

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE COAL INDUSTRY TO INCREASE THE COMPETITIVENESS OF MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS IN DEVELOPMENT IN MACROECONOMICS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the strategies used by various countries to increase the competitiveness of their regional economies. Based on the analysis of successful foreign experience, such as cluster development in Europe and the USA, special economic zones in China, vocational training in Germany, innovative ecosystems in Israel, infrastructure development in Malaysia, regional branding in Italy and sustainable development in the Nordic countries, the article highlights the key elements that contributed to their success. The potential application of these strategies in the national economy is discussed, the importance of adapting policies to local conditions, strengthening partnerships between the public and private sectors, investing in human capital, encouraging innovation, improving infrastructure and introducing sustainable practices is emphasized.

Keywords: Economy, competitiveness, cluster development, economic zones, mechanism, management mechanism, innovative ecosystems, infrastructure development, sustainable development, national economy.

INTRODUCTION

The competitiveness of the coal industry in the economy is the most important factor determining the overall performance of our country's economy in the world. The main thing is management mechanisms that can effectively use their unique advantages, stimulate innovation and attract investment, as a rule, contribute to economic growth and improve living standards. The purpose of this article is to draw lessons from the successful foreign experience of improving competitiveness in Asia and discuss its potential application in the economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of regional economic competitiveness has been widely studied, while the main works emphasized the importance of clusters (Poter, 1996), special economic zones (Canon 2015), vocational education systems (Euler, 2013), innovative ecosystems (Autio et al., 2014), infrastructure development (Aschauer, 1989), regional branding (Jio, 2008) and sustainable development (Zet, 2013). In this literature review, these activities are summarized to provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors determining economic success in the developed world.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a comparative analysis of case studies from different developed countries, selected based on their high rates of economic and industrial development, transferability, and compliance with national economic conditions. Selected case studies include Silicon Valley (USA), Shenzhen (China), Dual education system (Germany), Startup Nation (Israel), infrastructure development (Malaysia), regional branding (Tuscany, Italy) and sustainable development (European countries).

Case Studies:

1. Governance mechanisms and development of the United States:

America's fuel and energy complex is the largest consumer of fuel and energy in the world. And one of the largest manufacturers. A significant part of the consumption is covered by imports, primarily of oil. In recent years, half of the domestic oil needs in the United States have been covered by imports. The USA is one of the largest coal producers in the world. In terms of gas production, the United States is second only to Russia. The United States energy industry is a branch of the American economy with a set of subsystems that serve to transform, distribute, and use energy resources of all kinds. The U.S. Department of Energy is responsible for the country's energy issues. According to our research and analysis, the United States is the world's second largest energy producer and consumer after China. They occupy the first place in the world in natural gas production, the first place in coal reserves out of 27% of world reserves, oil production and consumption, production and export of petroleum products. For their development, the industry of innovative and technological companies is guided by a set of leadership qualities and a narrow focus in establishing management mechanisms for companies and corporations, and expanding they have attracted the study and research of research institutes and venture capital. Management improvement mechanisms benefit from a culture of innovation, close collaboration between industry and academia, and significant investment in research and development. The main importance of creating an environment conducive to innovation and supporting public-private partnerships and stimulating economic development.

The high results achieved in the socio-economic development of the world, and for our country, too, are primarily evident in the results of economic stability and the fundamentally improved quality of the industry. In other words, the right choice of the path of independent development, a comprehensive economic policy strategy and the selfless work of our people are the most important and main factor in the formation of our economy on the right path and content. Currently, the importance of strategic management in the practice of industrial enterprises is increasing. This is due to the expansion of their powers and increased level of responsibility for their economic situation. The quality of modern innovative and integrated digital management determines the effectiveness of enterprises. Therefore, attracting the most modern equipment and technologies to industrial enterprises is considered one of the priorities today. Most enterprises in the coal industry need to develop a concept, strategy, and program for their development. Today, the development of the coal industry requires and requires solving the complex logistical problem of ensuring supplies from abroad of that segment of equipment, the analogues of which are not being produced and the release of which

cannot be organized in the near future. At the same time, it is extremely important to work out the issue of organizing the localization of production of foreign mining and mining equipment of friendly countries on the basis of the industry of Kazakhstan and neighboring enterprises of neighboring countries that are part of vertically integrated coal mining, processing and processing companies, including using various mechanisms of public-private partnership and regional clustering.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study of ESG criteria, which assess the environmental, social and managerial performance of industrial companies from developed countries, can be carried out using various scientific methodologies. Some of them may include quantitative and qualitative analysis, an integrated approach, and a multidisciplinary approach. For our scientific research, the author used the PESTEL analysis method. More than 70% of minerals are extracted by the open-pit method. In this case, very deep reserves are involved in mining, which complicates the natural and technical conditions of open-pit mining. The energy industry has evolved from high carbon to low carbon fuels (from coal to oil and natural gas), towards non-carbon (hydroelectric, geothermal, wind and solar). This intensive process reflected the evolution of civilization and industrialization. Today, among the most useful and classic energy resources, what are the prospects for the coal industry in the future by 2050, and what factors will have a big impact on the worldview and new technologies for coal mining, making the coal industry cleaner and more competitive and increasing its demand in the global market and Asia and Uzbekistan, and whether the technologies of capture are effective CO₂ for coal-fired power? Socio-economic development today leads to the most pressing environmental problems in the history of mankind. Global warming and the misuse of natural resources such as energy, soil and water, as well as increased production due to demand for consumer goods, contribute to humanity's unfair treatment of the environment and man will be at risk, but the fate of all living beings on our planet will be at risk.

