

EXECUTIVE BODIES IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**Murodkhonov Mukhammad Sodiq***Student of Kokaldosh secondary special school under
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Annotation: There is currently no single definition of the concept of “corporate governance”. Theoretically, corporate governance can be discussed in many different ways, so there are many definitions of this concept. Corporate governance is a set of economic and administrative mechanisms for the implementation of joint-stock property rights and the formation of the structure of corporate control; a system of interaction between the company’s management, its board of directors, shareholders and other stakeholders to pursue their own interests. This article discusses opinions and comments about executive bodies in corporate governance.

Keywords: corporate governance, executive, body, document, mechanism, shareholder.

In Soviet times, encyclopedic dictionary management was considered as "an element, function of organized systems of different nature (biological, social, technical), ensuring the preservation of their specific structure, maintaining the mode of operation, the implementation of their programs and goals". Social management is the process of influencing society to regulate, maintain, improve and develop its quality characteristics. Distinguish spontaneous control, which is the result of the interaction of different forces, a mass of random individual actions, and conscious management by public institutions and organizations (government, etc.). Corporate governance is a type of social governance. A corporation is a specific organized system, the element of which is management. Its essence is to influence the corporation as a system of social relations (organized system) to regulate them and maintain their originality.

Corporate governance is the conscious management carried out by specially created bodies in a corporation. In addition, corporate bodies are formed in the manner prescribed by law, and the law defines the boundaries of authority between these bodies. Hence, corporate governance is, first of all, management carried out on the basis of the legislation and internal documents of the corporation adopted in accordance with the legislation. Thus, in the narrow sense, corporate governance is the influence exerted on the corporation as an organized system by specially structured bodies operating within its powers. According to art. According to Article 53 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, a legal entity acquires civil rights and assumes obligations through its own bodies acting in accordance with the law and other legal acts, founding documents. The bodies of a legal entity form and express their will, manage its activities.

Bodies of a legal entity are governing bodies. Thus, the Federal Law “On Joint Stock Companies” No. 208-FZ of December 26, 1995, the charter of the company should include the structure and powers of the governing bodies. The joint stock company is the way they make decisions. The essence of corporate governance in the broadest sense is the process of finding a balance between the various participants of the corporation: shareholders and management, groups of individuals and the interests of the corporation in general through the implementation of certain standards of behavior. By the business community by the participants of the corporation. The corporate governance model is a classic triangle: shareholders (general meeting) - board of directors (supervisory board) - a single (collegial) executive body of the company. In the literature, the participants of the system of corporate relations are divided into two large groups: the joint-stock company itself and the shareholders of this company. These groups include:

1. - corporate (issuer) management;
2. - large shareholders (majority);
3. - minority shareholders (ownership of a small number of shares);
4. - holders of other securities of the issuer;

5. - creditors and partners who are not owners of the issuer's securities;
6. - federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as local authorities.

The interaction of these groups leads to major conflicts in the field of corporate governance, which leads to a violation of the rights and interests of each of them. It should also be borne in mind that shareholders can be both individuals and legal entities, which complicates the system of corporate relations, making it much more complex, there are many different connections between the elements of this system. Corporate governance is a set of measures taken by foreign and Russian companies to protect the interests of owners and ultimately increase the value of the company and attract investment. If in the West corporate conflicts are mainly expressed in the conflict between the interests of managers and shareholders, in Russia there is often a violation of rights. By a majority of minority shareholders.

In short, in the management of corporate relations it is necessary to find a certain balance of interests of the majority and minority shareholders, the society itself and the state. Such an impact on corporate relationships ensures a balance of interests of the various participants in these relationships, minimizes conflicts of interest, ensures the sustainable existence of corporate relationships, and their progressive development is corporate governance. Therefore, in a broad sense, corporate governance includes all the relationships that in one way or another affect the position of shareholders and the behavior of the joint stock company. In such a broad sense, corporate governance is the same as corporate behavior. The interaction of the participants of the corporate relationship between themselves and the outside world - the business community, the local population, government agencies.

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