

Ways of Improving the Anti-Monopoly Management System in Increasing of Enterprises Competitiveness

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Abstract--- Competition as this economic category is the most important feature of a market economy, a means of its development, one of the main components of the market mechanism. There are a number of challenges to creating a competitive environment, the most important of which is to strengthen antitrust law. Further improvement of the system of regulation of monopolistic activity in Uzbekistan, consistent development of the competitive environment, strengthening control over the activities of natural monopolies and preventing unjustified price increases by businesses, increasing the competitiveness of enterprises, improving competition and its legal framework issues are given in this case.

Keywords--- Anti-Monopoly, Enterprises Competitiveness.

I. Introduction

The market economy requires the existence of competition, regardless of its maturity level and development characteristics. Also, with the development of the market economy, competitive relations improve and change their forms. Without competition, it is impossible to build a market economy. Competition is the basic condition of the market, it can be said that it is its law. Competition is a conflict of economic interests of market entities, which means the struggle between them for higher profit and greater utility.

In most cases, competition is described as a direct struggle between goods or sectors. Goods and their producers - firms, industries, countries - compete with each other. Accordingly, competition and competitiveness can be considered in relation to both goods and goods producers.

II. Literature Review

The creation of a competitive environment and increasing competitiveness, as well as the theoretical and practical foundations of the modern view of managing the activities of monopolistic enterprises, are widely covered in the scientific research works of a number of foreign economists, Sherman, Robinson-Petman, V.V. Kachalin, V.A. Aronin, J.M. Keynes, A.A. Nikiforov and others.

Among the economists of our country, Sh.Shodmonov, S.Gulomov, A.Vahobov, M.K.Azimov, B.U.Polatov, Z.S.Umarov, N.Ormonov, M.G.Umarchodjayeva [5], Abdirahmonovich, A.T., Hakimov, Z. [6], Tursunov, B. [7,8], U.Gafurov, R.Karlibaeva, and others are responsible for the effective organization of anti-monopoly policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan. who contributed to the formation of the economic-analytical basis of its development.

III. Analysis and Results

Competitiveness is the main requirement of an open economic system for any economic entity. To be competitive is to raise the consumption, quality and price indicators of goods and services to the level of world standards, regardless of whether they are intended for the foreign or domestic market, and for enterprises to have an advantage in the economic struggle with competitors.

