

Peculiarities of the Antitrust Management System in the Context of the Development of Competition

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Annotation: This article discusses the current competitiveness of researchers in various fields, resource efficiency, market common sense, market common sense, primarily profitability, being one organization compared to other organizations in the industry at home and abroad, and other characteristics.

Keywords: competition, monopoly, privilege, public administration, efficiency, competitiveness, antitrust complement system.

Nowadays, researchers are more competitive in different areas, resource efficiency, in the general sense of the market, in the general sense of the market, whether it benefits primarily one organization in the country and abroad compared to other organizations in this field. In fact, competitiveness is a relative trait that represents the degree to which an organization is separated from competitors in the area of customer satisfaction.

Organizational competitiveness is the ability to respond adequately to changes in market competition and to changes in sales, sales, revenue, and market share.¹

Speaking of a specific economic category, competitiveness is related to the specific characteristics of a market economy and is most evident in the competitive struggle between market participants.

The competitiveness of an enterprise is determined by its capabilities, which are sufficient to maintain or expand market share in the context of a competitive struggle. From a marketing position, competitiveness is determined by the availability of demand for the organization and its market share: the latter is a more competitive company. Ultimately, as a relative concept, the competitiveness of a business entity reflects the differences of competitors in the area of customer satisfaction.

Any enterprise may face different classifications on different bases based on competitiveness and success. Their main types:

- external, internal;
- strategic (long-term), tactical (short-term);
- organizational, resource.

It is believed that other things being equal, the most important role in ensuring the competitiveness of the enterprise and its products are given to the marketing component.

It is well known that healthy competition in every field helps to ensure efficiency. So, the question naturally arises: what happens when the situation, healthy competition disappears? In an unhealthy competitive environment, one enterprise enjoys benefits, and the absence of such benefits in another type of product (not intended to support small and new producers) leads to the decline of the enterprise. Or the state monopolizes an enterprise by leaving no market for other enterprises².

Lack of competition ensures the monopoly of enterprises. At the same time, the inability of monopolies to work on themselves, to support innovations and innovations, to increase prices, to reduce the quality of products, to create artificial shortages, to create conveniences for consumers, and, most importantly, to corruption.

In today's globalized world, it is very difficult to compete. This is due to the inconsistency of price and quality due to the diversity of the cost of resources. While some countries are competitive with their highly qualified and talented

¹ <https://shubavasha.ru/uz/metody-povysheniya-konkurentosposobnosti-predpriyatiya-puti-povysheniya/>

² <https://xs.uz/post/raqobat-bolmasa-monopoliya-ildiz-otaveradi>

staff, in others they are dominated by the low cost of this factor. And again, due to the low cost of labor resources, taxes and fees, energy materials, it will have a priority advantage in a competitive environment.

The Government approved a regulation on the introduction and operation of the antitrust compliance system in public administration, local executive authorities and businesses³.

In order to introduce, ensure and monitor the antitrust compliance system in public administration bodies, local executive bodies and business entities, an authorized person (division) shall be appointed in accordance with the organizational structure, the number of staff and the nature of activities.

The introduction of an antitrust compliance system in business entities, ensuring and monitoring its operation may be entrusted to the internal audit service.

Establishment and evaluation of the effectiveness of the antitrust compliance system in public administration bodies, local executive authorities and economic entities shall be carried out by the head of public administration bodies, by the governor in local executive authorities and by the executive body or supervisory board in economic entities.⁴

6. The introduction of a system of antitrust compliance in public administration bodies, local executive authorities and business entities and monitoring of its activities shall be carried out by an authorized person (subdivision).

7. The authorized person (division) carries out the following:

monitors violations of competition legislation;

analyzes the materials related to the activity (including the registration of internal documents aimed at identifying norms that restrict competition and (or) the rights and interests of consumers), develops measures to address the identified shortcomings;

identifies the factors that may cause competition restrictions and develops proposals for their elimination;

coordinates interaction with other structural subdivisions on issues related to the functioning of the antitrust compliance system;

organizes internal investigations related to violations of the requirements of competition legislation;

exchange information with the antimonopoly body on violations of competition legislation;

develops and ensures the implementation of a one-year "road map" in order to reduce the risk of violations of the requirements of competition legislation;

develops internal regulations on the organization of the antitrust compliance system and ensures its approval in the prescribed manner;

monitors changes in competition legislation, as well as makes proposals for appropriate amendments to departmental documents;

identifies the risks of violation of the requirements of competition legislation, keeps records of risks and determines the likelihood of their occurrence;

identifies conflicts of interest in the activities of public administration bodies, local executive authorities and business entities that may lead to competition restrictions, develops proposals for their elimination;

advises employees of public administration bodies, local executive authorities and business entities on issues related to compliance with the requirements of the legislation on competition;

conducts regular trainings on antitrust compliance;

examines draft documents adopted by public administration bodies, local executive authorities and business entities and notifies the head in case of detection of norms that may lead to violations of the requirements of competition legislation;

Organizes the introduction and effective operation of the antitrust compliance system in the territorial subdivisions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the city of Tashkent and the regions of public administration;

³ <https://review.uz/oz/post/davlat-boshqaruvi-organlarida-monopoliyaga-qarshi-kurashish-komplaens-tizimi-joriy-etiladi>

⁴ <https://lex.uz/docs/5317558>

submits a report on antitrust compliance to the management of public administration bodies, local executive bodies and business entities for approval by February 1 of each year.

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4. <https://lex.uz/docs/5317558>