
Developmental Approach to the Formation of Antimonopoly Policy in the Digital Economy

Shakarov Davron Ulashboyevich

Graduate student of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service

Xoliqulov Anvar Nematovich

Associate Professor of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Candidate of Economic Sciences

Abstract: This article describes in detail the way to prepare for the formation of anti-monopoly policy in the context of the digital economy. Also, the main tasks of ensuring the implementation of the territorial aspects of the formation of anti-monopoly policy, carrying out interrelated financial, anti-monopoly and price policies, creating a competitive environment and developing market relations are indicated.

Keywords: Competition, economics, monopoly, perfect competition, imperfect competition, oligopoly, pure monopoly.

It is no exaggeration to say that competition is a special "center of gravity" of the system of market relations. This "center of gravity" reflects the mutual relations aimed at determining the price of market participants and the amount of supply of goods, and also applies to determining the price and market demand of consumers and producers. Competition means to compete. Competition is a mutual struggle between market participants for the sale of goods and the best production. Competition entered people's lives as soon as personal society appeared. Throughout the development period, mankind has been looking for natural resources, bright and warm place, comfortable living and working conditions for unlimited use of limited resources. Competition manifests itself differently in different periods at different times and under different conditions.

There are positives and negatives to competition. The positive aspects of competition are that it leads to an efficient distribution of resources and develops entrepreneurial activity. In competition, consumer demand takes the main place, therefore it serves to direct resources to production areas with high consumer demand. Competition encourages entrepreneurs to attract new technologies. One of the most important features of competition is that the main attention is paid to the independence of entrepreneurs, economic activity is not built on the basis of administrative control, and this gives an opportunity to fully satisfy the interests of entrepreneurs.

The negative side of competition is that competition can create or distort market equilibrium. Because the constant change of prices depending on the changes in supply and demand does not allow the subjects in the market to maintain their position at the same time. The presence of competition forces an entrepreneur to use such methods to make a profit and maintain his position in the market, which in turn can lead to unwise use of natural resources, discrediting his competitor, and misleading consumers.

In the market system, competition can be divided into perfect and imperfect types.

Perfect competition is competition in which the number of sellers and buyers in the market is so large that they cannot independently influence the purchases in the market and use their monopoly position to lead the market participants in their footsteps. In addition, in this situation, the scope of the struggle is very large, and the freedom to enter and leave the network and to receive information about this network is guaranteed. In this case, all participants produce the same type of products and goods, and market purchases are formed on the basis of supply and demand. But it is very difficult for us to meet this form of competition in this life.

- The characteristics of perfect competition are:
- The number of competitors in the market is very large and it is not possible to combine them, all participants participate in the market at the expense of their own opportunities and risks;
- The product is the same variety - there are no differences in terms of standard, quality;
- Small enterprises produce a very small amount of products and independently do not affect the production capacities of other participants;
- There will be no legal-organizational, financial-technological restrictions on entering the network;
- Since it is a standard product, it will not be possible to change the competition without buying, because the product will not have significant differentiating signs to demonstrate its quality.
- Imperfect competition is the reverse of perfect competition and is either monopolistic in nature or somewhat restricted in nature. Basically, companies with a large market share compete here. Monopoly, oligopoly, pure monopoly and monopolistic competition are forms of competition.
- In monopolistic competition, a small but large number of producers offer identical but similar goods. The difference between this competition and pure monopoly is that the number of producers will not be very large, and as a result, they will not be able to collude with each other.
- Characteristics of a monopolistically competitive market:
- The number of firms will not be large;
- There is no opportunity for firms to negotiate secretly and control prices;
- Each firm can conduct its own policy without the participation of other firms;
- Quality differentiation: raw materials, quality, design, production, durability;
- The firm's market share is not very large and they significantly affect the formation of the price;
- Products are not classified;
- Advertising, trademark and brand of the product are different;
- It is easy for new enterprises to enter this system;
- There are forms of price and non-price competition;
- Commonly found in retail trade and light industry.
- Oligopolistic competition usually occurs on a narrow scale, in which a few but large manufacturing firms participate and control the majority of production. In an oligopoly, it is difficult for new firms to enter the industry, because a large investment is required to

compete with a large firm. In industries dominated by oligopoly, differentiated and standardized goods are produced.