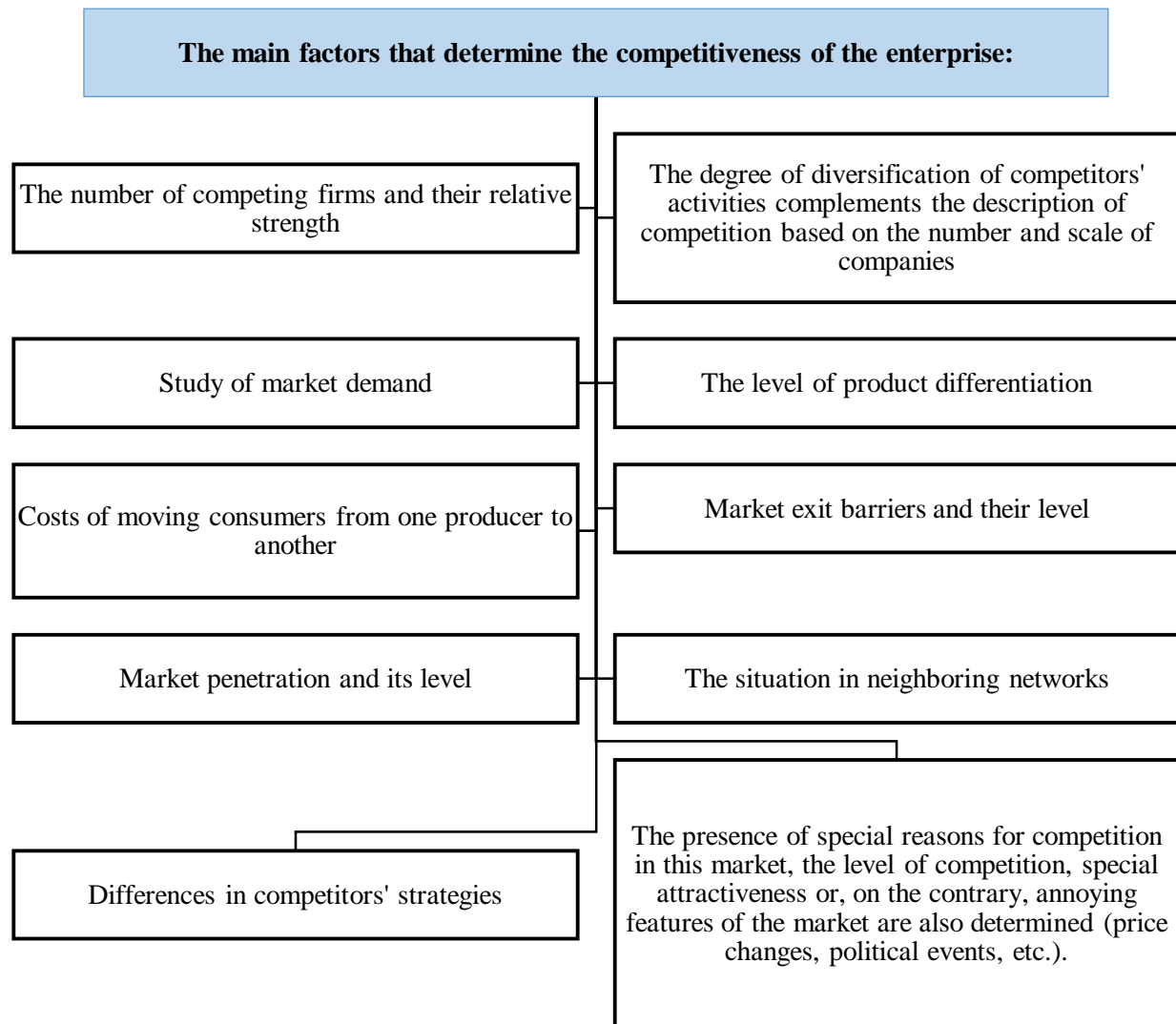


Fig.1: The Main Factors that Determine the Competitiveness of the Enterprise

No matter which model of economic development the countries of the world choose, the position and place of the country's economy in the world economy is determined by its level of competitiveness.

M. Porter, professor of the Harvard University of the USA, believes that the level of competitiveness of the country is ensured by the competitiveness of the products, firms, industries produced by its national companies.

There are a number of scientific studies on the development of a specific structural form of assessing the competitiveness of the enterprise, but no conclusion has been reached in this regard.

In the scientific literature, there are widespread methods of evaluating the competitiveness of enterprises based on the product they produce, the type of activity, the efficiency of their economic activity, or the extent to which they have launched marketing activities.

In the generally recognized methods of evaluating competitiveness, "product quality improvement" is considered as the main factor [1], but the experiences of scientific schools formed in its analysis are different. In the Japanese model, the main focus is on "upgrading the quality system" as the main factor, while the French use "marketing activities" as the main factor, while the American methods use more "market leadership" or "market share evaluation" methods.

The main features of the Japanese model are based on the study of the degree of compliance of the product with consumer demand, while the French model examines "marketing competition", that is, the degree of compliance of production with the marketing activities of the enterprise.

The main feature of the American model of competitiveness assessment is the assessment of the company's position in the market and its market opportunities.

In the countries of the European Union, as the most reliable indicator of competitiveness, it is more common to evaluate enterprises according to their ability to maintain productivity and efficiency over a long period of time.

Without deviating from the theories of competitiveness assessment, it is widely interpreted in the scientific literature that the idea that the product competitiveness is the basis of the competitiveness of the market entity is not so correct in the conditions of perfect competition.[2]

Also, in the theories of competition, since product competitiveness, enterprise competitiveness, industry and regional competitiveness are interrelated and complementary to each other, it is necessary to develop interrelated methods of their evaluation.[3]

Enterprise competitiveness is a broader concept and includes many aspects of activity in addition to manufactured products: marketing, management, financial policy, branding opportunities, communication, transport, logistics policy, etc.

