

Shermamatova Iroda Oybekovna

Student of 2nd course at Tashkent State University of Economics

naytivixodd@gmail.com

Abstract. The article discusses important issues and challenges related to antimonopoly policy in the country. The analysis of the current state of the legal framework of antimonopoly regulation is carried out, the main problems and obstacles that hinder the effective functioning of the competitive market are identified. Particular attention is paid to the specific features of the economy of Uzbekistan, which affect the development of antimonopoly practice, such as the high concentration of production in certain sectors. It concludes with recommendations for improving enforcement and strengthening institutional frameworks to ensure fair competition and consumer protection.

Keywords: competitive environment, regulation, business relations, economic integration, antimonopoly committee.

Introduction: Monopoly, which describes the situation with one seller or supplier in the market, is a key point in economics. This structure allows you to control prices, production volumes and resources. The study of monopolies is important for understanding market economies, ensuring competitiveness, and maintaining social welfare. In the context of globalization and market dynamics, understanding the role of monopolies becomes especially relevant.

Analysis of literature on the topic:

The term monopoly is literally translated from Greek as “I sell alone. [5]” Monopoly is an organization that exercises control over the price and volume of supply in the market and is therefore able to maximize profits by choosing the volume and price of supply or the exclusive right associated with a copyright, patent, trademark or with the creation of an artificial monopoly by the state [5].

The textbook on economic theory gives the following definition of monopoly: “Monopoly is the exclusive right of a state, enterprise, organization, trader (i.e., belonging to one person, group of persons or the state) to carry out any economic activity. By its nature, monopoly acts as a force that undermines free competition and the spontaneous market [1].”

Monopoly as a type of market structure has the following features:

- there is only one company on the market and many buyers of its products;
- competitors do not have products that can replace those offered by this company;
- the presence of certain barriers to entry into the market of other firms [2].

Based on the above analysis of the literature, we can conclude that a monopoly is a situation when there is a single seller or supplier of goods and services in the market, controlling prices, production volumes and distribution of resources.

Research methodology: During the research process, statistical, analytical, comparative, observational, inductive, deductive, logical, monitoring, express assessments and other methods of analysis are used. As a result, the topic of the literature being studied was fully disclosed. Reforms carried out during changes with foreign countries are considered. The tables have been compiled and presented accordingly.

Analysis and results:

In Uzbekistan, antimonopoly policy currently receives special attention at the stage of development of market relations, so the importance of concentration of production in creating a new economic system has been underestimated [3]. Comprehensive antimonopoly regulation

included the reorganization of various industries and sectors of the economy, as well as individual enterprises. Interest in theoretical and practical research into the processes of economic concentration arose due to controversial assessments of antimonopoly measures and their consequences.

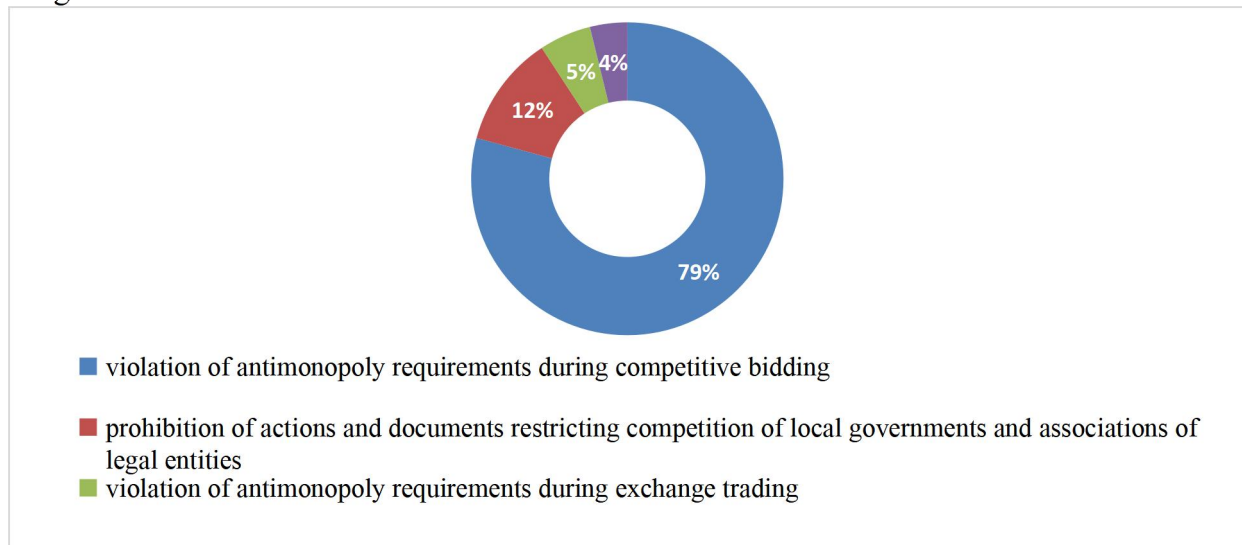
Thus, to create an effective competitive environment in Uzbekistan, measures are being introduced to gradually reduce monopolies in commodity and financial markets. These actions are aimed at reducing state influence in the economy, eliminating excessive price regulation and reducing the overall impact of the state on the country's economy [4]. The development of entrepreneurial relations in our state and the state of legislation persistently dictates the need to consolidate in legal acts the foundations of legal regulation of entrepreneurial activity. Along with preventing the abuse of a dominant position and concerted actions, so-called cartel agreements, regulation of market concentration (mergers, acquisitions, as well as purchases of shares, shares, etc.) is the main direction of competition policy. One of the types of state control over enterprises is antimonopoly control. Based on the above, the state pays great attention to this institution. The instruments of state antimonopoly control and their effectiveness are determined by maintaining a balance between private and public interests.

