



**SIGNS, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE**

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**Annotation:** *This article provides feedback and feedback on the brand's features, functions, and responsibilities.*

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Modern enterprises are independent economic entities, and their means of production and other property do not belong to the state alone, as in the conditions of a planned economy. Therefore, enterprises are large according to the form of ownership, state and non-state, according to industry characteristics, machinery, energy, metallurgy, oil and gas industry, construction complex, food, light industry, trade, etc., production volume and number of employees, micro and small, divided into continuous, seasonal and intermittent enterprises, depending on the period of operation.

However, regardless of these characteristics, almost every enterprise operates on a statutory basis. The charter shall specify the name, address of the enterprise, the higher body and the name of this body, the statutory fund, details of banking institutions, positions of the enterprise management, responsibilities of managers, list of structural subdivisions, reporting procedure, etc.

If the charter defines the organizational and legal functions of the enterprise, its production and economic activity is based on the statutory fund, which includes fixed and current assets, cash and other assets. The statutory fund is formed by the founders - the state, legal entities and individuals in the process of establishing the enterprise in accordance with the law. The statutory fund can be increased as a result of enterprise development and expansion of production, increase in income and other financial revenues. In general, the statutory fund reflects the economic stability and financial strength of the enterprise.

The company can be described by various criteria:

In terms of production and technical relations, the enterprise is a system of machines that are quantitatively and qualitatively compatible with the volume and type of products produced, the technology of their manufacture;

in social relations, an enterprise is a relationship between different categories of employees based on their rights and obligations;

in organizational and legal relations, the enterprise acts as a legal entity;

in financial and economic relations, the enterprise is an independent branch of the industry, operating on the principles of self-financing, self-management, ie market relations.

According to the current legislation, an enterprise is recognized as a legal entity only after its state registration. The following documents are of primary importance for state registration: application of the founder; charter of the enterprise; decision on establishment of the enterprise or agreement of founders; receipt of payment of state duty, etc.

The company has certain specific features:

first, the enterprise owns and owns private property under economic management, which ensures the material and technical capabilities, economic independence and reliability of its activities;



second, the enterprise will have the property to be liable with its own property for obligations to creditors, including the state;

thirdly, the enterprise may act on its own behalf in economic turnover, ie has the right to enter into contracts with business partners, consumers of products (works, services), suppliers of raw materials and equipment, as well as other legal entities and individuals;

fourth, the enterprise has the right to participate in court as a plaintiff and defendant in accordance with the law;

fifth, the enterprise has an independent balance sheet or estimate, takes into account the costs of production and sales of products and submits timely reports in the manner prescribed by government agencies;

sixth, the enterprise has its own firm name, which reflects the organizational and legal form of the enterprise.

According to the legislation on firm names, a firm name is an individual name of a commercial organization that is a legal entity, and the exclusive right to it arises at the time of state registration of the legal entity.

A legal entity may have an abbreviated firm name in addition to the full firm name. The name of the firm of the legal entity must indicate its organizational and legal form, in some cases, the nature of the activities of the legal entity.

Symbols that do not need to be specified in the company name may include:

official name of the state, abbreviated or full name of an international, intergovernmental or non-governmental non-profit organization;

full or abbreviated name of a person who is historical or famous in the Republic of Uzbekistan, without permission, issued in the prescribed manner;

false or misleading information about the owner of the company name, its type of activity or the country of origin;

signs contrary to the interests of society, the principles of humanity and morality;

trademarks (service marks) previously registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the name of another person or with an application for registration, as well as protected without registration in accordance with international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

trademarks (service marks) recognized in the prescribed manner;

signs that are identical or similar to the level of confusion with the names of places of origin of goods protected by law in the prescribed manner.

A legal entity has the exclusive right to use the name of its firm and to assign the right to use the name of this firm to other legal entities.

The exclusive right of a foreign legal entity to the name of the firm is confirmed by a document established by the legislation of the country where the legal entity is established.

A legal entity (licensor) may allow another legal entity (licensee) to use the name of its firm on the basis of a license agreement concluded between them or a complex business license agreement.

The transfer of the right to the name of the firm is allowed only in cases when the legal entity is reorganized by merger, acquisition, division and separation, or the whole enterprise is sold as a property complex.

Businesses can use the company name in the following cases:

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by reflecting the name of the company on official letterheads, seals, stamps and other documents related to the activities of the legal entity;

by using the name of the company in the goods, their packaging and packaging, advertising, headlines, printed references, invoices, printed publications, during the presentation of goods at exhibitions and fairs in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The company name can be used as an element of a trademark (service mark).

The protection of the exclusive right to the name of the firm from its illegal use can be done in the following ways:

publication of the court decision in the media in order to protect the business reputation of the legal entity;

removal of the name of the illegally used company from counterfeit goods, labels, containers and packaging at the expense of the offender;

if it is impossible to remove the name of the illegally used company from counterfeit goods, labels, containers and packaging, to destroy them at the expense of the offender;

transfer of counterfeit goods, labels, containers and packaging to the legal entity holding the right to the name of the firm.

The activity of each enterprise consists of production, processing and processing processes. The activity of the enterprise in the field of production is reflected in the preparation of a new product for production and the organization of production. Activities in the field of reproduction are reflected in the processes of hiring labor force, training and retraining of personnel, renewal and expansion of means of production. Activity in the field of circulation is reflected in the organization of logistics of production, sales of products (works, services) and the return of used means of production in the form of income.

In the study of enterprises as a socio-economic system, it is necessary to consider two components that make it up - the system itself (enterprise) and the external environment in which this system operates. The internal environment of the enterprise consists of means of production, cash, information and human resources.

As a result of the interaction of the internal environment, a finished product is created, works are performed and services are rendered, i.e., properly organized production and labor activity take place.

The relationship of enterprises with the external environment occurs in their exit into the external system (attraction of resources, their value, timely delivery of raw materials, materials and fuel, etc.), reflected in the process of influencing the external environment through the flow of goods and services.

The external environment that determines the effectiveness of enterprises is primarily consumers of products, suppliers of raw materials and other materials, as well as government agencies and the population living close to the enterprise.

The main activities of enterprises in a market economy are:

using a comprehensive study of the market and its development prospects, to identify existing and potential customer requirements for products and services;

organization of research activities for the creation of new models and samples of products;

production of goods that meet customer requirements;

production planning, programming, coordination and financing;

organization and improvement of the system of distribution and sale of products; management of all activities of the enterprise, including production, sales, advertising, maintenance, etc.

Of course, the multifaceted activities of modern enterprises are not limited to the areas listed above. In practice, they can be supplemented by scientific and technological progress and new requirements of economic policy pursued by the state. However, regardless of the above, at each stage of economic development, the activities of enterprises should be focused on the following tasks:

- income of the enterprise owner;
- providing consumers with manufactured products;
- staff salaries;
- creation of jobs for the population living near the enterprise;
- environmental protection;
- prevent downtime in the enterprise;
- improving the organization and management of production;
- adherence to economy at all stages of production.

Fulfillment of current and future tasks of economic activity requires enterprises to perform the following functions:

- preparation of products for production and personal consumption;
- delivery and sale of products to consumers;
- after-sales service;
- providing material and technical basis of production;
- organization and management of staff labor;
- payment of taxes, voluntary or mandatory contributions and payments to the budget;
- compliance with applicable standards, norms and regulations issued by the state.

These functions are determined based on the size of the enterprises, which sector they belong to, the availability of social infrastructure, and the relationship with local authorities. Today's market economy and scientific and technological progress can expand the functions of enterprises and set new tasks to further improve the performance of their activities.

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