In our opinion, the application of the general principles and concepts of international competitiveness during the analysis of the competitiveness of enterprises is sufficiently justified, and we believe that it is necessary to consider the compatibility of monopolistic enterprises operating within one country.

The level of competitiveness of an enterprise with a well-organized product production, sales and financial management system based on the theory of effective competition, based on a full assessment of the enterprise's competitiveness, is considered high. The methodology is based on four groups of indicators or criteria of competitiveness determined by the method of step-by-step comparison of experts: the efficiency determining the production activity of the enterprise, the efficiency determining the financial situation of the enterprise, the efficiency of organizing the sale and promotion of the goods in the market, and the competitiveness of the goods.

Competition is a general social category and refers to the struggle between the participants of social processes to achieve more benefits. Competition is valid in any society. Competition plays an important role in the life of human society, since the economic activity of people forms the basis of other activities.

Assessment and analysis of competition in the context of market relations requires the identification of its types and forms. However, it should be noted that when studying the issues of competition and competitiveness, in cases where a system of indicators representing them is developed, in general, it is appropriate to use these concepts as a theoretical basis in the analysis process.

State enterprises support their activities to ensure free competition between firms, and try to limit the activity of monopolies through anti-monopoly and various economic measures, to prevent monopolistic competition. The importance of competition is so high that the market cannot be imagined without it, because it has become the essence of the market economy.

The share of the company's product in the same products in the market (K_{MBU}):

$$K_{MBU} = \frac{K_M}{B_{JM}} (1)$$

Here:

K_M - Enterprise product; B_{JM} - Is the total volume of this product on the market.

For example, in 2021, the total amount of cement production in our country was 14.2 million tons. Cement produced by Bekobodsement JSC amounted to 968,237 tons during that period. If we put it in this formula:

$$\text{Bekobodsement}_{MBU} = \frac{968237}{14200000} * 100 = 6,82$$

The subjects of competition production relations in the economic sphere are among producers, consumers, entrepreneurs, hired workers, etc., in order to obtain cheap production resources and labor under more favorable production conditions, more productive technology, workplace, access to a good, efficient market, and overall higher income. consists of a struggle for opportunity.

