



Analysis Of The Food Industry Management System In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

Increasing global problems affects negatively to the economies of countries. In this situation, the effective use of natural conditions in the country requires work to increase the range of food products, work to increase their production capacity. It is important to achieve high economic efficiency by improving the organizational and economic mechanisms of food industry enterprises. The food industry is one of the developing industries in our country. It is important to ensure the competitiveness of the industry, increase the share of exports, and organize the production of by-products instead of imported ones. It is crucial to use effectively high-yielding intensive technologies in the natural and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

Global problems, food industry, export and import, domestic and foreign markets, production capacity, macroeconomic indicators.

INTRODUCTION

Aggravation of global problems negatively affects the economies of countries. Especially in the context of a pandemic, there is a need to pay close attention to employment and food security. As a result of the measures taken in

recent years, the export of agricultural products in 2019 will double compared to 2017, more than 10 million tons of vegetables, more than 17 million tons of other agricultural products and 2.5 million tons of meat per

year. At the same time, the fact that agricultural products do not fully meet international standards and safety requirements, the lack of proper relations between food producers and exporters hinder the growth of the country's export potential and the opening of new markets [1].

Increasing the processing volumes of fruits, vegetables, meat, dairy products and other agricultural products based on international quality standards, introducing a system of state support for the production of local food products that are competitive on the domestic and foreign markets. In order to further improve the supply of safe food, on September 9, 2020, the President adopted Resolution No. PQ-4821 "On measures to accelerate the

development of the food industry and provide the population with high-quality food." The decree provides for the liquidation of the Uzbekistan holding and the organization of the Main Directorate for the Development of the Food Industry under the Ministry of Agriculture (see Figure 1).

The main tasks of the Main Directorate for the Development of the Food Industry are:

-creation of conditions for mutually beneficial relations between enterprises producing (producing) fruits, vegetables, meat, dairy products and other food products for agricultural purposes and enterprises for processing, manufacturing and selling these products;

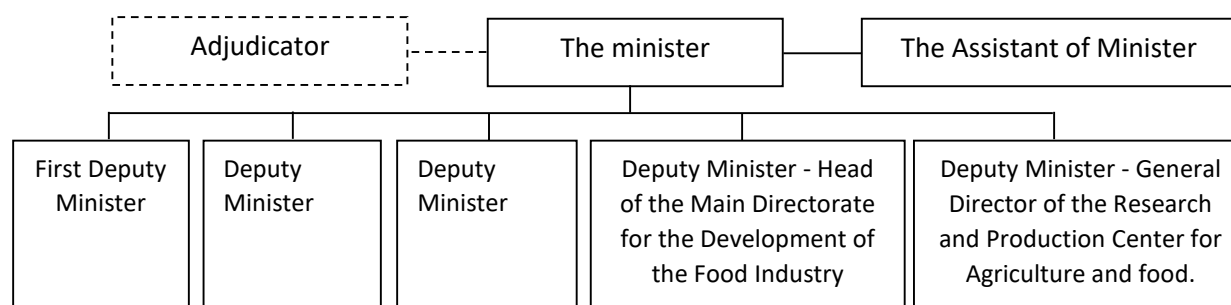


Figure 1. Structure of the central office of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan [4].

- Increasing the competitiveness of local food products and their diversification, developing a network food strategy based on the effective use of the available natural and economic resources of the regions;
- Expansion of food and agricultural production, regulatory framework in the field of accelerated development of the food industry;
- Development and expansion of the range of import-substituting and export-oriented food products, as well as the production of socially significant food products;

- Introduction of modern trade and logistics centers for the movement of agricultural food raw materials produced on basis of market relations between agricultural producers, processing enterprises, purchasing and sales organizations, taking into account its preparation, storage, deep processing and sale [2].

Undoubtedly, the main result of the measures taken is the provision of the population with quality food products, an increase in the export potential due to the further development of this type of industry.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Today in Uzbekistan there are more than 11,800 enterprises specializing in fruit and vegetable, meat and dairy, confectionery, non-alcoholic, fat-and-oil and other food industries[5].

At the end of 2019, the volume of food production amounted to 35,727.0 billion soums, which is 115.9% more than in 2018 [6]. The influence of the factors of state support on the results achieved is significant. Among them, the development of strategic directions according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 29, 2019 No. PP-4406 "On additional measures for the deep processing of agricultural products and the further development of the food industry". World population growth is seriously

affecting the growing demand for food. In this situation, the effective use of natural conditions in the country requires work to increase the range of food products, work to increase their production capacity. The volume of food production in our country is growing from year to year due to the creation and modernization of new enterprises (see Figure 2).

