

Xo‘jabekova Ulug‘oy Ilhom qizi
Jizzakh Polytechnic Institute, student

CORPORATE STANDARDS ARE MANDATORY FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION, EACH EMPLOYEE OF THE ENTERPRISE

Abstract: Shareholders, managers, employees, customers, partners and suppliers of the joint-stock company, that is, interested parties. works by coordinating the interests of the state and society. Types of corporate associations: business association, concern, consortium, conglomerate, trust, holding.

Key words: The origin and development of corporate management can be divided into several stages, enterprise, economy.

Introduction: The selection of the head of the management body and the executive structure of the joint-stock company should be carried out on such a basis that both the qualifications and character of the person should match the nature of the work performed by the joint-stock company for the implementation of the strategic tasks of the joint-stock company. It is necessary to maximally mechanize and automate the work of various categories of managers, leading specialists and employees of the joint-stock company by using the latest technologies, as well as computing techniques. It is important not to allow the higher and executive bodies of the management, as well as the manager and employees of the joint-stock company to duplicate each other in the performance of their duties, and at the same time ensure a high level of interchangeability between them. . The prevalence of corporate governance in the practice of running a business in joint-stock companies under the conditions of a market economy is one of the important indicators describing the level of openness and development of a country. Issues of protection of joint-stock companies and shareholders' rights in Uzbekistan are covered by the Civil Code, "On Protection of Joint-Stock Companies and Shareholders' Rights", "On the Securities Market" and other laws, Presidential decrees and are regulated by decisions, government decisions, departmental regulatory legal documents, as well as internal documents of joint-stock companies.

It is necessary to objectively consider the rights and obligations of the participants of corporate relations, to properly coordinate them and bring them to the "common denominator". In this case, it is necessary to remember that the corporation is a legal entity with its own status, goals and tasks, and they do not fully correspond to the situation of individuals and groups of these individuals participating in the activities of the corporation.

Specific features of the establishment of joint stock companies and their legal status in the spheres of banking, investment and insurance activities, as well as privatization of state organizations are determined by legal documents.

If the international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates different provisions than those stipulated in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the protection of joint-stock companies and shareholders' rights, the provisions of the international agreement shall be applied.

Due to the fact that the concept of "corporation" is not legally consolidated in the legislation of the country, two different meanings are observed in the interpretation of this concept.

Corporations include all business entities that are considered commercial organizations and are based on membership, and only joint-stock companies are included according to other signs.

The laws of such developed countries establish the status of a corporation as a legal entity with a specific organizational structure, rights and obligations, and at the same time determine the main norms and mechanisms for managing interactions between the participants of the corporate community.

Mechanisms of corporate governance work on the basis and framework of certain rules, norms and standards developed in the circles of state regulatory bodies, judicial bodies and businessmen. This set of rules, norms and standards forms the institutional basis of corporate governance.

The norms of corporate governance include the following.

I. Norms and rules of state law - produced by the state and regulating the activities of joint-stock companies (centralized norms). These include company laws, securities laws, shareholder and investment protection laws, bankruptcy laws, tax laws, and more.

II. Norms enforced by shareholding societies and regulating its internal life (shareholding corporate norms): mutual agreement on voluntary accepted standards of corporate governance and internal norms defining the procedure for their implementation at the company level (corporate securities listing requirements, codes and corporate governance recommendations).

III. Norms given in the so-called organizational contracts, that is, in agreements aimed at establishing, continuing, terminating (in other words, organizing) business relations with other parties.

IV. Community practice and business culture.

Corporate law is a system of rules developed in an enterprise, which expresses the will of interested parties and regulates various aspects of the organization's activities.

Signs of corporate law:

- corporate law is normative, i.e. general in nature

composed of the rules of mutual relations;

- corporate law forms a system of norms regulating all aspects of the organization's activity;

- corporate norms are mandatory for every member of the organization, every employee of the enterprise;

- corporate standards are usually expressed in written form, and corporate documents serve as a form of their establishment;

- corporate standards are accepted in the enterprise and represent the will of a separate independent association team;

- provided by coercion when corporate norms are violated.

Conclusion: Shareholders, as owners of residual property, must have certain guaranteed rights in exchange for the risk they take. This includes ownership, the right to transfer shares, the right to receive a share of profits and the right to participate in important corporate decisions. If the shareholders are not given free rights, they will soon lose their trust in the society. This makes it difficult to attract investment to the society and endangers the stability of the entire activity.

References:

1. Norboyev O‘.M. Aholi bandligi va yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish holatini statistik baholash.//Davlat statistika qo‘mitasining “O‘zbekiston statistika axborotnomasi” ilmiy – ommabop elektron jurnali. – Toshkent, 2021 yil №3-son. www.statmirror.uz
2. Norboyev O‘.M. Yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish holatini statistik baholash //“Raqamli iqtisodiyotni shakllantirish sharoitida ctatistika tizimini yanada takomillashtirish” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi anjumanlari to‘plami. –Toshkent, Toshkent moliya instituti, 2022 yil 18 mart.-391-393 betlar.
- 3.Norboyev O‘.M. O‘zbekiston Respublikasida aholi bandligini ta‘minlashning iqtisodiy-statistik tahlili. //Davlat statistika qo‘mitasining “O‘zbekiston statistika axborotnomasi” ilmiy – ommabop elektron jurnali. – Toshkent, 2022 yil №1 -son. www.statmirror.uz
- 4.Norboyev O‘.M. Hududlarda aholining ish bilan bandlik holatini oshirish yo‘nalishlari //“Statistikaning zamonaviy muammolari: nazariya, uslubiyot va amaliyot” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiyasi anjumanlari to‘plami. –Toshkent, KMO i STI, 2022 yil 26 noyabr.-248-251 betlar.
5. Norboyev O‘.M. Jizzax viloyatida aholi bandligi va yangi ish o‘rinlarini yaratish holatini statistik baholash //O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti huzuridagi Statistika agentligining “O‘zbekiston statistika axborotnomasi” ilmiy ommabop elektron jurnali. – Toshkent, 2023 yil №2-son. www.statmirror.uz
6. Норбоев У.М. Методы анализа состояния трудовых ресурсов, использования рабочего времени на предприятии// Актуальные научные исследования в современном мире, Переяслав 2022, Украина. 173 -178 стр.
7. Портес А. Неформальная экономика и ее парадоксы // Экономическая социология. 2003, № 5. С. 37–38.
8. Седлак М. Тенденции развития секториальной структуры экономики // Проблемы теории и практики управления. 1998, №2. С. 31–32.
9. Туленков, М.В. Организационно-управленческие основы регулирования занятости в Германии / М.В.Туленков // Бюл. ИПК ГСЗУ. – 2004, № 1. С. 50–54.
10. Узякова Е.С., Узяков М.Н. Занятость и эффективная занятость в российской экономике // Проблемы прогнозирования. –2011, № 6. С. 89–101.
11. Уильямсон О. Поведенческие предпосылки современного экономического анализа // THESIS. Т.1. Вып. 3. –М.: Начала-Пресс, 1993. С.71–72.