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Paper Authors: **Makhmudov Shokhzod O'rol o'g'li**



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## THE EMERGENCE OF A COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT IN UZBEKISTAN AND ANTI-MONOPOLY LEGISLATION

Makhmudov Shokhzod O'rol o'g'li

2-year master's degree from Samarkand Institute of Economics and service

**ABSTRACT:** This article discusses the emergence of a competitive environment and antitrust efforts in Uzbekistan

**Keywords:** competition, market relations, monopolization, Monopoly activity, monopoly enterprises

### INTRODUCTION

Certain conditions must be met in order for the competition to be valid. Only in an atmosphere where market interactions are determined can these conditions exist. As a result, the creation of a market economy coincides with the emergence of a competitive environment. Market connections In industrialized countries, the competitive environment has existed for a long time, evolving on its own. As a result, a free competitive environment has developed. Because monopolistic printing has limited competition in the economy, the government is also involved in the creation of a competitive environment. As previously stated, this is mirrored in the government's anti-monopoly stance. Depending on the specific situation in each country, that is, on its scale and description of the level of monopolization of the economy, this policy will focus on the creation of a new free competition environment, its preservation, restoration if necessary, decision-making of competitive methods, etc. Preparing the environment for healthy competition in countries transitioning from an administrative-command economy to a market economy, including our republic, and attracting competition by increasing the independence of economic entities are significant parts of economic reform efforts. There are also

numerous unresolved issues in this regard, including the need to "completely abandon the patterns of the old administrative-distribution system," "further limit the state's interference in the economy," "provide practical guarantees for free entrepreneurial activity," "eliminate existing obstacles to the economy's and businesses' long-term development," and "formulate a full-fledged market infrastructure."

Even in Uzbekistan today, monopolies exist in the shape of associations, concerts, corporations, and companies, which frequently hold roles and functions similar to network ministries. Monopolistic trends are made more conceivable by the ancient system of distribution of individual types of products and raw resources in the form of restrictions and funds, as well as existing administrative impediments such as permission to conduct business, license, issuing of certificates, and agreement. As a result, in order to develop an effective competitive environment in Uzbekistan, the following rules must be implemented:"

- a) to maximally eliminate any manifestations of State monopolism in the economy;
- b) to prevent monopolies emerging in market conditions from abusing their dominant position in the market.

As a result, the key option to develop a competitive environment in Uzbekistan is to



move away from the state's monopoly, which prohibits competition, and toward a market system based on the existence of multiple economic forms and, to the extent possible, free competition. The emergence of independent producers of free goods is primarily responsible for the formation of competitive relations, as the main condition for competition is the presence of free economic entities that are distinct, have their own interests based on property responsibility, and bear the risk of entrepreneurship, as well as their communication through the market. To this end, the law "on restriction of Monopoly activity" (1992, August) was introduced into force in Uzbekistan, and on its basis developed a number of normative documents aimed at the development of competitiveness. According to this law, it is forbidden to deliberately create a deficit in the market, monopolize prices, prevent competitors from entering the market, apply the most extreme methods of competition. Violators of the law must recompense their opponent for the harm they have caused him, pay a fine, and deprive him of the benefit he has gained with indignation. Significant developments in the economy and anti-monopoly activity demanded a revision of the applicable statutory framework. As a result, on December 27, 1996, the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan passed a new law "on restriction of monopolistic activity and competition in commodities markets." This law aims to establish and effectively execute competitive relations in the Republic's commodities markets, as well as to define the organizational and legal underpinnings of monopolistic conduct, as well as to prohibit, restrict, and eliminate invasive competition. Also, two major directions, according to the legislation, the first. It is a fundamentally new approach to anti-monopoly regulation that has been established by existing and preserved

monopolists in order to prevent and eliminate market abuses of dominant positions, as well as to exclude from monopoly, which is considered one of the most important issues, and to create a healthy competitive environment.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, we believe that the following actions should be taken in order to combat monopoly and compete:

To begin with, it is contingent on how well the staff of the Samarian Antimonopoly know and comprehend competition law. Because there are so many different sorts of markets, competition law is a tremendously complex subject. As a result, studying foreign experience and receiving direct instruction in a foreign jurisdiction is critical, as is recruiting multinational organizations (donors).

Second, in order to effectively regulate the anti-monopoly structure, the antimonopoly agency should hold various seminars and conferences to convey the importance, essence, and rules of the law "on competition" to the private sector.

Third, higher educational institutions should integrate the disciplines "competition law" and "comparative and international competition law" in their curriculum for staff training. Encourage dissertation study and hold a variety of scientific conferences are also desirable.

Fourth, specific advocacy actions in anti-monopoly legislation must be developed. This is extremely important for the private sector. Advocates can defend entrepreneurs not only in court against the antimonopoly administration's irrational decisions, but also in the resolution of disputes involving violations of competition law among entrepreneurs, generating additional revenue.



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