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FOREIGN EXPERIENCES IN ORGANIZING COOPERATION RELATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the foreign experience of models of cooperation. The analysis of cooperative models from European countries, the Netherlands, France and Romania, as well as the United States. Developed cooperative models have been development in Uzbekistan. In the context of global changes in the economy effective organize of various forms of cooperation in agriculture is an important issue. At the moment, experience of cooperative action is deserves careful study and practical use in all respects, because cooperation is an international phenomenon of human activity. The practical significance of studying cooperative activity is that it is an international point of view to enable better implementation of mutually beneficial cooperation.

KEYWORDS: *Cooperation, Model, Centralized Cooperatives, Federal Cooperatives, Hybrid Cooperatives, Co-Operative Society.*

INTRODUCTION

In the context of global changes in the economy effective organize of various forms of cooperation in agriculture is an important issue. At the moment, experience of cooperative action is deserves careful study and practical use in all respects, because cooperation is an international phenomenon of human activity. The practical significance of studying cooperative

activity is that it is an international point of view to enable better implementation of mutually beneficial cooperation.

Based on the study of foreign experience, it can be concluded that the cooperative in these countries all sectors of the economy on the basis of the use of various effective areas of cooperation has been used as one of the important mechanisms.

We have also drawn attention to the fact that in the study of cooperative relations, its manifestations take different forms in different countries. The world cooperative movement is theoretically and practically studied by many scientists and experts. As you explore the cooperative relations, new dimensions are revealed. We also drew attention to the fact that its manifestations take different forms in different countries during our study of relations with cooperation.

In the United States, cooperatives operate in the following areas. Depending on the size of the market, they divide cooperatives into local, interregional and national cooperatives, and international cooperatives. The form of ownership is divided into centralized, federal, hybrid, other business structures and new generation cooperatives [1].

1. Centralized cooperatives serve their members directly. Many cooperatives in the United States are such cooperatives.
2. Federal cooperatives. Cooperatives are created on the basis of ownership and are controlled by cooperatives.
3. Hybrid cooperatives. A number of large cooperatives will be created in both directions. That is, from a mixture of centralized and federal cooperatives. Such cooperatives can be called hybrid.
4. Other business content or structures. This includes joint ventures, holding companies, and information exchange organizations.
5. Cooperatives of a new generation (NGK). The new generation of cooperatives is called "new wave and value added cooperatives". They have 2 characteristics that set them apart from other types of centralized agricultural cooperatives. First, the "right to supply" in the NGK equates to the right to membership. Members buy shares, that is, they transfer the rights and obligations to the cooperative to sell the current amount of the product. For example, a shareholder must supply 1,000 bushels of wheat to the cooperative annually. In the event of a supply failure, the cooperative has the right to assess and collect a membership fee (fee) to cover the increased costs. In the second type, membership is limited or closed. The right of delivery limits the number of members of the cooperative through sale and the number of products that must be obtained from members. The initial cost of membership is determined by the distribution of the total amount equal to the required capital from the members according to the number of units of the product.

There are also workers' cooperatives in the United States. These cooperatives are organized on the basis of workers' ownership. Most often, these cooperatives operate in the manufacturing and service industries. Such cooperatives were created by workers to protect jobs, improve working conditions, wages and productivity, and create a democratic environment for themselves. There are currently over 300 such cooperatives in the United States.

With regard to the legal status of cooperatives, we cite the experience of three EU countries, namely the Netherlands, France and Romania.

a) In the Netherlands, agricultural cooperatives and cooperatives are defined as “economic organizations in which farmers or gardeners operate on a permanent basis and partly participate in a joint economic activity (usually a commercial function) that accepts and distributes risks. Maintenance is also an enterprise that retains its self-sufficient character.” In fact, they are supported not only by simple structures that facilitate and regulate the relationship, but also by an organizational structure, which usually has a share of the capital provided by the contractor or participants.

b) Used in France as a co-operative society, this category of “society” is different from civil society and companies that play the role of co-producer in the economic sphere.

c) In Romania, it is managed by cooperatives in accordance with the law and other forms of their association at the regional and national levels. Agricultural cooperatives are understood as “associations of persons jointly used for the joint improvement of agricultural land owned by members of the cooperative, the use of a common mechanism and the cultivation and exploitation of agricultural products”.

Based on the above, cooperatives are required to join forces to reduce costs in order to provide the necessary investments to ensure competitiveness in the market [2].

The monograph of Professor Sh. Ergashkhodzhaeva "Marketing strategy for the development of cooperation in rural areas" [3] studies in detail the activities of cooperatives in foreign countries.

- "net cooperatives" - enterprises in which the management and distribution of profits are equal;
- "joint-stock cooperatives" - enterprises in which elements of a joint-stock company prevail, are distributed in the form of dividends in proportion to the number of shares, ensuring equality of rights in management, and are usually limited to an upper limit. But such enterprises rarely have advantages over other types of enterprises - and are almost indistinguishable from private companies;
- Enterprises that occupy an intermediate position between “pure cooperatives” and “joint stock cooperatives”.

Professor O. Olimdzhanov in his book "Legal and financial foundations of agriculture"[4] scientifically substantiated the division of cooperatives into three: production, consumer and service.

According to our observations of the scientific work of Russian scientists and specialists, cooperatives are studied in two directions, that is, consumer and production cooperatives. These types of cooperatives differ from each other in their purpose.

The globalization of the market environment, increased competitive pressure, consumer demand, changes in agricultural production and processing technologies and other factors are forcing manufacturers to look for new models and modern strategies in order to gain a solid market position.

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