RESEARCH RESULTS

As a result of the PESTEL analysis of the coal industry in the Angren region of the Tashkent region, the author cites the expected changes in the industry under the influence of 5 factors. It should be taken into account that the PESTEL analysis includes an assessment of ESG criteria that are relevant in modern conditions. Environmental legislation has a significant impact on the development of infrastructure in the Angren region of the Tashkent region and the requirement from industrial companies to comply with environmental standards, which leads to changes in coal mining processes, increases costs and stimulates the development of environmentally friendly and energy-efficient technologies. Organizations and enterprises of the coal industry in the region, in cooperation with government agencies and specialized organizations of the environmental department in the field of environmental protection, help the construction industry comply with norms, requirements and standards, as well as adapt to the changing environmental situation and increase its environmental responsibility. At this moment, Uzbekkumir JSC, which is the object of our research, is no exception from the Angren region. Thus, large organizations mainly operate in the coal industry. But world practice

proves that the symbiosis of large, medium and small businesses always contributes to improving the efficiency of all subjects of the market economy. In addition, large-scale and small-scale production are not interchangeable even within the same industry. And the absence of one of these business entities is usually an unfilled niche in the market and a decrease in production efficiency at enterprises and in the industry as a whole. In industry, an organizational and economic mechanism formed in such a symbiosis (the interaction of enterprises of different sizes, capabilities, etc.) through its elements and tools always contributes to the fullest realization of the interests of all business entities. In the coal industry, the symbiosis of the small and large sectors makes it possible to achieve the following goals: 1. Increasing the volume and depth of processing of coal raw materials; 2. Innovative development and implementation of new technologies in production; 3. Expansion of sales volumes by expanding the product range and market share as a marketing ploy to attract the maximum number of customers and become a sought-after company; 4. New business schemes and business processes that reduce production, commercial and transaction costs; 5. Diversification of production through deep processing of coal raw materials and rational use of natural resources 6. Environmental significance as a reduction of the burden on nature. Based on these aspects, an analysis should be carried out and expert assessments should be obtained in 3 areas from the heads of structural divisions and various levels, as well as specialists from the economic and production departments of the company.

ANALYSIS

The algorithm for conducting the PESTEL analysis consisted of the following stages: The first step was to compile a list of factors that could affect the coal industry in the Angren region of the Tashkent region in the long term (5-30 years). Thus, after analyzing the activities of the main large coal mining and refining companies, it should be noted that, in general, coal production is increasing. Its export supplies are growing. However, there are a number of problems that complicate the current activities and the possibility of further development of coal mining and coal refining organizations - the processing of waste from the main production, solving social issues. Our research and analysis shows that the integration of large and small enterprises in the coal industry is important, which will contribute to the growth of output, better meet consumer demand and resolve the issue of import substitution. Among the ways to solve this problem, the development of subcontracting and contractual relations is promising. At the moment, large coal industry organizations, having selected reliable subcontractors, are trying to consolidate ties with them on the basis of long-term contracts. At this time, they improve the technical level of the contractor, the qualifications of its personnel, which leads to an improvement in the quality of products and an increase in financial results. For example, we have taken into account in our research that the practical experience of small business formation in developed countries is different, but the general thing is that the vast majority of such industrial enterprises were formed on the basis of cooperative and integration ties with large enterprises.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors claim that there are no competing interests.

CONCLUSION

An important indicator and result of the economic life of a society is the standard of living of its members, which is understood as the degree to which the population is provided with goods, services and living conditions necessary for a comfortable and safe existence. The level of welfare of the state depends to a large extent on the perfection of economic mechanisms, as well as ways and forms of combining people's efforts in solving life support tasks. Such economic mechanisms include the social division of labor, specialization, and trade, which are already familiar to us from history and social studies courses. They create conditions for an employee to achieve high productivity and allow producers to exchange work results on a mutually beneficial basis. To date, there is a discussion in the scientific literature about whether the innovative breakthrough of new technologies and their introduction into production for this world is relevant to the development of economics for the whole world, but however, the aspects we have selected clearly show that the role of economics in the life of society is very large. Moving forward, the economy develops both individual spheres of society and the society as a whole. Knowledge and understanding of economics allows people to make their economic choices consciously. Balancing the economic and social spheres will help to avoid conflicts in society. Thus, we can say that the role of economics in human life is the basic foundation of the life of all mankind. Coal companies today need to combine the efforts of government and business to successfully respond to emerging challenges, ensure the socio-economic development of coal-mining regions and a decent standard of living for industry workers, as well as maximize their export potential, taking into account the current economic situation.

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