Indicators Determining the Competitiveness of the Enterprise

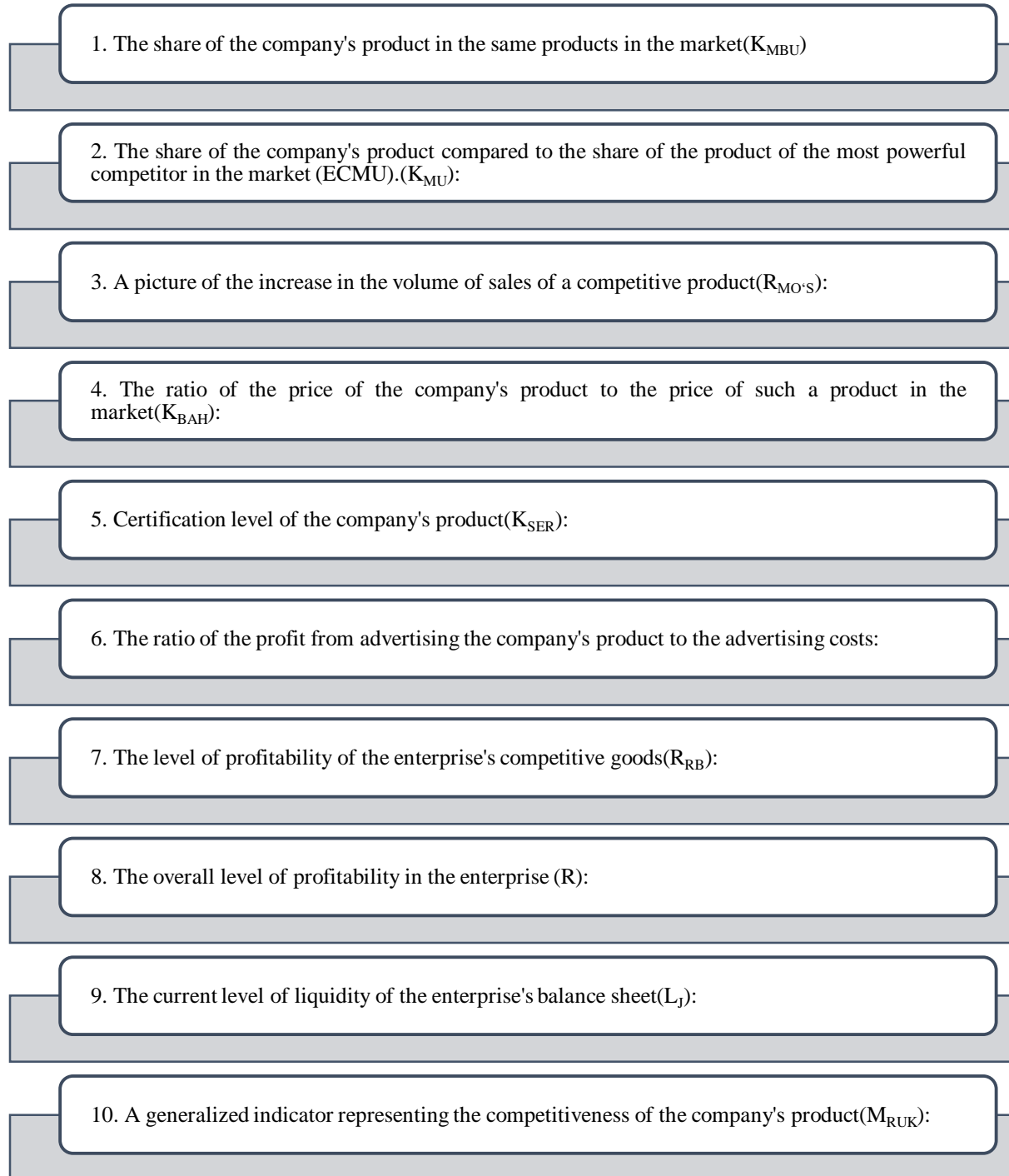


Fig.2: Indicators Determining the Competitiveness of the Enterprise [4]

SWOT-analysis is an intermediate link between the formation of the enterprise's mission and the determination of its goals and objectives. SWOT analysis helps to answer the following questions:- weaknesses of the company, does it have competitive weaknesses and/or do they prevent it from taking advantage of certain favorable conditions?

What weaknesses require correction based on strategic considerations?

What opportunities give the company a real chance to succeed in leveraging its capabilities and resources?

What threats should a manager be most concerned about, and what strategic actions should he take to better protect himself?

Thus, after conducting a SWOT analysis, you will have a clearer picture of the advantages and disadvantages of your enterprise, as well as the market situation. This will allow you to choose the best development path, avoid risks and make the most of the resources at your disposal, making the most of the opportunities offered by the market.

S - Strengths of an enterprise - something that it excels at or a feature that provides additional opportunities. The strength lies in the existing experience, the use of unique resources, the availability of advanced technologies and modern equipment, highly qualified personnel, high-quality products, the famous trademark, etc.

W - Weaknesses are the lack of something important to the company's operation or something that the company has not yet succeeded in compared to other companies and puts it at a disadvantage. Examples of disadvantages include a very narrow range of products, the company's bad reputation in the market, lack of funds, low level of service, etc.

O - Market opportunities are favorable circumstances that a company can use to gain an advantage. Examples of market opportunities include the deterioration of the position of competitors, a sharp increase in demand, the emergence of new production technologies, an increase in the level of income of the population, and others. It should be noted that from the point of view of SWOT analysis, opportunities are not all opportunities available in the market, but only opportunities that can be used by the enterprise.

T - Market threats - events that may have a negative impact on the enterprise. Examples of market threats include new competitors entering the market, increased taxes, changing consumer tastes, declining birth rates, etc.

Based on the above analysis, we can say that the same factor can be both a threat and an opportunity for different enterprises. For example, for a store that sells expensive products, an increase in household income can be an opportunity, as this leads to an increase in the number of customers. At the same time, the same factor can become a threat for a discount store, as its customers, whose wages are increasing, may switch to competitors who offer a higher level of service.

