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PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISE, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Abstract: In this article, "Uzpakhtasanoat" JSC continued the work in this regard and carried out modernization work in 9 enterprises in the system and reconstruction work in 1 enterprise. Currently, the development of the field of information and communication technologies is one of the main factors of the modernization of the national economy and the formation of an innovative economy.

Keywords: Enterprise, information and communication technologies, development of the field, modernization of the national economy.

Introduction: PQ-1730 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 21, 2012 "On measures for the introduction and further development of modern information and communication technologies" and "Introduction of information and communication technologies to the real sector of the economy" dated April 3, 2014 On the basis of the decision No. PQ-2158 "On Implementation Measures", the reforms carried out in the enterprises of the sector, in particular, to the processes of mutual information exchange, ensuring information security, turning financial and economic reports into electronic documents issues of implementing a complex program are gaining importance. In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 24, 2024 "On measures to introduce modern corporate management methods in joint-stock companies", new organizational structures were formed and approved in accordance with this decision in all joint-stock companies in the system. In this regard, a mechanism for step-by-step implementation and further development of information and communication technologies was developed within JSC "Uzpakhtasanoat". Corporate management is the relationship between company managers and owners (participants of joint-stock companies) in order to ensure the effectiveness of the company's activities and to protect the interests of its owners, as well as other interested parties (creditors, partners, customers, company personnel, etc.). is a system of mutual relations.

The goals and tasks of corporate management are to ensure the balance of interests of various groups of persons involved in the activities of the joint-stock company (shareholders, managers, members of the cocktail team, local government bodies, lending banks, suppliers, etc.).

Principles of corporate governance. Based on the practice of various countries in the field of corporate governance, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (IHRT) recommended to be based on 4 main principles when revising the legislation in the field of corporate governance:

- the fairness of management rules that create conditions for effective operation of the company by ensuring the rights of all its participants, including the owners of small share packages (minority) in conditions of healthy competition;

- transparency, which provides for timely and accurate disclosure of all important issues related to the company, including property structure, financial condition, results of operations, etc.,

- accountability, which provides for clearly defining the functions and powers of all management bodies, accountability of executive bodies to the supervisory board and shareholders;

- the responsibility of management and persons who make decisions related to the company's activities to shareholders and other interested parties.

The work in this direction is organized as follows in "Uzpakhtasanoat" JSC:

The tasks of the general meeting of the company's shareholders, the Supervisory Board and the Executive body are approved in accordance with the Company's Charter. Including

- Tasks and functions of the general meeting of shareholders;
- The general meeting of shareholders is the supreme management body of the company.
- The general meeting of shareholders is led by the chairman of the company's supervisory board, and if he is absent due to valid reasons, by one of the members of the company's supervisory board;

The company must hold a general meeting of shareholders (annual general meeting of shareholders) every year;

The annual general meeting of shareholders shall be held within the terms specified in the charter of the company, but no later than six months after the end of the financial year. On the election of the company's supervisory board and audit commission (inspector) at the general meeting, members of the sole executive body of the company (hereinafter referred to as the director), collegial executive body (hereinafter referred to as the board), trustees the issues regarding the possibility of extending the term of the contract with the manager, restructuring it or canceling it, as well as the annual report of the society in accordance with the twelfth and thirteenth paragraphs of the first part of Article 59 of this Law, the development of the society by the executive body of the society and the monitoring board reports and other documents on the measures taken to achieve the strategy will be reviewed. Approving the annual report and annual business plan of the society, as well as the strategy of the medium and long-term development of the society based on the main directions and goals of the society's activities.

Duties and functions of the Supervisory Board. The supervisory board of the company carries out general management of the company's activities, with the exception of solving issues included in the scope of authority of the general meeting of shareholders by this Law and the charter of the company. In a society where the number of shareholders who own voting shares is less than thirty people, the duties of the supervisory board of the society may be assigned to the general meeting of shareholders by the charter of the society. In such cases, the charter of the company should indicate a specific person or the management body of the company, which is included in the scope of its authority to decide on the issue of holding a general meeting of shareholders.

Conclusion: The meeting of the supervisory board of the society is convened by the chairman of the supervisory board on his own initiative, at the request of the supervisory board of the society, audit commission (inspector), member of the executive body, as well as other persons specified in the charter of the society. The procedure for convening and holding a meeting of the supervisory board of the society is determined in the charter of the society.

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