

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

Yuldashev Bekzod Alisherovich

Head of Marketing, Department of Samarkand State Medical Institute, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

## ABSTRACT

This article shows that researchers are currently unique in that they are unique in the country and abroad in terms of competitiveness in various fields, resource efficiency, the market in general, the market in general, and profit in the first place.

**KEYWORDS:** *competition, monopoly, privilege, public administration, efficiency, competitiveness, comprehensive antitrust system*

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At present, researchers study the competitiveness of various industries, the efficiency of resource use, in the general sense of the market, in the general sense of the market, whether it is primarily profitable in the country and abroad in comparison with other organizations in this field. In fact, competitiveness is a relative feature that reflects the degree to which an organization is differentiated from competitors in terms of customer satisfaction.

An organization's competitiveness is the ability of a market to respond to changes in a competitive environment and to changes that provide sales, sales, revenue, and market share<sup>2</sup>.

Speaking of a particular economic category, competitiveness is most evident in the competition between market participants due to the peculiarities of a market economy.

The competitiveness of an enterprise is determined by its capabilities, which are sufficient to maintain or expand market share in the context of competitive

struggle. From a marketing standpoint, competitiveness is defined by the existence of demand for an organization and its market share: the second is a more competitive company. After all, as a relative concept, the competitiveness of a business entity reflects the differences between competitors in the field of customer satisfaction.

The advantage of any enterprise is based on its competitiveness and success. It can meet different classifications in different databases. The main types are:

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

It is believed that, among other things, the most important role in ensuring the competitiveness of the enterprise with its peers and the transfer of its products to the marketing component.

It is well known that healthy competition in any field helps to ensure efficiency. So, the question naturally arises: what will happen if healthy competition disappears? In an unhealthy competitive environment, one enterprise enjoys benefits, and the absence of

<sup>2</sup> <https://shubavasha.ru/uz/metody-povysheniya-konkurentosposobnosti-predpriyatiya-puti-povysheniya/>

these benefits in another enterprise (not intended to support small and new producers) leads to the decline of the enterprise. Or the monopolization of an enterprise by the state means that it does not have a place in the market for other enterprises<sup>3</sup>.

Lack of competition ensures the monopoly of enterprises. At the same time, the inability of monopolies to operate on their own, to support innovations and innovations, to increase prices, to reduce the quality of products, to create artificial shortages, to create inconveniences for buyers, and, most importantly, to corruption.

In today's globalized world, it is very difficult to compete. This is due to the fact that the diversity of prices for resources leads to inconsistencies in price and quality. While some countries compete with their highly skilled and talented workforce, in some countries this is due to the low cost of this factor. And due to the low cost of labor resources, taxes and fees, energy materials, it will have a stable advantage in a competitive environment.

The Government approved a regulation on the introduction and operation of a compliance system of antitrust enforcement in public administration, local executive authorities and businesses.<sup>4</sup>

Introduce a system of antitrust compliance in public administration bodies, local executive bodies and business entities, organizational structure for ensuring and monitoring its activities, the number of employees and the number of active personnel.

Introduction of an antitrust compliance system in business entities, ensuring and monitoring of its activities 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 bodies and economic entities<sup>5</sup>.

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

The authorized person (division) carries out the following:

- monitors violations of competition legislation;
- analyzes the materials related to the activity (including the recording of internal documents aimed at determining the rules restricting competition and (or) the rights and interests of consumers), takes measures to address the identified shortcomings;
- identifies the factors that may lead to competition restrictions and develops proposals for their elimination;
- coordinates the interaction with other non-structured divisions on issues related to the functioning of the antitrust compliance system;
- organizes internal investigations related to violations of the requirements of the legislation on competition;
- exchange information with the antimonopoly body on violations of the requirements of the legislation on competition;
- develops and ensures the implementation of a one-year "road map" to reduce the risk of violations of the requirements of the legislation on competition;
- develops an internal system for the establishment of an antitrust compliance system and ensures its approval in the prescribed manner;
- monitors changes in competition legislation, as well as makes proposals for changes to departmental documents;
- identifies the risks of violation of the requirements of the legislation on competition, keeps records of risk-related cases and determines the probability of their occurrence;
- identifies potential conflicts of interest in the activities of public administration bodies, local executive authorities and business entities, which may lead to competition restrictions, and 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 drafts of documents adopted by public administration bodies, local executive bodies and business entities and finds that violations of the

<sup>3</sup> <https://xs.uz/uz/post/raqobat-bolmasa-monopoliya-ildiz-otaveradi>

<sup>4</sup> <https://review.uz/oz/post/davlat-boshqaruvi-organlarida-monopoliyaga-qarshi-kurashish-komplaens-tizimi-joriy-etiladi>

<sup>5</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/5317558>

requirements of the legislation on competition can lead to any misconduct;

- organizes the introduction and effective functioning of the system of antitrust compliance of the territorial bodies of state administration of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the city of Tashkent and the regions in their territorial subdivisions;
- by February 1 of each year, submits a report on antitrust compliance to the management of public administration bodies, local executive bodies and business entities for approval.

#### References:

- [1] <https://shubavasha.ru/uz/metody-povysheniya-konkurentosposobnosti-predpriyatiya-puti-povysheniya/>
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- [4] <https://lex.uz/docs/5317558>