IV. Discussion of Results

In January-March 2022, instead of the forecasted 3.4 million tons, 2.9 million tons of cement were actually produced (5 thousand tons more than the corresponding period of last year, 0.53 million tons less than the forecast).

If we look at the data of Table 2, the highest production rate in 2020 belongs to Kyzylkumsement JSC, which owns almost 30% of the total produced cement products. In the next place, Ohangaronsement JSC has the highest index in the Republic of cement products.

In 2021, it is planned to sell 9.46 million tons of cement through stock market trading, and in practice, 12.8 million tons of cement were placed in stock market trading, of which 8.6 million tons (or 67.2 percent) were sold. At the same time, 2.7 million tons of cement were imported in 2021 (206 thousand tons more than in the corresponding period of 2020). Imported cement is mainly contributed by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Iran.

It is established that the zero rate of customs duty will be applied to the import of cement to Uzbekistan until January 1, 2023 (PF-33 of December 9, 2021). The import forecast for 2022 is 1 million tons. In January-February of this year, 251,000 tons of cement were imported.

Table 1: Production Indicators on the Example of Large Cement-Producing Enterprises (2020-2022)

№	Company name	2020-y	
		Production	
		In kind	In value
		(tonn)	(thousand soums)
1	Qizilqumsement AJ	3 615 500	1 827 783 465
2	"Ohangaronsement" AJ	1 612 648	890 970 398,60
3	"Bekabodsement" AJ	1 148 791,60	611 997 361
№	Company name	2021-y	
		Production	
		In kind	In value
		(tonn)	(thousand soums)
1	Qizilqumsement AJ	3 666 000	1 631 244 733
2	"Ohangaronsement" AJ	2 015 948	982 812 552,90
3	"Bekabodsement" AJ	968 237	476 467 115
№	Company name	2022-y(in plan)	

		Production	
		In kind	In value
		(tonn)	(thousand soums)
1	Qizilqumsement AJ	3 667 500	1 631 912 182
2	"Ohangaronsement" AJ	2 115 000	1 031 102 265
3	"Bekabodsement" AJ	1 000 000	492 000 000

Despite the fact that in May-December 2021, the capacities of local cement-producing enterprises will be sufficient to fully cover the domestic market, a sharp decline in cement sales was observed due to the lack of an equal competitive environment between local and foreign enterprises (also in cement sales). As a result, a large amount of product residues was created in the warehouses of enterprises.

If we look at the above table, the cement manufacturing enterprises have not managed to sell all the created products in full. Alternatively, we can know that it is dangerous for enterprises considering that there is no possibility to store cement products for a long time.

One of the main reasons for the failure to sell is the fact that 50 percent of cement products are required to be sold through the stock market by manufacturing companies, and foreign suppliers do not have such a requirement.

As of December 31, 245,000 tons of cement and 928,000 tons of clinker (or 1.16 million tons of cement) were stored in the warehouses of enterprises. Also, despite the availability of technological capabilities, several large and small enterprises were forced to stop production processes during the construction season.

Starting from June 2021, 4 rotary kilns with a daily production capacity of 6,000 tons at Ohangaronsement JSC, 3 rotary kilns with a capacity of 2,500 tons at Bekobodsement JSC were stopped, and most of the small enterprises in the republic reduced their production volumes. reduced a bit. As a result, an additional 1.4 million tons of cement was not produced.

Today, the republic has enough opportunities to fully cover the domestic demand for cement, reduce its import and increase its export. As of January 1, 2022, 31 enterprises with a project capacity of 21.3 million tons are operating.

Table2: Sales Figures for the Example of Large Cement-producing Enterprises in Uzbekistan (2020-2022)