At the end of 2018, the share of food production in the industrial structure was 13.3%, and the physical volume index was 98.5%, while at the end of 2019 the share of food production was 13.0%. Compared to 2018, the physical volume index grew by 7.9% to 35,727.0 billion soums.

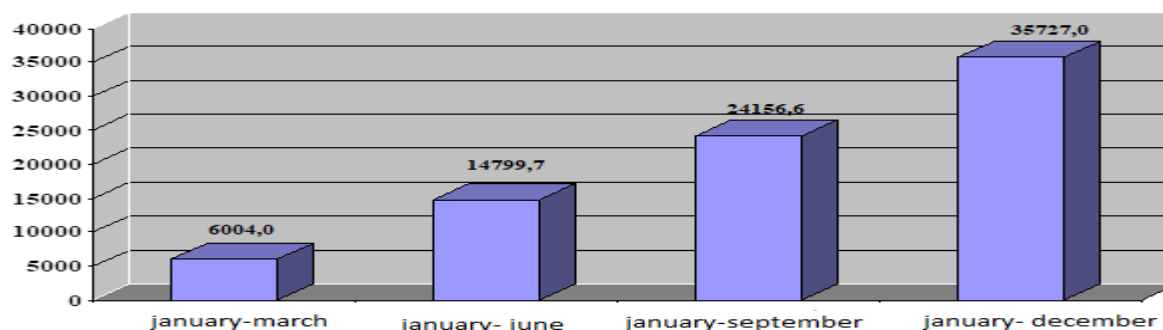


Figure 2. Food production (2019, billion soums)[6]

There is also an increase in production volumes in the regions at different rates. The main factors for the increase in the volume of food production in the regions are an increase in the number of newly created enterprises, the development of infrastructure, and the sale of products on the basis of free market relations. By region, the largest share of food production is in Tashkent (21.4%), Tashkent (16.4%),

Samarkand (9.3%), Kashkadarya (6.5%) and Fergana (6.4%). %) were registered in the provinces [3]. The lowest share in food production was recorded in Jizzakh (1.9%), Surkhandarya (2.4%), Syrdarya (2.9%) and Khorezm (3.5%) regions (1 - see table).

Table 1

Food production by region(2019)[6]

Name	Billion,soums.	Percentage of total, %	Growth compared to 2018, %
The republic of Karakalpakstan	1331,2	3,7	108,8
Andijan	1991,1	5,6	105,6
Bukhara	1846,6	5,2	103,0
Djizzakh	689,1	1,9	102,7
Kashkhadarya	2315,6	6,5	109,8
Navoi	1326,5	3,7	104,5
Namangan	1977,4	5,5	125,5
Samarkand	3324,1	9,3	111,0
Surkhandarya	852,5	2,4	121,7
Syrdarya	1031,9	2,9	111,7
Tashkent region	5847,0	16,4	107,0
Fergana	2290,0	6,4	119,0
Khorezm	1263,5	3,5	109,3
Tashkent city	7646,0	21,4	112,4
Total	35727,0	100,0	115,9

It is important to identify the factors influencing the volume of food production and to develop measures to ensure the superiority of enterprises in international competition through their analytical study. Businesses in this industry are mainly small businesses that, due to their flexibility, can produce quality competitive products that meet consumer demand.

It is also important to achieve high economic efficiency by improving the organizational and economic mechanisms of food industry

enterprises. Andijan region is one of the regions with the highest share in the efficiency of food production. The largest food industry enterprises of the republic operate in the Andijan region. One of them is the peasant farm "BakhtImkonRivozh" in the Altynkul district of the region, which has invested 10.2 billion soums in the production of cheese and cheese. The enterprise has a processing capacity of 6,000 tons of milk per year.

At the end of 2019, the region produced food products worth 1,965.5 billion soums, which is 75% more than in 2015 (see Table 2).