The study of monopolies shows how complex these market structures are and how much they influence various stakeholders. Several important ideas emerge from examining the characteristics and different points of view. First, monopolies, by having exclusive control over a particular market, can influence prices, production, and consumer choice. Inefficiency, lack of innovation, and exploitation of consumers can result from these controls, highlighting the potential negative consequences of monopolistic behavior.

However, it must be recognized that monopolies are not always harmful. For example, technological superiority or economies of scale can lead to natural monopolies that lower prices and costs for consumers. Monopolies can also promote economic growth, technological progress and innovation, and investment in research and development. In addition, it should be noted that the creation of an independent Antimonopoly Committee in Uzbekistan is an important step towards improving the economy. Moreover, the Committee, together with interested ministries and departments, is constantly developing proposals to reduce costs for goods (work, services) of natural monopolies, improving the mechanisms of state regulation of natural monopoly entities, and monitoring compliance with the procedure for the sale of goods (services) by natural monopoly entities.

In Uzbekistan in 2023, there were 134 natural monopolies, according to data from the Committee for the Development of Competition and Consumer Protection [6]. Compared to 2020, there are two fewer monopolies in the country. Monitoring of the activities of natural monopolies is carried out for 11 types of services. 65 of these economic entities (48 percent) are state-owned enterprises, and 69 of them (52 percent) belong to the private sector.

Diagram



Cases of violation of the laws “On Competition” and “On Natural Monopolies” and the requirements of by-laws in Uzbekistan in 20231.

Chart 1 shows that in 2023 in Uzbekistan, the most common types of violations of antitrust laws were:

Violations of antimonopoly requirements during competitive bidding: 79%.

Prohibition of actions and documents restricting competition of local governments and associations of legal entities: 12%. These types of violations account for 91% of all cases reported in 2023.

In order to reduce the above violations of the law, the following is proposed:

- State bodies need to strengthen control over the conduct of competitive bidding and the activities of local governments and associations of legal entities.
- It is necessary to increase business awareness of the requirements of antitrust legislation.
- It is necessary to improve legislation in the field of competition protection.

The Antimonopoly Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan has set itself the following strategic objectives that must be completed by the end of 2024:

- ✓ Reduce the share of monopolized markets by at least 45%;
- ✓ Increase the number of monopoly companies by 40%;
- ✓ Ensure compliance with antimonopoly legislation at least 80% of monopoly enterprises;
- ✓ Reduce economic benefits in relation to GDP by 10%;
- ✓ Reduce the scope of exclusive rights and privileges to no less than 60%;
- ✓ Increase indicators of freedom of investment and economic freedom by 20-80%;
- ✓ Improve Uzbekistan’s position in the Global Competitiveness Index;
- ✓ Increase the number of participants in commodity, financial and digital markets by 25%;
- ✓ Increase the number of participants in public procurement by 40%;
- ✓ Reduce state participation in the economy to 40% of GDP;

1 The diagram was compiled by the author based on data from the website <https://raqobat.gov.uz/ru/>

- ✓ Introduce “regulatory guillotine” methods to optimize regulations that make it difficult to do business and negatively affect competition by 30% [6].

The introduction of ambitious strategic goals by the Antimonopoly Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2024 reflects a serious commitment to improving the competitive environment and stimulating economic growth in the country. The established goals, such as reducing monopolized markets, increasing the number of participants in various sectors of the economy and improving positions on international competitiveness indices, are aimed at creating a more open and dynamic economic environment. The implementation of these measures will reduce economic dependence on individual players, strengthen the investment climate and increase the efficiency of government procurement, contributing to the overall economic development of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion: To conclude, in Uzbekistan, the issue of monopoly plays a crucial role in shaping a competitive economic environment. The country is actively working to reduce monopolistic practices across various markets, aiming to improve business conditions, stimulate investment, and enhance overall economic competitiveness. Key steps in this direction include reducing government intervention, eliminating excessive price regulation, and strengthening antimonopoly controls. These measures are aimed at creating a more open and dynamic economic environment, ensuring equal opportunities for all market participants, and ultimately improving the well-being of Uzbekistan's citizens.

References

1. Economic theory: Textbook / Generally edited by academicians V.I. Vidyapina, A.I. Dobrynina, G.P. Zhuravleva, L.S. Tarasevich. - M.: INFRA-M, 2003. - 121 p.
2. General economic theory: a textbook for higher education students' institutions [Electronic resource]: electronic educational publication / V.A. Sidorov, E.L. Kuznetsova, A.V. Bolik Maykop: EIIT LLC, 2017.-221-222 p.
3. Alyautdinova M.S., Tolkacheva S.V. State antimonopoly regulation and protection of competition // Tauride Scientific Observer-2016.
4. Baryshev A.V. Monopoly and antimonopoly policy // EKO, 2014.– No. 4. 34-36 p.
5. Wikipedia - <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki>
6. Website of the Committee for the Development of Competition and Protection of Consumer Rights of the Republic of Uzbekistan- <https://raqobat.gov.uz/ru>