a portfolio. Thus, the securities portfolio is a means of ensuring stable income, which is required by the minimal risk for the investor.

Portfolio Investment allows planning, evaluating and controlling the final outcome of all investing activities in various sectors of the stock market. As a general rule, the portfolio represents a set of fixed-income securities with a minimum risk of losing their principal and current yields, as well as corporate bonds, bonds, and other government-guaranteed bonds of varying risk and security. Theoretically, a portfolio of securities may be of a kind, and may also change its structure by replacing a kind of securities with other types of securities. However, no securities can achieve such a result.

Portfolio investment opportunities allow us to talk about the market's maturity, which is quite right in our opinion. At the very beginning of transition to

market relations, debate on portfolio investment methods was only theoretically practical, even though there were banks and financial companies that were credited with trust management of their clients at the time. However, some of them have a distinctive feature of portfolio investment and are considered as a complex financial object to a coherent theory.

The following (3) - (4) models and (5) are as follows

ЕСЛИ(И(V8 – U8 > 0; X8 – W8 < 0); "X"; ЕСЛИ(И(V8 – U8 > 0; X8 – W8 = 0); "N"; ЕСЛИ(И(V8 – U8 < 0; X8 – W8 > 0); "Y"; ЕСЛИ(И(V8 – U8 > 0; X8 – W8 > 0); "Z"; ЕСЛИ(И(V8 – U8 < 0; X8 – W8 < 0); "M"; "Хато")))). The algorithmic model, without expert conclusions, allows scientifically-based quality indicators to be quantitative, as well as a general data map for distribution of 10 columns in each case:

Column 1 represents **Y**- a low-income, **M**- low-income, **N**- middle-income, **Z**-high-yielding, and **X**-high yielding portfolios. Column 2: Determines the values of each portfolio for the algorithm = SUMMESLI (\$ Y \$ 8: \$ Y \$ 42; "= Y"; AB12: AB16) (the number of observations revealed by the situation). Column 3: For each case, the percentage of total observations and column 4 growth rates are determined.

Column 5: Determines the gross domestic product volume for each case by using an algorithm: = SUMMESLI (\$ Y \$ 8: \$ Y \$ 42; "= Y"; U8: U42). Column 6 shows the percent growth in the total and the growth rate in column 7. Column 8: Calculates the sum of investment inputs in fixed capital in each case, and in column 9 the percentage of each case according to the algorithm: = SUMMESLI (\$ Y \$ 8: \$ Y \$ 42; "= Y"; W8: W42) Enables you to determine the effectiveness of 10 column portfolios. According to the general outcome, the overall average effectiveness of the distribution of portfolios received from the distribution of 4 cases (without a middle ranking) was 8.8%, the risk was at 0.43% and the risk was 2.98%.

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Table -1

The formation of profitable investment portfolio in the joint-stock investment fund "DAROMAD PLUS"

Analysis mode	Number of years of investigation			Summary of results					
	Total	%	growing % μ	The total carrying amount of the portfolio,	%	growing % μ	Total, dividend	%	Efficiency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Incompetent, Y	6	18%	18%	22005,6	45%	45%	693154,6	0%	0,03
Low income, M	5	15%	33%	450871,3	29%	75%	77227,8	1%	5,84
Middle income, N	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	-
Good earnings, Z	19	58%	58%	327690,1	21%	21%	61245,1	1%	5,35
High income, X	3	9%	67%	206173,4	4%	25%	63338,32	2%	3,26
Overall	33	100%		1535054,3	100%		366651,9	4%	

According to the data of the table, there are 33 stocks of shares of "DAROMAD PLUS" in the joint-stock company, which according to the groups mentioned above is appropriate. According to it, the Non-Profit share portfolio includes six corporate securities, five corporate securities in the Low-Income Shares Portfolio, 19 Stockings in Good-Profit Stock, and 3 Equity Shares in the High-Income Portfolio.

Conclusion and recommendations

In sum, when considering the issue of creating an investment portfolio, the investor has to define the indicators to be applied to:

- selection of optimal portfolio type;
- evaluate portfolio income and risk appetite for itself, and determine the extent to which the securities portfolio is different from earnings and risk;
- Identification of the starting portfolio of portfolio;
- selection of portfolio management scheme;

The main advantage of portfolio investment is the ability to select a portfolio to address specific investment issues [5].

In our opinion, for each of these, a portfolio of securities, each of which has a balance between expected returns (revenues) for a specified period of

time, is acceptable for the portfolio holder. These factors allow you to determine the type of securities portfolio. Portfolio type is an investment characteristic based on its income and risk ratio. It is important that the classification of the type of portfolio determines the source and the source of the earnings: the value of the course or current payments - dividends, interest accounts.

There are two main types of portfolios:

- Portfolio (income portfolio) aimed at income generation through interest and dividends;
- Portfolio (growth portfolio), which is directed to the growth of the cost of the investment funds.

Even though a growth portfolio, for example, is focused on shares that are an increase in the cost of an investment, it would be simpler to understand the portfolio as some kind of asset. It may also include securities with other investment attributes. As a result, the growth and profit portfolio is also considered.

The growth portfolio consists of shares of the growing companies. The purpose of this type of portfolio is to increase the portfolio value of the portfolio together with revenues. However, dividend payments are only paid in small amounts, so the rate of increase in the value of the total number of shares included in the portfolio determines the type of portfolio included in this group.

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