

SCIENTIFIC THEORETICAL BASIS OF REGULATION OF THE SYSTEM OF TRADE ON MONOPOLY IN THE CONSUMER MARKET

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ABSTRACT

Anti-monopoly management, in its interpretation of the essence, before thinking about the regulation of the activities of the enterprise, it is desirable to Baen about the theory of Monopoly, its types, the history of existence.

Keywords: monopoly, definition, economy.

INTRODUCTION

The term "monopoly" in Greek means "monos" – one (singular), secluded and "poleo"

– sell means the only seller in any field of activity in the market conditions, which means a tanxo service provider.

According to this definition, monopoly means a single firm, an enterprise, which is a secluded producer of some kind of product that has no analogues. It can be said that in economics, we observe that the essence of this concept is explained in different meanings, different interpretations and definitions. For Example, L.M.Kulikov interacts with the narrow and broad meaning of the concept of monopoly: "monopoly (Greek monos – single, single + poleo – sell) – in a narrow sense means the dominance of one seller in the market. However, when we say monopoly in a broad sense, one or several groups of individuals understand the dominant position in some sphere of activity. In particular, in the economy, four variants of the monopoly (dominant) status of enterprises are distinguished: monopoly, oligopoly (Greek oligos – minority + poleo), monopsonia (Greek monos + opsonia – food purchase) and oligopsonia (Greek oligos + opsonia).

Pure monopoly is a market in which one seller and many buyers participate, or the only seller who sells a non-commodity commodity that replaces it a market situation in which the firm is the only dominant firm in the network, a market in which the limit of production and sales of the firm is equal to the limit of the network. Pure monopoly and competitive market are the opposite markets to each other.

MAIN PART

Oligopoly is a market system in which limited firms dominate when selling a commodity. Monopoly competition market is not fully competitive, there are many firms that participate in it, each of which controls the price of its own tokens at a certain limit, that is, they have monopoly power even if they are small.

Monopsony is a market in which the buyer is one and sellers are many. From the network access barriers, it is possible to indicate the following.

1. Special rights granted by the state. For example, local authorities give the population monopoly rights in the provision of transport services, postal services, communal services and communication services, creating official obstacles.

2. Patents and copyrights, patents and copyrights are granted to the creators of the new technology, they are granted monopoly rights in the sale of this new technology, in the issuance of a license for its use. But such a right will have power for a certain period of time. According to the patent law in the US, the inventor owns his invention for 17 years.

3. To own a production resource proposal from someone. For example, the American Enterprise De Birs has monopoly power in the diamond market, since it controls 85 percent of the world's resale,

unrefined diamond. In addition to the above, a person's non-ability and knowledge of man also bring into the body of manopathy.

We witness that in the liberalization of the economy of the twentieth century, the opening of markets, the production and distribution of goods and services, most developed countries do not have state government, but rely on market forces. Economic freedom of competition

Promotion is sometimes supported by the demand for competition between independent buyers and sellers. That is why all developed countries have further enacted their anti-competitive laws. At this time, some countries have broken new laws that prevent trade, which later, with other actions, can again overcome obstacles that can arise.

Competition sièsati, from time immemorial, developed in the economy, domestic competition has been used to protect competition jaraèn in countries that are considered an important factor in trade. From this it is possible to admit that the most serious competition will be observed in the sièsati USA, Germany and the European Commonwealth (in subsequent places it will be called eh).

Judicial decisions play a central (main) role in the determination and implementation of the law on competition in the American and German systems, which served as a model for anti-monopoly legislation and served as the basis for its distribution to other countries of the world. There is a similar aspect in Australia, Japan, Korea, Canada, France and eh. On the contrary, court decisions are not particularly relevant in the laws of Great Britain, Spain and Sweden. The implementation and definition of this law in these countries is based on the administrative courts and the official persons appointed by the executive authority (usually the minister of economy).

The laws on competition are based on two, but interrelated conceptions: market dominance and market dominance. Most forms of competition siès in amalièt are aimed at preventing the product suppliers from realizing market dominance or stopping the enterprises with superior status from abusing their positions. Such a situation is the economic efficiency of the implementation of market dominanceadorlik

Failure to comply with each other, and having a superior position allows the supplier to create private obstacles to the way of trade, to limit competition and the economic terrain and activity of other parties. Market dominance will depend on the relative volume (market share) and structure of economic markets, that is, the number of competing suppliers, serious barriers that exist in the implementation of trade, the presence of a commodity exchanger.

Having a superior position depends on the absolute size of the supplier, its relationship with customers and individual suppliers, as well as the ability to know the economic situation of its trading partners. Competition laws, which are based on the concentration and effectiveness of market dominance, arise in the pursuit of consumer well-being. On the contrary, laws based on the concentration of superiority serve to protect not only the competition jaraèni, but also competitors.

The reason why trade liberalization effectively changes the competitive landscapetiradi in many cases, free trade does not have a clear namoèn in the competitive structure of the market and does not promote effective functioning in the market. Therefore, it would be worthwhile to consider the competition system and the liberalization of trade as an addition to the alternative system.

The law "on competition" penetrates into three areas, namely: the method of doing business, the structure of economic markets and the methods of conducting business. The movement between the studied law\is characterized by the fact that the rules of self-conduct, which restrict trade in products that abuse

their dominant position in the market, undermine competition, take their prohibited forms, are close in content to each other. It is this that limits the competition in certain cases

Behavior can add its share to economic efficiency. And the competition laws in general are aimed at maintaining a balance on the harm of competition and increasing efficiency.

The competition law, which is used in the structure of economic markets, intervenes in transactions between corporations on mergers (corporate transactions), joint ventures and transfers of assets. This intervention occurs when transactions slow down the independent activities of competing suppliers and increase their concentration in the economic markets to high levels. Historically, Germany and the United States have been actively intervening through the requirements for pre-notification of Accession and the Prohibition of corporate transactions leading to a high concentration in the economic markets, in other words, in view of the fact that large economic entities can compete in international markets, the studied law does not exercise sufficient control over the market structure.

CONCLUSION

However, as the economy grows increasingly developed and the level of its network concentration increases, there is a tendency for the government to exercise strong control over the market structure. This has become an area where competition law has been growing at a high pace in the subsequent years. For this reason, eh, Great Britain, Spain, Germany, South Korea and Canada have established control over the market structure. The laws on competition in the studied legislation provide for the use of exceptions against the trust in the legislation as a tool for the support of the industrial siesat, which is assigned to push forward significant effects against the competition.

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