Table 2

Macroeconomic indicators of Andijan region and the share of the food industry in them

№	Indicators	Years				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	Gross regional product (GRP), billion soums	10676,0	15 628,2	19206,0	26 503,0	32897,2
	the share of the food industry,%	10,49	9,42	7,64	5,98	5,97
	Food industry (goods), billion soums	1120,4	1473,2	1468,9	1585,1	1965,5
2	Profit,bln soum	133,1	598,0	775,1	860,5	3328,2
	the share of the food industry,%	11,87	40,59	46,13	54,28	59,05
3	Included in fixed capital investments, billion sum	1637,8	1882,2	2236,0	4055,9	8183,7
	the share of the food industry,%	68,4	78,2	65,6	39,08	24,01

The share of the food industry in favor of the region increased from 11.87% in 2015 to 59.05% in 2019. This indicates that this type of industry has become one of the most profitable sectors for the region.

The share of food products in the total industrial share of the region in 2019 was 7.4% (see table 3).

By 2019, compared to 2015, food production has almost doubled. However, the region's share in the industrial structure is not high compared to previous years, as there is growth in other industries.

We all know that the development of the food industry takes place in direct connection with agriculture. At the national level, Andijan is the region with the most advanced agricultural practices.

Table 3

The share of the food industry in the industrial structure of the Andijan region.

№	Indicators	Years				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Food industry, billion soums	1120,4	1600,3	1778,6	1741,0	2374,6
		12,1%	20,5%	13,4%	6,5%	7,4%
2	Total industry, billion soums	9226,1	7819,2	13230,3	26950,7	32269,9
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

At the end of 2019, the volume of vegetable production in the region amounted to 1,588.2 thousand tons, the country's share - 16.0%, fruits and berries - 633.9 thousand tons, the country's share - 23.1%, which is the highest indicator for country. ... Intensive methods of growing other agricultural products are also widely used in the region.

Positive results are achieved through an increase in food production in the region and the implementation of systemic measures to expand the range of varieties and, on this basis,

to fully meet the demand for food products (Table-4).

The volume of potato production in the food industry of the region in 2019 compared to 2015 will increase by 32%, vegetables by 21%, melons by 39%, fruits and berries by 15%, milk by 52%, eggs by 98%, meat production 3 grapes decreased by 10%. This means that it is necessary to organize viticulture clusters in the region, provide the necessary agricultural equipment and take measures to support the industry.

Table 4
Data on the volume of food (agricultural) production in the Andijanregion[6].

№	Indicators	Years								
		2015	2016	Percent age in 2016 compar ed to 2015	2017	Percent age in 2017 compar ed to 2016	2018	Percent age in 2018 compar ed to 2017	2019	Perce ntage in 2019 comp ared to 2018
1	Potato	63776	68456	107,3	69277	101,2	63513,0	102,3	84411,0	132,9
2	Vegetabl es	4963 30	60087 1	121,1	614691	102,3	589473	103,9	602131	102,1
3	Field	6887 2	77494	112,5	80546	103,9	83346, 0	96,9	95981, 0	115,2
4	Fruitsan dberries	146752	16874 5	115,0	163459	96,9	141656	88,0	168677	119,1
5	Grapes	42352	46532	109,8	40945	88,0	33874, 0	91,4	38469, 0	113,6
6	Meat, liveweig ht	3956	4256	107,6	3888	91,4	9807,0	96,6	11463,0	116,9
7	Milk, ton	2874 3	31240	108,7	30193	96,6	38766, 0	96,9	43714,0	112,8
8	Eggs, thousan dpieces.	4302 4	50201	116,6	48601	96,9	67567, 0	139,0	85406, 0	126,4

In Andijan region, the share of food products in total imports in 2019 was 6%, while the region's share in total exports increased to 20.8% (see Table-5).

Table 5

Information about the import and export of food products in the Andijan region [6].

№	Indicators	Years				
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Import volume by region (thousand US dollars)	1370175,4	845330,9	1198136,0	1814300,1	288418,9
2	Share of food products in total imports (%)	0,3	4,0	5,2	5,8	6,0
3	Export volume by region (thousand US dollars)	233589,5	338893,2	397707,1	340601,1	499600,1
4	Share of food products in total exports (%)	15,0	29,1	18,2	18,5	20,8

CONCLUSION

In general, the food industry is one of the developing industries in our country. It is important to ensure the competitiveness of the industry, increase the share of exports, and organize the production of by-products instead of imported ones. The growing demand of the population for food, especially during a pandemic, requires further development of the industry. It is necessary to use effectively high-yielding intensive technologies in the natural and climatic conditions of Uzbekistan. It is important to create associations that include processes from raw materials to finished products by applying the cluster system, which used in many industries, to the food industry.

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