

## TYPES OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES

*Namangan state university  
Faculty of Economics 3-course student  
Tillanazarov Zuhridin To'xtamurod ugli*

**Annotation:** The article shows the form of ownership in Uzbekistan, legal entities are formed in the following main organizational and legal forms: private enterprise, limited liability company, shareholder society, subsidiary Economic Society, Unitary Enterprise, peasant farm, farm

**Keywords:** limited liability, company, shareholder society, subsidiary Economic Society, Unitary Enterprise.

Each of the organizational and legal forms has its own characteristics

### Private enterprise

In accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on a private enterprise", a commercial organization formed and managed by a single individual owner is recognized as a private enterprise.

A private enterprise acquires a separate property in its ownership, can have property and personal non-property rights on its own behalf and carry them out, fulfill obligations, be a plaintiff and a defendant in court.

A private enterprise is responsible for its obligations with the entire property owned by it.

In case of insufficient property of the enterprise, the owner of a private enterprise is liable for the obligations of a private enterprise as a subsidy in accordance with the legislation with the property owned by him.

### Limited Liability Company

Under the law" on limited liability and additional liability companies", a limited liability company is an enterprise established by one or more persons, divided into shares in the amounts established by the Constituent documents of the statutory fund (authorized capital). Participants in a limited liability company will not be liable for its obligations and will be liable for damages related to the activities of the society within the value of the contributions they have made. Participants of a limited liability company who do not fully add their own hiss will be liable to solidar within the value of the unpaid part of the hiss of each participant in the obligations of the society.[3]

### Shareholder Society

In accordance with Article 64 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a society in which the authorized fund is divided by a certain number of shares is a society of shareholders; participants in a society of shareholders (shareholders) do not

meet its obligations and are responsible within the value of shares owned by them for damages related to the

Shareholders who have not fully paid the shares are liable to solidar within the unpaid part of the value of the shares owned by them on the obligations of the shareholders' society.

The name of the company in the name of the firm of the shareholders should be expressed as the name of the company, as well as the fact that this company is a joint-stock company.[1]

The legal position of the shareholder society and the rights and duties of shareholders are determined by Civil Code and other laws.

The shareholders' society takes the form of open and closed.

An open shareholder society is a community of shareholders whose participants can transfer shares owned by them to individuals other than without the consent of other shareholders. Such a society of shareholders has the right to conduct an open subscription to the shares issued by it on the terms established by law and sell them freely. An open shareholder society is required to publish an annual report, balance sheet, profit and loss account for everyone to familiarize themselves with.[4]

**Closed Shareholder Society**

A closed shareholder society is a shareholder society in which shares are distributed only among its founders or within the framework of other persons who are predetermined. Such a society has no right to conduct an open subscription to the shares it issues, or otherwise recommend them to persons of an unlimited range for purchase. The number of participants in a closed shareholder society should not exceed the amount established by law. In the event that this number exceeds the specified amount, it must be transformed into an open shareholder society within a year, and after the end of this period, it must be terminated in court if the number of shareholders does not decrease to the specified level. If not, the supplement will be applied to a responsible society.

**Subsidiary Economic Society**

This second Economic Society is a subsidiary economic society if one (main) economic society or company is able to determine the decisions taken by the Second Economic Society in a different way, either due to its participation in the charter fund of the Second Economic Society with a position of superiority over it, or in accordance with the agreement between them, or otherwise.

**Unitary Enterprise**

In relation to the property attached to it, a commercial organization that is not granted property rights by the owner is a Unitary Enterprise. The property of a Unitary Enterprise is indivisible, and it cannot be distributed by contributions (shares, pays), including among employees of the enterprise.

### Peasant Farm

In accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan N 604 on peasant farming, peasant farming is a family small commodity, which, on the basis of the personal labor of family members, grows and realises agricultural products on a plot of land transferred to the head of the family for life - long possession, which is inherited.[2]

Activities in the peasant economy are included in the sentence of entrepreneurial activity, and can be carried out according to the wishes of the members of the peasant economy with the establishment of a legal entity and without the establishment of a legal entity.

The peasant economy cannot use hired labor in its activities on a permanent basis.

According to the law, the sentence of members of the peasant farm includes the head of the family living together and running the peasant farm together, his wife (husband), children, including adopted children, children who have received upbringing, parents, other relatives who have reached a working-age age.

### Farm

In accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on farm", The Farm is an independent economic entity engaged in the production of agricultural goods using leased land plots.

The head of the farm is the founder of this farm – the farmer. A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who has reached the age of eighteen, has the appropriate qualifications or work experience in agriculture, can become a farmer.

In relations with other legal entities and individuals, on behalf of the farm, the head of this farm takes a job. The transfer of the rights and obligations of the head of the farm to another person is prohibited, with the exception of cases provided for by law.

The conditions for the establishment of a farm are determined by Article 5 of the law. According to him, the farm is organized on agricultural land and on reserve land.

A farm specializing in the cultivation of livestock products is organized in the case of at least 30 conditional head livestock. The minimum size of land plots for rent on a farm is one conditional head when calculating livestock. On irrigated lands in Andijan, Namangan, Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana and Khorezm regions there are at least 0.3 hectares, on irrigated lands in other regions and the Republic of Karakalpakstan-at least 0.45 hectares, and on irrigated (lalmikor) lands-at least 2 hectares.

The minimum size of land plots leased to farms specializing in the cultivation of agricultural products is at least 30 hectares for cotton growing and grain growing, and at least 5 hectares for the cultivation of horticultural, self-growing, vegetable growing and other crops.

When land plots are given, the farm undertakes to ensure that the yield of agricultural crops (on account of the average annual yield for three years) is not less than the cadastral valuation of the land. This obligation is enshrined in the contract for the lease of a land plot.

#### REFERENCES:

1. Xodiev B.Yu., Shodmonov Sh.Sh. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi. Darslik. –T.: Barkamol fayz media, 2017. – 783 bet.
2. Shodmonov Sh.Sh., G‘ofurov U.V. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi. Darslik. – T.: Iqtisod-moliya, 2010. – 728 bet.
3. O‘lmasov A., Vahobov A.V. Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi. Darslik. – T.: «Iqtisod-moliya», 2014. – 480 bet.
4. S.N.Usmonov, Y.T.Dadaboyev,A.Xudoyberdiyev. “Tadbirkorlik asoslari”. “Farg’ona”, 2000.