№	Korxonasi nomi	2020-yilda			
		In the domestic market		Export	
		In kind	In value	In kind	In value
		(tonn)	(thousand soums)	(tonn)	(thousand soums)
1	Qizilqumsement AJ	3 414 736	1 728 562 004	161 927	106 357 699
2	"Ohangaronsement" AJ	1 609 110,76	891 541 174,6	0	0
3	"Bekabodsement" AJ	1 105 595,68	676 490 298,10	28 463,80	1530,67
№	Korxonasi nomi	2021-yilda			
		In the domestic market		Export	
		In kind	In value	In kind	In value
		(tonn)	(thousand soums)	(tonn)	(thousand soums)
1	Qizilqumsement AJ	3 468 958	1 526 736 948	168 576	105 332 294
2	"Ohangaronsement" AJ	2 004 879,56	980 389 964,50	332 610,46	178 812 623,60
3	"Bekabodsement" AJ	962 465,83	553 426 755,20	11 672,10	586,72
№	Korxonasi nomi	2022-y(plan)			
		In the domestic market		export	
		In kind	In value	In kind	In value
		(tonn)	(thousand soums)	(tonn)	(thousand soums)
1	Qizilqumsement AJ	3 550 000	1 562 404 666	170 500	106 534 478
2	"Ohangaronsement" AJ	2 050 000	1 002 453 947	355 000	190 849 324
3	"Bekabodsement" AJ	1 150 000	661 260 638	12 250	616

Additional capacities: 6 projects with a capacity of 6 million tons will be launched during 2022, and the total capacity will be increased to 27.3 million tons by January 1, 2023.

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The building materials industry of our country is turning into a highly developed industrial network based on the use of modern equipment, advanced technology and production line-conveyor methods, modern means of automation. As a result, several important sectors of the building materials industry, namely cement, precast reinforced concrete, and asbestos cement production, were created.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

The cement industry in Uzbekistan has a unique history. In June 1926, the Bekobod cement plant was the first in Central Asia to start producing cement.

In 1929, according to the government's decision, the construction of the Kuvasoy cement plant began. This plant was commissioned on February 21, 1932. In the first year, the Kuvasoy plant produced 42.2 tons of cement.

At the beginning of 1968, the Ohangaron cement plant was put into operation. Currently, this plant produces about 2 million tons of cement per year.

At the moment, in the State Register of Natural Monopoly Subjects in the economy of our country, there are 93 economic subjects for 104 types of goods (works, services). Qizilqumsement and Ohangaronsement JSCs are included in the state register among the cement-producing enterprises related to the construction industry.

Based on the results of the study, factors that negatively affect competition in these markets and/or current legal documents, problems and shortcomings and their solutions were studied.

In addition to the recommendations and suggestions presented in this article, the following generalized and final conclusions and suggestions were made.

1. We can learn from the examples of all economically developed countries how important it is to create a healthy competitive environment in the context of globalization. This is a proof of how correct and fair the legal system of the state has been formed. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to establish a unified legal system and ensure equal rights for all.
2. Also, giving equal obligations and powers to all. Providing state support and tax incentives to the developing industry is just an extra expense for the state, and as a result, the future of business entities entering the new market is at risk. Also, when providing state aid, it is appropriate to allocate it not only to one enterprise, but to develop the entire industry. We can cite many examples, where most of the privileges are applied to monopolistic enterprises, or are being applied to leading enterprises in the industry.
3. It is also necessary to create a single automated electronic database. A simple example of this is that if we look at the results of the survey, the data obtained from tax, association and enterprises differ somewhat. It is necessary not only in this network, but for all other networks. Creating a single database saves a lot of time and hassle.
 - The enterprise assumes responsibility for entering information in the appropriate manner and its correctness.
 - That relevant state bodies have the authority to use this information.
 - It is necessary to fill in the information within the specified period.
4. It is necessary to privatize state property in a fair and open manner. The state should conduct a policy of social importance and aimed at protecting the interests of the people. Why customization is necessary.
 - The state does not issue laws to the detriment of the enterprise it owns.
 - The Committee has no recourse against these enterprises.
 - There will be no subjective intervention.
 - An increase in choice and a decrease in price will be achieved.
 - Increase of monthly wages and development of potential personnel.
5. Increasing the share of the financial market. This sector is currently the slowest growing market. How many layers of the population's savings and idle funds remain inactive. Also, if we pay attention to the economy of the most developed and developing countries, we can witness how large the share of the financial markets of these countries' economies is. We can also see that the share of the US financial market is 250% higher than GDP. Even in our neighboring country, Kazakhstan, the share of the financial market is around 50%, while ours is less than 10%. In addition, we can see the development of the financial market as a lever to prevent monopoly.

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