

Technological experiences of improving the efficiency of the enterprise, improving the system

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Abstract: First of all, in order to improve the efficiency of the enterprise, as well as to increase the amount of net profit, to reduce costs such as period costs, administrative costs, and to increase the efficiency of the use of fixed assets, it is necessary to renew the fixed assets and technological re-equipment.

Keywords: improving the efficiency of the enterprise, improving the system, management of the joint-stock company, attracting investments.

Secondly; In order to ensure the effective operation of the enterprise, specific measures should be determined to improve the corporate management system, to increase the responsibility of the management of the joint-stock company. The following areas are important:

- increasing the charter fund;
 - attraction of additional investments;
 - improvement of the dividend policy in the joint-stock company in order to increase the attractiveness of the company's shares for investors;
 - formation of internal corporate relations based on mutual trust and respect between company shareholders, supervisory board members and executive bodies;
 - ensuring the level of openness of information in the management process of the joint-stock company, as well as the regular reporting of the management bodies of the joint-stock company to shareholders or shareholders;
 - it is necessary to improve and improve the work of internal audit.
- Thirdly; In a joint-stock company, we can see that corporate management and management are divided into functions as follows.
- owners (shareholders) who voluntarily refused to participate in the current management of their property;
 - indirect managers who do not own community property and manage foreign property. The qualitative stage in the complexity of management problems occurred as a result of the formation of large companies (joint-stock companies, holdings, financial-industrial groups) with a large

number of shareholders and a complex structure. A joint-stock company can be established by establishing or reorganizing a legal entity (adding, dividing, separating, changing).

On establishing the company, approving its charter and approving the value expressed in money of the securities, other property rights or other rights that have a monetary value expressed by the founder to pay for the company's shares decisions are taken unanimously by the founders. Large investors, such as investment and pension funds, insurance companies, who have given up direct personal participation in the current management of the property, have appeared as company owners. Therefore, professional hired managers began to play an important role in the management of companies. In addition, in recent times, individuals and organizations (employees of the company, regional authorities, etc.) who are not the owners, but are related to it in one way or another, are trying to play an active role in the process of using corporate property. The main content of corporate management is to balance the interests of various persons involved in the activities of the joint-stock company. Taking into account the complex and contradictory nature of corporate management, the problem of forming a mechanism for resolving conflicts and agreements between various participants of the corporate community and various bodies that manage its activities is of particular importance for the shareholders of the joint-stock company in our country. In modern corporations, shareholders purchase shares and a situation has arisen that places its funds at the disposal of the corporation and assumes the risk associated with the efficiency of the use of this investment. At the same time, shareholders do not participate in solving the tasks of current management of the company's activities and do not show it in interactions with external organizations. The right to make decisions on the current management of the corporation is entrusted by the shareholders to the hired managers.

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 laws of 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. The system of mutual relations between the managers of the company and its owners (shareholders, investors), as well as other interested parties, aimed at ensuring the effective operation of the company, is the system of corporate governance. In particular, corporate governance is a set of organizational, legal and economic measures that combine the interests of key stakeholders in the organization of effective management of the company.

Conclusion: In order to improve the efficiency of the enterprise, as well as to increase the amount of net profit, it is desirable to reduce costs such as period costs, administrative costs, and to improve the efficiency of the use of fixed assets.

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