

ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL FORMS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP OF AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract: The article provides a comprehensive overview of the organizational and legal forms of entrepreneurship of motor transport organizations, determining their competitiveness in relation to the regions of our country, analyzing the main indicators of small business and private entrepreneurship, restructuring of small business entities, and ensuring the competitiveness of small business and private entrepreneurship entities.

Keywords: entrepreneurship, private entrepreneurship, business, small business, competitiveness, competitiveness mechanisms, restructuring, small enterprise, microfirm, small business shares, innovative activity.

Any business is carried out in a certain territory: country, region, city or village. In order to effectively conduct entrepreneurial activity, there must be a certain working environment.

In general, the entrepreneurial environment is mainly the result of the interrelation of the following four factors: legal, political, social and economic factors. They can be formed in the form of positive or encouraging factors. In this case, the existing conditions in the country or region are suitable for conducting entrepreneurial activity. Because such an environment gives the entrepreneur ample opportunity to foresee what the results of his work will be. The entrepreneur's ability to foresee the results of his work is expressed in the opposite sense of risk. If an entrepreneur operates in a certain environment on the basis of risk, then he is characterized by variability, instability, and risk.

The lack of a complete or **uniform** legal framework can have a significant negative impact on the level of entrepreneurial activity. The description of the legal factor also includes the concept of "legal culture". This is understood as the full

compliance of the nation with the laws, that is, the awareness in the minds of people that the requirements of the laws must be fulfilled. If all the necessary laws are adopted, but they do not work in practice or are not implemented, such a society cannot be considered law-abiding, and an entrepreneur must take this into account when conducting his activities.

The stability of the political system in each country greatly affects the development of entrepreneurship. If the political system is unstable, entrepreneurs try to carry out various operations intended for a short period of time in order to obtain a high level of profit without attracting large investments. The stability of the political situation allows an entrepreneur to strategically plan his activities, that is, to carry out work intended for the long term. When deciding on the choice of one or another organizational and legal form, the founders of a legal entity:

- firstly, they determine the necessary level and scope of possible rights and obligations. The legal form of the enterprise (as well as rights and obligations) is enshrined in its charter. The charter is adopted only by the founders at a meeting or conference of the founders, which is reflected in the constituent agreement;

- secondly, when deciding on the form of formation of the authorized capital of the enterprise being established, it depends on the content and scope of future entrepreneurial activity, its capabilities, the level of competition in the transport services market;

- thirdly, the most effective form of organizational structure and enterprise management is selected;

As the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, the development of active entrepreneurship will be in the center of our attention, necessary measures will be taken to support this area, eliminate obstacles and obstacles to the rapid and sustainable development of business entities. Entrepreneurship is defined in different legal systems in its own way. In particular, Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Guarantees of Freedom of Entrepreneurial Activity” defines entrepreneurial activity as follows: Entrepreneurial activity

(entrepreneurship) is an initiative activity carried out by business entities in accordance with the legislation, aimed at obtaining income (profit) at their own risk and under their own property responsibility. The law also recognizes that business entities can be legal entities and individuals that have passed state registration in the prescribed manner and are engaged in entrepreneurial activity.

A legal entity is characterized by certain legal features or characteristics:

- has civil rights corresponding to its goals and obligations;
- is included in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities;
- has its own current account;
- has its own balance sheet;
- has separate property;
- can be a plaintiff and a defendant in court;
- bears responsibility;
- acquires and exercises property and personal non-property rights in its own name;
- is liable for its obligations with separate property;

General partnership. Its participants, in accordance with the agreement concluded between them, are engaged in entrepreneurial activity and are responsible for its obligations, property belonging to them, i.e. unlimited liability applies to participants in a general partnership. A participant in a general partnership who is not a founder is liable on an equal basis with other participants for obligations that arose before joining the partnership. A participant who has left the partnership is liable for obligations within two years from the date of approval of the report on the activities of the partnership for the year of withdrawal from the partnership, along with the remaining participants, for the partnership that arose before leaving it.

Limited liability company. This is a company established by one or more persons, the authorized capital of which is divided into shares of the amount established by the constituent documents. Members of a limited liability company bear the risk of losses associated with the activities of the company within the value

of their contributions (Figure 6). A company with additional liability. A distinctive feature of such a company is that its participants bear subsidiary liability for the obligations of the company in the same amount for the entire value of their contributions. All other norms of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation on limited liability companies may be applied to a company with additional liability.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY. It is recognized as a company whose authorized capital is divided into a certain number of shares (Figure 7). The participants of the company are not liable for its obligations and bear the risk of losses associated with the activities of the company within the value of their shares. A joint-stock company whose members can freely sell their shares without the consent of other shareholders is recognized as an open joint-stock company. Such a company has the right to conduct an open subscription for shares issued by it and freely sell them on the terms established by law. A joint-stock company whose shares are distributed only among its founders or other predetermined group of persons is recognized as a closed joint-stock company. Such a company does not have the right to conduct an open subscription for shares issued by itself.

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