

**BIZNES KORPORATIV BOSHQARUVDA IQTISODIY O'SISHNI TA'MINLASHDA JAHON
TAJRIBASI**

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Annotatsiya: Maqolada biznes korporativ boshqaruvni samaradorligini oshirishda iqtisodiy o'sishning jahon tajribasi namunalari tahlil keltirilgan.

Tayanch so'zlar: Korporativ boshqaruv, aksiyadorlik jamiyati, qimmatli qog'oz.

Annotation: The article analyzes examples of world experience of economic growth in improving the efficiency of business corporate management.

Key words: Corporate management, joint-stock company, stock.

The modern conditions of the globalization of the world economy require the leaders of local industrial enterprises to create processes and management systems in accordance with the globally recognized international standards. The formation of an effective system of corporate management is an objective necessity that has the status of a joint-stock company as an organizational legal form. The modern conditions of the globalization of the world economy require the leaders of local industrial enterprises to create processes and management systems in accordance with world-recognized international standards. Formation of an effective system of corporate management is an objective necessity for more than 600 organizations with the status of open joint-stock company as an organizational and legal form.

Today, corporate management is one of the modern manifestations of the shareholder form of ownership. In it, the interests of several owners are united, investors' capitals are united within the framework of a single goal.

In the economic and legal system of the country, in essence, joint stock companies are equated with the concept of a corporation generally accepted in the world economic and legal practice, with smaller conditionalities. In corporate management, the level of development of the activities of corporations serves to increase economic growth, productivity, engagement and efficiency of business. As stated by the head of our state, Shavkat Mirziyoev, in the priority directions of economic development and liberalization of his Decree No. PF-4947 "On the strategy of actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", paragraph 3.4. - "In the economy it was emphasized that it is necessary to continue institutional and structural reforms aimed at reducing the participation of the state, protecting the right of private property and further strengthening its priority position, encouraging the development of small business and private entrepreneurship. Achieving the effective development of corporate management requires deep understanding and understanding of its true essence, research of scientific and theoretical approaches that allowed it to be formed as a scientific field. It is also worth saying that the strengthening of international relations in joint-stock companies established as a result of the expropriation and privatization of property requires a wider introduction of an effective corporate management system. Therefore, further improvement of the corporate management system in joint-stock companies is an important factor in attracting investments to all sectors of the economy. Therefore, since the process of forming its own national corporate governance model in the Republic of Uzbekistan is in the initial stages, the implementation of corporate governance and its prospective development in the future, focusing on solving the problems of one or another model of the economy are considered to be the main tasks of the course. Today, in the conditions of modernization of the country, the economic basis of joint-stock companies is changing dramatically. Since it is a multi-level economy, joint-stock companies based on various forms of ownership are conducting practical activities, so it is important to conduct their analysis, evaluation, extensive scientific research of changes in their structure, and study of factors affecting their activity. is enough.

The corporate governance system is different in each country based on its own characteristics and according to the socio-economic situation. The level of development of corporate governance in the country is directly related to the rights of shareholders, their capital and the state of development of joint-stock companies. Currently, we can see the American, German and Japanese models of corporate governance in world practice.

The American model is built on the basis of ensuring that every citizen has personal wealth, while the German model is based on ensuring the economic security of every citizen. The Japanese corporate

governance model is a model between the German and American models, incorporating some of their elements. We will consider the comparative analysis of these models. The American model of corporate governance is directly related to the characteristics of the system of shareholder ownership in the United States.

Micro-level improvement of the corporate management system in the Republic of Uzbekistan is an important factor in attracting domestic investments to all areas of the economy. Corporate management of economic associations has a positive effect on their economic indicators, activities and ability to attract capital necessary for economic growth. The main goal of corporate governance is to protect the interests of shareholders. The legal foundations of the corporate management system have been created in our republic, that is, the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On the protection of the rights of joint-stock companies and shareholders" and "On the protection of the rights of investors in the stock market". Among these are the laws of What is a corporation? A corporation is a group of legal and natural persons united for profit and other interests. A group of legal and natural persons can combine their property and funds and form a new (enterprise) joint-stock company (JSC). The purpose of establishing a new joint-stock company is to engage in certain types of activities and earn income. The need arises from the management of a new joint-stock company established on the basis of corporate ownership. The financial and economic stability of the company depends on its direct management. With the development of the joint-stock company form of ownership, the process of separation of the owners of the property, that is, the management of the corporation, appears. This, in turn, creates the problem of control of property owners over managers. The purpose of establishing control is to use the property under their control in the most effective way, taking into account the interests of the owners. The main participants of corporate relations are the owner (shareholder) of the corporation and its managers. It creates favorable conditions for the company due to the fact that the participants have invested their first capital, and together with this, they assume a much higher risk compared to other participants of corporate relations. The degree of utilization of invested capital directly depends on the performance of managers. In addition, active participants in corporate management of corporate relations are other groups interested in the company's activities (employees of the company, creditors, local authorities, etc.). The level of real participation in the process of corporate management depends on the historically formed market relations, the economic policy of the state, the activities of financial institutions (relations), forms of involvement, legal norms and other factors. The interaction of various groups involved in corporate governance depends on a number of factors and circumstances. The historically formed composition of share capital (investment) depends on the amount of a package of shares owned by one or another group of investors and managers, the terms of purchase of shares, the types of owners and the features of their interests in relation to the company, and other factors.

In Japan, state-owned enterprises are divided into three main types:

- departmental enterprises belonging to a certain office in the government or local self-government bodies and managed by the head of this office;
- public corporations - enterprises established at the expense of the government or local bodies and having the status of a legal entity, their management is carried out by hired managers;
- mixed enterprises established in the form of a joint-stock company or a limited liability company, partially owned by the state only in accordance with its share in the share capital. Departmental enterprises belong to departments or divisions of the central government, and they operate on the basis of special budget accounts - a system of financing the operations of state-owned enterprises that arose historically in Japan. They participate as an addition to the main account of the state budget, whose function is to finance the state apparatus. Public corporations and mixed companies are combined under the concept of "separate legal entity" in Japan. Their number is 99 in total, of which 3 are state companies, 13 are state corporations, 19 are executive corporations, 9 are state financial corporations, 4 are banks, 1 is a trade corporation, 10 are separate companies, 42 are other "separate legal entities". In addition, there are "sanctioned legal entities" - enterprises established by agencies with the support of the government, but considered by their nature to be private independent corporations. In this case, government agencies have the right to interfere in the decision-making process in these corporations. Such enterprises, which are not the subject of direct state ownership, are very close to corporations operating in the field of direct regulation by their position. In addition, there are 39 pure state-owned corporations, 17 mixed and 1 special type of corporation in Japan, which remains a "separate legal entity" only by virtue of its charter. In Japan, state-owned enterprises are subject to public control. Parliament controls the activities of departmental enterprises. In addition to the

parliament, the Ministry of Finance also participates in the control and approval of budgets, plans and financial statements. Changes in the prices of goods and services are allowed only with the approval of the Department of Economic Planning; Management of general affairs under the Financial Audit Chamber and the Office of the Prime Minister The Administrative Inspection Department supervises the current activities of departmental enterprises. Public corporations are also controlled by the government and relevant ministries. However, the difference is that in the field of administrative regulation, there is less here than in departmental enterprises, and managers have independence in making decisions. Excluding former state companies - "Kokutestu", "Sambai", Japan Development Bank, Export-Import Bank, state financial corporations.

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