- Features of oligopoly:
- The number of firms is not very large;
- Products are standardized and differentiated;
- Network access is limited and price control is high;
- In the formation of the price, the attitude and reaction of competitors is studied, due to which it is coordinated.
- Examples of oligopolistic competition are mobile communications, cotton processing and metallurgical industries. But these firms face competition from larger firms abroad.
- A pure monopoly is a firm or organization that has absolute dominance in the market, can influence the market price, the volume of goods and services. Monopoly markets exist in all countries, including those with strong antitrust regulations.
- The characteristics of a pure monopoly market are:
- A single firm operates in the network;
- Control over the price is in his hands and he can set the price as he wants;
- The product is extremely unique or cannot be replaced by another type;
- There is no opportunity for new participants to enter the network, which is due to economic, financial, legal, political and technological barriers;
- It is not possible to organize a market without a price tool.
- An example of a pure monopoly can be given in our republic: public utilities, plastering enterprises, "Shortangazkimyo", etc.
- Above, we studied the forms of competition and monopoly: In conclusion, it can be said that both perfect competition and imperfect competition have their own positive and negative aspects. There is no economic development without competition, but monopoly cannot be completely eliminated, because some industries are monopolistic, so if we take railways as an example, if a company wants to compete by building another railway, it will take a long time and a lot of money, and this will affect society and the economy. there is no use or need.

I think it depends on strong state policy to keep these in balance. The state must control everything. In order to speed up the formation of the anti-monopoly policy in the digital economy, it is advisable to implement the following first of all:

- to transform the system of competition protection and development and to create a completely new advanced model of antimonopoly regulation that meets the high requirements of the structural changes and processes taking place in the national economy and the world economy;
- introduction of flexible means and methods of analysis of commodity and financial markets, including those based on the principles of behavioral economics;
- introduction of preventive means for the protection of competition, including the mechanism of antimonopoly compliance - the system of ensuring compliance with the requirements of the competition law, first of all, among business entities that occupy a dominant position in the commodity and financial markets;

- radical improvement of the system of state regulation of prices (tariffs) of goods (works, services) due to the introduction of new highly effective methods of forming incentive tariffs, which have a strengthening effect on competition, and mechanisms for controlling their use;
- creating effective means of antimonopoly regulation of the digital economy, including in order to prevent cross-border forms of competition law violations;
- strengthening enforcement measures for infringements of competition law requirements and simultaneously abolishing discretionary powers;
- strengthen mutual cooperation with law enforcement agencies in order to identify and put an end to complex types of anti-competitive actions, such as "cartel" agreements and collusions;
- Implementation of the most important performance indicators (KPI) of the Anti-Monopoly Committee using the indicators of the development of the competitive environment in the commodity and financial markets according to the methodology of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;
- introduction of innovative developments and information technologies in the activities of the Anti-Monopoly Committee in order to increase the speed of determining cases of restriction of competition and taking measures against them;
- Systematic increase of personnel capacity of the Anti-Monopoly Committee, introduction of special courses on training of personnel in the field of competition policy and competition law into educational programs of higher educational institutions;
- improving the efficiency of the Anti-Monopoly Committee and preventing various factors that cause corruption, taking into account social guarantees in terms of adequate financial support and social conditions.
- In the conditions of the digital economy, the main tasks of ensuring the implementation of the territorial aspects of the formation of anti-monopoly policy, conducting interrelated financial, anti-monopoly and price policies, creating a competitive environment and developing market relations are:
 - Coordination of formation and implementation of unified anti-monopoly and pricing policy in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, creation of a stable basis for social protection of consumers from monopolistic competition and unjustified increase in prices and tariffs;
 - development and introduction of proposals for improvement of antimonopoly and price legislation;
 - to stimulate the activities of parallel productions in monopolistic industries and in the field of circulation, to form a multi-system economy, to support free competition and to develop market infrastructures, to implement specific measures to regulate the prices of monopolistic enterprises;
 - to take measures to prevent the activities of certain economic entities that lead to restriction of competition, prevent the normal functioning of the market, discriminate the interests of other enterprises, organizations and citizens, artificially create deficits and provide excessive monopoly profits;
 - implementing measures aimed at gradually reducing the area of administrative regulation of purchase, wholesale, retail prices and tariffs, expanding the area of contractual free prices together with measures for social protection of the population;

- control over reasonable formation of prices and tariffs of republican corporations, associations of concerns, enterprises and organizations, regardless of the form of ownership;
- the free price setting in the national economy of the republic, price analysis and operational assessment in the Commonwealth countries and the world market are defined.